

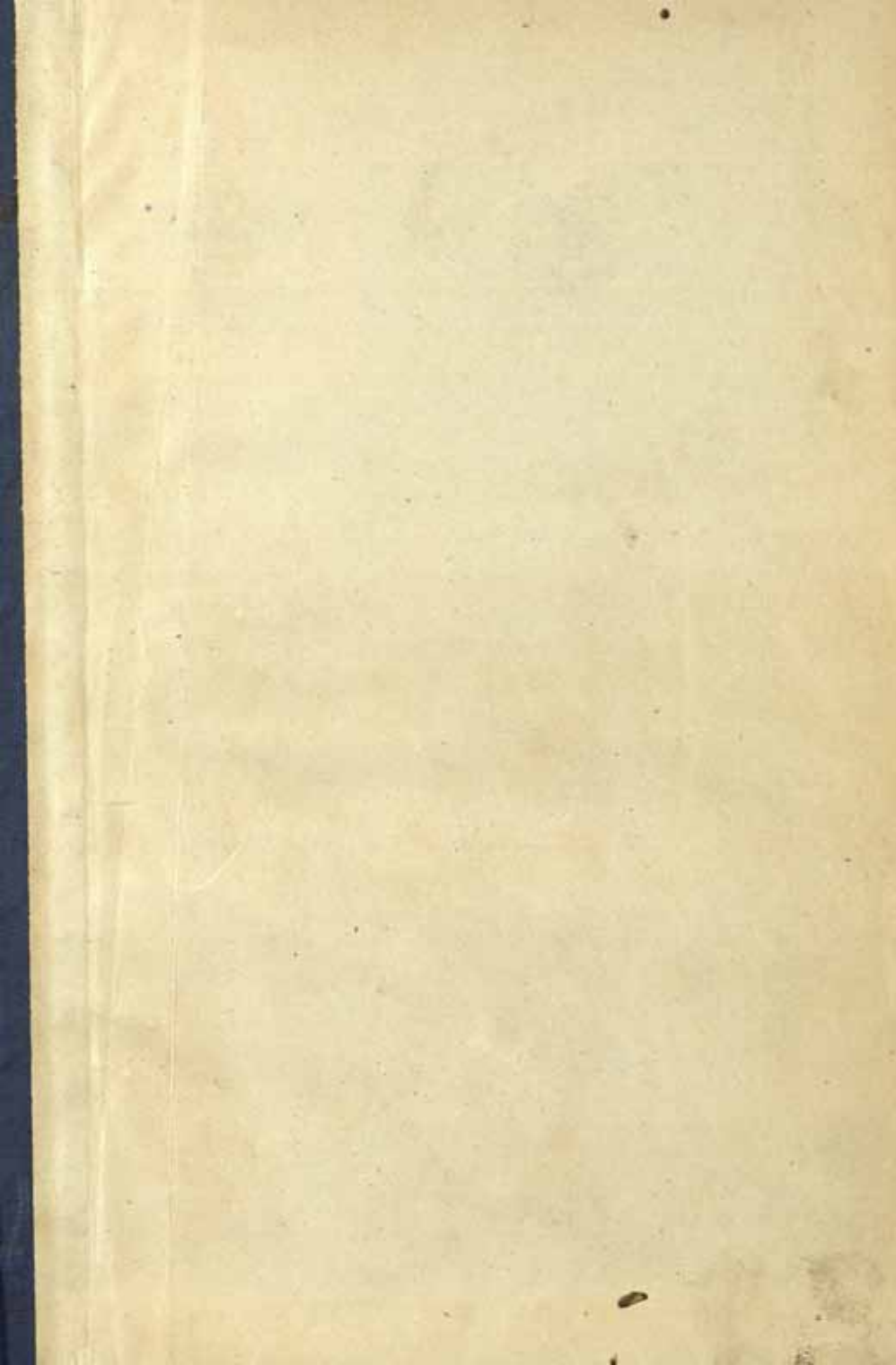
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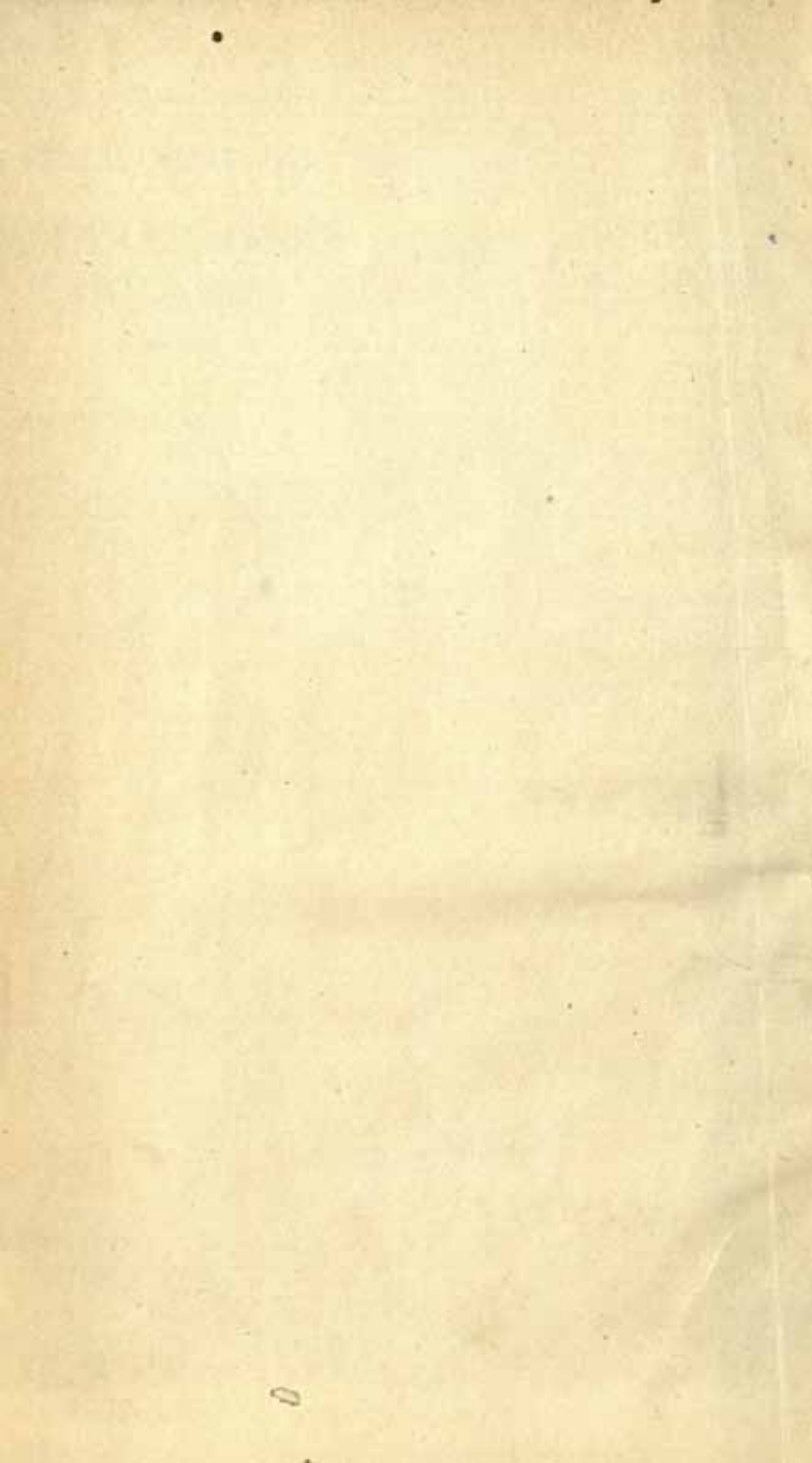
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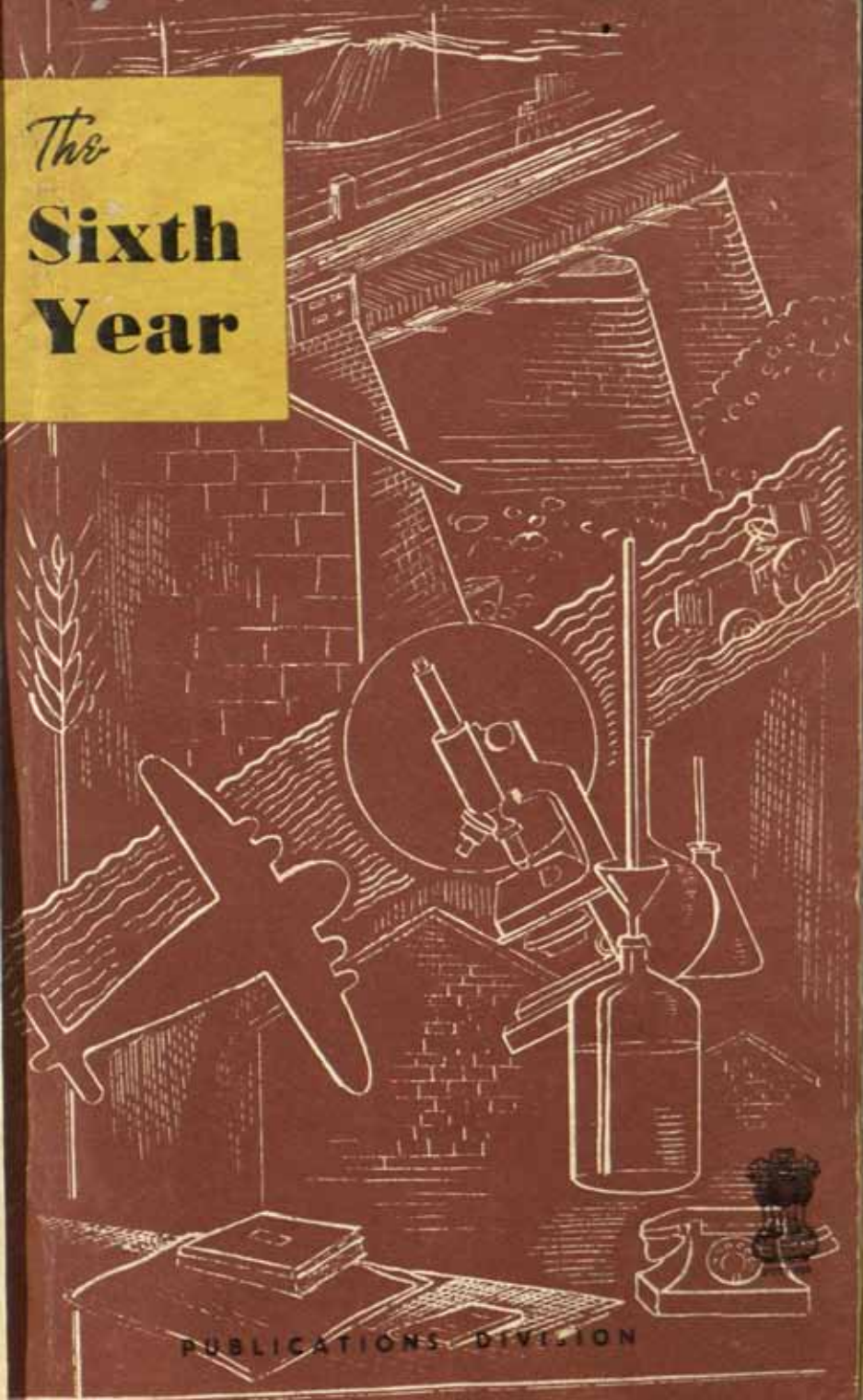
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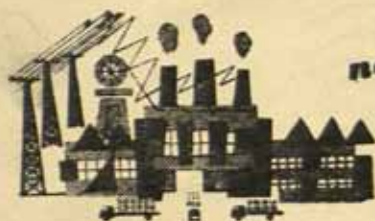




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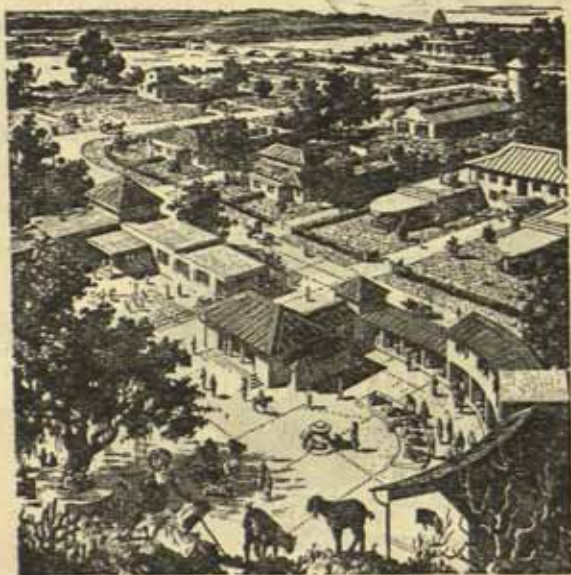
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Preface

This volume is the sixth in the series. It gives a brief account of the more important activities and achievements of the Government of India and of the Governments of the States during the year 1952-53. Part I relates to the Centre and Part II to the States.

The subjects have been grouped under five heads, namely, social, economic, communications, home and foreign affairs and planning, for the sake of orderly presentation.

1891

The first of the year was a very dry one, and the crops were much injured. The weather was very hot, and the crops were much injured. The weather was very hot, and the crops were much injured.

The second of the year was a very wet one, and the crops were much injured. The weather was very cold, and the crops were much injured. The weather was very cold, and the crops were much injured.

The third of the year was a very dry one, and the crops were much injured. The weather was very hot, and the crops were much injured. The weather was very hot, and the crops were much injured.

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THE CENTRE

THE CENTRE

OF THE

1. SOCIAL

CONSCIOUS of its responsibilities as a democratic welfare State, India has gone ahead with important social welfare activities. An all-round progress was made in 1952-53 in education, health, social security, labour welfare, housing and rehabilitation.

EDUCATION

BASIC AND SOCIAL EDUCATION

Under the Five Year Plan, a sum of Rs. one crore was provided for 1952-53 for implementing some of the recommendations of the Planning Commission in the field of basic and social education. Among the recommendations is included a scheme for the development of pilot projects in basic education in selected areas in different States. It is proposed to work out techniques of basic and social education from the primary to the post-graduate (training) level. Under the Plan, grants are also being made to the State Governments for the establishment or development of various institutions. A sum of Rs. 2 crore has been provided for 1953-54 for this scheme.

In the field of social education, a training course for the production of films, film strips, pictures, charts and literature for neo-literates was organized by UNESCO during the year.

SECONDARY EDUCATION

A Commission on Secondary Education was appointed to make a comprehensive survey of secondary education in India and to make recommendations for its improvement.

HIGHER EDUCATION

In the field of higher education, the Government decided to establish a University Grants Commission to advise on the allocation of grants-in-aid from public funds to the Central and other universities and institutions of higher learning.

In 1952-53, Rs. 34.2 lakh were set apart for the five-year development plan for higher education and research. The universities have drawn up schemes for this purpose. It is expected that a consolidated plan for the whole of India will shortly be put into operation.

CENTRAL INSTITUTE OF EDUCATION

There has been a considerable progress in research work done at the Central Institute of Education at Delhi during the year. The major project has been the preparation and standardization of a scale of individual intelligence in Hindi. Another project has been the construction of group intelligence tests in Hindi. Work has also started on achievement tests in arithmetic, history, geography and science and on the adaptation of aptitude tests.

TECHNICAL EDUCATION

An important development in technical education during the year was the setting up of a seven-man committee to draw up a five-year plan of development for technical education, training and research. The plan prepared by the committee has been approved by the Planning Commission.

Further, in accordance with the recommendations of the All-India Council for Technical Education, two regional committees have been established for the eastern and western zones. Also, another committee has been appointed to make recommendations in respect of the curriculum and syllabus for technical high schools. The Council has prepared two schemes, one for the establishment of institutions for architecture and the other for training in graphic art and allied technology and printing.

In the meantime, the All-India Board of Technical Studies has finalized the courses for a national diploma in leather technology as well as in chemical technology in

plastics and elastomers, in paints, pigments and varnishes, in oils, fats and waxes and in pharmaceuticals and drugs.

As recommended by the Scientific Manpower Committee, three schemes for the improvement of the scientific manpower resources of the country were implemented during the year.

The first is the practical training stipend scheme. It offers a two-year practical course of post-institutional training to students of engineering and technology for gainful employment. During 1952-53, Rs. 7.5 lakh were provided for this scheme, and 175 senior and 60 junior stipends were allotted. The scheme will continue in 1953-54, for which Rs. 9 lakh have been set apart.

The second scheme relates to scholarships for promoting research in universities and educational institutions in order to ensure a steady flow of trained research workers for the national laboratories and other centres of research. From 1952-53, year-wise allocation of scholarships has been replaced by a more or less fixed quota of scholarships allotted individually to each university or institution. A sum of Rs. 8 lakh has been included in the budget estimates for 1953-54.

The third scheme envisages the development of post-graduate scientific and technical education and research in universities. During 1952-53, Rs. 30 lakh were provided as non-recurring grant and Rs. 5 lakh as recurring grant. A provision of Rs. 88 lakh has also been made for 1953-54.

The Co-ordinating Committee of the All-India Council for Technical Education has recommended that capital and recurring grants and interest-free loans should be made available to 15 non-Government institutions in order to improve and expand facilities for technical studies. Accordingly, the Government of India have provided Rs. 162.22 lakh as non-recurring grant for construction of buildings and purchase of equipment, Rs. 25.45 lakh as recurring grant and Rs. 37.67 lakh as interest-free loan.

The scheme is in the final stage of implementation and is expected to be completed in 1953-54. It has already raised the intake in the institutions concerned by 47 per cent. A

provision of Rs. 44.20 lakh has been made for 1953-54 for the scheme.

The schemes for the expansion of various departments of the Indian Institute of Science at Bangalore are nearly ready. The scales of pay of the staff have been revised, and the various departments have been regrouped on a more rational basis. The Institute, in addition to the award of associateship and fellowship, has introduced a new award, viz., "Membership of the Institute," which is equivalent to the Ph.D. degree of an Indian university.

In the Power Engineering Department of the Institute, the construction of the thermal power station is nearing completion. The Internal Combustion Engineering Department has continued its experiments on various schemes sponsored by the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research and has now become the centre of research in combustion engineering in India. The successful fabrication of a new type of 2-stroke diesel engine in this department during the second half of the year has attracted wide attention.

In addition to the courses in engineering, courses in architecture, agricultural engineering, naval architecture and production and combustion engineering were introduced during the year at the Institute of Technology at Kharagpur. A provision has also been made for studies in residential management, the first course of its kind in Asia.

ARTS AND LETTERS

During the year, Rs. 10,000 were granted to Kalakshetra, Adyar, Madras, and Rs. 5,000 to Shankar's Weekly for the award of prizes to children for their drawings displayed at an exhibition in Delhi. A provision of Rs. 4.5 lakh has been made for 1953-54 for the development of cultural activities, such as the establishment of a children's centre, grant of scholarships for research work in indigenous art, publication of art journals and popular guide books, organization of art exhibitions, etc.

In the realm of art and culture, the Sangeet Natak Akadami (National Academy of Dance, Drama and Music) has been established. Similarly, the National Art Gallery

is being set up at Jaipur House in New Delhi. The Sahitya Akadami (National Academy of Letters), the Academy of Arts, the Academy of Hindustani Music and the Academy of Karnatak Music will also be set up shortly, for which provisions have been made for 1953-54.

AUDIO-VISUAL AIDS

During the year, 247 films in 16 mm. and 120 film strips in 35 mm. were purchased for the film library of the Central Bureau of Education, bringing the total number to 1,300 and 1,500 respectively. In addition, the library has about 400 educational wall charts, posters and maps.

Two well-equipped mobile cinema vans were also received from Australia as gifts under the Colombo Plan. Film shows were arranged regularly for local educational institutions and social welfare organizations.

As recommended by the Audio-Visual Education Conference, a three-month course was organized for training candidates in the production of simple audio-visual aids, such as charts, posters, maps, graphs, models, etc., as well as for writing literature for neo-literate adults. The course is being conducted at Delhi under the direction of UNESCO experts.

During 1952-53, Rs. 65,000 were provided for the purchase of audio-visual aids and equipment and Rs. 25,000 for encouraging private firms to produce suitable equipment for audio-visual education.

Meanwhile, a national board for audio-visual education is being set up to co-ordinate the work being done in this field and to advise the Central and State Governments on all matters relating to audio-visual education in the country.

HINDI

A sum of Rs. 10,000 has been paid to the Akhil Bhartiya Hindi Parishad in New Delhi for starting a training school for Hindi teachers at Agra. The school has been working since August 1952. Again, Rs. 10,000 have been given to the Sahityakar Sansad of Allahabad with a view to helping authors in need of financial help.

Further, Hindi classes have been started by the Ministry

of Education for Government servants. A library containing over 2,000 Hindi books has also been set up in the Ministry.

At the same time, prizes valued at Rs. 29,000 have been announced for award to the authors of the best books in Hindi. Also, prizes worth Rs. 5,000 are to be awarded to persons who submit the best pictorial representation of the letters of the Hindi alphabet.

Three sub-committees of the Hindi Shiksha Samiti have also been set up, one each to report on Hindi examinations, basic grammar of Hindi language and publicity work for popularizing Hindi. Meanwhile, the Board of Scientific Terminology has compiled a list of technical terms in Hindi for a number of subjects, such as mathematics, physics, botany, social sciences, civics, history, geography and chemistry.

EDUCATION OF THE HANDICAPPED

A common Braille code for Indian languages, known as Bharati Braille, has been finalized in conformity with International Braille. A committee to frame a contracted form of Braille for Hindi has now been set up. Also, another committee has been established with a view to assessing the cause and extent of deafness in India and to suggest measures for its prevention and for the education and welfare of the deaf. Meanwhile, the Braille Music Notation Committee for evolving a common Braille music notation for India has completed its first observations.

During 1952-53, Rs. 255,000 were provided for the training centre for blind adults at Dehra Dun. The capacity of the centre was also increased from 125 to 150. All trainees were provided with free boarding, lodging, clothing and other amenities. Arrangements for starting a workshop as part of the centre for providing remunerative employment to blind persons are nearing completion.

Further, 11 scholarships were awarded to blind students of different Part A and Part B States for higher studies. A sum of Rs. 14,000 has also been provided for 1953-54.

GRANTS FOR RESEARCH

As before, financial grants were given during the year

to a number of institutions to encourage research in education and culture. Among the institutions receiving this grant were the Inter-University Board, the Inter-State Board of Anglo-Indian Education, the Deccan College Post-graduate and Research Institute at Poona, the Bhandarkar Oriental Research Institute at Poona, the Asiatic Society of Calcutta, the Ramakrishna Mission Institute of Culture in Calcutta, the Vishweshvaranand Vedic Research Institute at Hoshiarpur, the Hindi Sahitya Sammelan of Allahabad, the Anjuman-e-Taraqqi-i-Urdu (India) of Aligarh and the Hindustani Prachar Sabha at Wardha.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES

The main activity of the National Archives during the year related to the acquisition of a large number of records belonging to the former British residencies. Microfilm copies of manuscripts of Indian interest were acquired from foreign countries. Mention may be made of 53 reels of microfilm covering 91,500 manuscript pages of the Dutch East India Company's records from 1677-1693. Also, a number of historical manuscripts and documents of interest to India were purchased, in addition to the collection of manuscripts of the works of Mrs. Sarojini Naidu.

Two issues of the *Indian Archives* were printed during the year, and a third was sent to the press. The compilation of two volumes of the *Calendar of Persian Correspondence* was undertaken. Furthermore, 250,000 pages of documents were microfilmed. One volume of Fort William-India House correspondence was sent to the press, and two more volumes were finalized.

ARCHAEOLOGY

Exploration work was carried out during the year in Bastar State in Madhya Pradesh where a microlithic stone-age site was discovered at the Chitrakote water-falls. About 25 other monuments were discovered. A few temples of historical and architectural importance were also discovered at Sandur and Banganapalli in the Madras State.

Again, megalithic explorations of ancient sites adjacent to the North Arcot district were carried out. An important

site at Sengamedu is being excavated. The explorations were also carried out at Korkai and Kayal in the Tinnevely district, Pallava Medu near Kanchipuram, Pudukottai, Bahadurabad (Hardwar), Rupar, Nagarjunikonda, Bahal (district east Khandesh), Amreli and Patan. In addition, the Department carried out works of conservation of monuments of national importance in Part A and Part C States.

ANTHROPOLOGY

The Department of Anthropology carried out important surveys during 1952-53. The survey of the Abhor tribes, of the people of Jaunswar Bowar and the southern Uttar Pradesh and of the aboriginal tribes of Travancore were some of the studies made by the Department. Besides, the reports on group tensions among the refugees from East Pakistan and the survey of community life in the rural and industrial areas of south Bengal were completed during the year.

Further, a sub-station of the Anthropological Department was opened at Port Blair, and a survey of the criminal tribes was taken in hand, starting with the Onges of the Little Andaman Islands.

SCHOLARSHIPS TO SCHEDULED CASTES AND TRIBES

A sum of Rs. 30 lakh was made available in 1952-53 for the award of scholarships to students belonging to scheduled castes, scheduled tribes and other backward classes. The total number of scholarships awarded during the year was 5,893.

OVERSEAS SCHOLARSHIPS

The main object of the overseas scholarship scheme is to send students abroad for training in subjects for which facilities are not available in India and also to improve the standard of instruction and research in the country. Thus, scholarships were awarded to Indian students, scholars were exchanged with foreign universities, and scholarships were granted to foreign scholars on a reciprocal basis. During 1952-53, 25 scholars were selected for award

of overseas scholarships. Also, nine fellowships were awarded to French students for teaching and research work at Indian universities, in addition to ten scholarships to German students for the study of Indian language, religion and philosophy.

As a reciprocal gesture of goodwill, the Federal Republic of West Germany offered facilities to 250 Indian engineers and apprentices for practical training in heavy industries and to another 50 Indian students for post-graduate training at the West German universities and technical institutions. The Federation of British Industries also offered seven scholarships to Indian nationals for training in industries in the UK. Similarly, the UNO awarded 35 to 40 fellowships and 10 to 15 scholarships during 1952. So far, 24 awards have been finalized, out of which 20 scholars have already gone abroad.

Cultural scholarships were also awarded to promote better relations between India and foreign countries. During 1952-53, the Government of India awarded a number of such scholarships to students from Asia, Africa and the Commonwealth countries. A sum of Rs. 325,000 was provided during the year for this purpose, and 91 scholars from different countries joined various institutions in India.

INDIAN NATIONAL COMMISSION

Under the new constitution, the Indian National Commission will have three sub-commissions, one each for education, science and culture. A committee examined text-books on Indian history and laid down principles for the guidance of authors and teachers. It has recommended to the State Governments to hold seminars of history teachers on a linguistic or regional basis and to study methods of creating better national and international understanding among students.

In January 1953, a seminar was held at New Delhi to study the contribution of Gandhian outlook and techniques to the solution of tensions between and within nations, and eminent thinkers from various countries took part in the discussions. The seminar has made important recom-

mendations for the solution of the national and international tensions based on the teachings of Gandhiji.

INDIA AND UNESCO

In December 1952, a regional conference on free and compulsory education in South Asia and the Pacific was held at Bombay. Again, a seminar on the status of women in South Asia and a convention of the UN Students' Federation representing students from various Asian countries were organized at Delhi.

The Government of India also participated in the Seventh General Conference of UNESCO at Paris, the UNESCO Regional Conference of National Commissions at Bangkok, the 15th International Conference on Public Education at Geneva and the International Conference on Copyright.

Under the UNESCO coupon scheme, coupons were available for purchase of books, scientific material and educational and scientific films from the various countries. India has so far received coupons worth \$ 20,000 for films and \$ 185,000 for books.

CULTURAL ACTIVITIES

In order to promote cultural relations with foreign countries, Rs. 200,000 were provided for 1952-53. This included grants-in-aid to cultural organizations in the Middle East countries, to the India League, Australia and to the Italo-Indian Association. A sum of Rs. 10,000 was made available during the year for presentation of books to universities and institutions abroad. The books dealt with Indian history, culture, religion, philosophy, art and architecture. Argentina, British West Indies, Iran, Mauritius, New Zealand, Norway and Scandinavia have so far been presented with books.

An Indian Art Exhibition was sent to the USA, and another one to China and Japan was diverted to Australia. Also, an Indian debating team was sent to the UK, and an Indian student to the New York Herald Tribune Forum.

Furthermore, an education department was opened at Nairobi to supervize the work of cultural activities

in East Africa. A similar department was established at Bonn to look after the interests of students going to West Germany under the Indo-German Industrial Co-operation Scheme.

The research work in social tensions, started in 1948, continued during 1952. Also, nine other research schemes were approved during the year by the committee of the Indian National Commission for co-ordination of research in social tensions. The Government of India sanctioned Rs. 60,000 for these schemes.

With a view to encouraging educational and cultural activities in India, Rs. 2.5 lakh were provided for 1952-53. Grants have so far been made to a number of institutions, among which Rs. 10,000 were given to Shri Bharat Saraswati Mandir Sansad, Rs. 10,000 to Shri Shivaji Education Society, Rs. 5,000 to Jamia Millia for publication of a popular encyclopaedia in Hindi, Rs. 2,000 to the Calcutta Blind School and Rs. 300,000 to the Indian Council of Cultural Relations.

CENTRAL BUREAU OF EDUCATION

The Bureau considerably expanded its activities during the year. It brought out a large number of new publications, such as the *Teachers Handbook of Social Education*, *Writing Books for Adults—Literature for Neo-Literates*, etc. In addition, 11 statistical publications were produced. Further, a number of charts for display in seminars and exhibitions held in India and abroad were prepared. Also, equipment for micro-print lettering was purchased from the USA with a view to improving the standard and quality of charts and illustrations.

At the same time, the collection of statistics on various aspects of education and consolidation of data with the help of Hollerith Punchers were continued during 1952-53. Revised forms were introduced for the collection of statistics relating to a number of educational subjects.

HEALTH

CONTRIBUTORY HEALTH SERVICE

The present system of medical attendance and treatment

does not provide satisfactory service to the Central Government servants. Accordingly, a scheme of contributory health service has been formulated for them. The scheme will, at present, be confined to Delhi alone.

The salient features of the scheme are : (i) the number of authorized medical attendants will be adequately increased, a large majority of whom will devote their whole time for medical service to Government servants and their families. Provision will be made for women doctors and for specialists for the diseases of the eye, ear, nose and throat. (ii) The medical officers will not be allowed private practice, nor will they receive any fees for medical attendance or treatment in or outside hospitals from Government servants and their families. They will, however, be adequately compensated for the loss of private practice by a non-practising allowance. (iii) The families of Government servants will also receive free medical treatment in hospitals, in addition to treatment at residence. (iv) So far as medical concessions are concerned, the class IV servants and their families will be treated in the same manner as other Government servants and their families. (v) A stock of medicines that are not ordinarily available in hospitals will be maintained at some centres and supplied free of cost. The cost of medicines purchased from the open market will, however, not be reimbursed.

For this improved service, the Government servants will be required to pay a monthly contribution on a graded scale. To begin with, a provision of Rs. 10 lakh has been made in the budget estimates for 1953-54.

ANTI-TUBERCULOSIS ACTIVITIES

Since independence, the Government of India have organized campaigns against various diseases, notably tuberculosis. During 1952-53, the programme of mass BCG vaccination was extended to nine States, and it is expected to cover the whole of India before the end of 1953. Also, a Central BCG organization was set up to organize the work on a mass scale. WHO provided the services of a senior BCG adviser and other staff to help in this work, in addition to three foreign doctors and four nurses for field work and

training local BCG teams. Further, UNICEF helped by supplying equipment worth \$ 385,000. Up to the end of November 1952, 12 million persons had been tested and nearly four millions vaccinated with BCG.

The BCG Vaccine Laboratory at Guindy, too, expanded its activities. It supplied large quantities of vaccine and tuberculine to various States, in addition to a number of neighbouring countries like Malaya, Burma and Ceylon.

A number of investigations were also carried out during the year at several tuberculosis institutions in India on the new anti-tuberculosis drug, Isonicotinic Acid Hydrazide. The investigations showed that the drug was generally useful. Accordingly, it was released for sale to the public.

In order to train personnel for combating tuberculosis, a diploma course was started at the Delhi University. Further, with a view to providing facilities for research, the Vallabhbhai Patel Chest Institute was established at the Delhi University, on which Rs. 1,190,470 have been spent so far.

A research project on T.B. with special reference to BCG is being carried out in the Union Mission T.B. Sanatorium, Madanpalle, Madras, with the aid of the WHO Tuberculosis Research Office. Also, sanction was accorded to the proposal for conducting epidemiological research in tuberculosis in order to assess the epidemiology of the disease and to evaluate the efficacy of control methods adopted in India. The scheme involves an expenditure of Rs. 3.26 lakh on the part of the Government, and WHO is expected to provide personnel and supplies required for the project.

In 1951, three training and demonstration centres had been opened in Delhi, Patna and Trivandrum for imparting training to medical students, post-graduate workers, nurses, etc., in anti-tuberculosis work. During 1952-53, UNICEF and WHO helped by providing the necessary equipment and personnel, besides a number of fellowships for study in western countries. WHO also helped in establishing similar centres in a number of States.

The third T.B. seals sale campaign was organized during the year by the Tuberculosis Association of India. The main object of the campaign was to bring home to the people the

serious nature of the problem of tuberculosis in India. A sum of Rs. 2 lakh has so far been subscribed to the campaign.

Grants were also given to the Tuberculosis Association of India during the year. This included Rs. 135,000 for the construction of a building for the headquarters, Rs. 385,000 for the T.B. College and Hospital at Mehrauli Road and Rs. 195,000 for the Lady Linlithgow Sanatorium at Kasauli, in addition to Rs. 2,900 for the training of workers in tuberculosis, Rs. 55,800 for the maintenance of 30 beds at the Kasauli Sanatorium and Rs. 236,000 for the T.B. centre in New Delhi.

TRAINING, EDUCATION AND RESEARCH

The Health Survey and Development Committee recommended the establishment of an All-India Medical Institute at Delhi to offer facilities for training health personnel, to promote medical research and to provide advanced post-graduate training. Meanwhile, a number of teaching and research sections in the existing medical colleges and research institutions are being upgraded to provide the necessary teaching personnel for the Institute.

A revised scheme has, however, been prepared for the Institute at a cost of Rs. 600.70 lakh for the period 1952-53 to 1958-59. The proposed Institute will include a medical college for undergraduates, a post-graduate teaching centre and a dental college. The scheme has been approved by the Planning Commission and is expected to be completed in seven years.

Under the Commonwealth Technical Assistance Programme, the Government of New Zealand have promised to give a sum of £ one million for the Institute. Out of this, they have already paid £ 250,000 in 1951-52.

As training facilities in nutrition are quite inadequate, a diploma course in nutrition will be started at the All-India Institute of Hygiene and Public Health at Calcutta from 1953-54. A provision of Rs. 31,400 has been made in the budget for 1953-54. In addition, a faculty of public health and a department of maternity and child health will also be established at the Institute. The latter will serve as a national training centre for child health workers and help

in developing the existing maternity and child welfare sections of the Institute. The scheme is a joint effort of the Government of India and UNICEF and is estimated to cost Rs. 90 lakh spread over a period of five years.

A mobile van, called the Edwina Mountbatten Mobile Nursing Clinic, was purchased for £ 2,250 for giving training to the students of the College of Nursing, New Delhi, in public health. Lady Mountbatten donated £ 1,000 towards the purchase of the clinic. The clinic has started working in the rural areas round about Najafgarh in the Delhi State.

The Andhra Mahila Sabha Trust Board of Madras submitted a scheme to the Government of India for the establishment of a training school for auxiliary nurses and midwives and a nursing home for giving them practical training. The Government accepted the suggestion and provided a sum of Rs. 15,000 for 1952-53. Similarly, a scheme for increased training facilities for nurses at the Lady Hardinge Medical College and Hospital in New Delhi at a cost of Rs. one lakh has been included in the Five Year Plan.

It has also been decided to establish a physiotherapy school and centre at the K.E.M. Hospital at Bombay at a recurring cost of Rs. 33,000. The school will serve as an all-India training centre. WHO has agreed to provide the services of two physiotherapists and necessary equipment to the value of about \$ 5,000 under the Technical Assistance Programme.

In order to train displaced girls and women for gainful occupations, a scheme was started to train them as nurses. Twelve girls completed their training in nursing and midwifery in 1952. The entire expenses of training are borne by the Government of India.

In addition to a new post-certificate course in public health nursing, a combined certificate course of 9½ months' duration in teaching and administration was started at the College of Nursing in New Delhi during the year. Fifteen nurses are attending this course and will work under the community project schemes in various States after training. A refresher course of 4-week duration for sister

tutors in the College was also organized with WHO assistance during November-December 1952.

During 1952-53, a special committee recommended a number of schemes for the improvement of the Lady Hardinge Medical College and Hospital in New Delhi. Accordingly, a new post-mortem room has been constructed at a cost of about Rs. 36,000. Further, a sum of Rs. 3 lakh has been provided for the purchase of equipment and another sum of Rs. 24,500 for the purchase of cold storage equipment. Sanction has also been given for the construction of a nurses' home, an anti-natal ward, a nursery, a septic labour room, etc., at a cost of Rs. 357,000.

With a view to upgrading the Women's Christian Medical College at Ludhiana to the M.B.B.S. standard, the Government have decided to pay a sum of Rs. 12½ lakh, spread over a period of 10 years, to the institution on the understanding that the Punjab Government would contribute an equal sum for the same period. A sum of Rs. 50,000 was paid in 1952-53 for this purpose.

In view of the modern developments in the field of malariology, the malaria course for medical officers at the Malaria Institute of India was extended during the year from 6 to 12 weeks with proportionate increase in the number of lectures and laboratory hours. The work done at the Institute has shown that with the use of residual insecticides like DDT, BHC and synthetic anti-malarial remedies, malaria incidence could be reduced to a considerable extent. The anti-malaria measures carried out in the Delhi State, the coal-field areas and some Part C States have been very successful and have reduced malaria in some of these areas to negligible proportions. A section for research in filariasis has also been opened at the Institute to study the epidemiology of the disease in the country.

In addition to manufacturing sera and vaccines and carrying on research, the Central Research Institute at Kasauli was assigned the task of inspecting commercial firms and laboratories manufacturing sera and vaccine. In order to enable the Institute to conform to the provisions of the Drugs Act, a new anaerobic block was constructed. The work of constructing a Rabies Research Centre at Kasauli,

for which Rs. 200,000 were offered by the Pasteur Institute of India, was also completed. Further, it was decided to start the manufacture of yellow fever vaccine at the Central Research Institute. The equipment is being obtained through the WHO Regional Office in New Delhi.

During the year, the Virus Research Centre was opened at Poona to undertake investigations into virus diseases peculiar to India and to train workers in the field of virus research. The centre is a joint effort of the Indian Council of Medical Research and the Rockefeller Foundation.

With a view to developing the Tata Memorial Hospital at Bombay into an all-India post-graduate and research centre for cancer, a recurring grant of Rs. 132,000 was paid during 1952-53.

As recommended by the Health Survey and Development Committee, a Central institute for teaching and research in leprosy is proposed to be established in Chingleput in the Madras State. A plan has been prepared to set up a governing body to administer the institute.

HEALTH EDUCATION

With the help of two mobile cinema units presented by UNICEF, activities on health education were carried out during the year. About 600 shows were given in urban and rural areas, covering a population of about 8 lakhs.

The Film Library of the Ministry was further expanded by adding 72 more films on health, bringing the total number to 246. Six film strips were also added to the Library. One film strip, entitled "Ganpat Ki Kahani," was prepared on tuberculosis.

Furthermore, three films were produced on health. These were the "Rebel Within" (cancer), "Your Eyes" and "Arrest Leprosy." A film on BCG is under production. In collaboration with the United States Information Service, two films were also produced on rural health, namely, "They Need Not Die" and "Clean Water Makes Good Health." So far, about 16 films have been produced on various topics of health, and these are available in six Indian languages, both in 35 mm. and 16 mm. Three films

produced by the United Nations in India, namely, "Mother," "Child" and "Community" were dubbed in Hindi.

Ten posters on health were reprinted with 10,000 copies each, while five posters on dental care are under print. Ten folders on health education in English and five in Hindi were also printed. Seven Hindi folders are under print. Moreover, a series of lectures on health education were delivered.

A Central Health Education Bureau is also proposed to be established in order to stimulate and co-ordinate the activities on health education in India. A sum of Rs. 272,200 has been included in the budget for 1953-54 for this purpose.

With a view to controlling the adulteration of food-stuffs and achieving uniformity, a Central Food Adulteration Bill was introduced in the House of People on November 6, 1952. Further, in addition to a Central Committee for Food Standards consisting of representatives of the Central and State Governments to advise on matters relating to the Act, a Central Food Laboratory is to be set up to which samples can be referred for final opinion in disputed cases.

CONTROL OF DRUG STANDARDS

Stricter control was exercised during the year on the quality of drugs, both imported and manufactured in the country. The scope of supervision was extended from the check points at the ports to the godowns where imported drugs were stored. The godowns were regularly visited and samples were taken for test to ensure that the drugs had not deteriorated in quality during storage. In cases where they were found to be below the declared standard, they were either withdrawn from the market or else destroyed.

Also, control was tightened up in various States in respect of quality and labelling, so that no drug which did not conform to the standard could find its way into the market. Consequently, many drugs were withdrawn from the market and their sale was stopped. A drive against spurious drugs was also launched, and encouraging results were achieved in Delhi and Bombay.

A list of drugs comprising about 1,000 items was drawn up for inclusion in the proposed pharmacopoeia. So far, 1,007 monographs have been finalized. The work of actual compilation of the draft monographs of the Indian pharmacopoeia is practically complete.

COUNCILS

For the control and regulation of the professions of nursing, dentistry and pharmacy, the necessary legislation was passed, and the Central nursing, dental and pharmaceutical councils were constituted.

With a view to maintaining a minimum standard of education for the profession of dentistry in India, the Council drew a curriculum for a degree course in dentistry, in addition to a code of dental ethics for the guidance of the State dental councils. The Government of India have already approved the educational regulations laying down the minimum standards of educational qualifications for a pharmacist.

In order to secure uniformity in the enforcement of the provisions of the Pharmacy Act in all the States, model draft rules were drawn up by the Pharmacy Council of India.

As decided at the third Health Ministers' Conference held at New Delhi in August-September 1950, a Central Council of Health was established to suggest broad lines of policy in regard to matters relating to health in all its aspects.

INTERNATIONAL ASSISTANCE

WHO helped in supplying experts and equipment during the year with a view to combating malaria, venereal diseases, tuberculosis, etc., and also providing the where-withal to ensure maternity and child health. It also awarded fellowships for the study of health statistics, venereal diseases, nursing and medical education, besides providing personnel for BCG mass campaign, cholera and plague research and the study of the problem of population.

A DDT factory is proposed to be established in Delhi as a joint project of the Government of India, UNICEF and

WHO. The expenditure on technical personnel of the project to be borne by WHO is estimated at \$100,000 and that on equipment by UNICEF \$250,000.

Up to the end of October 1952, UNICEF had approved health schemes for India costing \$7,142,000. Assistance from this organization took the form of equipment, supplies and fellowships. Demonstrations in malaria, relief organized in respect of Assam earthquake, etc., costing \$222,000, have already been completed and those worth \$6,895,000 are being implemented. UNICEF also presented two health publicity vans fitted with films for health education, 19 iron lungs for the control of poliomyelitis and equipment and supplies for the four WHO malaria teams and the three anti-tuberculosis centres at New Delhi, Patna and Trivandrum.

Moreover, UNICEF distributed 306,900 lb. of soap to maternity and child welfare centres in 28 States in India, as well as supplied equipment to the Faridabad township hospital and centre and the training schools for nurses and midwives in India. It also allocated \$1,346,000 to India for implementing schemes on child health, training of nurses and midwives, etc.

At the same time, the Government of India, in collaboration with UNICEF, sanctioned the establishment of a training centre for the care of children at Calcutta. They also contributed Rs. 1,200,000 to UNICEF during the year.

With a view to protecting the people from falling a prey to malaria, a national malaria control scheme was drawn up under the Indo-US Agreement. Accordingly, 125 field units are to be set up for the control of malaria. The TCA will provide assistance in the form of DDT equipment and transport.

The Co-operative for American Remittances to Europe, which is a non-profit corporation of the USA, offered a large number of midwifery kits and packages as a gift for Indian hospitals, training institutions and maternity and child welfare and health centres.

A number of experts visited India during 1952-53 under the Colombo Plan and the Point-Four Programme. Among others, they included a consultant public health engineer from the USA, an orthopaedic surgeon and two physio-

therapists from the UK and two experts in paediatric nursing and one occupational therapist from Australia. Another expert came to India to study the requirements of the Vallabhbhai Patel Chest Institute and T.B. Hospital, in Delhi and of the Christian Medical College and Hospital at Vellore.

Among the 27 candidates of the Central and State Governments selected during 1952-53 for training in medical subjects under the Colombo Plan, 13 candidates have already left for the UK, in addition to 26 out of 31 for the USA under the Point-Four Programme. The names of four candidates were recommended for fellowships in the ward sisters' course in Australia under the Colombo Plan. The Government of Canada also offered 30 fellowships for doctors and nurses under the Colombo Plan.

POPULATION CONTROL

During the year, three experimental units, two in Delhi and one in Ramanagram in the Mysore State, were set up to conduct pilot studies in the use of 'rhythm' or 'safe period' method of family planning. A sum of Rs. 65 lakh has been included in the Five Year Plan for this scheme.

SEROLOGICAL WORK

At present, the serological work in medico-legal cases relating to all the States is being done by the Serologist and Chemical Examiner to the Government of India in Calcutta. The Government of Madras and Bombay have proposed to set up laboratories of their own. It is, however, felt that the work of such a responsible nature which furnishes vital evidence in murder trials and on which Courts of Justice place great reliance should remain in the hands of specialized experts working in a laboratory specially staffed and equipped for the purpose. The views of the high courts are, however, being obtained in the matter.

NEURO-SURGERY UNIT

The Municipal Corporation of Greater Bombay has decided to establish a neuro-surgery unit at the K.E.M.

Hospital, Bombay. In view of the usefulness of the unit, the Government of India have decided to contribute Rs. one lakh as their half share for the purchase of equipment and an annual grant of Rs. 37,000 for the staff. A sum of Rs. 137,000 has also been provided for 1953-54.

CHARITY FUND

The Health Minister's Charity Fund, constituted in February 1951, has been redesignated as the Health Minister's Welfare Fund from December 23, 1952. The Fund is being built up to promote beneficent health schemes. Up to February 1953, the total collections and disbursements had been Rs. 545,525-9-1 and Rs. 219,963-3-0 respectively.

FINANCIAL AID

In addition to the Tuberculosis Association of India, grants were given to the Trained Nurses Association of India and the Ramakrishna Mission during the year. Further, a sum of Rs. 3 lakh was provided in 1952-53 for helping various deserving causes, which *inter alia* included research in leprosy and cancer, relief of the blind, child welfare, etc., and also for carrying on research in the field of medical and public health.

PART C STATES

The Government of India are directly responsible for health in Part C States, and provisions were made in 1952-53 for health schemes in these States. In Delhi, for example, 24 beds were added during the year to the Infectious Diseases Hospital. The work of constructing a double-storeyed block of four wards with 48 beds was also started. The Central Government gave Rs. one lakh in 1951-52 and another Rs. 75,000 in 1952-53 to the Roman Catholic Mission in Delhi for the construction of a modern hospital in Masigarh near Okhla.

With the help of UNICEF, the scheme for the development of training in maternity and child health and improvement of paediatric nursing was started in the Delhi area in 1951-52. UNICEF provided 4 vehicles in connection with this scheme. A full-time paediatrician was also

appointed as in-charge of the newly built children's ward at the Irwin Hospital. In accordance with the recommendations of the Health Survey and Development Committee, a health centre was built in Najafgarh to serve as a model for centres elsewhere in India. For other Part C States also, similar provisions were made, and the various health schemes are being implemented.

LABOUR

LABOUR LEGISLATION

The Mines Act and the Employees' Provident Fund Act were two important legislative measures enacted during 1952-53. The former is designed to amend and consolidate the law relating to regulation of labour and safety in mines. The latter provides for compulsory provident fund for employees in industrial establishments and applies to all factories employing 50 or more persons in the textile, iron and steel, cement, engineering, paper and cigarette industries. The scheme covers about 1,500 factories and the benefits extend to nearly 12 lakhs of workers. The amount of contributions by the workers and the employers jointly is estimated at about Rs. 10 to Rs. 12 crore a year.

A Central Provident Fund Commissioner was appointed and regional offices were set up in 18 States. Also, a Central Board of Trustees was constituted. Regional committees are proposed to be set up for bigger States by the middle of 1953.

Furthermore, the Factories Act, 1948, is being amended. The Workmen's Compensation (Transfer of Money) Rules, 1935, the Workmen's Compensation (Transfer of Money, Burma) Rules, 1938, and the Payment of Wages Act, 1936, were extended to the whole of India, except the State of Jammu and Kashmir. The question of having a Central legislation to regulate the conditions of work and the service of employees in shops and commercial establishments is under consideration.

LABOUR WELFARE

Under the Coal-mines Labour Welfare Fund, Rs. 7,018,300 were provided under the General Welfare Account and

Rs. 1,981,700 under the Housing Account during 1952-53.

Sanction was accorded for the reservation of 4 beds in the Pendra Road Sanatorium and 5 beds in the T.B. Sanatorium at Nowgaon for the exclusive use of coal-miners. Approval was also given for the construction of a maternity block consisting of 10 rooms at the Government Hospital at Chanda at a cost of Rs. 67,000. An X-ray plant was installed at Nowrazabad Hospital, while a lady health visitor was appointed for the Rajasthan coal-fields. It was decided to provide an ambulance van for Karanpura-Ramgarh coal-fields.

Sanction was also accorded for the continuance of anti-malaria measures in the Hyderabad coal-fields at a cost of about Rs. 32,000, in addition to those in the Bihar and Bengal coal-fields costing about Rs. 7 lakh a year. A grant of Rs. 50,000 each was made to the Jharia and Asansol Mines Board of Health for maintaining maternity and child welfare centres.

Among the centres sanctioned for the welfare of women and children were the seven welfare centres in the coal-fields of Hyderabad and one in the Khasi-Jaintia hills in Assam. It was decided to start a rehabilitation centre at the Central Hospital at Dhanbad for the disabled miners.

At the same time, approval was given for the opening of seven multi-purpose welfare centres for education, recreation and other welfare activities for the people in the coal-fields, in addition to three multi-purpose institutes for the Vindhya Pradesh coal-fields. Also, sanction was accorded for the provision of recreational activities for the Hyderabad coal-fields, including an exhibition of films and a scheme for continuing games and sports. Moreover, three radio sets with loud speakers were sanctioned for the Pench valley coal-fields. A mobile cinema unit was provided in the Karanpura-Ramgarh coal-fields and a children's park in the Rajasthan coal-fields.

Further, steps were taken for the promotion of adult education in the coal-fields. Six new centres are to be opened, the total number of such centres being 30. The existing social education schemes in the coal-fields of Pench

valley, Chanda and Korea in Madhya Pradesh continued during the year.

With a view to effecting improvements in housing, sanitation, water supply, medical, educational and recreational facilities provided by the employers, the inspectors of the Coal-mines Labour Welfare Fund paid regular visits to collieries.

The statutory provisions for creches and pithead baths were strictly enforced during 1952-53. The fourth course for training of creche attendants was sanctioned at a cost of Rs. 12,000.

The Coal-mines Provident Fund, and Bonus Schemes continued to be very popular. Up to December 1952, about 6 lakhs had joined the Fund and Rs. 3 crore had been contributed by the employers and employees. As many as 6,712 colliery employees had been paid Rs. 452,936 from their provident fund.

The budget of the Mica-mines Labour Welfare Fund provided for an expenditure of Rs. 775,000 for Bihar, Rs. 400,000 for Madras, Rs. 137,000 for Rajasthan and Rs. 2,000 for Ajmer.

Sanction was accorded for the construction of a maternity and child welfare centre at Dhab in the mica-mining areas of Bihar at a cost of Rs. 34,000, for the purchase of an X-ray unit costing Rs. 30,000 and for the payment of Rs. 15,000 to the Madras Provincial Welfare Fund for the construction of a ward of eight beds in the T.B. Hospital in Nellore for the exclusive use of the mica-miners and their families. Anti-malaria measures, involving an expenditure of Rs. 15,000, continued in the mica-mining areas of Madras.

Moreover, approval was given for the award of scholarships amounting to Rs. 2,000 to deserving children of mica-miners in Madras for education in secondary schools and colleges. Free supply of books and slates to children of miners was also provided for.

Dr Heimann and Dr Samuel Moskowitz of the Industrial Hygiene Unit conducted a detailed survey during the year into the health hazards in the mica-mining industry.

Under the Plantations Labour Act, provision of housing and medical facilities for workers is the direct responsi-

bility of employers. Though the provisions of the Act have not yet been enforced, many employers are offering these facilities to their workers. The Government assisted them in procuring building materials, such as iron, steel and cement.

Under an agreement entered into with the ILO, a Japanese expert has been invited to organize vocational training for plantation workers so as to enable them to utilize their spare time profitably and supplement their income.

The slump in tea prices had led to the closing down of a number of gardens towards the close of the year. This caused considerable unemployment in certain areas. The State Governments provided employment to affected workers as far as possible and took steps to relieve their hardship. The Government of India also appointed an official team in May 1952 to investigate into the condition of the industry and to recommend measures of relief. The team *inter alia* recommended the conversion of food concessions enjoyed by workers into cash benefits and postponement of the implementation of the Plantations Labour Act for a period of about two years. A meeting of the Industrial Committee on Plantations was held at Calcutta in December 1952 to consider the question of the closing down of tea gardens and the recommendations of the team concerning labour. The committee has suggested the appointment of a commission to investigate into the cost structure of the industry. Meanwhile, steps are being taken on the immediate problems facing the industry.

To achieve the objectives of the Dock Workers (Regulation of Employment) Act, 1948, a scheme called the Madras Dock Workers (Regulation of Employment) Scheme, 1952, was framed for the port of Madras. The scheme, whose scope, for the present, is confined to certain categories of stevedore labour, provides for the registration of workers and employers, the payment of guaranteed minimum wages, attendance allowance and disappointment money to casual workers. A Dock Labour Board is being set up to administer the scheme. A similar Board has

been constituted for the administration of the Calcutta Dock Workers (Regulation of Employment) Scheme, 1951.

With a view to implementing the Minimum Wages Act, 1948, enquiries in respect of family budgets were undertaken for plantation workers in Coorg and for industrial workers in Ajmer and Vindhya Pradesh.

As in previous years, the industrial workers celebrated the Republic Day, May Day and Independence Day. The workers in the service of the Central Government were granted paid holidays on the Republic Day, and the private employers were asked to follow the same policy. As regards the May Day, it was suggested that a holiday might be declared in the Central Government industrial undertakings on the 1st of May on condition that in lieu thereof labour agreed to work on some other paid holiday. Private and other public industrial undertakings were also requested to follow a similar policy. In order to bring about uniformity in the grant of paid national and festival holidays in private industrial undertakings, a proposal is under consideration.

During 1952-53, 30 labour officers of the Central and State Governments were trained in social work under the short-term social work course of the Calcutta University. Thirty candidates are expected to be sent for training during 1953-54 also.

The State Governments were requested to adopt a scheme for constituting labour welfare funds in the Central Government undertakings and to ask all employers' organizations and industrial undertakings in their jurisdiction to constitute such funds on voluntary basis.

The Central Pool of Labour Officers, consisting of 100 posts in the Central Government undertakings, was formed from December 19, 1952, from which date the administrative control over all the labour officers in such undertakings was transferred to the Ministry of Labour. The preliminaries essential to the full enforcement of the Labour Officers (Central Pool) Recruitment and Conditions of Service Rules, 1951, are being expedited.

INDUSTRIAL HOUSING

Of the 539 houses sanctioned during 1951-52 for the workers in the railway collieries, more than 400 have been completed. The houses are of the usual two-roomed type complete with community latrines, external water supply, street lighting, roads and drains. Further, more than 120 houses have been completed, and 540 are under construction in various coal-fields under the subsidy scheme. To speed up construction, an enhanced subsidy of 25 per cent of the cost of construction, subject to a maximum of Rs. 750 per house, was announced in the case of applications received up to December 1, 1952. The question of introducing a similar subsidy scheme for the construction of houses in the mica-fields of Bihar and Madras is under consideration.

INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS

Industrial relations steadily improved during the year. Thus the number of man-days lost declined from 3,494,119 in 1950-51 to 3,456,871 in 1951-52. Similarly, the number of disputes decreased from 1,001 in 1950-51 to 980 in 1951-52.

A third bench of the Labour Appellate Tribunal started functioning at Lucknow during the year. The All-India Industrial Tribunal (Bank Disputes) has completed the main part of its work and the award is expected shortly.

During the year, a questionnaire was issued to ascertain public opinion on the form the new legislation relating to labour relations and trade unions should take. The replies received were discussed at a Tripartite Labour Conference in October 1952 at Nainital and again at a sub-committee of the conference consisting of representatives of the central organizations of workers and employers. The matter was also considered at a conference of Labour Ministers of the State Governments early in February 1953. A bill based on the proposals emerging from these discussions will be introduced shortly in Parliament.

AGRICULTURAL LABOUR ENQUIRY

The field work connected with the agricultural labour enquiry was completed during the year. The report on the

preliminary agricultural labour enquiry conducted in the village of Khalispur in Uttar Pradesh was published.

As for the main agricultural labour enquiry, the report on the first stage, entitled *Agricultural Wages in India*, Volume I, was printed, and Volume II is under print. The report on the second stage of the enquiry entitled *Rural Manpower and Occupational Structure* is also under print. The data relating to the third stage are being analysed.

MINIMUM WAGES IN AGRICULTURE

The rates of minimum wages in agricultural employments were fixed for the Patna district in Bihar, and the State Government are now carrying on survey in the districts of Gaya and Shahabad. The Government of Uttar Pradesh fixed rates of minimum wages for employees in organized farms of 50 acres or over in the districts of Sultanpur, Partabgarh, Azamgarh, Banda, Bara Banki, Jaunpur, Rae Bareli, Faizabad, Hamirpur, Ballia, Ghazipur and Jalaun. The rates of minimum wages were also fixed for the entire State by the Governments of the Punjab, Ajmer, Bilaspur, Coorg, Delhi, Himachal Pradesh, Kutch and PEPSU. In Vindhya Pradesh, the rates of minimum wages were fixed for the district of Sidhi.

The draft proposals for the fixation of the rates of minimum wages have already been notified by the Governments of Orissa, Madras and Rajasthan under the Minimum Wages Act, 1948. The Government of Orissa are also collecting data about low wages pockets in the State.

Also, advisory committees were appointed by the Governments of Bihar, Punjab, U.P., PEPSU, Ajmer, Himachal Pradesh, Kutch, Assam, Madhya Bharat, Hyderabad and Mysore, in addition to advisory boards in Bihar, Madras, Rajasthan, Travancore-Cochin, Bilaspur and Coorg.

LABOUR CONFERENCES

The Government of India continued to participate in the activities of the ILO. The most important meeting during the year was the 35th session of the ILO held at Geneva in June 1952. Among others, the subjects discussed at the

conference were holidays with pay in agriculture, minimum standards of social security, co-operation between public authorities and employers' and workers' organizations, revision of the Maternity Protection Convention, 1919, protection of the health of workers in places of employment and regulation of the employment of young persons in underground work in coal-mines. The total number of conventions and recommendations so far adopted have been 103 and 95 respectively. India has so far ratified 20 conventions*—the largest number ratified by any Asian country.

Delegations or experts from India also attended the following meetings: (a) the fourth session of the industrial committee on metal trades held at Geneva in April-May 1952; (b) the fourth session of the industrial committee on iron and steel held at Geneva in May 1952; (c) the third session of the industrial committee on chemicals held at Geneva in September 1952; (d) the fourth session of the Asian advisory committee held at Geneva in November 1952; (e) the technical meeting on the protection of young workers in Asian countries in relation to their vocational preparation held at Kandy, Ceylon, in December 1952; (f) the fourth session of the industrial committee on textiles held at Geneva in February 1953; and (g) a meeting of experts on prevention and suppression of dust in mining, tunnelling and quarrying held at Geneva in December 1952.

Besides, a number of conferences were held in India on different subjects, such as (i) the fourth meeting of the industrial committee on coal-mining at New Delhi in April 1952; (ii) the fourth meeting of the joint consultative board of industry and labour at New Delhi in June 1952; (iii) the 12th session of the Indian Labour Conference at Nainital in October 1952; (iv) the fourth session of the industrial committee on plantations at Calcutta in December 1952; (v) the 10th session of the Labour Ministers' Conference at New Delhi in February 1953; and (vi) a special meeting of the members of the standing plantations committee (excluding

* Of the conventions ratified by India, convention No. 2 concerning unemployment was subsequently denounced. Convention No. 4 concerning night work of women is no more in force in India, as the Government have ratified the revised convention No. 89.

members from areas in south India) at Shillong in February 1953.

TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

The Government of India entered into an agreement with the ILO in April 1951 to obtain technical assistance in the form of the services of experts and training facilities under the Expanded Co-operative Programme of Technical Assistance of the UN and the specialized agencies. Accordingly, the ILO made available to India the services of experts in the field of productivity, vocational training and social security.

Further, under the Point-Four Programme of the USA, facilities for training abroad were given to ten officials, and three more are expected to proceed shortly. Moreover, training facilities were also obtained from Australia and the UK for 12 candidates under the Commonwealth Technical Co-operation Scheme, for three officers under the UN Social Welfare Fellowships and Scholarships Programme and for six under the ILO Fellowships Programme. Eight more officers were offered training facilities in Australia and the UK under the Colombo Plan. Again, five officers were sent abroad to take part in the Institutes of the ILO on employment service, apprenticeship training and vocational training.

INSPECTION IN MINES

During 1952-53, the Department of Mines assumed responsibility for the administration of the new Mines Act, 1952, with a jurisdiction covering the whole of India, except the State of Jammu and Kashmir. In Mysore, where some of the deepest mines in the world are being worked, frequent rockbursts occurred. Accordingly, the services of two mining experts are being obtained from Canada to advise on methods to be followed for eliminating rockbursts. A Court of Inquiry was also set up under the Mines Act, 1952, to inquire into the two rockbursts which took place in April and June 1952. As a result of the various measures taken, the rate of accidents, which was high in Hyderabad

collieries, registered a marked decline towards the latter half of the year.

In order that about 50,000 women employed in open cast mines might not be thrown out of employment, these mines were exempted from the prohibition imposed by the Mines Act, 1952, in regard to the employment of women between the hours of 6 a.m. and 7 p.m. The employment of women at other times on the surface and in open cast mines, and at all times underground, continued to be prohibited.

The Government accepted the proposal for the setting up of a medical inspectorate of mines. To start with, a Deputy Chief Inspector of Mines (Medical) is being appointed. At the same time, under the UNO Fellowship the Deputy Chief Inspector of Mines received training abroad on the methods and practices of mining.

With a view to giving adequate representation to labour and technical interests, the mining board for mines other than coal-mines in Bihar was reconstituted.

Under the Mica-mines Labour Welfare Fund, advisory committees similar to those in Bihar and Madras were set up in Rajasthan and Ajmer. The committees will undertake welfare measures for the benefit of labour in the mica-mines in these States.

A special sub-committee of the Coal-mines Labour Welfare Fund Advisory Committee was constituted to examine the question of imparting primary education to the children of coal-miners.

FACTORY INSPECTION

The industrial hygiene survey, which was started in 1951, is still in progress. The organization is being assisted by an Industrial Hygiene Unit from the USA. A booklet entitled *Occupational Diseases—A Guide to Recognition and Notification* has been prepared with the assistance of Dr Heimann, the medical expert of the Industrial Hygiene Unit.

An ILO productive mission, consisting of four experts, was in India during the year. The object of the mission was to show how productivity and the earnings of the workers

in Indian textile and engineering industries could be raised by the application of modern techniques of work study and plant organization and by the introduction of a suitable system of payment by results. At present, work studies are being carried out in selected units of the textile industry in Bombay and in Ahmedabad and of the engineering industry in Calcutta.

RESETTLEMENT AND EMPLOYMENT ORGANIZATION

During the year, the Government provided a sum of Rs. one lakh for a new scheme of training-within-industry. The Central Employment Advisory Committee, which advises the Director-General on all matters regarding employment and training, was reconstituted. A committee composed of representatives of employers, workers, the State Governments and the Government of India was also appointed to enquire into the future of the Resettlement and Employment Organization.

EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGES

Five more Employment Exchanges were opened at Bhopal, Gwalior, Mandi, Ootacamund and Serampore during 1952, bringing the total number to 131 at the end of the year.

The work of providing employment assistance to retrenched surplus class I and class II gazetted and commissioned officers of the Central Government continued. The number of such officers during 1952 was 190. Thirty-three officers were found employment during the year. The number on the special register at the end of December 1952 was 307.

During 1952, 1,476,699 registrations were effected and 357,828 persons placed as compared with 1,375,351 registered and 416,858 placed in 1951. The number of vacancies notified to the Employment Exchanges fell from 486,534 in 1951 to 429,551 in 1952. The share of the private employers notifying such vacancies was 54.2 per cent. On an average, 77,750 applicants were submitted to employers for selection each month during 1952 and 6,023 employers used the services of the Exchanges. Of the applicants seeking employment

assistance at the end of October 1952, as many as 126,498 had matriculation or higher educational qualifications. They constituted 30.6 per cent of the total number on the live registers. Of these, 96,358 were matriculates, 14,085 had passed the intermediate examination and 16,055 were graduates. The total number of applicants seeking employment through the Employment Exchanges at the end of December 1952 was 437,571.

At the same time, 17,088 displaced persons were found employment by the Exchanges, bringing the total number placed so far to 216,797 since the partition of the country. Also, 8,596 retrenched Government employees were re-employed, of whom 6,204 were ex-Central Government employees and 2,392 ex-State Government employees. The number of scheduled caste applicants who were found employment during the year was 49,044.

The schemes for the decasualization of textile labour, which had been organized through the Employment Exchanges at Kanpur and Beawar (Ajmer), continued to work during the year. At the port of Visakhapatnam, the Employment Exchange organized a shore labour pool scheme.

During 1952, the railways notified 36,174 vacancies to Employment Exchanges, of which 31,743 were filled through them. A staff training course was also held at the Directorate-General of Resettlement and Employment for Employment Officers and Employment Liaison Officers. Nineteen Employment Officers and 3 Employment Liaison Officers received their initial training. The course comprised training in exchange procedure and office organization and administration. In addition, a number of lectures were arranged by experts on various problems in the field of labour.

To make the employment service available to workers and employers in areas away from the location of Exchanges, mobile sections continued to operate for 30 Employment Exchanges. As many as 6,370 persons were placed in employment every month during 1952.

Through the circulation of information regarding vacancies for which local applicants were not available, as

well as the number and qualifications of applicants willing to move to other places for employment, the Exchanges sought to promote mobility of employment seekers. On an average, 402 applicants were placed in jobs outside their home districts every month. By means of a mobile labour location statement, particulars of nearly 2,800 persons were circulated every month to all Exchanges in the country in order to facilitate employment of applicants in areas away from their homes.

TRAINING SCHEMES

During 1952, four training institutes were closed at Ludhiana, Lucknow, Agra and Jadavpur and three new institutes opened at Allahabad, Nabha and Calcutta. The total number of training institutes working at the end of December 1952 was 62. Of these, four were exclusively for women trainees, namely, two at Madras, one at New Delhi and one at Dehra Dun. Training was imparted in 32 technical and 26 vocational trades.

Under the adult civilian training scheme, which was started in 1950, 9,500 seats were available for the training of craftsmen in technical and vocational trades, 7,500 being in technical (engineering and building) trades and 2,000 in vocational trades connected with cottage industries.

In addition, under a special arrangement with the Ministry of Rehabilitation, 3,670 seats were also available for the training of displaced persons at the training institutes of the Directorate-General of Resettlement and Employment, of which 900 were for apprenticeship training of displaced persons in Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal. During the year, 500 seats were sanctioned by the Ministry of Rehabilitation for the training of displaced persons from East Pakistan at the Directorate-General of Resettlement and Employment training institutes in West Bengal. The total number of seats sanctioned for training at the end of December 1952 was 13,040.

At the end of December 1952, there were 6,192 persons undergoing technical training and 1,807 vocational training under the adult civilian training scheme. Among these were 426 women. In addition, 2,433 displaced persons—

7485
406.

2,024 in technical and 409 in vocational trades—also received training under the training scheme for displaced persons. Moreover, 695 displaced persons underwent training as apprentices in 206 industrial undertakings in U.P. and West Bengal. The total number of trainees who underwent training at the end of December 1952 was 11,127.

The first batch of trainees in technical trades was tested in January 1952 and the second batch in vocational trades in July 1952. During the year, 8,503 trainees passed trade tests, of whom 6,955 were in technical and 1,548 in vocational trades.

Under the scheme of apprenticeship training for displaced persons started in November 1950 in U.P. and West Bengal, 343 displaced persons in U.P. and 493 in West Bengal completed training. At the end of December 1952, there were 695 displaced persons under training as apprentices, of whom 375 were in U.P. and 320 in West Bengal.

A Central Training Institute was organized at Koni-Bilaspur in Madhya Pradesh for training instructional and supervisory staff. This is the only institute of its kind in Asia. Instructors and supervisors deputed by the Government as well as private industrial establishments are given training. Private individuals not sponsored by any organization are also admitted to the course. During the year, 207 persons completed training at the Institute, bringing the total number of persons trained to 874. The tenth batch consisting of 118 instructor/supervisor trainees was undergoing training at the end of December 1952.

The All-India Trades Certificates Investigation Committee set up in 1951 submitted its report to the Government in 1952-53. The committee had been asked to prepare a scheme for the establishment of an All-India Trades Certification Board which will prescribe standards, conduct examinations and award certificates of proficiency to craftsmen in engineering, building and allied trades on a national basis. The report of the committee is under consideration.

REHABILITATION

According to the all-India census of 1951, the number

of displaced persons from Pakistan was 74.80 lakhs, i.e., 49.05 lakhs from West Pakistan and 25.7 lakhs from East Pakistan. However, there was a substantial influx of displaced persons from East Pakistan after the census. The total population of displaced persons from East Pakistan may thus be roughly estimated at 31 lakhs.

RURAL RESETTLEMENT

Of the displaced persons from West Pakistan, about 50 per cent are urban and 50 per cent rural. Thus about 25 lakhs had to be settled on land and ancillary occupations. In the Punjab, PEPSU, Rajasthan and Delhi, large areas of agricultural land left vacant by the Muslims, as also such culturable waste land as was readily available, were utilized for the resettlement of the agricultural classes.

As regards rural resettlement, the Government had followed three courses, namely, quasi-permanent settlement for 4.46 lakh families, settlement as tenants for 0.33 lakh families and temporary allotment for 0.55 lakh families. Thus the total number of displaced families from West Pakistan settled on land was 5.34 lakhs.

In addition to allotment of land, loans had been advanced to deserving cases for the purchase of bullocks, seeds, implements, etc. The amount of loan normally sanctioned was about Rs. 1,150 per family. The total amount advanced up to 1952-53 had been Rs. 9.28 crore. A sum of Rs. 25 lakh has been provided for 1953-54. The vast majority of displaced agriculturists from West Pakistan may, therefore, be taken as resettled.

The number of families of displaced persons from East Pakistan settled on land in rural colonies and in professions ancillary to agriculture was 2.3 lakhs. About 25 lakh families are likely to be settled in 1953-54. The amount of loans advanced up to 1952-53 had been Rs. 7.74 crore. The amount of loan normally sanctioned in West Bengal was about Rs. 1,700 per family. A provision of Rs. 2.54 crore has been made for 1953-54.

Thus the total number of families settled from East and West Pakistan was 7.64 lakhs, and the amount of loan advanced was Rs. 17.02 crore.

URBAN REHABILITATION

Broadly speaking, the problem of urban resettlement was two-fold, namely, finding shelter and employment. The number of houses provided for urban displaced persons from West Pakistan totalled 3.6 lakhs, and the number of persons for whom accommodation had been provided 23.80 lakhs. Also, about 27,000 evacuee shops and 2,000 industrial establishments had been allotted. Besides, 31,000 new shops had been built in various towns.

Furthermore, the Government have developed a number of industrial areas which are expected to provide work to a large number of displaced persons. Assistance is also being given to displaced businessmen and industrialists by securing for them quotas of raw materials, export and import permits, railway priorities, etc.

Up to 1952-53, Rs. 49.26 crore had been spent on housing schemes for West Pakistan displaced persons. It is proposed to undertake schemes for the construction of another 30,000 houses/tenements during 1953-54, for which a provision of Rs. 7.30 crore has been made. The bulk of the housing problem of displaced persons from West Pakistan is expected to be liquidated by the end of 1953-54.

As regards displaced persons from East Pakistan, the Government have mostly allotted plots; loans for building have also been advanced. The number of houses completed or under construction up to December 1952 was 1.60 lakhs.

About 133 colonies of squatters have sprung up on private lands in and around Calcutta. It has been decided that where the cost of land acquisition is not high, the land in question may be acquired and allotted to squatters who will repay its cost in easy instalments. A pilot scheme covering three colonies of squatters at Deshpriyanagar, Bijohnagar and Sahid Jatin Das was sanctioned during 1952-53 at a cost of Rs. 28.4 lakh. Besides, a provision has been made for the construction of 4,000 tenements on Alipore airfield at a cost of Rs. 1.86 crore and of 432 tenements at a cost of Rs. 16.6 lakh on a piece of land given on lease by a private party. These will provide alternative accommodation for some squatters whose possession cannot

be regularized under the above scheme. A provision of Rs. one crore has been made for 1953-54 for these schemes.

Up to the end of 1952-53, the expenditure on the housing schemes for displaced persons from East Pakistan had been Rs. 11.14 crore. A provision of Rs. 2.98 crore has been made for 1953-54.

The total expenditure on the housing programme both in the western and the eastern zones up to the end of 1952-53 is estimated at about Rs. 60.40 crore, i.e., Rs. 49.26 crore for displaced persons from West Pakistan and Rs. 11.14 crore for those from East Pakistan.

EMPLOYMENT

Up to December 1952, 905,400 displaced persons had been registered by the Employment Exchanges in 13 States, out of whom 200,000 had secured employment. Of these, about 34,000 came from East Pakistan.

Special efforts were made to utilize the services of displaced Government servants by the Central and State Governments. The Ministry of Home Affairs set up a Transfer Bureau to secure suitable appointments for them. Nearly 15,000 vacancies in the railways occurring as a result of the Adjudicator's Award were filled by them. The Rehabilitation Departments in the various States, too, recruited their staff mostly from among the displaced persons. By these measures, over 80,000 displaced persons were absorbed in the Central and State services.

The recent influx from East Pakistan has, however, caused a heavy rush on the Employment Exchanges in the eastern zone. The opportunities for employment have also considerably diminished owing to the present slump. What is more, these people largely come from rural areas, and many of them have neither the education nor experience essential for urban avocations. Efforts, however, continue to be made to secure gainful employment for them.

TECHNICAL AND VOCATIONAL TRAINING

With a view to diverting a large number of urban displaced persons to productive channels, plans were drawn up to train them in suitable vocations and crafts and set

them up in industries. So far, nearly 57,000 displaced persons from West Pakistan have thus been trained and 12,000 are under training or engaged in production. Besides, about 10,000 from East Pakistan have also been trained, and about 4,000 are receiving training in the eastern States.

TRAINING SCHEMES

At present, there are three different types of schemes under which technical and vocational training is imparted to displaced persons. (1) Under the scheme administered by the Directorate-General of Resettlement and Employment, Ministry of Labour, 31 training centres were run in which 1,609 displaced persons from East Pakistan and 900 from West Pakistan received training till the end of November 1952. Also, 656 trainees received instructions in industrial undertakings in U.P. and West Bengal. In all, 15,249 displaced persons were trained under these schemes up to the end of November 1952. Of these, about 4,000 came from East Pakistan. (2) Under the schemes run by the State Governments, about 41,000 displaced persons from West Pakistan were trained and about 10,000 are under training or engaged in production. Besides, about 5,000 displaced persons from East Pakistan were also trained and about 2,000 are undergoing training in the eastern States. (3) The Ministry of Rehabilitation, too, had its own schemes, but the vocational training centres have now been transferred to the respective State Governments. For instance, all the centres run by the Ministry in Delhi (except the Arab-ki-Sarai centre), Bhopal, U.P. and PEPSU (excluding Rajpura), have been handed over to the respective State Governments. The Nilokheri scheme has been taken over by the Community Projects Administration.

The Government are running a specialized training-cum-work centre at Arab-ki-Sarai at Delhi where, apart from the teaching of the usual crafts, training is also given in the use of Japanese machinery. Hitherto, 696 persons have been trained at this centre, and 231 are under training. Besides, 1,250 persons have been trained at the vocational training centre for Kashmiri displaced

persons at Yol, and 185 are under training. Over 2,800 displaced persons have been trained at Nilokheri. The centre in the Rajpura township has trained 479 persons so far, and a further batch of 280 persons is under training. Further, over 600 displaced persons from East Pakistan have been trained through the centres at Fulia and in the Cachar district of Assam.

LOANS

Up to the end of 1952-53, Rs. 18.05 crore had been advanced as loans, i.e., Rs. 10.91 crore to 1.76 lakh displaced persons from West Pakistan and Rs. 7.14 crore to 61,000 from East Pakistan.

The Rehabilitation Finance Administration, which is under the Ministry of Finance, also granted loans. Up to November 1952, loans had been sanctioned to 10,813 displaced persons, i.e., to 7,730 persons coming from West Pakistan and to 3,083 from East Pakistan. The amount of loan sanctioned was Rs. 8.93 crore, i.e., Rs. 6.54 crore to displaced persons from West Pakistan and Rs. 2.39 crore to those from East Pakistan. The amount actually paid was, however, Rs. 5.14 crore, i.e., Rs. 3.85 crore to displaced persons from West Pakistan and Rs. 1.29 crore to those from East Pakistan. It is roughly estimated that these loans would help to resettle about 3 lakh persons.

EDUCATION

The assistance given to displaced students in the matter of education has been two-fold, namely, grant of concessions and financial assistance and expansion of educational facilities by aiding existing institutions and promoting new ones.

In States where primary education was free, the responsibility of imparting primary education to displaced persons was that of the State Governments. Where it was not so, funds were provided by the Central Government. In secondary and high classes from V to X, about 50 per cent of the students were given freeships and an allowance for books ranging from Rs. 20 to Rs. 40 per annum. Students securing first class or near first class in matriculation or intermediate were eligible for stipends in arts and science

classes. Any student getting admission in a technical institution, e.g., medical, engineering, agricultural, veterinary, etc., was eligible for a stipend ranging from Rs. 40 to Rs. 60 p.m.

As regards the expansion of educational facilities, disrupted and new institutions were sanctioned financial assistance for building and equipment. Funds had also been sanctioned for local institutions to cater for the needs of displaced students. In all, 72 educational institutions were given financial assistance, besides 32 opened by the Government in the township and suburban extensions for displaced persons in Delhi.

Similar concessions were given to displaced students from East Pakistan. The Government have started 1,019 primary schools in West Bengal, in which 120,000 displaced students are receiving education at an annual expenditure of about Rs. 28 lakh. Grants-in-aid and loans were given to 213 secondary schools and 117 colleges, and the expenditure incurred up to September 30, 1952, had been about Rs. 34 lakh. In addition, stipends and loans were provided to students reading in secondary schools and colleges.

Apart from this, a loan of Rs. 80 lakh was also given to the West Bengal Government for expansion of educational institutions outside Calcutta. In Cachar and Tripura, all expenditure on the education of displaced students had been met by the Ministry of Rehabilitation. In Orissa, too, special grants had been sanctioned to the State Government for opening new schools in the colonies set up for displaced persons. The total expenditure on education in the eastern zone was about Rs. 2.3 crore.

RELIEF

The dispersal of displaced persons from West Pakistan has long been completed, and all relief camps were closed by the end of 1950-51. The total expenditure on relief for displaced persons from West Pakistan had been Rs. 34.42 crore up to 1951-52. A sum of Rs. 4.25 crore was allotted for 1952-53, and a provision of Rs. 3.26 crore has been made for 1953-54.

Relief camps are, however, still being maintained for

displaced persons from East Pakistan. Towards the beginning of 1952-53, the camp population had fallen to about 40,000. But on account of subsequent influx from East Pakistan, their number increased to 88,000 towards the end of October 1952. To relieve the strain on West Bengal, 15,000 displaced persons are proposed to be sent to Bihar and an equal number to Orissa. The dispersal of these people is now in progress.

The total expenditure on relief for displaced persons from East Pakistan had been Rs. 12.63 crore up to 1951-52. A sum of Rs. 2.65 crore was allotted for 1952-53, while Rs. 2.40 crore have been provided for 1953-54.

The Government of India have also assumed responsibility for unattached women and children, the old and infirm and their dependents. Their present number is about 75,000, i.e., 38,000 persons from East Pakistan and 37,000 from West Pakistan. The great majority of them are in homes and infirmaries especially set up for them, while large numbers continue to receive doles. Efforts are being made to educate and train women and children and the dependents of the old and infirm in suitable vocations and crafts to make them independent. The co-operation of non-official organizations has also been enlisted for this purpose.

The Government had agreed, as a measure of interim relief, to grant maintenance allowances to such displaced persons who, by reason of old age, infirmity or illness, were unable to make a living. Up to December 1952, about 15,000 persons had been granted relief and Rs. 83 lakh had been spent on this account.

COMPENSATION AND CLAIMS

In 1950, claims were invited from persons who had left immovable property in West Pakistan. The total number of claims filed was 5.35 lakhs comprising about 10.38 lakh property sheets. The verification of the claims has almost been completed. Revisions are now being heard and are likely to be disposed of by the middle of April 1953. The scheme for the grant of compensation is under consideration of the Government of India.

The recovery of loans from persons whose claims have been verified has been suspended to the extent of 10 per cent of the value of their verified claims. Pending sanction of the compensation scheme by the Government, applications for compensation have been invited from widows and the old and infirm receiving maintenance allowance, the inmates of women's homes and infirmaries, the residents of mud-hut colonies in the Punjab, etc. A nucleus organization under the Chief Settlement Commissioner has been set up to receive and scrutinize the applications. This procedure will enable grant of compensation to the more needy displaced persons on the finalization of the scheme.

Legislation in regard to the utilization of evacuee properties and the grant of recompense is being prepared. Proposals are also under consideration for the creation of a displaced persons' trust for undertaking educational, medical, social and charitable activities for the benefit of displaced persons from West Pakistan.

DISPLACED HARIJANS

For the resettlement of displaced Harijans, there is a separate board under the aegis of the All-India Harijan Sewak Sangh. The Sangh has been recognized as a Central Government agency for this purpose.

During the past four years of its working, the board has implemented eight schemes at Delhi, Ajmer, Beawar, Ahmedabad and Bombay, under which 2,203 one-roomed tenements have been built at a cost of Rs. 36.99 lakh to provide housing accommodation to displaced Harijans.

The board has also found employment for 8,802 families and assisted in the resettlement of 17,273 families on agricultural land. Loans amounting to Rs. 8.27 lakh have also been granted to 4,112 families of Harijan craftsmen and artisans. In addition, 20 co-operative societies have been organized.

NEGOTIATIONS WITH PAKISTAN

In October 1952, a suggestion was made to the Government of Pakistan that as there was no possibility of the return of evacuees to their respective countries and the

evacuee properties were fast deteriorating, the two Governments should take over the evacuee immovable properties in their respective countries and compensate the evacuee owners according to principles which may be mutually agreed upon. If direct negotiations prove unfruitful, the method of valuation may be settled by arbitration or by reference to an impartial tribunal or an international court. The debtor country should then pay to the creditor country the difference in the value of evacuee property according to certain agreed arrangements. The Government of Pakistan have, however, not accepted this proposal.

Up to December 1952, 18,941 claims of displaced Government servants, servants of States and local bodies in respect of their pensions, provident fund, leave salary and security deposits had been transmitted to the Pakistan Government. The Government of India, on the other hand, have verified 12,928 claims out of a total of 24,980 received so far from that Government.

In addition, 3,999 claims had been received for payment of pensions and provident fund up to December 1952. Of these, 3,016 claims have been finally disposed of.

As no payment could be made under the Indo-Pakistan provisional payment scheme, the Government of India have sanctioned a scheme of interim relief. In the case of unsanctioned pensions, 50 per cent of the pension dues which have been proved are allowed, if the persons concerned have no other source of livelihood. Of 781 claims received up to December 1952, 706 have been finally disposed of.

The Government have also sanctioned a scheme of interim relief for such displaced persons as have no source of livelihood in India, but who had their savings invested in post offices, postal cash certificates and postal life insurance. Out of 993 applications, 369 have been finally disposed of.

Furthermore, it has been decided to grant interim relief to those displaced persons also whose immovable property vests in Courts of Wards in Pakistan. Out of 133 applications received for grant of allowances up to December 1952, 111 have been finally disposed of. Also,

337 insurance policies had been received up to December 1952 from Pakistan after reassignment in favour of the assured. Of these, 295 have been delivered to the displaced persons concerned.

PASSPORT SYSTEM

A passport-cum-visa system was introduced from the mid-night of October 14|15, 1952, and the issue of permits under the Influx from Pakistan (Control) Act of 1950 ceased simultaneously.

The Government of India are applying the rules of the new system liberally in the hope that the system will be worked by the Pakistan authorities in the same spirit. Special facilities are being given under the rules to residents on border areas, persons having near relations in the other country, workers engaged in transport, businessmen, officials, employees and diplomatic missions, seamen, persons in transit, recovered abducted persons and members of the minority community wishing to migrate to the other country.

2. ECONOMIC

The well-being of a nation largely depends upon its economic and industrial progress. It must produce sufficient food for the people, textiles, iron and steel and other industrial products. It must be able fully to exploit its mineral resources, build dams, railways, factories and the like. A sound financial, industrial and fiscal policy; a planned effort to increase the production of food, raw materials and industrial goods; and a determination to solve the problem of housing characterized the activities of the Government of India during the year 1952-53.

FINANCE

The Ministry of Finance is organized into two departments. One deals with Revenue and Expenditure and the other with Budget and Economic Affairs.

REVENUE DIVISION

This Division deals with such matters as policy and administration concerning direct and indirect taxation. It is also the statutory appellate authority in regard to appeals under the various customs and Union excise laws. As regards income-tax, it is the statutory co-ordinating authority for issuing orders, instructions and directions for the proper administration of income-tax and has certain original and appellate functions under the Income-tax Act.

The term of the Income-tax Investigation Commission was extended to December 31, 1953. Of the 1,597 cases referred to the Commission up to February 20, 1953, 867 cases were disposed of. In most of the remaining 730 cases, investigation proceedings are also nearing completion. The amount of concealed income, involved in the cases disposed

of, was more than Rs. 40 crore. Under the scheme for voluntary disclosure of concealed incomes, which ended on October 22, 1951, the total amount of hidden income disclosed so far was over Rs. 70 crore.

Owing to the slump in the cloth market early last year, the system of *ad valorem* assessment of superfine and fine cloth prevailing then became untenable. Accordingly, an alternative system of specific duties based on yardage, with option to the assessee to claim assessment on an *ad valorem* basis when this became more favourable to them, was introduced. In the same way, a system of deferred payment of the Central excise duty on tea was followed during the year in order to assist the industry in times of severe depression. Also, *khandsari* sugar was exempted from the Central excise duty.

In view of the increased smuggling activity, particularly on the frontiers with French and Portuguese India, anti-smuggling measures were tightened up. For instance, provisions were made for employing additional jeeps and launches for patrol work. A permit system is also being introduced on one frontier with a view to regulating the movement of persons.

Among the important legislative measures initiated during the year were the Indian Income-tax (Amendment) Bill, 1952, and the Estate Duty Bill, 1952. The latter, when passed, will augment the financial resources of the State Governments.

CIVIL EXPENDITURE DIVISION

In July 1952, a committee was set up to recommend the portion of dearness allowance, at present, granted to Government servants which should be treated as pay. The recommendations of the committee, which are under consideration of the Government, would benefit about 15 lakhs of the Central Government servants and involve an expenditure of about Rs. 5 crore per annum to the Central Exchequer.

Also, the committee, which had been appointed to recodify the financial rules regulating the conditions of service of the Central Government employees, has com-

pleted the revision of rules regarding pay, leave and compensatory allowances. The recodification of the remaining rules concerning travelling allowances and pension is expected to be completed by the end of March 1954.

With a view to assessing the requirements of the various Ministries and their attached and subordinate offices in respect of staff, a special team of officers was appointed in February 1952. So far, three Ministries and the offices under them have been covered and also the UPSC. A number of recommendations have been made by the team, of which some have been accepted by the Government and the rest are being examined.

DEFENCE EXPENDITURE DIVISION

All the important measures sponsored by the Ministry of Defence come under the scrutiny of this Division. The main problem which engaged the attention of the Government during the year related to economy in Defence expenditure. The interim report of the Armed Forces Reorganization Committee, which was constituted to investigate the possibilities of reduction of expenditure on the Defence Services, was considered. As a result, some economy has been made in the Defence budget. Many of the recommendations of the Committee are still under consideration.

Almost all major questions arising out of the amalgamation of the accounting and financial arrangements of the former Indian State Forces with those of the Government of India consequent on the integration of the State Forces with the Indian Army have now been settled.

The work of revising and rewriting the books on regulations having financial implications had made good progress during the year. A number of codes and manuals were revised and rewritten and are now under print. It is expected that almost the entire work will be over in about a year's time.

BUDGET DIVISION

The Finance Commission appointed in November 1951

submitted its report in December 1952. Its recommendations have been accepted by the Government.

INTERNAL FINANCE DIVISION

Some of the important activities in the Division during the year were :

(1) With a view to removing the serious inconvenience felt by the commercial community, it has been decided to reintroduce bank notes of the denominational value of Rs. 1,000, Rs. 5,000 and Rs. 10,000. As the issue of bank notes of the denominational value of Rs. 5,000 is not authorized under the Reserve Bank of India Act, a bill to amend that Act and also to amend the Ordinance has been introduced in Parliament. In addition, provisions have been included in the bill to enable the Reserve Bank of India to finance the requirements of rural areas.

(2) The recommendations of the Rural Banking Enquiry Committee are being progressively implemented. Accordingly, the Imperial Bank of India has agreed to open 31 new branches within the two-year period ending June 30, 1953. Up to January 15, 1953, 19 branches had been opened.

(3) The Government of India appointed a committee in July 1952 to enquire into the procedure regarding the liquidation of banking companies and to suggest measures for its simplification and speedy disposal. The report of the committee is under consideration of the Government.

(4) Owing to a sharp fall in prices, the Indian-owned tea gardens are facing acute financial difficulties. The banks are generally reluctant to help them financially so long as unfavourable conditions continue. The Government of India have, therefore, offered to guarantee to scheduled banks and apex co-operative banks a certain portion of the advances to be made to such tea gardens for the 1953-54 tea season.

(5) Up to the first week of February 1953, the Rehabilitation Finance Administration had sanctioned Rs. 9.48 crore, of which Rs. 5.4 crore were drawn by the borrowers. It is estimated that the loans sanctioned should rehabilitate about one lakh persons and assist a further two lakh persons in their rehabilitation. In order to make more funds avail-

able to the Administration, the limit of advances payable by the Central Government is to be increased from Rs. 10 to Rs. 14.5 crore. Furthermore, with a view to minimizing the hardship of borrowers, the period of repayment of loans is also to be extended from 10 to 15 years. For giving legislative effect to these measures, a bill was introduced in Parliament in November 1952.

(6) Up to the end of January 1953, the Industrial Finance Corporation had sanctioned Rs. 15.23 crore as loans. For the industrial development of the country, the Corporation is also negotiating with the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development for a loan of 8 million dollars. The loan will be utilized for meeting the expenditure on imported capital goods required by the industrial concerns financed by the Corporation.

The Industrial Finance Corporation Act, 1948, has also been amended from December 1952 by the Industrial Finance Corporation (Amendment) Act, 1952 (LXXVIII of 1952) to enable the Central Government to guarantee loans in foreign currencies and in certain other respects. For instance, shipping companies are now eligible for loan from the Corporation. A special reserve fund will be created to strengthen the financial position of the Corporation. An enquiry committee has already been appointed to examine and report on the working of the Corporation.

(7) The new mint at Alipore undertook for the first time pilot production of nickel coins from nickel pellets. The processing of nickel requires specialized machinery, and the new mint is one of the very few ones in the world which is fully equipped for undertaking this process.

(8) The Government have decided to adopt the German 'Demag' process for refining of silver in the new silver refinery project. The 'Demag' plant is of simple and standard type and is universally employed for metal refining by electro-chemical process.

The plant will produce electrolytic copper to the extent of 3,600 tons per annum. Its operational cost will also be considerably cheaper, viz., Rs. 1.466 per lb. of refined silver as against Rs. 2.343 per lb. by the process originally proposed by the Government.

(9) The Company Law Committee has submitted its report and its recommendations are being implemented. Steps to introduce in Parliament legislation for a comprehensive revision of the Indian Companies Act, 1913, on the lines recommended by the Committee are also well under way. Meanwhile, a Central organization is to be set up in order to bring the administration of the Indian Companies Act within the purview of the Central Government.

CONTROL OF CAPITAL ISSUES

During 1952, 326 applications for the issue of capital amounting to Rs. 152.3 crore were disposed of. Out of these, 102 applications from industrial companies for the issue of capital aggregating Rs. 32.7 crore were sanctioned. Also, 152 applications from non-industrial companies involving a total issue of Rs. 7.10 crore were sanctioned. Further, 76 applications involving Rs. 6 crore of foreign capital were received. Out of these, 63 applications were sanctioned involving over Rs. 5½ crore.

PLANNING DIVISION

During the year, the Essential Goods (Declaration and Regulation of Tax on Sale or Purchase) Act, 1952, was passed. The first report of the multi-purpose national sample survey was also released in December 1952. Further, the report dealing with the problems of public administration in India submitted by the American Adviser on Public Administration, who was deputed by the Ford Foundation, is being examined by the Government.

During 1952-53, a number of teams visited the scarcity affected areas in the States of Mysore, Hyderabad, Madras, Bombay and Assam with a view to recommending the quantum of Central assistance to the State Governments for relief measures. The reports are, at present, under the consideration of the Government.

EXTERNAL FINANCE DIVISION

With a view to assisting India's development projects, the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development sanctioned a loan of \$ 31.5 million in December 1952 to the

Indian Iron and Steel Company of India. This is the first loan by the Bank to a private concern in India. In addition, a loan of \$19.5 million was given in January 1953 for meeting the foreign exchange expenditure on certain irrigation projects forming part of the Damodar Valley Project. A loan for the Industrial Finance Corporation is also expected to be sanctioned shortly.

The seventh annual meeting of the Board of Governors of the International Monetary Fund and the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development was held at Mexico City in September 1952. A few technical experts from the International Monetary Fund also visited India in order to study her economy.

The Payments Agreement signed in 1951 between Japan and the countries of the sterling area, which expired on December 31, 1952, was extended for a further period of one year. Under the agreement, all payments between Japan on the one hand and the countries of sterling area on the other are to be made in sterling. Also, Japan is to be treated as a soft currency country for purposes of import and export trade control.

The Commonwealth Prime Ministers' Economic Conference was held in London from November 27, 1952. The object of the Conference was to consider measures for strengthening the balance of payments position of the sterling area and to explore the possibilities of expanding world production and trade.

The main principles agreed to at the Conference were, first, the countries of the sterling area should follow a sound internal economic policy; secondly, the countries should increase their productive power and competitive ability through sound economic development; and, thirdly, co-operation of other trading countries should be sought for creating conditions in which the sterling could be made convertible and the system of multilateral trade and payments restored effectively. The Conference also recognized the need for capital investment for basic development in order to improve the standards of life in under-developed countries.

The agreement on these principles does not involve the

Government of India to adopt any new policy. Their internal policy is already designed to keep inflationary trends in check. Moreover, the implementation of the Five Year Plan is expected to enable India to contribute to the expansion of world trade on the lines agreed to at the Conference.

With a view to extending the Indo-UK Sterling Balances Agreement of 1947 for a period of six years ending June 1957, the draft of an agreement has been approved by the Government of India and the UK Government. The new agreement does not propose any changes in the previous arrangements for the release of sterling, the change being only in form.

In continuation of the Indo-US Technical Co-operation Agreement of 1951-52, an agreement for 1952-53 was entered into with the US Government during the year. Under the agreement, a sum of \$ 38.35 million will be received from the US Government for expenditure on the extension of the existing projects and the execution of additional projects that may be agreed upon. The projects that are to be undertaken will, as in the previous year, aim at raising the efficiency of agriculture and increasing food production.

Furthermore, the member Governments of the Colombo Plan have also agreed to make funds available to India for her development plans. For instance, Canada provided \$ 13.8 million, Australia £ 3 million and New Zealand £ 375,000. The total number of experts working under the various programmes of technical assistance is about 150. Moreover, training facilities have so far been obtained for about 350 technicians. India has also provided about five experts and training facilities for about 70 candidates from different countries in the area.

At the same time, about Rs. 67 lakh would be contributed by the Norwegian Government through the UN Technical Assistance Board to further the economic and social welfare of the people of India. This amount will be utilized to undertake a fishery-cum-economic development scheme in Travancore-Cochin State.

CUSTOMS AND CENTRAL EXCISE DEPARTMENTS

With a view to improving the system of inspection, it was decided to reorganize the Directorate of Inspection, Customs and Central Excise and to set up four regional offices with headquarters at Delhi, Calcutta and Hyderabad (two regional offices) from November 15, 1952.

INCOME-TAX DEPARTMENT

In order to cope with the increase in the volume and variety of transactions due to the Income-tax Act, it has become necessary to strengthen the Income-tax Department. A scheme has, therefore, been finalized to make large scale recruitment through the UPSC. Also, with a view to implementing the recommendations of the Income-tax Investigation Commission and to root out corruption in the Department, a Directorate of Inspection (Investigation) has been formed.

DEFENCE ACCOUNTS DEPARTMENT

The Defence Accounts Department made considerable progress during the year in getting over the difficulties and problems created by the last war and the subsequent partition of the country. An all-out effort was thus made to clear all the outstanding concerns concerning demobilized soldiers and also to speed up the work. A new procedure was introduced, giving each soldier a quarterly statement of accounts to enable him and his Commanding Officer to know the correct position so that complaints, if any, could be cleared urgently. There has been a marked improvement in this respect.

The confusion caused by the precipitous move of the Military Pensions Office from Lahore to Allahabad as a result of partition which meant destruction or leaving behind the relevant records has, to a large extent, been overcome, and considerable improvement has taken place in the method and manner of the disbursement of pensions to soldiers. A pension pay office was opened in Amritsar for payment of pensions to military pensioners in that district. The results achieved were very satisfactory, and the opening

of similar offices in other towns of the Punjab is under consideration.

With the federal financial integration of Part B States, the responsibility for the disbursement and internal audit of pensions to the pensioners belonging to the Indian State Forces has also fallen on the Defence Accounts Department. To meet the needs of the pensioners of the Hyderabad State Forces, a local Pension Paymaster's Office was opened during the year. A Lady Commissioner has been employed to attend to the identification and other formalities in the payment of pensions to the families of the pensioners in that State, most of whom observe *purdah*.

Certain internal changes have also been introduced in the Department regarding the payment of imprest funds and disposal of imprest accounts, realignment of the work on a functional basis and centralization in regard to the scrutiny and vetting of important contracts concerning stores and works. All these measures are expected to improve still more the efficiency of the Department.

In accordance with the orders issued by the Government, quite a good number of the clerical staff has been given a quasi-permanent status. This has had a very salutary effect on the morale of the establishment and on the quality and quantity of the work done.

INDIA SECURITY PRESS

In addition to normal work, the India Security Press at Nasik Road undertook the printing of one rupee currency notes of the Napalese Government. Although the photogravure plant has not yet been installed for want of a machine from abroad, the Press printed for the first time in the history of stamp-printing in India what are called the "Poet-Saint" series of stamps by the new photogravure process.

THE MINTS

Similarly, the new mint at Alipore undertook for the first time in the history of Indian coinage pilot production of nickel coins from nickel pellets. The Assay Department has been separated from the mint organization, and the post

of the Assay Master, which was abolished several years ago, has been revived.

DEPARTMENT OF INSURANCE

During 1952-53, a number of administrators were appointed by the Central Government to manage the affairs of three more insurance companies, bringing the total number of such companies to eight. A separate machinery is being set up for administering the code for general insurance business. The work of administering a similar code for life insurance companies will be done by the Department of Insurance. The 38th issue of the Indian Insurance Year Book has been compiled and released to the public.

NATIONAL SAVINGS ORGANIZATION

With the setting up of the offices in Bihar, Rajasthan and Madhya Bharat, the National Savings Organization now covers the whole of India, except the Mysore State. The Government of that State have a savings scheme of their own.

The collections in the small savings scheme, which had fallen to Rs. 26.1 crore by 1949-50, started an upward trend the following year. Accordingly, in 1950-51, the total net collections were Rs. 33.3 crore and in 1951-52 Rs. 38.5 crore. The figures for the first nine months of the year, i.e., April to December 1952, were about Rs. 28 crore.

The arrangements for the appointment of extra departmental branch post-masters, as authorized agents for the sale of National Savings Certificates in rural areas, made satisfactory progress during the year. Steps are being taken to secure closer co-operation of the State Governments and non-officials, including the women's organizations, for propagating thrift amongst the masses and contributing to the small savings scheme.

MULTI-PURPOSE NATIONAL SAMPLE SURVEY

The Directorate of Multi-purpose National Sample Survey collects on a random sample basis important factors regarding production, consumption and other aspects of

economic life, so as to fill the lacunae in available statistical information relating to the various types of economic activities in India. It will in future be the Central focal agency for carrying out all such sample surveys. The first report of the National Sample Survey has been released. The survey will now be able to supply essential information about the economic progress of the country.

AUDIT DEPARTMENT

A comparative study of the duties and powers of the Auditors-General in the various countries has been completed, and a preliminary draft of the Audit and Exchequer Bill has been prepared.

The reorganization and the toning up of the activities of the Department continued during the year. For example, the system of audit and accounts in Part B and Part C States has been remodelled on the lines obtaining in Part A States. Also, trained staff has been sent to these States. Further, necessary training was given to the staff taken over from the erstwhile princely States. Moreover, arrangements have also been made for the training of the staff responsible for the maintenance of initial accounts. According to an agreement with the Reserve Bank of India, the system of accounting and monetary adjustments as in Part A States has been adopted in three of the Part B States.

In view of the increased participation of the Union and State Governments in commercial and quasi-commercial undertakings, separate commercial audit wings are being established in each of the Audit Offices for conducting effective audit of these undertakings.

For the first time, a procedure regarding the submission of advance audit reports was introduced during the year. Accordingly, the advance Audit Report (Railways), 1952 (Part I), was presented to Parliament on December 10, 1952.

With a view to overhauling the present accounting system of the Union and the State Governments, which has proved inadequate and cumbersome, a sub-committee of the Public Accounts Committee went into the question during the year and submitted its report to Parliament in December 1952. There is also the question of separating the balances

in respect of the Consolidated Fund from the balances relating to the Public Accounts. These problems received the active attention of the Comptroller and Auditor-General during the year.

At the same time, the Government are proposing to take steps for separating the functions of payments and audit which are performed by the same agency. The State Governments have also been urged to relieve their Accountant-General/Comptroller, wherever he is still continuing to perform the function relating to payments.

FOOD AND AGRICULTURE

INTEGRATED CROP PRODUCTION

The integrated crop production plan first announced in 1950-51 for achieving self-sufficiency in food, cotton, jute and sugar has now become a part of the first Five Year Plan. Substantial increases took place in jute and sugar in the first year of the Plan, viz., 1951-52. Only 7 lakh bales of jute remained to be achieved during the subsequent four years, while in sugar the five-year target had been achieved in 1951-52. The production of cotton also increased by 163,000 bales over that of the previous year.

GMF SCHEMES

To increase food production, schemes of minor irrigation and land improvement were undertaken during the year. A sum of Rs. 17 crore was allotted for these schemes. Out of Rs. 16.97 crore allotted for 1952-53, Rs. 12.62 crore had been sanctioned to the States up to December 31, 1952.

It is hoped to construct 67,900 minor irrigation works, to cover 318,000 acres by land improvement and reclamation schemes and to distribute 2,235,000 tons of improved seeds, manure and fertilizers during 1952-53. As a result of these measures, the additional production is estimated at 12.3 lakh tons for 1952-53.

As recommended by the GMF Enquiry Committee, works of minor irrigation were taken up during 1952-53, for which Rs. 10 crore were allotted. In addition, the

Government gave financial and technical assistance to the States for this purpose.

The Central Tractor Organization ploughed 2.35 lakh acres of *kans*-infested land in U.P., Madhya Pradesh, Madhya Bharat and Bhopal between January-June 1952. Another 18,000 acres of jungle land were cleared in the Naini Tal *terai* area of U.P. On another 1,900 acres, all operations, except deep ploughing and harrowing, were completed.

About 250 tractors worked during the 1952-53 season. They are expected to reclaim 2.1 lakh acres of *kans*-infested land and clear 25,000 acres of jungle land.

The construction of irrigation tube-wells to tap the underground water resources in the Indo-Gangetic belt also proceeded apace. Up to December 1952, 496 tube-wells had been completed in U.P., Bihar and Punjab, in addition to 11 tube-wells constructed by the Central Tube-well Sub-division. Furthermore, under the Indo-US Technical Co-operation Agreement, the construction of 995 tube-wells in U.P., 350 in Bihar, 355 in Punjab and 300 in PEPSU was taken up during 1952-53.

AIDS TO BETTER PRODUCTION

A quantity of 3.12 lakh maunds of *kharif* seeds was supplied from surplus to deficit States. For the *rabi* season, 5.3 lakh maunds are to be distributed, of which wheat and gram seeds comprise 2.8 and 2.2 lakh maunds respectively. The Central Vegetable Breeding Station produced 3,300 lb. of vegetable seeds during 1952.

The total production of compost from the urban and rural compost centres was 123 lakh tons during 1951-52 as against 98 lakh tons during 1950-51. The quantity actually distributed was also larger than that in the previous year.

The *Gram Sudhar Saptah* was organized during the Gandhi Jayanti from October 2 to October 8, 1952, when compost pits were dug, trees were planted, villages were cleaned and refuse was converted into compost.

In order to utilize sewage and sullage as a source of manure, 10 additional schemes were sanctioned by the Central Government, while the State Governments

reorganized the existing schemes. These schemes are expected to benefit 16,000 acres of land.

During 1952-53, nearly 3.7 lakh tons of ammonium sulphate were distributed for food and cash crops. Under the Indo-US Technical Co-operation Assistance Programme, large quantities of ammonium sulphate were also imported during the year. Under the 1952 agreements, about 90,000 tons had been imported up to December 31, 1952.

Between January-August 1952, 27,400 tons of super-phosphate were also supplied to the States and other interests, such as tea and coffee. Besides the indigenous supplies, 4,500 tons of triple-superphosphate will be imported during 1952-53 under the TCA Programme, in addition to 8,500 tons of other fertilizers during the two years.

In addition to 1.37 lakh tons of iron and steel allotted to the States for agricultural purposes, 1.10 lakh tons of steel are to be imported under the TCA Programme. Of this quantity, 78,000 tons will be distributed to cultivators and village blacksmiths and 32,000 tons to factories manufacturing improved agricultural implements. Cement, coal and pipes were also supplied for agricultural purposes.

RAILWAY LANDS

A scheme to utilize surplus lands available on the sides of railway tracks has been started. About 12,800 acres were taken over by the State Governments from the railways during the year. Of this area, about 9,500 acres were actually leased out to cultivators in Bihar, Bombay, Madras, West Bengal and Travancore-Cochin.

Also, Central mechanized farms are being opened at different places for bringing waste and fallow lands under cultivation. Accordingly, a farm was set up in Jammu for the reclamation of 2,000 acres of land.

COTTON

A number of measures were taken during the year to meet the shortage in cotton. These included the extension of irrigation facilities to cotton growing areas, grant of interest-free loans to the States for the purchase of improved varieties of cotton seed and ammonium sulphate,

grant of subsidy on cotton seed and the appointment of extension staff for organizing publicity and offering technical advice to cultivators. During 1952-53, Rs. 63 lakh were given as interest-free loans to the State Governments and Rs. 12 lakh as subsidy.

Further, in order to secure an economic price to the growers, the floor prices of the basic varieties of cotton were increased by Rs. 55 per candy over those for the previous year, and more varieties were brought under control. Moreover, hedging operations were permitted to be resumed in the Bombay cotton market from December 12, 1952. The Government also liberalized their cotton export policy.

In addition to the export quota of 2.5 lakh bales for the 1952-53 season, export of Assam/Comillas from Calcutta and of Coconadas from Madras was allowed freely. The export duty on Assam/Comillas was also completely abolished and that on Bengal Deshi reduced from Rs. 200 to Rs. 125 per bale from November 19, 1952.

In 1951-52, 31.3 lakh bales (1 bale = 392 lb.) of cotton were produced as against 29.7 lakh bales in 1950-51, 26.3 lakh bales in 1949-50 and 17.7 lakh bales in 1948-49. The production for 1952-53 has, however, been affected by adverse weather conditions.

JUTE

To make India self-sufficient in jute, fertilizers were distributed, retting tanks were constructed and seed multiplication farms were established. Demonstrations were also held to show the desirability of sowing seeds of improved strain and of using the method of line-sowing. Further, cultivators were advised to extend the area under jute to fallow lands and to grow an earlier crop of jute. During 1952-53, Rs. 3.8 lakh were given as interest-free loans and Rs. 8.5 lakh as grants to the States for undertaking jute development.

In 1952-53, 46.9 lakh bales (1 bale = 400 lb.) of jute were produced as against 20.7 lakh bales in 1948-49. The target of additional jute production fixed by the Planning Commission at the end of the five years is 20.9 lakh bales over the production in 1950-51. There is thus only a gap of

7 lakh bales to be covered during the next three years of the Plan.

FOOD CONTROLS

The most important feature of food distribution in 1952 was the relaxation in controls in some States. Its main features were the substitution of statutory rationing by fair-price shops, modification in the procurement system, greater freedom of movement between the States and liberalization of austerity measures. At the end of 1952, the Government had a substantial central reserve of foodgrains. Despite the relaxations, the Government's basic policy of maintaining strategic controls was not changed. Essential safeguards were maintained to meet any threat of hoarding or profiteering.

The quantity of foodgrains distributed by the Governments in 1952 was 1,911,000 tons as against 1,307,000 tons in 1951.

PROCUREMENT

The procurement target of foodgrains for 1952 had been fixed at 37 lakh tons, of which 34 lakh tons were actually procured. The short fall was partly due to the modification in the procurement system in some States since the middle of the year. On the other hand, in a number of States, such as Hyderabad, Madhya Bharat, Mysore and Saurashtra, the actual procurement exceeded the respective fixed targets.

IMPORTS

The import target for 1952 was fixed at 50 lakh tons. Subsequently, however, with the reduction in offtake and increase in stocks, imports were reduced. During the year, 38.6 lakh tons were imported at a cost of Rs. 210 crore. This quantity comprised 25.1 lakh tons of wheat and flour, 7.2 lakh tons of rice and 6.3 lakh tons of milo. The imports included 11.1 lakh tons of wheat and milo imported from the USA under the loan agreement, and 1.7 lakh tons of wheat and flour from Canada and Australia under the Colombo Plan. According to a barter agreement, Pakistan agreed to

exchange 39,700 tons of the USA wheat for 37,700 tons of Sind rice.

RATIONING

Statutory rationing was either completely given up or reduced to a smaller number of towns than before. In all such States, fair-price shops were opened from where the card-holders had option to draw the same quantity of cereals as from the statutory ration shops before. In addition, they could supplement this quantity with purchases in the open market.

As a result of these relaxations, the total population under statutory rationing was 31.2 million persons in December 1952 as against 46.0 millions in May 1952 before controls were relaxed. The population covered by other types of rationing, including fair-price shops, however, rose from 68.2 million persons in May 1952 to 97.1 millions in December 1952.

ISSUE PRICES

As a result of the withdrawal of food subsidy from March 1, 1952, there was a rise in the issue prices at several centres. The Government, however, continued to supply imported rice, coarse and broken, and milo at rates below the economic cost. The prices were further reduced to provide relief to the consumers. Some States were also advised to pool their low priced grain procured locally with the costlier imported grain. Accordingly, the issue prices of wheat and milo were brought down at several centres.

SCARCITY CONDITIONS

Towards the end of 1952, scarcity conditions developed in Maharashtra region of Bombay and in parts of Rajasthan, Mysore and Madras. Prompt measures were taken by the Central and State Governments to relieve distress in the affected areas. In addition, the Central Government gave loans and grants and also encouragement to GMF schemes in certain States. The Armed Forces gave great help in deepening the existing wells and digging new ones in the Rayalaseema area of Madras.

Meanwhile, a team visited the Rayalaseema area of Madras, Maharashtra, Gujarat and Karnatak areas of Bombay, Mysore and West Bengal to relieve distress on permanent or semi-permanent basis in these areas. Also, a committee was set up to examine the causes of recurrence of scarcity conditions in Saurashtra and to suggest methods of land utilization by means of flood control, conservation of soil moisture and prevention of loss of soil by erosion.

FOOD-STUFFS FOR THE DEFENCE SERVICES

During 1952, 72,000 tons of various food-stuffs at a cost of Rs. 5.3 crore were purchased for the Army from indigenous sources, in addition to 78,000 tons valued at about Rs. 4.36 crore from imported stocks. Further, about 1,600 tons of tinned fruits and vegetables costing about Rs. 29 lakh were obtained for the Army. Food-stuffs worth Rs. 3.2 lakh were also supplied to the Centrally administered relief camp at Yol in the Kangra district of Himachal Pradesh during the year.

ALL-INDIA WOMEN'S COUNCIL

The Council has set up 36 branches in different States. During the year, it ran 14 cafeterias at Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, Hyderabad, Lucknow and New Delhi, including a mobile cafeteria. The Council also held cooking demonstrations, organized women's meetings and conferences and published recipe books.

Under the Technical Aid Scheme, the FAO awarded 3 fellowships to the Council for training in the working of cafeterias abroad. In addition, the Council started a school of dietetics and nutrition at Bombay. The FAO has lent the services of an expert to organize the school.

SUGAR

As the production of sugar reached an all-time record of 15 lakh tons during 1951-52, the Government relaxed control over sugar and also over the prices of *gur* and *khandsari*. Simultaneously, the price of sugar-cane was reduced for the 1952-53 season.

Up to December 1952, nearly 26,600 tons of sugar,

50,000 tons of *gur* and 10,000 tons of *khandsari* had been exported. Further exports were, however, stopped in view of rise in prices.

VANASPATI

During 1952, 1.90 lakh tons of *vanaspati* were produced as against 1.72 lakh tons in 1951. As the supply position remained easy, the control over prices of *vanaspati* was lifted in June 1952.

The Ghee Adulteration Committee set up by the Government has recommended that every lot of *vanaspati* produced in a factory should be accompanied by a certificate that it gives the Baudouin test; that the *vanaspati* should be coloured orange by using carotene oil concentrate as colouring medium, in addition to sesame oil; and that the *vanaspati* should be fortified with synthetic vitamin 'A', so that its nutritive value may be increased. The Government have accepted the first and the last recommendations. As regards the second, further experiments are to be conducted, for the colour suggested was unstable and involved expenditure in dollars.

RESEARCH

The Indian Council of Agricultural Research continued to co-ordinate agricultural research done at the various centres at which more than 300 schemes were sponsored during 1952. A sum of Rs. 40 lakh was provided for both the new and old schemes. More important among these was the one relating to the Japanese method of rice cultivation which was tried in Bombay. The method is reported to have given higher yield than that obtained in India by the ordinary method. A new variety of sweet potato, called B-4004, has been evolved in Bombay as a result of the research conducted by the ICAR. The variety has yielded 13,500 lb. per acre.

Central Research Institutes

Of the research activities at the Indian Agricultural Research Institute, Delhi, projects relating to the determination of soil fertility and the use of fertilizers and

agronomic trials conducted under the Indo-US Technical Co-operation Agreement deserve special mention.

At the Central Rice Research Institute, Cuttack, a scheme for the botanical survey and collection of breeding material from Jeypore tract of the Orissa State was started during the year. A five-year co-operative hybridization scheme between Japonica and Indica varieties of rice is also in progress. The Institute has been selected by the FAO as an international centre for a course in rice breeding.

At the Central Potato Research Institute, Poona, the five-year scheme for the development of potatoes is progressing well. The scheme is estimated to cost Rs. 14.5 lakh and the target fixed is 30 lakh maunds of potato seeds.

Commodity Committees

The Indian Central Cotton Committee is trying to evolve suitable strains of long-staple varieties of cotton and to popularize improved ones. Investigations into the agricultural, technological and statistical aspects of cotton were undertaken at the Committee's laboratories. At the Institute of Plant Industry, Indore, research work in botany, physiology, agronomy, breeding and genetics of cotton is being undertaken.

At the Jute Agricultural Research Institute, Hooghly, an improved strain of jute seeds was multiplied and nearly 200 maunds of seeds were supplied to the jute growing States. Satisfactory progress was recorded in the study of breeding and genetics of jute.

A scheme to find out the relative nutritive value of oil-cakes obtained by the expeller and *ghani* processes is in progress at Izatnagar. Another scheme for the development of village oil-crushing industry by organizing co-operative societies of oilmen in various States is also in progress.

The foundation-stone of the Indian Institute of Sugar Technology and Sugar-cane Research at Lucknow was laid during the year. At the Indian Institute of Sugar Technology at Kanpur, the results of the research whether the use of sulphur could be eliminated in the production of white sugar are quite promising. At the Sugar-cane Breeding Institute, Coimbatore, new varieties of sugar-cane were bred.

The Indian Central Tobacco Committee organized the farmer's week at its research stations at Guntur and Rajahmundry when the results of various experiments to improve cultivation and curing methods of flue-cured Virginia tobacco were explained to the *ryots*. Standard samples of tobacco were sent abroad to popularize Indian tobacco in foreign countries.

The Indian Central Coconut Committee financed 28 coconut nurseries in different States, having a total annual output of 4.8 lakh seedlings. Another nursery at Kasaragod has an annual output of 10,000 seedlings. During the year, schemes for the development of coconut were taken up in West Bengal and Andamans while those relating to the biological control of pests at Rasole and Kasaragod.

The Indian Central Areca-nut Committee subsidized a number of schemes of research on areca-nuts. Three Regional areca-nut research stations were started in Mysore, Travancore-Cochin and south Kanara.

Veterinary Research

The Indian Veterinary Research Institute manufactured about 4 million doses of different biological products during 1952. The Biological Products Division was remodelled for the installation of new equipment on the advice of an expert from the USA under the Point-Four Programme. The Institute has been recognized by the FAO as an international training centre for the manufacture of biological products.

Dairy Research

At the Indian Dairy Research Institute, simple methods for the preparation of dried edible products from skim milk and butter milk were evolved. An outfit suitable for undertaking the manufacture of such products on a cottage scale was also designed. Again, an industrial type of *ghee* boiler was constructed. The Institute continued to develop pedigree herds of Red Sindhi and Gir cows.

Wool Research

During the year, the sheep breeding schemes of the ICAR were reorganized on a regional basis, and research stations were opened in each region.

Fisheries Research

At the Central Inland Fisheries Research Station,

Barrackpore, the various problems relating to the development of inland fisheries are being studied with a view to producing the maximum amount of fish. A survey to locate and assess the yield of fish fry in the Ganga system was initiated. The study of fish production in the Chilka Lake was also completed. In the sphere of extension, more than 35 lakhs of fish fry were despatched to the different States for stocking.

At the Central Marine Fisheries Research Station, Mandapam, studies about marine fisheries, salt water fish-farming and commercially important groups of marine fishes were continued during the year. The Sardine fisheries, which after years of decline have shown signs of revival, received special attention. Special Research Units attached to the station also carried out experiments on prawns and shell-fish at Cochin and Madras. A Japanese fishing trawler was operated by a Japanese firm of Bombay since last year and landed over 1,000 tons of fish. Since October 1952, a Fisheries Industrial Consultant from the FAO has also been working at the station.

Forest Research

During the year, the Forest Research Institute was concerned with improving the utility of such forest products which were considered useless or of low economic value. A variety of broad-leaved species and grasses were tried for production of chemical pulp for manufacture of writing and printing paper and newsprint, and some of them were found suitable. Straw-boards manufactured from bagasse, paddy straw and ulla grass were found to be very satisfactory. In order to obtain better and quicker seasoning of wood, a box was designed in which the solar energy was harnessed. This reduced the time taken to one-third. A small unit for distillation of camphor oil on a cottage scale was designed. Several species of wood were peeled to test their suitability for conversion into veneers for match and plywood industry. The silver oak was found to make suitable jute mill bobbins.

As regards training, a number of refresher courses were arranged for the forest officers from the different States.

Two Thai fellows and one Burma Government scholar also received training during the year.

Lac Research

At the Indian Lac Research Institute, Namkum, two new uses of shellac were found. One is the use in coating earthenware and another as white cement for low-watt electric bulbs.

AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION

During 1952, an extension organization was started for bridging the gap between the research workers and farmers. A delegation visited the USA and Japan with the assistance of the Ford Foundation to study the extension services in those countries. During 1952-53, Rs. 24.4 lakh were provided for extension work.

CROP COMPETITION

As many as 22 States participated in the programme for crop competition during 1951-52. The area under competition was nearly 1 lakh acres as against 47,000 acres in 1950-51. In addition to the certificates of "Krishi Pandit," cash prizes of Rs. 5,000 each were awarded to competitors who produced the highest yield.

LOCUST CONTROL

Necessary measures were taken during 1952-53 to fight the locust menace. A majority of the swarms of hoppers were controlled in time, and damage to crops was very little. Under the Indo-US Technical Assistance Programme, aeroplanes and equipment were received for this purpose. Some insecticides and equipment were sent to Iran to fight the locust menace in that country.

PALM GUR

A four-year plan for the development of palm gur industry has been included in the first Five Year Plan. Already, schemes are in operation in 14 States, the total expenditure incurred during 1952-53 being about Rs. 13.4 lakh.

CATTLE DEVELOPMENT

During 1952-53, 96 key farm centres were sanctioned, including those for 1951-52. The scheme provides for better breeding of village cattle by improved bulls or artificial insemination by establishing 150 centres and 600 key villages. At the same time, measures were taken for segregating useless cattle through the *gosadan* scheme. During the year, 18 *gosadans* were started.

The Central Council of Gosamvardhana, set up by the Government, celebrated the *Gosamvardhana* day to focus the attention on the importance of cattle development. Further, the *gaushala* workers from various States were given training, and new State federations of *gaushalas* and *pinjrapoles* were set up and the existing ones reorganized.

FORESTS

During 1952, the Central Board of Forestry drafted the new forest policy. The *Vana Premi Sangh* made sustained efforts during the year to educate public opinion on the value of forests. The *Vana Mahotsava* was celebrated for the fourth time with great enthusiasm. With a view to restoring and regenerating forests, large tracts of reserved forests in the Madras State reverted to the Forest Department after over 25 years of *panchayat* regime. An experimental research station was set up at Jodhpur to tackle the problem of expansion of the Rajasthan desert. The work of exploitation of the forests in north Andamans was taken up; 7,500 tons of hard and soft wood have already reached India.

WILD LIFE

The Government of India set up a Central Board for preserving and developing certain rare species of wild life for which India is famous. The Board has recommended the setting up of national parks and wild life sanctuaries for species which have become scarce or are threatened with extinction.

TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

A number of agreements were signed during the year

between the FAO and the Government of India for providing technical assistance in the form of experts, fellowships and equipment for forestry, fisheries, animal husbandry and agriculture. In addition to the International Training Centre in rice breeding at Cuttack, a centre for training in soil fertility at Coimbatore and the other for the manufacture of Rinder pest and other virus vaccines at Izatnagar were set up by the FAO during 1952-53.

At the same time, technical assistance was available under the US Point-Four Programme and the Colombo Plan. The services of 20 experts in agricultural and allied subjects were available during the year, and 25 Indian officers were sent abroad for training.

Furthermore, 23 extension training centres were set up in terms of an agreement signed between the Ford Foundation and the Government of India. The centres will train workers in multi-purpose village work and the rural-cum-urban community projects. Extension departments are being added to six selected agricultural colleges with funds provided by the Ford Foundation to offer practical training in agricultural farming and extension work to students.

Also, assistance was received from the Norwegian Government for starting a project for the development of fisheries in Travancore-Cochin. The project will cost Rs. 37.6 lakh in 1953-54, of which the Norwegian Government will contribute Rs. 27 lakh.

STATISTICS

During 1952, 74 all-India crop estimates covering 23 agricultural commodities were issued. With a view to improving the quantity and content of agro-economic data, schemes for the estimation of acreage and the production of crops in non-reporting areas and of wool production and the collection of statistics of fruits and vegetables were prepared and supplied to the State Governments. The coverage of land utilization statistics was also increased from 556 million acres in 1946-47 to 673 million acres in 1949-50. The balance will be covered within the next few years.

Likewise, the data in respect of forests, which were formerly available for the then British provinces and Centrally administered areas only, were now extended to cover the entire country. A memorandum on the improvement of forest statistics was prepared and circulated to the States. Furthermore, an enquiry was conducted into the effects of modification of subsidy policy on offtake of foodgrains in Delhi in collaboration with the ICAR, the Delhi Rationing Administration, etc.

The five-year co-ordinated scheme for the improvement of agricultural statistics prepared by the ICAR was also implemented during the year. A special feature of this scheme was the provision for direct Central supervisory check on the accuracy of the primary statistics of area and yield collected by the States.

At the same time, a pilot survey for estimating the total catch of marine fish landed on the east coast of Madras, the number of live-stock through the method of random sampling in one district of Madhya Pradesh and the requirements of labour and materials for the production of cotton and rotation crops in the Akola district of Madhya Pradesh was started during the year. The services of Prof. D. J. Finney, FAO expert in statistics, were made available to the Council for advising and assisting in its teaching and research activities.

During the year, 30 publications were produced. Special mention may be made of the series of volumes on agricultural legislation in India. A select bibliography on Indian agricultural economics is under print.

IRRIGATION AND POWER

The Ministry of Irrigation and Power was created in May 1952 by the bifurcation of the Ministry of Natural Resources and Scientific Research. Among other things, the Ministry is responsible for the development of irrigation and power, Central river valley projects, the Central Water and Power Commission, the Damodar Valley Corporation, co-ordination of power and telecommunication lines, the Central Electricity Authority, etc. With the adoption of the Five Year Plan, it has also become responsible for

watching the progress of irrigation and power projects included in the Plan, for which financial assistance is given by the Centre to the State Governments.

INTERNATIONAL ACTIVITIES

The Arid Zones Advisory Committee set up by UNESCO held its third and fourth sessions at Ankara and in London respectively during 1952-53. Several subjects relating to the development of arid and semi-arid zones and the cultivation of desert areas were discussed at these meetings.

The Committee considered a scheme for the grant of associated status to suitable technical and scientific institutions in the UNESCO arid zone programme. The Jaswant College at Jodhpur was granted this status. The college will receive the reports of UNESCO and other UN Agencies concerning the development of arid zones. It will also get preferential treatment for technical assistance for undertaking research projects in the arid zone programme. Finally, the research work done at the college will be co-ordinated through periodical conferences of the heads of such institutes.

In response to the invitation from the American Society of Civil Engineers, India participated in the centennial celebrations of the Society held in Chicago in September 1952, in addition to the meetings of the Executive Committee of the International Commission on Irrigation and Drainage, the International Commission on Large Dams, the World Power Conference and the International Association for Hydraulic Research.

COMMITTEES AND CONFERENCES

A committee to enquire into and report on various problems relating to the Damodar Valley Corporation was set up on October 15, 1952. Among the terms of reference of the committee were included such subjects as land reclamation and rehabilitation work undertaken by the DVC, the changes in the design and construction of the Konar and Tilaya dams, the planning and purchase of stores and equipment for works on the DVC, etc.

At the instance of the International Bank for

Reconstruction and Development, the Governments of India and Pakistan set up an Indus basin working party to prepare a plan for the maximum utilization of the waters of the Indus system of rivers for irrigation for both India and Pakistan. The party met at the Washington office of the Bank in May-June 1952, then at Karachi in December 1952 and lastly at Delhi in January 1953. It will finally meet in Washington in September 1953 to work out the proposed plan.

To endure maximum efficiency in the execution of the river valley projects, it is considered essential to secure the best available engineering talent in the country. A scheme for constituting an All-India Service of Irrigation and Hydro-electric Engineers is, therefore, under consideration. At the same time, a panel of competent and experienced engineers from the States is under preparation for forming a Central pool, which will provide expert technical assistance for the various projects undertaken by the Central and State Governments.

CENTRAL WATER AND POWER COMMISSION

The CWPC is mainly responsible for initiating, co-ordinating and promoting schemes for the control, conservation and utilization of the country's water resources. It also looks after the schemes of thermal power development and of transmission and utilization of electric energy available in the country.

With a view to bringing about improvement in the organizational and technical set up and also to affecting economy, two committees were appointed to review the working of the CWPC, and their recommendations are under examination.

Nine experts joined the Commission during the year under the Colombo Plan, the Point-Four Programme and the UNESCO Technical Assistance Programme for giving advice relating to the promotion of river valley projects. Some of the officers of the CWPC were also sent for training to the UK and the USA.

The CWPC also assisted the Central Government departments and the State Governments on a number of

problems. For instance, considerable amount of work was done and comments were offered on the technical and financial aspects of power projects included in the Five Year Plan. The Central Design Organization advised the State Governments on various problems relating to designs, scrutiny of estimates, drawing up of specifications, etc. A complete scrutiny of drawings, specifications, designs, stability analysis, etc., of the Mayurakshi Dam Project in West Bengal, the Chambal Hydel and Irrigation Project, the Umtru Hydel Project in Assam and the Jawai Dam in Rajasthan was prepared by the Organization.

RIVER VALLEY PROJECTS

There was an all-round progress during 1952-53 in the different projects under construction like the Hirakud, the Kakrapar, the DVC and the Bhakra Nangal.

Hirakud Dam Project

After completing the combined rail-road bridge over the Mahanadi in October 1950, the work on the main dam, dykes and canals was commenced. The earthen portions of the dam are under construction and have registered substantial progress. The excavation for foundations of the 3,800 ft. long concrete dam is nearly complete and concreting has started. The earthen dykes outside have also made considerable progress, some portions having been completed in all respects. The canal system is well under way. Two gigantic batching plants have been set up for mixing concrete for the spillway and right bank part of the dam. They will soon be in operation.

The cement requirements of the project are very large, and a factory for the production of cement is working at Rajgangpur. It is proposed to commence work on the power houses, sub-stations and transmission lines in 1953-54.

The research station at Hirakud carried out tests and analysis of various engineering details which are used for the construction of the dams and dykes. The work from other CWPC projects was also referred to the station during the year.

The Hirakud reservoir will submerge an area of about 157,600 acres. As the dam is scheduled to be completed by

1956, all resettlement of lands must be ready for cultivation by that year. This work is being handled by the Orissa Government. It is understood that they had reclaimed an area of 9,550 acres by April 1952 and have a programme to reclaim about 91,000 acres in the next four years. The reclamation work and the transfer of population have been arranged on a progressive basis, i.e., about 23,000 acres of cultivable area will be completed by April of each year.

Kakrapar Dam Project

This project is being executed by the CWPC on behalf of the Government of Bombay. All preliminary work on the project has been completed. The work on the weir across the Tapi is expected to be completed by June 1953. The work on the excavation of canals, drainages and distributaries is in full swing and the construction of masonry work on the canals has been started. A sum of Rs. 209 lakh had been spent on the project up to the end of November 1952. The project, on completion, will provide irrigation to 6.5 lakh acres, increasing food production by 1.6 lakh tons and cotton by 16,000 tons.

Damodar Valley Corporation

The DVC has entered into its fifth year of construction programme. There was a considerable increase in the activities of the Corporation during the year. The latest revised estimate of the first phase programme is about 83.8 crore, out of which about Rs. 45 crore would be spent by the end of 1952-53.

During the year, the Tilaiya Project was completed. The opening ceremony of the dam was performed by the Prime Minister on February 21, 1953. Actually water was stored in the reservoir from the last monsoon season and was utilized for irrigating about 5,000 acres of land. The hydro-power house and the installation of the two generating sets of 2,000 kw. each are nearing completion. The whole project is expected to go into operation by June 1953.

The construction of the Konar Dam is also well under way. About 55 per cent of the earth dam and 63 per cent of the concrete dam have been completed. The entire dam will be ready by June 1953.

The Bokaro Thermal Station, with a capacity of

200,000 kw. is also nearing completion. As much as 97 per cent of the work on the Bokaro Barrage has been completed. The erection of units I and II of the turbo-generator and boilers nos. 1 and 2 has almost been completed. The first unit of 50,000 kw. went into operation on February 21, 1953, and its opening ceremony was performed by the Prime Minister. The entire power station will be ready for operation by June 1953.

Further, the construction of the transmission and distribution system has made very good progress. Over 150 miles of 132, 66 and 33 kw. lines have already been erected and about 100 miles brought into commercial operation. About 40 per cent of the construction work on a further length of 92 miles of 132 kw. lines has been completed. Moreover, five grid sub-stations and four receiving stations have already been brought into operation. The system will be ready in time to distribute the Bokaro power by June 1953.

The construction work on the Maithon Project, too, is in full swing. The work on the right dyke is nearing completion. The winter flow of the river has been diverted through a tunnel and the main earth dam is coming up at a satisfactory pace. The dam is scheduled to be completed by June 1954 and the hydro-electric station by March 1955.

Further, all essential preliminary work on the Panchet Hill Project has been completed. The work on the diversion channel has been started and is making good progress. The construction equipment worth Rs. 50 lakh has arrived and will go into operation shortly.

At the same time, the construction of the barrage and the canals has commenced. The construction of buildings and other essential preliminary work is in progress.

Simultaneously, the land acquisition work, too, made satisfactory progress. As many as 20,000 acres of waste land were acquired for the rehabilitation of displaced persons. Economic survey in 81 villages in Tilaiya, Konar, Bokaro and Maithon areas involving a population of 17,000 persons was completed. So far, 1,600 families have been accommodated in about 4,000 acres of recalimed land, and 343 houses built for displaced persons.

Considerable work has also been done in the survey of natural resources, execution of pilot experiments and collection of basic data. Of 4,980 acres of land reclaimed so far, 3,623 acres have been improved. An experimental farm of nearly 170 acres has been established on waste land. As many as 4,614 acres of paddy and *tanr* lands have been reclaimed and 1,110 acres of jungle cleared so far. Minor irrigation works were also undertaken on behalf of the State Government and other bodies.

Bhakra Nangal Project

This project in the Punjab is the largest multi-purpose project in India and is being executed by the Governments of the Punjab, Rajasthan and PEPSU. The finances required for the project have, however, been advanced by the Government of India as interest-bearing loans to the State Governments.

The construction of the project started in 1946 and the work is proceeding at a satisfactory pace. The Nangal dam has been completed with the exception of the installation of gates and gearing. On the Nangal canal, cross drainage works and lining are in progress, and the canal is expected to be completed by 1954. The power houses nos. I and II are expected to be completed by June 1954 and June 1955 respectively.

The diversion tunnels at the Bhakra dam are nearing completion and will be ready by June 1953. The excavations of the rocks on the sides of the main dam are in full swing and the work of stripping has started. The construction plant is ready, most of the equipment required has been designed, and arrangements for placing orders are in hand.

The work on Bhakra canals is also well advanced and is scheduled to be completed by 1954. Partial irrigation has already started; about 19,000 acres were irrigated in 1951-52 and an area of about 100,000 acres is expected to be irrigated by the end of 1952-53. Power from Nangal will be available for Delhi and other areas by June 1954. An expenditure of Rs. 54 crore is expected to be incurred up to the end of March 1953.

INVESTIGATIONS

Apart from the projects actually under construction, a number of projects are also under different stages of investigations. For example, investigations were completed on the Sabarmati and Ganga Barrage Projects and their project reports are under examination. In the case of the Narmada Valley Projects, investigations were completed for the Tawa, Punasa and Baroach dams. Investigations were also completed in the case of the Herangi Project in Coorg. Investigations are under way on the Jonk and Upper Mahanadi Projects and will be completed by October 1953. In the case of the Mahanadi, preliminary investigations are in progress on the Tikkarpara and Naraj dams with the commencement of the collection of hydrological data on a systematic basis. Investigations in regard to the development of the Mahanadi delta were also started and will be completed by June 1953.

A river investigation diversion is being opened to collect basic hydrological data on all important rivers in Assam. Contour surveys of Koppilli Valley and a portion of the Goalpara district for preparation of drainage and irrigation scheme were taken up during the year. For the protection of Dibrugarh town against erosion, stone revetment of the bank for a length of 4 miles is proposed at a cost of Rs. one crore.

By far the most important project under investigation is the one on Kosi. On the recommendation of the advisory committee of experts, investigations of the dam at Belka were taken up and are nearing completion. Among the new projects which are proposed to be taken up for investigations in 1953-54 will be those in the Krishna, Godavari and Pennar basins. Investigations on these river basins will be in accordance with the recommendations of the Khosla Committee appointed by the Planning Commission. Investigations for checking the spread of the desert areas of Rajasthan are proposed to be intensified during 1953-54.

THE RESEARCH STATION

The Central Water and Power Research Station at Poona conducted extensive experiments on the Hirakud spillway

models, the Hooghly port, the Madras and Cochin harbours, the Mahanadi and the Kakrapar weir.

The new laboratories started last year for conducting research relating to soils are also doing useful work. Both basic and special problems relating to Deccan soils were studied in these laboratories during the year. It is also proposed to start a photoelastic laboratory, the biggest of its kind in India, with the help of the UN for carrying on work in basic and specialized problems.

TRAINING OF ENGINEERS

At the instance of the Ministry of Education, a scheme was drawn up for imparting practical training to fresh engineering graduates at the river valley projects under construction by the CWPC. A number of students have already received training.

At the same time, a scheme is being formulated for giving advanced training in the design and construction of dams. Furthermore, an Asian training centre for the development of the water resources is proposed to be set up under the auspices of the ECAFE.

POWER WING

The Power Wing of the CWPC is generally responsible for the co-ordination and promotion of schemes of electric power development. One of its functions relates to planning and designing of power systems.

During the year, the Power Wing carried out load surveys of those parts of Orissa which are likely to be served by the Hirakud Dam Project. They also carried out load surveys in Rajasthan and PEPSU. Another load survey will be undertaken in Rajasthan for the utilization of electric power which may be available from the Bhakra Nangal and Uhl river inter-connected power system. The load survey of certain areas of Himachal Pradesh and Assam will be undertaken shortly.

The Power Wing also rendered assistance and advice to the Governments of Kutch, Bhopal and Manipur on the power development. Power stations were planned at Dhoraji, Junagadh, Bhavanagar and Shahpur under the

Saurashtra electrification scheme. Detailed specifications were drawn up for the proposed 6,000 kw. steam power station at Shahpur and the transmission lines and sub-stations connected thereto. A detailed on-the-spot study was made into the conditions of the generation of electric power in Rajasthan, and a report was issued dealing with various technical and financial aspects of the existing and the proposed power systems in the State. As consultants to the Hyderabad Government, the question of reorganization of the electricity supply system is engaging the attention of the Commission.

The installation of a number of generating plants by the Commission has either been completed or is nearing completion. These include 1,000 kw. steam power plant at Rajgangpur, 500 kw. diesel power station at Hirakud, 5,000 kw. steam power station at Nangal and 3,000 kw. steam power plant at Indore.

The Power Wing also rendered valuable assistance to the Delhi State Electricity Board in taking effective steps to augment the supplies of coal when they fell short, thus preventing breakdown or interruption in electricity supply in the capital.

Besides rendering aid to specific power schemes, the Commission studied problems of general interest to power development in the country. The fuel and heat economy of thermal power stations in India, the standardization of copper busbar, the all-aluminium conductors for overhead transmission lines and the economics of the generation of electric power by the Faridabad Steam Power Station were some of the important subjects dealt with during the year.

NAVIGATION

With regard to the development of inland water transport, priority was given to the upper reaches of the Ganges and Ghogra. Various schemes were worked out during the year with the help of a UN expert in the navigation branch. Priority was also given to navigational aspects of rivers in Assam.

Investigations in connection with the proposed port of Paradip at the mouth of the Mahanadi were continued

during the year. Large scale hydrographic survey was also conducted along the coast of the Mahanadi with the aid of the Indian Navy.

The study of floods on the Tawa, Narmada, Jonk and Upper Mahanadi was completed, and on the Tapi is under way. The collection of hydrological data of the river basins where the CWPC has undertaken projects for investigation is being completed. A treatise on rainfall and run-off was also prepared. The co-ordination of the various activities aiming at reclamation of the arid and semi-arid zones of Rajasthan continued during the year.

A few items of machinery relating to construction work were received during the year from the USA under the Indo-US Agreement for the Technical Co-operation Aid for the Hirakud, Kakrapar, Mahi and Ghataprabha projects.

CENTRAL BOARD OF IRRIGATION AND POWER

The Board continued to co-ordinate research work in irrigation and hydro-electric matters, to establish contacts with institutions and individuals and to disseminate technical information on these subjects.

The annual research committee of the Board met in July 1952 at Simla. The research work done on dams and canals in the 11 research stations in India and Ceylon and a number of technical subjects on irrigation and hydro-electric engineering were discussed.

The Central Board of Irrigation and Power celebrated its silver jubilee during the year. Some 125 eminent engineers from all over the country participated in the deliberations.

In addition to the quarterly journal and monthly abstracts, the Board issued several other publications during the year. These included publications on land and reclamation, multi-purpose projects in India, etc.

The Board also opened a small engineering museum in the Bikaner House in New Delhi. The museum contains models of the river valley projects in India and also charts, plans and photographs relating to them. Another interesting exhibit in the museum is a relief map of India which is electrically lit and depicts the major irrigation and

hydro-electric schemes under construction and already completed. Some models of the dams of foreign countries are also displayed in the museum.

The Library and the Information Bureau attached to the Board are the largest of their kinds in Asia and the Middle East. During the year, 6,420 books were loaned out to engineers in various parts of the country, and 372 enquiries on specified subjects from India and abroad were dealt with. The total number of books and journals in the Library now is 56,641.

POWER AND TELE-COMMUNICATION LINES

The Central Standing Committee for Co-ordination of Power and Telecommunication Lines set up in May 1949 carried out a number of scientific and field studies on the various aspects of co-ordination problems during the year. In several areas, surveys of soil resistivity were organized, and experiments on LF electro-magnetic induction were undertaken in the States of Punjab, Madras, Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, etc.

The officers of the Committee were deputed under the UN Fellowship Programme to Sweden, Canada, the USA, and the UK to obtain first hand information on the methods and practices followed in those countries to deal with problems of inductive co-ordination.

CENTRAL ELECTRICITY BOARD

The Board has been engaged in the task of completely revising the Indian Electricity Rules, 1937, (framed under the Indian Electricity Rules, 1910) in order to bring them in line with the present requirements of the electricity supply industry. The draft of the revised rules was finalized for circulation.

LEGISLATION

With a view to removing some of the defects of the Electricity (Supply) Act, 1948, a draft amendment bill was prepared and circulated to the State Governments, the Federation of Electricity Undertakings of India, etc. The comments received have been consolidated, and the bill is

being finalized. It is also proposed to revise the Indian Electricity Act, 1910, to bring it into line with the advances made in electricity generation and supply. An advisory board is being formed for this purpose.

DELHI STATE ELECTRICITY BOARD

The year witnessed the commissioning of the 'B' station costing over Rs. 2 crore. The installed capacity has now increased by 19,200 kw. and the acute power supply position in Delhi has eased considerably. The Delhi State Electricity Board is also arranging to purchase power from the Nangal Hydro-electric Project to the extent of 40,000 kw., of which 20,000 kw. are expected to be delivered by the middle of 1954 and the balance within a short period thereafter. A scheme has also been approved by the Board which envisages the erection of transmission lines from the proposed grid sub-station at Okhla to Mehrauli via Kalkaji and Malvianagar. When this scheme matures, it will supply electrical energy to the new townships of Kalkaji, Malvianagar, Klokri and Mehrauli. The Board is expected to complete most of its work in 1953-54 for receiving supply of electricity from Nangal.

The distribution system was enlarged by increasing the size of transformers in various sub-stations and by erecting 7 new sub-stations to feed new colonies which have sprung up around Delhi.

PUBLICITY

In addition to the CWPC journals, the Commission brought out a number of technical and popular publications during the year. A film on the Hirakud project showing the various stages of progress was exhibited on the occasion of the annual meeting of the Central Board of Irrigation and Power in New Delhi.

COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY

The year 1952 was for the world as a whole a period of transition. The general boom following the outbreak of hostilities in Korea which had led to scarcities and high prices came to an end and was followed by a general decline in prices. The Government had to adapt their policies to

these rapidly changing conditions and to safeguard the interests of the consumer and producer alike. These were the main pre-occupations of the Ministry during the year.

FOREIGN TRADE

A process of economic readjustment was the principal feature of the foreign trade of the year 1952. Both internally and externally, the seller's market gave way steadily to the buyer's market. This was particularly marked in India's major export commodities, such as jute manufactures, tea, hides and skins, tobacco, black pepper, lac and mica. During January-December 1952, India's total trade amounted to Rs. 1,408 crore as against Rs. 1,610 crore in 1951. The total value of exports was Rs. 617 crore in 1952 as against Rs. 767 crore in 1951.

The general decline in external demand during the year brought about a fall in India's export earnings. This was, however, counter-balanced by a decline in imports, particularly in the second half of the year. Thus, of the food imports of over Rs. 200 crore, as much as Rs. 143 crore were imported in the first half of the year. In cotton, the imports declined from Rs. 85 crore in the first half of the year to only Rs. 27 crore in the second half. In raw jute, the figures were roughly Rs. 20 crore in the first half of the year and less than Rs. 10 crore in the second half. The imports of other commodities amounted to Rs. 230 crore in the first half but less than Rs. 210 crore in the second half. This was largely due to a general decline in demand and comparative over-stocking of certain commodities.

In order to promote foreign trade, the pre-1951 policy of relaxing export restrictions and of giving active encouragement to the export of commodities was again followed. Another step to stimulate exports was to liberalize quotas and to simplify the licensing procedure. A number of commodities were placed on the free licensing list. Thus, virtually 90 per cent of the export trade was freed from export restrictions.

At the same time, normal methods were not neglected for the promotion of export trade. Trade arrangements were renewed or concluded with Poland, Italy, Sweden,

Austria, the Federal Republic of Western Germany, Finland, Norway, Hungary, Egypt and Indonesia. A new trade agreement was also signed with Pakistan on August 5, 1952, and made effective up to June 30, 1953.

The trade arrangements and exchange of letters of commercial goodwill during the year enabled India to secure some of the scarce goods which were in short supply and which were required for industrial or other forms of economic development. A large number of commodities were also exported during the year.

EXHIBITIONS AND FAIRS

During 1952-53, India participated in 16 exhibitions and fairs. Special attention was devoted to products of small scale and cottage industries. The Levent Fair held in Italy and the Izmir Fair in Turkey were useful in view of the geographical position of these two countries for the exploration of markets in Europe and the Middle East. Facilities were given to business enterprises for negotiations and promotion of their trade as well as to such business houses as were interested in publicising their products through exhibitions and fairs in which the Government of India could not participate. Under this category, the Philippines International Fair held at Manila and the Hanover Fair in Germany deserve special mention. India's commercial representatives in different places like Bonn, Hamburg, Prague, Ankara, Colombo, Mauritius, Trinidad, etc., were also supplied with samples of exportable commodities for their day-to-day publicity.

India's participation in all these exhibitions and fairs proved useful. A keen interest was shown by hundreds of visitors, especially in handicrafts, cottage industry products and luxury goods which resulted in popularizing Indian goods.

COMMERCIAL SERVICES ABROAD

During the year, seven commercial offices functioned in Western Europe, including the one at London. The offices in the Middle East, East Africa, Ceylon, Burma and South-East Asia continued to function. The diplomatic and

consular offices continued to look after the commercial interests in places where there were no separate commercial representatives.

A uniform procedure was introduced during the year for exercising effective control over Indian commercial representatives abroad. The heads of Indian Missions abroad now exercise complete control in administrative and financial matters over the commercial organizations located in their respective regions.

In consonance with the present independent status of India and the constitution of an integrated Indian Foreign Service, all commercial officers of the Indian Foreign Service were redesignated as secretary I and II, commercial attache, commercial counsellor, etc., which is more in keeping with normal diplomatic usage.

BALANCE OF TRADE

As a result of the changing conditions, the import and export policies were revised during 1952. The import policy had been liberalized earlier when supplies in foreign markets were scarce and difficult to obtain, and when India enjoyed a favourable balance of trade from month to month. With the turning of the tide, restrictions were imposed in the case of imports. On the other hand, restrictions imposed on the export of commodities, which were required for internal consumption, were relaxed. Export duties, which had been imposed when world prices were well above the internal prices, were reduced. At the same time, controls were relaxed and quotas increased. As a result of these measures, the adverse balance of trade, which had been of the order of Rs. 35 crore in the first four months of the year, steadily came down, and India had a favourable balance of trade in the last quarter of 1952.

ADMINISTRATION OF CONTROL

During the first half of the year, 61,851 applications were received; of these, 59,213 were disposed of before June 30, 1952. During the second half of the year, the total number of applications declined to 48,635, but quite a number of these were received towards the close of the

period with the result that 10,002 applications remained outstanding on January 1, 1953. This high figure of arrears was due mainly to the deliberate delay in the announcement of import policy for a number of items. The question of revising the import trade control schedule received attention during the year. An officer on special duty was appointed to look after this work.

DIRECTION OF TRADE

The broad pattern of the direction of India's trade remained more or less unaltered during the year. The USA and the UK continued to be India's principal customers as well as her principal sources of supply. During the first eleven months of the year, the share of the USA in India's exports was 17.86 per cent in 1951 and 18.55 per cent in 1952 and in imports 23.09 per cent and 34.76 per cent respectively. The share of the UK in India's exports, however, declined from 26.23 per cent to 20.26 per cent. But in imports the share slightly increased from 17.06 per cent to 18.57 per cent.

INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION

As a result of several forces, a slump had set in within the country in the second quarter of 1952. The break in prices was a healthy and welcome development. The Government were, however, concerned to see that the downward trend in prices should not prove injurious to production. Controls were, therefore, relaxed whenever the changed conditions so permitted. The restrictions on imports, which became necessary in the interests of the country's foreign exchange position, were so planned as to give the maximum scope to the indigenous producer to expand his production. The efforts to achieve an equitable distribution of scarce raw materials, indigenous or imported, were continued. Thus, though the year 1952 was a particularly difficult one, there was an increase in the general level of production and new schemes of development were undertaken.

As a result of these measures, the general index of industrial production at 128.7 in 1952 was higher than in

any other year since the war and showed a substantial increase over the indices for 1951 (117.2) and 1950 (105.0). A particularly favourable feature of this increase was that the highest monthly index (137.8) was recorded in December 1952 showing a rising tendency, and even the minimum (121.5) in June 1952 was higher than the average of the previous year.

Cotton Textile

The most significant increase in production was in the cotton textile industry. The total production in 1952 touched the record figure of over 4,600 million yards of cloth and 1,400 million lb. of yarn. During 1952, there was available for internal consumption 14 yards per capita as against only 11.8 yards in 1951. Accordingly, controls were relaxed and forward trading in cotton was permitted from December 1952. With prices of cloth showing a decline, control over the prices and distribution of all varieties of cloth as well as over the prices of yarn was finally removed in July 1953.

Khadi and Handloom Industry

The supplies of yarn for the handloom industry were generally adequate during the year, the average for 1952 being 72,000 bales per month as against 58,000 bales for 1951. With plenty of mill-made cloth available, however, the handloom industry was faced with a difficult position. The position of the *khadi* industry became even worse.

Accordingly, a Cotton Textile Enquiry Committee was constituted to study the inter-relation and the appropriate place of all types of cotton textile production, namely, mills, power looms, handlooms and *khadi*, in the national economy. Pending the recommendations of the Committee, the production of *dhoties* by mills was restricted to 60 per cent of actual production in 1951-52.

Also, legislation was introduced to levy a cess of three pies per yard on mill-made cloth in order to provide funds for the development of both the handloom and *khadi* industries. Moreover, an All-India Handloom Board and an All-India Khadi and Village Industries Board were set up to assist these industries to improve their technique of

production and to facilitate the marketing of their products, both at home and abroad.

Jute

The jute industry passed through another critical year. With the reduction in stockpiling abroad and keener competition from jute mills in Europe, the industry has had to put up a continuous fight for retaining its markets abroad. Indeed, the overall exports declined from a monthly average of 63.3 thousand tons in 1951-52 to a monthly average of 42.5 thousand tons in November-December 1952. The working hours of the industry had to be reduced from 48 to 42½ hours a week from March 30, 1952. Nevertheless, the total production in 1952 was 952,000 tons, the highest since 1949 and 80,000 tons more than in 1951.

To help the industry to hold its position in the foreign market, the Government reduced the export duty on hessian from Rs. 750 to Rs. 275 per ton and that on sacking from Rs. 350 to Rs. 175 per ton. Recently, this has been further reduced to Rs. 80 per ton. The Indian Jute Mills Association also took steps to intensify its publicity programme abroad and sent a goodwill mission to visit the USA, Canada and the UK.

As a result of these measures, the demand for hessian has revived, and much of the market, which had been lost to cotton and paper bags, was regained during the year. The demand for sacking, however, declined and towards the close of the year both the volume of export and prices came down to low levels. The fall in the price of jute goods also affected the price of raw jute which had been steadily declining. The maintenance and expansion of our export trade in jute goods present a serious and important problem for the future.

Iron and Steel

The production of steel in 1952 was 1,101,000 tons as against 1,074,000 tons in 1951. The imports continued to be small, although about 195,000 tons were imported as against 150,000 tons in the previous year. The total availability was thus still far short of the demand estimated at about 2.4 million tons per annum. In spite of this, the changed economic conditions caused a fall in demand for some

varieties of steel. Certain relaxation in the control over distribution was, therefore, made possible.

Under the Technical Co-operation Scheme of the USA Government, an agreement in May 1952 provided for the supply of 55,000 tons of steel to India during the year ending June 30, 1952, for agricultural purposes. In December 1952, another agreement provided for the supply of a similar quantity during the year ending June 30, 1953. Against the first agreement, orders for 36,750 tons have already been placed. So far, about 7,000 tons have arrived in India and the rest is expected to be received shortly.

The outstanding event of the year in the steel industry was, however, the merger of the Indian Iron and Steel Co. Ltd., and the Steel Corporation of Bengal Ltd., under the Steel Companies Amalgamation Ordinance, 1952. The object of the merger was to raise production to 620,000 tons of finished steel and 500,000 tons of pig iron by the end of 1956 at an estimated cost of Rs. 35 crore. Arrangements were also completed for the modernization and expansion of the Tata Iron and Steel Co., which aims at increasing its existing production of 750,000 tons of steel per annum to 931,000 tons per annum by 1956-57. A scheme for the expansion of the Mysore Iron and Steel Works is under consideration.

Engineering Industries

The production in the engineering group of industries was better in 1952 than in 1951. Important industries like electric lamps, power transformers, electric motors, insulators, grinding wheels and machine screws showed an improvement in production. In a number of industries, the production was already at almost the same level as in 1951. Notable examples were machine tools, ring and spinning frames, oil pressure lamps and electric lamps. Several new items were also produced locally for the first time on a commercial basis. Among these may be mentioned industrial boilers, auto-jiggers, interlock knitting machines, card and gill pins, fluorescent tubes, radio components, pick-up heads for radio-gramophones, machine tools, bicycle spokes, etc.

In addition, schemes for the development of various

existing engineering industries were drawn up and are being implemented. Among these may be mentioned non-ferrous metals, textile machinery, automobile components, typewriters, radios, bicycles, hurricane lanterns, razor blades, etc.

Chemical Industries

The shortage of sulphur continued to be a problem for many chemical industries in the first part of 1952. Nevertheless, the record of the year as a whole was a satisfactory one. A striking increase in the production of ammonium sulphate (fertilizer) took place during 1952 owing to the Sindri plant coming into fuller production. There was also an increase in the production of caustic soda, liquid chlorine, benzene, toluene, solvent naphtha, soaps, crude glycerine, carbondisulphide and cosmetics in 1952 over that of 1951.

Among drugs, the production of shark oil showed a considerable increase. The manufacture of caffeine was restarted in 1952. Also, the production of power alcohol continued to increase during the year. In the chemicals group, calcium carbide, medicated soaps and Binaca tooth paste were produced for the first time in India. The production of benzene hexachloride, rayon grade, caustic soda by the mercury cell process and three important anti-bacterial drugs was undertaken during the year. Furthermore, the processes for the synthesis of the latest anti-tubercular drug were successfully worked out. The year also saw further progress in the Government scheme for the manufacture of penicillin.

At the same time, a number of other schemes made substantial progress during the year. Mention may be made of a unit near Calcutta with an annual capacity of 3,000 tons per annum for making calcium carbide, a unit for the manufacture of 7,500 tons per annum of ammonium chloride, and a unit for the manufacture of phosphoric acid and triple super-phosphate.

Glass and Ceramics

Although the actual production of glass showed a decline during 1952, there was a good increase of 30,000 tons in the capacity on account of 8 new units coming into existence. A factory installed modern machinery for

making window sheet glass up to 36 ozs., the planned capacity being 27,000 tons. Another factory installed automatic machines for making bottles, pressed ware and lampware with a capacity of 10,800 tons.

Another important development in the glass industry was the diversification of production. A plant was installed for the manufacture of thermos flasks with an annual capacity of 10,000 dozen flasks. A factory is being installed for the manufacture of synthetic stones. A proposal to manufacture gilded glass beads and artificial pearls was approved. A scheme to manufacture hypodermic syringes and thermometers was helped with a loan of Rs. 4 lakh from the Industrial Finance Corporation. A plant is being installed for the manufacture of penicillin vials with an annual capacity of 50,000 gross. Thirteen new ceramic factories went into production recording an increase of over 20,000 tons in the installed capacity.

Cement

The cement industry continued to make satisfactory progress during 1952. The total production during the year was 3.5 million tons as against 3.2 million tons in 1951. The installed capacity increased from 3.6 million tons to 3.97 tons per annum.

Paper

The progress in the paper industry was also maintained. A factory with a capacity of 8,000 tons of paper a year is under construction and is expected to go into production by the middle of 1953. The expansion scheme of another factory to increase production from 5,000 tons to 15,000 tons a year is also expected to be completed in 1953. A third factory proposes to erect an additional Yankee paper-making machine for the manufacture of thinner varieties of paper. The construction of a newsprint factory in Madhya Pradesh also made some progress during the year. It will have an installed capacity of 30,000 tons of newsprint per annum. When these schemes are completed, the installed capacity of paper and paper-board is expected to go up to 171,500 tons per year by 1953 and to about 175,000 tons by 1954.

Rubber

In the rubber industry, sectional air and steam bags,

essential for the repair of damaged tyres, were produced during the year. The manufacture of suedette was also undertaken, the present capacity being 300,000 yards per annum. Further, the production of certain rubber components for radio manufacture was taken up for the first time in the country during 1952-53.

A few new schemes for the manufacture of a number of rubber goods were sanctioned during the year. Mention may be made of off-the-road tyres and tubes, tennis balls, elastic surgical suspensories and moulded hoses. Owing to the trade recession, production was lower in such items as automobile tyres and tubes, rubber footwear and vacuum brake hoses. On the other hand, other items like bicycle tyres, railway rubber-springs, rubber hoses, fan belts, dipped rubber goods and foam sponge rubber showed an increase over the previous year.

A beginning in the commercial manufacture of carbon black was made by establishing a plant at the close of 1952. Further, the manufacture of improved types of fan belts and V-belts commenced during the year.

Plastics

In the plastic industry, the manufacture of phenolic resin laminated sheets was taken up during the year in addition to radio cabinets by compression moulding. This is the biggest moulding operation attempted so far by the compression process in the country. The production of P.V.C. coated leather cloth was also started. A factory is being installed at Calcutta for the manufacture of polyethylene films.

Other Industries

The rayon industry showed a substantial improvement in production in 1952 over that of 1951. There was a fall in the production of enamel ware mainly due to lack of demand for the types of goods manufactured. The production of scientific instruments remained steady. There was an increase in the production of plywood, which was the highest achieved by the industry so far.

In order to make India self-sufficient in vegetable tanning materials, the question of growing trees in the country was taken up with the various State Governments.

The Government of Madras sanctioned two schemes for the cultivation of wattle, which are expected to yield about 11,000 tons of wattle bark a year. Nursery and small scale field tests for the location of suitable areas for the cultivation of wattle are also being carried out in the States of Assam, West Bengal, Orissa, Bombay, Punjab and Uttar Pradesh.

Plantation Industries

The year 1952 witnessed a serious crisis in the tea industry. With the cessation of bulk buying by the UK in 1951, the consumer's preference for quality tea under conditions of free trade started asserting itself in 1952. There was fall in the prices. Many estates sustained losses, and during 1952-53 over 100 estates had closed down, affecting about 60,000 workers. In May 1952, the Government of India deputed a team of officials to study the problems facing the industry and to suggest remedial measures. Arrangements were made for the deferred payment of excise duty, while relaxations were allowed in the advance payment of income-tax. The Government also gave certain guarantees to scheduled banks and apex co-operative banks for encouraging them to finance tea gardens.

With the turn of the year, however, tea prices showed a distinct tendency to rise. To prevent further closures and encourage the reopening of the gardens which had closed, the Governments of West Bengal and Assam granted certain exemptions under the Minimum Wages Act.

Steps were also taken for the enactment of a new tea bill. The object of the bill is to combine in one Act the provisions of the two existing enactments, viz., the Indian Tea Control Act, 1938, and the Central Tea Board Act, 1949, with a view to achieving simplicity and administrative convenience and also to ensure better co-ordination between the Board and the Central Government.

The production of raw rubber in 1952 was 19,863 tons as against 17,148 tons in the previous year. The consumption, however, fell from 22,427 tons in 1951 to 21,061 tons in 1952. On the recommendation of the Tariff Commission, the prices of indigenous raw rubber were revised and fixed in October 1952 at Rs. 138 per 100 lb. of grade I rubber

with suitable differentials for other grades. Owing to a slight fall in the consumption of rubber during 1952, the year ended with greater stock than usual.

In December 1952, a bill was introduced in Parliament to amend the Rubber (Production and Marketing) Act of 1947, with a view to ensuring better co-ordination between the Board and the Central Government.

Although the production of coffee in the season 1951-52 was over 21,000 tons—2,500 tons more than the previous year—the prices of coffee began to rise steadily from April 1952, the reason being increased demand owing to the steady spread of coffee habit. However, measures were taken from September onwards to bring down the prices of coffee.

In December 1952, a bill was introduced in Parliament to amend the Act of 1942 for the purpose of ensuring better co-ordination between the Board and the Central Government and of providing adequate representation of consumer's interest on the Board.

As a result of the decline in exports, the coir industry passed through a period of active depression since the middle of 1952. To meet the situation, the Government adopted certain relief measures for giving employment to the unemployed workers through public works in the affected area. To improve the condition of the workers in this industry on a permanent basis, the Government propose to set up a statutory board to deal with the various aspects of the industry, including research, standardization and marketing.

COTTAGE INDUSTRIES

In order to promote more effectively the development of cottage and small scale industries, two boards, viz., the All-India Handicrafts Board and the All-India Khadi and Village Industries Board were set up during the year. The former was constituted in November 1952 and the latter in February 1953.

The functions of the Handicrafts Board are to advise the Government on the problems of handicrafts, to improve and develop production and to promote sales of products

in India and abroad. It is also proposed to set up an All-India Handicrafts Museum for the purpose of displaying and popularizing the cottage industry products. The Khadi and Village Industries Board will advise the Government on methods to be adopted to ensure the development of *khadi* and village industries on sound and proper lines and also aim at promoting sales. The Government propose to create a *khadi* fund by levying a cess on mill-made cloth. Out of this fund, grants and loans will be made for financing the activities designed to develop and improve the *khadi* industry.

Consequent on the creation of these two Boards, the Cottage Industries Directorate ceased to function as a separate unit from January 1953. It has now been merged as a part of the Development Wing under the charge of the Industrial Adviser (Chemicals). This new section will be responsible for all kinds of small scale industries.

The Government of India are also making increasing provision for the development of cottage industries. For instance, Rs. 20 lakh were provided in 1952-53 as against Rs. 14.5 lakh in 1951-52. A sum of Rs. one crore has been provided for 1953-54 for handicrafts, village industries and small scale industries and also a similar amount for the development of *khadi*.

THE INDUSTRIES (DEVELOPMENT AND REGULATION) ACT, 1952

The Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1952, is one of the most important links between the Government and private enterprise. The Central Advisory Council of Industries established under this Act approved the registration and licensing rules during the year. Up to November 7, 1952, 3,562 applications had been received. Of these, 2,209 had been registered under the Act. New undertakings include nine in cotton and woollen textiles, five each in electrical and engineering industries, five in cement, three in heavy chemicals, fourteen in vegetable oils and five in sugar.

TARIFF COMMISSION

The Tariff Commission, which was established in

January 1952, has been reviewing the progress of protected industries and examining the claims for protection. The industries which were granted protection for the first time during the year were hydroquinine, iron or steel machine screws, electric brass lamp holders, zip fastners and ball bearings. In 32 cases, the period of protection already granted was extended. The Tariff Commission also submitted reports on the prices of iron and steel and raw rubber and the fair ratio between the ordinary shares of the Steel Corporation of Bengal and the Indian Iron and Steel Company which were merged by legislation.

INDUSTRIAL FINANCE

The Industrial Finance Corporation of India was established in July 1948 to afford financial assistance in the form of medium and long-term loans to industrial concerns in India. During 1952, there were 82 applications from various industries asking for loans aggregating Rs. 11.26 crore. Of these, 33 applications for an aggregate sum of Rs. 4.78 crore were sanctioned.

FOREIGN AID

Foreign technical assistance from industrially advanced countries was secured during the year under various foreign technical aid programmes, such as the Point-Four Programme, the Colombo Plan and the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance of the United Nations and its Specialized Agencies. Thus, the services of experts were obtained during the year for advising on the setting up of development councils for industries, on the marketing of handicraft products, and on the possibilities of developing industries, such as carbon black, soda ash, glass and plastics, high tension insulators, etc.

CAPITAL INVESTMENT

During the year, the Government of India encouraged the investment of foreign capital in such cases where investment was considered necessary in the national interest. The value of foreign investment approved during the year amounted to over Rs. 5.50 crore. Among the

industries in which foreign capital was permitted to be invested were pharmaceuticals and drugs, rubber tyres and tubes, typewriters and electrical goods

Besides, there were also a number of schemes in which manufacturing was undertaken by Indian firms on payment of royalties or fees to foreign firms which supplied the technical 'know-how.' Some of the important schemes of this kind sanctioned during 1952 related to the manufacture of electric house-service meters, centrifugal pumps, electric meters, shock absorbers and synthetic stones.

EMPLOYMENT OF INDIANS

One of the purposes of industrial development is to provide increasing employment for Indians in higher technical and managerial posts in industry and commerce. Accordingly, a survey was undertaken to ascertain the facts regarding the employment of Indians in foreign controlled companies since 1947.

An analysis of the reports submitted by over a 1,000 predominantly foreign controlled concerns showed that in 1947 the percentage of Indians holding superior posts carrying a salary of Rs. 1,000 and above was only 7.5, and even in 1952 it was below 25 per cent. There were 451 Indians and 5,507 non-Indians drawing Rs. 1,000 and above in 1947 and 2,317 Indians and 6,661 non-Indians occupying similar posts in 1952. In other words, more than 70 per cent of these posts were occupied by non-Indians. In the two lower salary groups, namely, Rs. 300-499 and Rs. 500-999, the percentage of Indians employed in these firms, however, went up from 96.1 and 57.9 per cent in 1947 to 99 and 85 per cent respectively in 1952.

INDIAN STANDARDS INSTITUTE

The Indian Standards Institution continued to maintain the pace of progress in the various fields. In addition to the existing engineering, chemical and textile divisions, the building division was inaugurated and work on food-grain storage structure was taken up during the year. The ISI Certification Mark Bill was passed by Parliament in March 1952, conferring certain powers on and assigning

certain responsibilities to the Institution for certifying products, materials and processes conforming to prescribed standards. The rules and regulations under this Act were drafted and are under consideration of the Government.

During 1952, well over 100 standards were issued and covered important subjects like ceiling fans, storage batteries, manganese ore, toilet and laundry soaps, bleaching powder, paints and varnishes, lubricating oils, cotton yarn and a variety of fabrics. This brought the total number of standards issued by the Institution to 346, while drafts for 200 additional standards are either in circulation or under final stages of development. The efforts to implement the standards were further intensified by the holding of a conference of the Directors of Industries of all the States.

The annual subscription received during the year amounted to Rs. 2.18 lakh as against Rs. 2.01 lakh in 1951 and Rs. 1.87 lakh in 1950. The number of subscribers also increased from 719 in 1951 to 777 in 1952, while the committee membership rose from 2,586 to 3,602. In the international sphere, the ISI arranged for meeting of the technical committees of lac and mica in New York. Several delegations were also appointed to represent India at international meetings abroad dealing with standardization in such fields in which India was particularly interested.

PATENTS

During the year, the Indian Patents and Designs Act, 1911, was amended, empowering the Controller of Patents and Designs to grant compulsory licences in respect of patents relating to food and medicines more freely. The Patents Advisory Committee received 24 new inventions in 1952 for being patented as against 18 inventions received in 1951.

AD HOC BODIES

A number of special committees to study particular problems were set up during the year. For instance, the Textile Advisory Committee was set up to examine the structure and organization of all the three sectors of the

cotton textile industry and to make recommendations on the lines of their future development. The Commodity Controls Committee was appointed to examine the existing system of control and streamline the various regulations and notifications issued under different Acts. Yet another committee is studying the question of State trading. A committee was set up to make a comprehensive enquiry into the various aspects of the pharmaceutical industry. The Handicrafts Board and the Khadi and Village Industries Board were set up as standing organizations to develop handicrafts, cottage and small scale industries.

LEGISLATION

The Government had a heavy legislative programme in the year 1952 when 15 bills were passed. Notable among them were the Forward Contracts (Regulations) Bill and the Iron and Steel Companies (Amalgamation) Bill. Seven other bills which were introduced during 1952 are before the House at present. These include bills to reconstitute the Tea, Coffee and Rubber Boards and to regulate those industries, to amend the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act and to provide for the levy of cess on mill-made cloth.

PRODUCTION

The Ministry of Production was formed in May 1952 with a view to implementing the objectives of the Industrial Policy Resolution of April 1948 for the rapid industrialization of the country. Accordingly, it is responsible for planning and controlling industries in the public sector. The Ministry is to mobilize resources for the creation of new productive units, for the speedy implementation of those under execution and for the more efficient management of those already in production.

COAL

The control on the production, distribution and price of coal was continued during 1952 under the Essential Supplies (Temporary Powers) Act, 1946. Coal production reached the record figure of 36 million tons during the

year. Coal despatches also reached the figure of 31 million tons in 1952 as against 29 million tons in 1951. The total coal exports during 1952 amounted to a little over 3 million tons (including 8.7 lakh tons sent by rail route to Pakistan) as against 2.7 million tons during 1951.

During the year, the Coal Mines (Conservation and Safety) Act, 1952, was enacted. A Coal Board was also set up under this Act with a view to dealing with problems relating to safety in mines and conservation of coal. Increased emphasis is being laid on sand stowing and the establishment of washeries to popularize the use of low-grade coal for metallurgical coal in order to conserve the limited resources of this type of coal. The railway collieries showed a profit of Rs. 11 lakh during 1951-52; the profits in 1953-54 are estimated at Rs. 63 lakh.

A Fact Finding Committee appointed by the Government to examine the question of surplus labour in the railway collieries assessed the extent of surplus labour well over 5,500 men. As it was a severe stain on the collieries, the Government decided to retrench surplus men after giving them gratuity and wages in lieu of notice.

In order to enable the Madras Government to undertake a pilot quarrying project in the South Arcot lignite field, the Government placed at their disposal certain heavy excavating machinery belonging to the Indian Mining and Construction Company.

SALT

India attained self-sufficiency in the manufacture of salt during the year 1951. The progress was maintained in 1952 and the production reached 768 lakh maunds, the highest ever achieved. Exports to Japan were also increased to 67.4 lakh maunds from about 5 lakh maunds in 1950 and 1951. The production in 1953 is estimated at 895 lakh maunds.

The system of distribution of salt was also considerably improved by planned and co-ordinated movement. At the same time, prices were stabilized to a great extent and remained at reasonable levels. Side by side, the quality of salt, too, improved appreciably.

It is proposed to develop the Mandi salt mines, the

only known rock deposits in India, and a provision of Rs. one crore has been made on this account in the Five Year Plan. Core drilling of the mines is being carried out to ascertain the extent of the salt deposits before the development is taken in hand. To meet the expenses on this work, Rs. 1.75 lakh were provided for 1952-53.

Besides the existing model farm and the Salt Research Station at Wadala in Bombay, a Central Salt Research Station was established in 1952 at Bhavnagar in Saurashtra under the control of the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research.

SINDRI FERTILIZER FACTORY

The Sindri Fertilizer Factory has been completed at a cost of Rs. 23 crore. It is India's first major State-owned enterprise since independence and Asia's largest and most modern fertilizer producing plant. Within a year, the production has reached the average of 965 tons a day against a target of 1,000 tons. Up to February 28, 1953, the production had been 231,590 tons, the total despatches in the corresponding period being 159,750 tons valued at Rs. 548 lakh.

As is only natural, Sindri will help a great deal in the solution of the food problem. On a fair estimate, 350,000 tons of ammonium sulphate a year mean 875,000 tons of extra food. It will also help in saving foreign exchange to the extent of Rs. 10 to Rs. 12 crore annually by cutting down the import of artificial fertilizers. The initial price of Rs. 350 a ton, which was effective till December 1952, has already been reduced by Rs. 65 to Rs. 285 a ton, and a further reduction is thought of when the following plans mature :

- (i) the establishment of a coke oven plant for the manufacture of 600 tons of coke per day. A contract for this plant costing Rs. 2½ crore has been placed with a German firm, and preliminary work has already begun;
- (ii) the erection of a cement manufacturing plant by the A.C.C. for the utilization of the by-product, chalk sludge. The plant will cost about Rs. 1½ crore and have an installed capacity of 600 tons of cement a day; and

- (iii) the erection of a urea plant with a capacity of 200 tons per day. A technical mission has been constituted in association with the TCA to study this question. Meanwhile, an agreement on the principle has been reached for the installation of the plant costing about Rs. 9½ crore.

To meet the future requirements of Sindri for trained persons, an apprentice training scheme was also drawn up. Graduates in chemical, mechanical and electrical engineering will be trained for the supervisory posts and boys with school education for crafts, such as carpentry, electrician's work, smithy, etc. Furthermore, another scheme was finalized which offers opportunities to employees wishing to improve their technical knowledge and experience through special courses.

Thus in Sindri not only has the foundation been laid of an industry vital to the nation's food problem, but, what is of equal importance, the nucleus has been formed of heavy chemical and allied industries. A vast field of research in chemicals and chemical engineering has been opened; and today, but for four foreign experts on short-term employment, the entire organization is run by Indians.

HINDUSTAN SHIP-BUILDING YARD

As a result of negotiations with the Scindia Steam Navigation Company, the Government were authorized to participate in and control the business of the Visakhapatnam ship-building yard. Accordingly, the Hindustan Shipyard Ltd., a private limited company, was incorporated and registered at Delhi on January 21, 1952. In July 1952, a five-year agreement for technical aid was concluded with a French naval firm to advise on the reorganization and development of the yard. Two French experts are engaged in finalizing the plans for expanding the shipyard. The Technical Assistance Administration of the UNO also made available the services of two ship-building experts, and their recommendations are under consideration of the Government.

The construction of three ships (8,000 DWT) was completed during 1952. The yard is now building two vessels

of similar tonnage and design. The shipyard also has in hand orders for five 7,000 tonners and two 8,000 tonners of new design with diesel engines. In order to enable the Indian shipping companies to buy ships built at Visakhapatnam Shipyard, the Government of India decided to advance long-term loans to these companies at 4 per cent interest for ships for the coastal trade and at $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent interest for ships required for overseas trade.

Further, a provision of Rs. 14 crore has been made in the Five Year Plan for the Hindustan Shipyard Limited. The Plan provides for an increase in the number of beaths, expansion of the different workshops, machinery and equipment and also for the establishment of a workshop for the manufacture of engines and boilers. A provision of Rs. 35 lakh was made for 1952-53, and Rs. 60 lakh have been included in the budget estimates for 1953-54 for this purpose.

The shipyard has over 2,000 skilled and semi-skilled workmen. Except for two French experts, the entire technical and administrative staff consists of Indians.

TELEPHONE CABLE FACTORY

India's requirements of dry-core paper insulated telephone cables are, at present, met entirely from imports. The annual requirements of the Posts and Telegraphs Department alone are valued at about Rs. 80 lakh. To meet this demand, a factory is proposed to be erected at Rupnarainpur in the district of Burdwan in West Bengal at a cost of Rs. 110 lakh, and a technical assistance agreement has been concluded with Messrs Standard Telephone and Cables Ltd., of the UK.

The construction of the factory and residential buildings has started. Plant and machinery are also arriving. The factory has been planned to produce about 470 miles length of cables of different specifications a year and is expected to go into full production by December 1953. The control and management of the factory have been entrusted to a Government-owned private limited company, the Hindustan Cables Limited.

Meanwhile, six technical officers have been sent to the UK for a period of one year for training in the Works of

Messrs Standard Telephones and Cables Limited, London.

MACHINE TOOL FACTORY

In order to make India self-sufficient in machine tools, the Government concluded an agreement for technical assistance with the Swiss firm of Oerlikons in April 1949. The agreement envisages the manufacture of 900 high speed lathes, 460 milling machines and 240 heavy duty drilling machines per year. A gear-cutting shop and a foundry are also to be installed. The estimated cost of the scheme is about Rs. 8.37 crore and the annual value of the output over Rs. 4 crore. The production is expected to begin by the end of 1953.

Plant and machinery valued at Rs. 110 lakh are arriving and being installed at the factory site at Jalahalli near Bangalore. The hangars for the machine shops are nearing completion, and plans for the administrative buildings, residential colony, etc., are being prepared.

Meanwhile, 13 technical experts have been appointed. Four of them have since arrived at the site for supervizing the unloading and storage of the machinery and nine are under training in the Oerlikons Works in Zurich.

The control and management of the factory were transferred on March 1, 1953, to the Hindustan Machine Tools Ltd., Bangalore, in which the Government hold 85 per cent and Oerlikons 15 per cent shares.

NATIONAL INSTRUMENTS FACTORY

In accordance with the recommendations of a committee appointed in December 1947, the National Instruments Factory is being reorganized for the manufacture of instruments required for health, education, defence and other purposes.

The Planning Commission has provided Rs. 182 lakh for this purpose. To start with, a scheme costing about Rs. 80 lakh has been approved. This scheme covers construction of new buildings, purchase of new machinery and, what is more important, the manufacture of optical glass and linen measuring tape. Another important new activity will be the manufacture of quartz crystal resonators, for which

an expert from the UN Technical Assistance Administration recently visited the factory. The foundation-stone of the factory was laid on February 22, 1953.

The factory will be located near the College of Engineering and Technology at Jadavpur in Calcutta. The buildings for the factory will cost about Rs. 28.54 lakh.

The production at the factory has been rising steadily. In the first nine months of 1952-53, it had produced articles worth Rs. 13.58 lakh which is more than the annual production in any of the three preceding years. It is expected that the production in the full year will be of the value of Rs. 20 lakh. One of the important achievements of the year was the manufacture of 5" internal focussing transit theodolite. The manufacture of a precision instrument of this type is a landmark in the development of the manufacture of instruments in India.

PENICILLIN FACTORY

A penicillin factory is being established with the assistance of WHO and UNICEF. The contribution of the Government will be about Rs. 130 lakh and of the other two organizations \$ 12 lakh. UNICEF will provide equipment valued at \$ 850,000 and WHO technical assistance involving an expenditure of about \$ 350,000. The ownership as well as the administration of the project will vest in the Government of India.

The factory will be erected at Pimpri near Poona. It is planned to produce 3,600 billion units of penicillin per year to start with, rising to 9,000 billion units per year. In the meantime, to meet the immediate requirements of penicillin in the country, a penicillin bottling plant with a capacity of 10,000 vials a day and on an average 1,500 billion units of penicillin per year has been set up in the Haffkine Institute at Bombay.

Three technical officers for the penicillin factory have been sent abroad for training in penicillin technology on WHO Fellowship, and eight more will follow shortly.

DDT FACTORY

A DDT factory is also being established with the

assistance of WHO and UNICEF. The Government will contribute Rs. 22.45 lakh and the two organizations \$3.5 lakh. UNICEF will provide equipment and WHO technical assistance.

The factory will be managed by the Government through a private limited company. It is expected to go into production before the end of 1953 and will have a capacity of 700 tons of DDT per year.

HOUSING FACTORY

The Hindustan Housing Factory Limited was incorporated on January 27, 1953, as a private limited company with the Government of India and Messrs Basakha Singh—Wallenborg Limited as equal partners. The company was formed specially to provide for the utilization of the existing housing factory for the production of foam-concrete roofing panels, pre-stressed concrete components, wood work for building, etc.

Another small unit, the Nahan Foundry, came under the ownership and control of the Government of India on federal financial integration. The Foundry manufactures sugar-cane crushers, sugar boiling pans and other miscellaneous articles required for *gur* manufacture. The present output is about 3,000 cane crushers per annum. A private limited company called the Nahan Foundry Ltd., was incorporated on October 20, 1952, for management of the foundry.

In view of the acute shortage of pig iron and steel in the country, the Government decided in February 1952 to put up a blast furnace of suitable capacity. Accordingly, in October 1952, three officers were sent to the USA for negotiations with foreign parties and the World Bank. In accordance with their report, a technical mission has been assembled to submit a project report for the establishment of the new iron and steel plant. As soon as the report has been received, financial assistance will be sought from the World Bank. Technical and financial assistance from foreign steel makers will also be accepted, subject to the condition that the overall control and management of this basic industry should be in the hands of the Government.

In order to make India self-sufficient in heavy electrical

equipment, the Government of India have decided to establish a heavy electrical power plant in India. The Planning Commission has made a provision of Rs. 7 crore for the project. A sum of Rs. 10 lakh has also been provided for 1953-54 for the drawing up of an up-to-date project report.

OIL REFINERIES

The Government of India have accepted the proposals of the Standard-Vacuum Oil Company of New York and of the Burmah-Shell Group of Companies of London for the establishment of two modern oil refineries at Trombay Island in Bombay. Negotiations for the setting up of a third refinery on the east coast of India with the help of the Caltex Company of New York are also under way.

The total output of the two refineries in Bombay will be about 3.3 million tons of crude oil per annum. This will yield nearly 2.9 million tons of refined petroleum products. With the commissioning of the three refineries, nearly 75 to 80 per cent of India's total requirements of petroleum products will be refined in India.

The Standard-Vacuum refinery is expected to start operations in January 1955 and the Burmah-Shell refinery in January 1956. The total capital investment in the two Bombay refineries will be about Rs. 43 crore, out of which about Rs. 7 crore will be contributed by Indian investors.

WORKS, HOUSING AND SUPPLY

The Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply was formed in May 1952. It is responsible for the execution of civil works, the allotment of residential and office accommodation, housing, printing and supply of stationery and the purchase and disposal of Government stores. It also deals with the work connected with boilers, explosives and petroleum, excluding oil refineries. The creation of this Ministry showed that the Government recognized the subject of housing as one of primary importance, for prior to 1952 there did not exist any one Ministry which was responsible for this important subject.

HOUSING

The problem of housing is of national importance and concerns all sections of the population, urban and rural. A separate portfolio of housing was, therefore, created in May 1952 to tackle this problem effectively. The Five Year Plan has provided a sum of Rs. 38.5 crore for housing.

Among the badly housed, the industrial workers in the larger cities come off worst. The Government have, therefore, formulated a subsidized industrial housing scheme for the industrial population. The State Governments, housing boards, private employers and co-operatives of industrial workers are given both loans and subsidies for the construction of industrial tenements. Minimum specifications have been prescribed for single storeyed and multi-storeyed one-room tenements. For industrial housing projects undertaken by the State Governments or their housing boards, a subsidy to the extent of 50 per cent of the admitted cost of an approved scheme is granted and a loan is advanced to cover the remaining cost; in the case of employers or industrial workers' co-operative societies, the subsidy is 25 per cent and the loan 37½ per cent. The response to this scheme has been most encouraging, and even though it was announced late in 1952, applications for about 150 projects involving the construction of about 47,326 tenements at a cost of about Rs. 15 crore have so far been received.

The clearance of slums is another subject which is engaging the attention of the Government. As a first step, the State Governments have been asked to send specific plans for slum clearance in order to help the formulation of a realistic policy on the subject.

As regards the problem of rural housing, it is a part of the comprehensive development programme now being implemented in various parts of the country through the community projects. It is expected that a definite policy in this regard will be formulated in the near future.

With a view to bringing down the cost of construction and fully utilizing indigenous building materials, considerable research has been done on this and allied subjects at Roorkee, Dehra Dun and other centres. In order to collect

and appraise the results of research in construction technique, to standardize the process of building codes in theory and practice and to utilize the available building materials in relation to national requirements, a national building organization is proposed to be set up. Early next year, the Government also hope to organize an exhibition on cheap housing to be followed by a seminar on housing. The opportunity will also be utilized to hold the regional conference of the International Federation for Housing and Town Planning in Delhi.

CENTRAL PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT

The working of this Department was examined by the Kasturbhai Lalbhai Committee which submitted its report in July 1952. Practically, all its major recommendations have been accepted by the Government. Three circles and five divisions have already been abolished, resulting in an annual saving of Rs. 11 lakh. The administrative set up has been changed, and the proposal to introduce a system of administrative audit is under consideration. A provision of Rs. 3 lakh has been made for 1953-54 for the scheme.

As a result of the reduction in establishment, however, considerable retrenchment of staff became inevitable. With a view to mitigating the hardship to the persons concerned, retrenchment was made on an all-India basis and was spread evenly all over the Department. Every endeavour was also made to get the retrenched staff absorbed in other Central Government undertakings.

During 1952-53, the CPWD undertook the construction of about 7,000 houses in Delhi for Government servants and displaced persons, a great majority of which have been completed. The construction of hospitals, schools, fire stations, health centres, police stations, etc., in the new colonies in Delhi was also taken up and almost completed in 1952-53. Further, the construction of reservoirs and water works for increasing the supply of filtered water to the new colonies and the provision of roads for shorter communications between the new colonies and the city and between the colonies themselves were undertaken.

Moreover, the Department has commenced work on the

construction of multi-storeyed office buildings for the offices of the Central Government, Income-tax and Central Excise offices at Delhi, Bombay, Calcutta and Ahmedabad during the year. The construction of the main building for the Institute of Higher Technology at Hijli has also considerably advanced. Simultaneously, the construction of staff quarters and hostels, etc., has progressed, and most of them have already been completed.

For the scheme of automatization of telephones at Calcutta, several exchange buildings are under construction, and two have been completed. The Department also undertook the construction of major telephone exchanges at Hyderabad, Bangalore and Delhi. A training centre for the Posts and Telegraphs Department is being constructed at Jabalpur.

The construction of the Marine Engineering College at Calcutta, with its hostels for apprentices and cadets and quarters for the staff, is progressing. At the same time, the construction of buildings for the Telephone Cable Factory at Chittaranjan, the Penicillin Factory at Pimpri near Poona, the Machine Tools Factory at Bangalore and the Printing Press at Nasik has commenced.

Furthermore, the construction of a new aerodrome at Mangalore, runways for aerodromes at Bagdogra, Gauhati and Dum Dum, terminal buildings at Nagpur, Santa Cruz, Bagdogra and Gauhati and the construction of residential accommodation for staff at various aerodromes have been taken up. At a few aerodromes, facilities for ground lighting have also been provided.

The total expenditure during 1952-53 on projects, as distinct from maintenance, is estimated at Rs. 12 crore and in 1953-54 about Rs. 16 crore.

The CPWD made heavy purchases of stores during the year for the execution of capital and other works relating to rehabilitation, the Indian Institute of Technology at Hijli, the Marine Engineering College at Calcutta, the child care centre at Calcutta, the Supreme Court of India at New Delhi, the new printing press at Nasik, etc.

ESTATE OFFICE

The demand for office and residential accommodation at Delhi continued to be very heavy during the year. The pressure increased as a result of the formation of the State Legislature, the establishment of more Foreign Missions and Embassies and the increased activities of the Central Government. Against the demand for 3,133,676 sq. ft. of office accommodation in Delhi, the accommodation available was only 2,950,956 sq. ft. The total demand for residential accommodation during 1952 was 46,100, while the number of houses available was only 14,036.

With a view to reducing pressure on accommodation, both office and residential, the possibility of shifting some of the offices now located in Delhi to places outside is under examination. During 1952, Jaipur House, Dholpur House and Udaipur House were also requisitioned for the purpose of office accommodation. The construction of the multi-storeyed office building on Queen Victoria Road in New Delhi has already started and, when completed, will provide an additional space of 1.3 lakh sq. ft.

The percentage of availability of residential accommodation for officers drawing Rs. 500 or more is 68.5. In the case of officers drawing less than Rs. 500, excluding class IV staff, it is 28.8 per cent and for class IV staff 33.4 per cent.

As regards office and residential accommodation in Simla, more accommodation will become available, as and when the Punjab Government move to Chandigarh. This surplus accommodation can be utilized by moving some offices to Simla, and the possibilities are being examined in order to relieve pressure in Delhi.

One outstanding feature during 1952 was a change in the fixation of rent of Government buildings at Delhi. The standard rents of Government buildings have been rationalized by pooling the rents of new and old buildings on the basis of the area of effective accommodation. This change, apart from equalizing the rate of incidence of rent on the occupants, will yield an additional revenue of more than Rs. 3 lakh per annum during the next year.

STATIONERY AND PRINTING DEPARTMENT

In accordance with the recommendations of the Estimates Committee, a departmental committee was set up during the year to examine the scope for reorganization and retrenchment in the office of the Controller of Printing and Stationery and the Stationery Office of the Government of India at Calcutta. All the recommendations of the committee have been accepted by the Government, and quite a few have already been implemented.

The most important features in 1952 were the creation of a self-contained top-secret section and a new parliamentary wing in the Government of India Press in New Delhi, and the acquisition of the two presses from the Ministry of Commerce and Industry and the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting with a view to centralizing the work of printing.

At the same time, the nucleus press set up in Nasik in February 1951 is being expanded. Its strength will soon be increased to three times its present strength. The construction of press buildings and quarters has already begun. The construction of additional accommodation for the Aligarh Forms Press is also nearing completion.

Moreover, it has been decided that the Government of India Press at Simla should move to Faridabad in order to save expenditure on transport of paper and material between Simla and the plains.

Also, plans are under consideration for the expansion of the Forms Press at Calcutta, the integration of the Photo-Litho Press with the Government of India Press in New Delhi, the integration of the United Press with the Simla Press after its transfer to the plains and the construction of additional residential and factory accommodation for the New Delhi Press.

In order to get expert technical advice relating to printing, the services of a Technical Adviser of the UK Government Stationery Office, London, were secured by the Government of India under the Colombo Plan for a period of two years.

DIRECTORATE-GENERAL OF SUPPLIES AND DISPOSALS

The bulk of the purchases for the Government of India, the State Governments and quasi-public bodies are centralized in the Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply which operate through purchase organizations. The total value of purchases made by them at home and abroad during 1951-52 came to Rs. 300 crore. Purchases during April to December 1952 totalled Rs. 119.1 crore as against Rs. 185.79 crore in the corresponding period of 1951. Apart from food purchases, the bulk of the purchases were made on behalf of the Railways and Defence Services and different national projects.

The policy of making purchases in India, wherever prices are reasonable, continued to be followed. Every care was taken to see that the stores purchased actually conformed to required standards. The value of stores inspected during April to October 1952 amounted to Rs. 49 crore as compared with Rs. 64 crore in the corresponding period of the previous year.

With a view to encouraging cottage industries, the Government have decided to prefer their products to those of other producers, if basic factors like quality, delivery dates, etc., are comparable. Assistance was also given to cottage industries at Panipat and Srinagar in the manufacture of barrack blankets.

In order to improve the existing organization and methods and procedure for the purchase of stores abroad, two regional committees, one in London and the other in Washington, were set up in November 1952. The report of the London committee is being examined.

The Government Test House at Alipore is concerned with the testing of materials on behalf of the Government departments, private individuals, firms and public bodies. It also issues test certificates on the qualities of samples tested, draws specifications and furnishes technical information. The number of analyses and tests carried out during April to September 1952 was 8,415 and the fee earned thereby amounted to Rs. 303,488.

Most of the surplus stores left in India by the Governments of the UK and the USA on the conclusion of the last

war have been disposed of, and only a few items remain. During April 1952 to January 1953, stores of the total book value of Rs. 18.82 crore were sold.

As her share of war reparations, India also received a total of 10,431 items of machinery from Germany. To ensure that these machines are put to the best national use, a priority schedule has been drawn up according to which the Defence Services and the Railways were allotted priority I and II respectively. The number of items already disposed of is 8,689. An inspection team has also been set up to carry out the necessary examination of the remaining items and suggest possible users of these machines.

EXPLOSIVES DEPARTMENT

During the year, the inspection of most of the important places where explosives and petroleum are stored and handled was carried out and also several investigations of explosions and accidents relating to the handling and storage of explosives were undertaken. The premises situated in Part B and Part C States as well as in merged States, to which the explosives and other rules have been recently extended, do not in many cases conform to the requirements as laid down in the rules. Steps are being taken to bring these premises up to the required standard.

A large number of samples of explosives were received from different State Governments for examination and opinion. The chemical examination of the explosive substances recovered from West Bengal, Bihar, Orissa, Assam, Tripura and Manipur were carried out in the newly set up laboratory of the Department at Calcutta. Meanwhile, the lay out plan of one of the two oil refineries to be set up in Bombay has been approved.

During the year, high explosives worth about Rs. 1½ crore were imported from the UK for blasting purposes in mines and quarries. The proposal for the setting up of a factory in India for the manufacture of explosives for civilian purposes is under consideration of the Government.

PETROLEUM DIVISION

During 1952, due to the closure of the refinery at

Abadan, India had to obtain petroleum products, specially aviation spirit, from the western hemisphere. In the month of April, there was a strike in the refineries in the USA which threatened supplies to India. This difficulty was met by a cut of 35 per cent in the civilian consumption of aviation spirit for 28 days from May 15, 1952. This was later relaxed and a retrospective off-take of 78 per cent was permitted.

As a result of the increase in the transportation charges of various petroleum products on the Abadan sources being closed down, prices of petroleum products were slightly increased in January and August 1952, but were later reduced from December 1952.

CENTRAL BOILERS BOARD

During the year, the Central Boilers Board amended a number of regulations of the Indian Boiler Regulations, 1950, in order to keep abreast of modern boiler technology. Besides, the Board finalized the general comments on the Indian Boiler Regulations, 1950, received from the British Standards Institution in London. The draft amendments to the Indian Boiler Regulations, 1950, are now being published for general comments before they are enforced. The Board also examined the draft proposals submitted by the United Kingdom for an international boiler construction code.

NATURAL RESOURCES AND SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH

This Ministry was reorganized during the year, as a result of which a number of organizations, namely, the Survey of India, the Zoological Survey of India, the Botanical Survey of India and the Ahmedabad Textile Industry's Research Association were transferred to it from other Ministries on July 7, 1952.

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF INDIA

The Geological Survey continued to work on various economic, engineering, geology, ground water and other specialized problems during 1952-53. Besides the work of geological mapping, the Department undertook field investi-

gations into oil, coal, limestone, copper, manganese, iron ore, lignite, mica, etc. Further, a geological reconnaissance for ground water in the Andamans and the mica-mines in Udaipur was made. The reported occurrence of bauxite and clays in Madhya Bharat, of pyrites in the north Kanara district and of felspar in and around Golkonda was also investigated.

In order to train the departmental officers and university post-graduate students in geology, a field training camp was organized during 1952-53. Besides, a number of officers were sent abroad for higher studies under the Leader Exchange Programme, the UNO Fellowship Scheme, the Point-Four Programme and the UN Technical Co-operation Scheme. Messrs John A. Straczek and G. C. Taylor of the US Geological Survey, whose services were obtained under the Point-Four Programme, continued to work with the Geological Survey.

MINERALS

The aero-magnetic survey of the West Bengal alluvial covered tract of 25,000 square miles by the Standard Vacuum Oil Company for the exploration of oil-fields was completed in March 1952. The proposals submitted by the SVOC for carrying out further survey work and boring are under consideration of the Government.

A Mineral Advisory Board was set up during the year. The Board will *inter alia* review the production, distribution, consumption and export of minerals. It will also advise the Government on the imports of and the export and import tariffs on minerals and mineral products. Furthermore, it will suggest measures for increasing the internal manufacture and utilization of minerals mined in India.

In view of the importance of mica as a strategic material and to stabilize the position of the industry, research work on mica was started during the year at the Central Glass and Ceramic Research Institute at Jadavpur, Calcutta. The work is being done in collaboration with the Geological Survey of India.

An important process of utilizing waste mica has been developed for making insulating bricks which have been

found to possess properties similar to those of the vermiculite bricks used as insulating material in industrial furnaces. A large number of these bricks are now proposed to be made in order to conduct trials on industrial furnaces.

Information on various minerals was supplied to the mineral industries during the year. The mine owners were advised regarding the working of sub-marginal grade ores and dump ores. Technical advice was also given on the mineral policy to be followed to safeguard India's interests, particularly in regard to exports and imports of minerals.

The inspection of mines with a view to minimizing waste and enforcing scientific methods of mining was continued. The manganese and mica-mines and the chromite, wolfram, gypsum and pyrite deposits in various States were inspected during the year. A preliminary examination of the prospects of the diamond mining industry in Vindhya Pradesh was made.

BUREAU OF MINES

The study of revision petition under the Mineral Concession and the Petroleum Concession Rules and of cases regarding the grant of mineral and oil concessions in India was continued by the Bureau.

Investigations on the low grade ore dump from Tirodi mines in Madhya Pradesh and from Mansur mines were completed during 1952-53. In addition, experiments on the beneficiation of low grade manganese ores from Madhya Pradesh were conducted by the Bureau at the National Metallurgical Laboratory at Jamshedpur.

INDIAN SCHOOL OF MINES

The training given through lectures and practical work in the laboratory and workshop continued at the school. The usual visits were made to collieries, mines, works and places of geological interest. A mine survey camp was also held. Research activity continued as before.

As recommended by the Economy Committee, the fees for all the four classes at the school were fixed at a uniform rate of Rs. 180 per annum from July 1, 1952. The Govern-

ment also agreed to grant freeships to deserving students up to the extent of 10 per cent of the total number on rolls in the school.

An Expert Committee was appointed during 1952-53 to examine the possibility of setting up a mechanization centre at the school for imparting training to students in mine mechanization.

The Diploma of Associateship was awarded to 42 mining engineering and 4 geology students. The 8 students of mining engineering also obtained the Colliery Managers' Certificate of Competency and are now in remunerative employment.

SURVEY OF INDIA

The Survey of India continued to work on a number of important scientific and technical problems during 1952-53. For instance, investigations on tidal and seismological observations were conducted. Advance predictions for Indian ports for 1954 have been printed and the preparation of tide tables for 1955 has started. The gravity observations with frost gravimeter were carried out in the Punjab and Kashmir. A new 42 component Doodson-hege tide predicting machine was installed during October 1952. Also, research work on renovation of "time-barred and over-dated photographic material" is being successfully carried out.

In addition to the compilation, drawing and printing of a number of maps, the Department undertook during the year the preparation of a 70-mile political map of India in Hindi, a 40-mile wall map of India (revised edition), a 67-mile railway map of India (revised edition) and a school atlas.

At the same time, the Department undertook 36 project surveys. Among others, they included a survey of Kopilli valley area in Assam for assisting the work of development and reconstruction necessitated by recent floods, of the Himalayan region for assessing the correct height of Mount Everest and of a number of irrigation and hydel projects. Meanwhile, the survey of the East-West Bengal boundary, the Bombay oil refineries and large areas of waste lands for

reclamation in connection with the "Tractors Going Plan" of the Central Tractor Organization was completed.

The Survey of India runs a school at Dehra Dun for training departmental officers and those deputed by the State Governments and the neighbouring countries. During 1952-53, 11 departmental officers, 2 Burma Government officers, 2 Afghan Government officers and 24 officers from the State Governments completed their training. At present, 16 departmental officers and 8 officers from the various States in India are undergoing training.

ZOOLOGICAL SURVEY OF INDIA

A scheme for the reorganization of the Zoological Survey is being drawn up, and a provision of Rs. one lakh was made for 1952-53 for this purpose.

The Survey has been affording opportunities to Indian students to conduct research work on zoology, zoogeography, fisheries and animal ecology in its laboratories. Information was supplied to the zoological departments of the universities and other institutions in India and abroad interested in the application of zoological knowledge to practical problems.

BOTANICAL SURVEY OF INDIA

A plan for the reorganization of the Botanical Survey of India is also being drawn up. The work of reorganizing the industrial section of the Indian Museum was continued during 1952-53, and its collections were consequently improved and enlarged. Small consignments of seeds of *Brazilian Wax Palm* and *Cork-yielding Oak* were obtained from abroad and distributed in India for experimental cultivation and trial. A large number of specimens were also identified during the year, and research material and information on varied topics relating to plants were provided to different sources.

ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION

During 1952-53, the Commission carried out detailed survey of minerals containing uranium, and important deposits have been discovered in Bihar. A preliminary

survey has been completed and is being followed up by drilling operations and prospecting. New deposits of radioactive minerals have also been located in Rajasthan.

Meanwhile, the work of testing ilmenite for its monazite content was continued. A device for quick radio-metric determination of 0.1 per cent monazite content in ilmenite has been found out. The Commission has also constructed an instrument for controlling the monazite content. Furthermore, the production of beryl has been stepped up, and new sources have been discovered in Rajasthan, Bihar and Delhi.

At the same time, a method has been developed for extracting small amounts of uranium from the tailings of the copper ore. A pilot plant is being erected for this purpose. The work is also in progress for developing a new process for extracting and purifying uranium and for separating the rare earths from each other.

Most of the electronic equipment used in the Commission's work has also been developed. Further, synchrosopes for measuring time intervals down to the ten millionth part of a second have been successfully made. The work of making an instrument capable of measuring a hundredth part of a second is also in progress. In addition, a van der Graaf generator for 250,000 volts, a one-million volt cyclotron and a 50-channel pulse height analyser were constructed during the year for nuclear research.

Among the equipment that has been acquired, mention may be made of a cascade generator of 1.2 million volts for use as a neutron source, a radium-beryllium neutron source, and a large Siegbahn type beta-ray spectrometer.

At the Tata Institute of Fundamental Research in Bombay, several teams of scientists were organized during the year, and valuable information relating to cosmic rays was collected. For instance, investigations on the chemical composition of cosmic radiation in the equatorial region, on the intensity of cosmic rays up to heights of 90,000 feet and on the distribution of cosmic rays at great depths below the earth's surface were conducted.

The Commission has set up a production unit of its own for the manufacture of standard electronic equipment

for nuclear work. Already, the unit has constructed a few hundred field survey meters.

The monazite factory was formally opened by the Prime Minister on December 24, 1952. The factory will be capable of processing 1,500 tons of monazite per year. These will yield some 1,500 tons of rare earth chlorides and carbonates and 1,500 to 1,800 tons of trisodium phosphates.

The Commission has decided to set up a number of plants. The first is the uranium-thorium plant for processing the residual cake left over from monazite after its rare earth and phosphate contents have been extracted. A second plant will be used for processing uranium to the state of atomic purity. Another plant will treat about 200 tons of copper tailings per day which, at present, are being wasted as sludge. When fully utilized, these tailings, about 1,000 tons of which are available daily, will yield about three tons of uranium per month.

The Commission has also drawn up a plan for the development of atomic energy during the next four years. Among other things, the plan envisages the setting up of a medium-sized atomic reactor in India. A medical and health division will also be established to look after the health of the workers engaged in the work of nuclear physics and atomic energy. Further, a biology division for fundamental work in the field of biology with the use of techniques arising out of the development of atomic energy will be set up.

SCIENTIFIC WORK

On the recommendation of the Advisory Committee for co-ordinating scientific work, a Central Board of Wild Life has been set up under the chairmanship of the Rajpramukh of Mysore. The functions of the Board include the conservation and control of wild life through legislative and other measures, the setting up of national parks, sanctuaries and zoological gardens, the promotion of public interest in wild life, etc. The Board held its first meeting in Mysore during November-December 1952.

A symposium on the scientific principles and their application to the design and construction of buildings was

held at the National Physical Laboratory at Delhi in November 1952 under the auspices of the National Institute of Sciences of India and UNESCO. India, Burma, Indonesia and Ceylon participated in the deliberations, while advisers came from England and Israel. The ILO, WHO, ECAFE and UNESCO also sent observers. A symposium on the Rajputana desert was also organized under the National Institute of Sciences of India. Another symposium on the semi-arid tracts of Peninsular India and their development was held at the National Chemical Laboratory at Poona in August 1952.

The 40th session of the Indian Science Congress was held in Lucknow in January 1953. A number of foreign scientists attended the session. A science exhibition was also organized where exhibits from various scientific firms were displayed.

Dr C. V. Raman, the National Research Professor in Physics, continued his work at the Indian Academy of Sciences, Bangalore. An important discovery made by Dr Raman and his colleagues recently relates to X radiations. It opens up fresh avenues of research and is of very great scientific significance.

The Raman Research Institute, which was in its formative stages so far, is now fairly well-equipped, having a crystallographic and mineralogical museum attached to it. The scope of research work has thus considerably widened. There are, at present, six research scholars receiving training at the Institute.

An Indian Science Newsletter containing current news on scientific and technical work in India was issued fortnightly and sent to scientific organizations in India, the Indian Scientific Liaison Officer in the UK and the Intelligence Division of the DSIR, London.

Non-technical notes on the progress of scientific work in India were also sent to the Press Information Bureau for publication in different journals. Furthermore, to keep Indian research workers well informed with the latest scientific developments in Canada, abstracts of the papers published in Canadian scientific journals were supplied to several research organizations.

RESEARCH INSTITUTES AND SCHOLARSHIPS

The construction of the Birbal Sahni Institute of Palaeobotany at Lucknow was completed during 1952-53. The Institute was formally opened by the Prime Minister on January 2, 1953. Dr Ove Arbo Hoeg, whose services have been made available by UNESCO, will be the Director.

Grants totalling Rs. 22 lakh were paid during 1952-53 for the purpose of building up research institutes, university laboratories and scientific societies so as to enable them to continue fundamental and applied research and train young post-graduate scientists. In addition, the Central Laboratories for Scientific and Industrial Research at Hyderabad, which is a State institution, was given a sum of Rs. 5 lakh for the construction of buildings.

During 1952-53, a number of scholarships were awarded for training young scientists in various fields at the Indian Academy of Sciences, Bangalore, the Indian Association for the Cultivation of Science, Calcutta, the Bose Institute, Calcutta, the Tata Institute of Fundamental Research, Bombay and the Birbal Sahni Institute of Palaeobotany, Lucknow.

An Indian scientist was sent to Stockholm, Sweden, for training and research in tanning and leather at the research station of the Swedish Academy of Engineering and Sciences and in the laboratories of the Tanning Industry Research Association, Sweden. The Swedish Research Council will bear the expenses of the scholar's training and also provide him with free furnished accommodation.

The Burmah-Shell and Assam Oil Companies have donated Rs. 50,000 and Rs. 100,000 respectively per annum for the award of scholarships to Indian students in the Commonwealth countries. The Burmah-Shell Company has also donated a further sum of Rs. 50,000 for scholarships to Indian students in mechanical engineering at the Loughborough College in the UK. The schemes are intended for training students in specialized subjects for meeting the needs of the Government and industry, for running the Government sponsored industrial undertakings, or for manning the educational, technical and research institutions.

Under the two schemes, eight Indian scholars were selected during 1952 for training in the UK and Canada. Also, two Indian scholars were selected by the Burmah-Shell Company for study in mechanical engineering at the Loughborough College.

RESEARCH DEVELOPMENT AND UTILIZATION

During the year, 25 patents in respect of new inventions, arising from the researches of the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research, were filed, and a dozen new applications are to be filed shortly. Some of the inventions evoked wide interest. For instance, the patent for the recovery of nicotine sulphate from tobacco wastes elicited enquiries from Turkey, the USA and Cuba. The patent for solar cooker was accepted, and negotiations are in progress for manufacturing it on a commercial scale.

The flow of inventions from the various national laboratories during 1952-53 was as follows: the National Chemical Laboratory 13; the National Metallurgical Laboratory 4; the Central Food Technological Research Institute 2; the Fuel Research Institute 2; the National Physical Laboratory 1; the Central Glass and Ceramic Research Institute 2 and the Central Leather Research Institute 1. Improved facilities for consultation of patent specifications and literature for the benefit of research worker and the interested public also engaged the attention of the Council during the year.

SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNICAL BOARDS

The laboratories of the Ahmedabad Textile Industry Research Association are, at present, engaged in conducting research on a number of problems relating to the textile trade and industry. Among the problems taken up during 1952-53 were included the study of X-ray, of fatigue and creep in cotton fibres and yarns during spinning, weaving and finishing operations, and of fuel control and quality control in chemical processing in textile industry.

During the year, the Association helped in creating cordial relations between the employer and labour in the Ahmedabad textile industry. The problem of quality

control was implemented in 24 mills. Important developments in the industrial field were presented to the industry. Regular meetings with mill technicians and mill management were also held to discuss various developments in technology, science, statistics and human relations.

A symposium was organized in Bombay in June 1952 under the joint auspices of the University Department of Chemical Technology, the Technological Laboratory of the Indian Central Cotton Committee, the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute and the ATIRA. The services of Professor Goldfinger of the University of Buffalo, USA, have also been obtained. He is expected to join the Chemistry Division of the Association as a visiting professor in July 1953.

The Central Board of Geophysics has recommended the setting up of a Central Geophysical Institute. It will be an advanced research Institute for fundamental and applied research in geophysics. A scheme for the Institute is being drawn up.

A Committee of Palaeovolcanology under the Central Board of Geophysics has been set up. Its functions are to establish volcanological stratigraphies for the volcanic regions of the globe and to study the petrographical and volcanological problems. The Committee prepared a preliminary bibliographical list of the volcanic rocks of India. It is now being revised in the light of the details obtained from eminent geologists.

A Ground Water Resources Committee is also functioning under the Board. The object of the Committee is to collect information regarding the depth of water table, geological nature and extent of strata, quality of water, month to month variations in water level in underground wells, etc. Necessary data is being collected in this connection.

Two scientists of the India Meteorological Department conducted oceano-graphic studies relating to marine biology on board the INS 'Investigator' during March-May 1952. The work carried out during the tour included radio-sonde and pilot balloon flights, measuring of humidity and wind

gradients over the sea surface, collection of water samples for measuring surface salinity, temperature, density, etc.

The Planning Commission has agreed to the setting up of a National Research Development Corporation with a view to utilizing the results of research through pilot plant investigations. Steps are, therefore, being taken to appoint a nucleus staff to work out the details of the proposed Corporation.

The Indian National Scientific Documentation Centre commenced working in 1952 under the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research at the National Physical Laboratory at Delhi. UNESCO has placed at the disposal of the Council the services of three expert advisers. The requisite scientific and technical staff has been appointed. The various items of equipment have also been received.

Meanwhile, the INSDC has set up information, photocopying and translation services. Since these services have been started, 400 requisitions have been received, of which 300 were for photo-copying or reprints of scientific articles, 70 for translations and 30 for bibliographies on scientific topics.

The Board of Scientific and Industrial Research and the various research committees reviewed the development in the field of research as well as assisted industry in undertaking different projects during the year. Among the important projects which received attention during 1952-53 was the one on artificial rain-making by seeding clouds with silver iodide. A new type of steam boiler, known as the flash steam generator, was also devised.

The Board's recommendations regarding the setting up of a mining research committee to conduct investigations on safety and health in mines and underground excavations are under consideration of the Planning Commission. The Board sanctioned 14 new research schemes during 1952-53.

The Board of Engineering Research has under it a number of expert committees on civil, aeronautical, mechanical, hydraulics and radio engineering. The civil engineering committee formulated proposals for the building of cheap houses, roads, etc. The radio committee considered a scheme for the preparation of aluminium alloys having

special electrical and mechanical properties, and the hydraulics committee for filters and pipe meters. A special committee on the development of wind power was set up and a research scheme for the purpose was approved.

COUNCIL OF SCIENTIFIC AND INDUSTRIAL RESEARCH

The Council is continuing its research activities through the national laboratories. During 1952-53, three more laboratories, viz., the Central Road Research Institute at Delhi, the Central Electro-Chemical Research Institute at Karaikudi and the Central Leather Research Institute at Madras, were opened on July 16, 1952 and January 14 and 15, 1953 respectively. The only laboratory which remains to be completed is the Central Building Research Institute at Roorkee. The Council has acquired from the Saurashtra Government the Raj Hotel buildings at Bhavnagar for locating the Central Salt Research Station.

The National Chemical Laboratory of India at Poona worked out important problems during the year. Among others, they included the production of gelatine from hides and skins and of nicotine sulphate from tobacco waste, the micro-biological production of sulphur, the chlorination of natural rubber, the preparation of an enamel from the cashew-nut shell liquid, the refining of crude sugar-cane wax for use in leather and floor polishes, carbon papers, etc.

Among the important problems studied at the Central Food Technological Institute at Mysore were the production of synthetic rice and malted milk powder, the preparation of non-alcoholic beverages and high quality starch, the canning of fruits and vegetables, etc. Cheap and wholesome forms of food were also prepared, and experiments regarding their nutritive value are in progress.

Similarly, the National Physical Laboratory in Delhi evolved a portable anti-smuggling battery for detecting smuggled gold or other precious metals. Among other things, a hot air engine for the utilization of solar energy for cooking food was devised.

The other laboratories where important work was done during 1952-53 were the National Metallurgical Laboratory, Jamshedpur, the Central Drug Research Institute, Lucknow,

the Central Leather Research Institute, Madras, the Fuel Research Institute, Digwadih, the Central Glass and Ceramic Research Institute, Jadavpur, Calcutta, the Central Building Research Institute, Roorkee and the Central Road Research Institute, Delhi.

The laboratory building of the Central Electro-Chemical Research Institute at Karaikudi has been completed. A good deal of equipment has also been obtained.

On the recommendations of the 26 expert research committees, the Council gave grants-in-aid to universities and research institutions for conducting fundamental and applied research. At present, there are over 100 such research schemes in progress.

The Governing Body of the Council at its meeting held on March 20, 1952, appointed a committee with the object of studying and analysing scientifically the basic minimum requirements of habitation in various parts of India and also of undertaking a scientific study of the problem of housing. The interim report of the committee has been received.

INTERNATIONAL CONTACTS

India is a member of the International Council of Scientific Unions and of eleven individual scientific unions. The literature received from these has been of great use to the research institutes and university laboratories, as it helps them to keep in touch with the latest scientific trends.

India joined the International Federation of Documentation and the International Mathematical Union during the year. The Indian National Documentation Centre will work as the national organization in India for the work of the IFD. Two national committees have also been formed, one for the International Mathematical Union and the other for the International Commission on Bird Preservation.

The work of Indian scientists has been recognized, and many of them have been appointed to various organizations under the International Scientific Unions. India's views on the various scientific bodies are thus fully represented.

Indian scientific delegations were sent to a number of

international conferences. Participation in such conferences gives a fillip to the specialized technical work undertaken by Indian scientists. Through these contacts, they receive regular information from abroad on the latest developments in specialized subjects.

The Indian Scientific Liaison Office in the UK continued to obtain information from Britain and European countries on scientific and technical subjects required by research laboratories, universities and scientific institutions in India. In most cases, this kind of information cannot be obtained through ordinary channels. It includes translated contents, lists of research papers and scientific periodicals and copies of translated articles. It also supplies latest technical publications required in India by all organizations. Further, the Scientific Liaison Officer has been helpful in interviewing and supplying information about scientists considered for posts in India.

PUBLICATIONS

Volume III and Part III of the *Wealth of India*, a dictionary of economic products and industrial resources of India, was published during 1952-53. Also, Volume III Part I of the *National Register of Scientific and Technical Personnel* was brought out.

Among other important publications produced during the year were: *Index to Duthie's Flora, Fats and Oils Review-1949, Fats and Oils Review-1950* and *Wealth of India-Raw Materials*, Vol. III. A report on wheat and wheat products as human food was also published.

In addition, a number of brochures on the various national laboratories, a bulletin, namely, *CSIR News* and a Hindi monthly, entitled *Vigyan Pragati*, containing scientific information, were also brought out.

3. COMMUNICATIONS

The means of transport and communications are a nation's life-lines. The Government's plans for communications thus hold a very important place in the whole development programme, and considerable outlay has been planned on railways, ports, shipping, roads, civil aviation and posts and telegraphs. A good deal of progress has already been made in the sixth year of freedom in regard to the development of transport and communication facilities.

RAILWAYS

The year 1951-52 showed a substantial improvement over the previous year in financial results and in several phases of the railway working. The gross earnings of all the railways, namely, Rs. 290.82 crore, touched the highest figure so far obtained. To this end, both the passenger and goods earnings contributed, each establishing a new record.

Also, the operating ratio was the lowest since 1947-48. Fresh records were set up under many items, as for instance, in gross earnings, passenger earnings, goods earnings, originating tonnage, freight ton mileage and train mileage. For the first time, however, the continuous increase in passenger traffic, which had been the main feature of the railways for a decade, suffered a slight set-back during the year. Despite this decrease, the volume of passenger traffic handled by the railways amounted to 153 per cent more than that in the pre-war years.

DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

In spite of a decline in railway prosperity in 1952-53, the pace of rehabilitation and development of rail facilities was not only maintained, but is being actually accelerated in 1953-54. The capital budget of the railways for 1953-54

has been placed at Rs. 79.61 crore as against Rs. 76.70 crore in the revised estimate of 1952-53.

Among the more important works completed or taken up during 1952-53, mention may be made of the Deesa-Gandhidham section of the Western Railway opened in October 1952; the Bijnor-Chandpur-Siau section of the Northern Railway restored and opened to traffic in November 1952; the Vasad-Kathana line on the Western Railway expected to be completed in 1953 and the Quilon-Ernakulam metre gauge link on the Southern Railway commenced in December 1952. In addition, the Kalyan Power House was expanded at a cost of Rs. 3 crore with a view to obtaining increased supply of electrical energy for railways.

Thus, out of 12 dismantled lines, the restoration of which was approved by the Central Board of Transport in 1950, two have already been completed, two more will be restored in 1953-54 and seven are nearing completion. The Rohtak-Gohana-Panipat line on the Northern Railway, the only remaining line, will be taken up in 1953-54, for which a provision of Rs. 22 lakh has been made.

Also, a sum of Rs. 1.89 crore has been provided for the purchase of the Barsi Light Railway. Further, the survey of Bhavnagar-Tarapur line in Saurashtra and the reconnaissance surveys of broad gauge lines to Indore in Madhya Bharat and between Barabil and Sambalpur in Orissa have been undertaken. The construction of the Integral Coach Building Factory at Perambur, Madras, is going ahead, and a provision of Rs. 1.3 crore has been made for this project in the 1953-54 budget.

Furthermore, a provision has been made for the construction of five more lines during 1953-54. One of these is the Khandwa-Hingoli link on the Central Railway. Another is the Gandhidham-Kandla link on the Western Railway. Another major work will be the construction of the rail-cum-road bridge over the Ganga near Mokameh.

At the same time, special attention is being paid to the removal of bottle-necks in respect of the movement of traffic beyond Bezwada towards Madras. It is also proposed to augment the line capacity on some sections to facilitate the

increased movement of coal, iron and steel. A sum of Rs. 4 crore is proposed to be spent on them.

ROLLING STOCK

During 1952-53, 239 new locomotives were expected to be acquired, of which 36 will be from the Chittaranjan Locomotive Works. The Tata Locomotive and Engineering Company Ltd., had turned out 35 locomotives up to the end of January 1953.

As regards passenger coaches, 771 new vehicles were put into service in 1951-52 as against 479 in 1950-51. The Perambur Coach Building Factory is under construction and is designed to turn out 350 all-steel light-weight integral type coach body shells per annum in single shift. The stock expected to be ordered in 1953-54 is 245 locomotives, 179 boilers, 1,384 carriages and 10,663 wagons. Out of these, 150 locomotives, 63 boilers, 1,121 carriages and 6,834 wagons are expected to be produced in the country, leaving only the rest to be imported from abroad.

PASSENGER AMENITIES

Special attention was devoted during the year towards improving passenger amenities. Certain minimum amenities like waiting halls, supply of drinking water, improved platform surfacing, better booking arrangements, etc., are being provided at all stations, irrespective of their size and status. At more important stations, improved lighting and luggage arrangements, coverings over passenger platforms, etc., are also being provided. By December 1952, over 20,000 fans had been installed in inter and third class compartments. Arrangements have also been made to have meals served to third class passengers in their compartments from the dining cars. The facilities for advance booking of third class passengers on important mail and express trains and the reservation of third class seats in special carriages for long distance travel were further extended during 1952-53.

Moreover, efforts were made to relieve overcrowding on the railways. The passenger train miles increased from 93 millions in 1948-49 to 105 millions in 1951-52. Between

April 1, 1952 to January 1, 1953, 109 new trains were introduced and the runs of 108 trains extended, involving a net increase in the daily passenger train miles of 9,850, of which 5,483 were on the broad gauge, 4,210 on the metre gauge and 157 on the narrow gauge. In order to study the travel conditions and passenger amenities on the ex-Assam Railway section of the North Eastern Railway, a departmental committee has been appointed.

At the same time, the improvement in punctuality was fully maintained, and under several factors of operation more efficient performance was achieved.

TRAVEL CONCESSIONS

During the year, certain concessions to passengers were also introduced. One of these was the concession tickets for educational tours to parties of teachers of recognized schools and to volunteers working on the community projects. The students were already entitled to such concessions. Another was the issue of "travel as-you-like" tickets for third class passengers on each individual zone available for 14 days during the period when the Railway Centenary was celebrated.

OPERATING EFFICIENCY

As regards the operating efficiency of the railways, performance was, in some respects, actually better than the previous year. For instance, the broad gauge railways recorded an improvement in index from 100.7 in 1950-51 to 102.8 in 1951-52, while on the meter gauge the index of 92.4 in 1950-51 moved up to 93.6 in 1951-52. In regard to punctuality, the percentage of trains not losing time on the broad gauge railways was 78.4 in the first half of 1952 as against 77.1 in the corresponding period of the previous year. The corresponding figure for the metre gauge system was 81 in 1952 as against 74.3 in 1951. The wagon and locomotive usage was also better on the broad gauge in 1952, although there was a slight set-back on the meter gauge.

SERVICES

All important and key posts on the railways are filled on the basis of merit by the selection boards. However, in order to put the procedure of the boards on a more satisfactory basis and to enable the staff to reach the level of such posts on the basis of seniority as to merit selection, tentative proposals have been drawn up. After discussions have been held with the two Federations, the final orders will be issued.

Further, with a view to eliminating complaints regarding delays in payment of dues, grant of leave and passes, etc., to the staff, a committee has been set up to suggest ways and means for effecting improvement. The committee has already examined the position on the Northern Railways.

Steps are also being taken to promote officers belonging to class II service to class I to the full quota of 25 per cent of the vacancies. In order to enable a larger number to be promoted, the existing quota of 25 per cent will also be increased to 33½ per cent of vacancies. Moreover, it has been ensured that those class II officers who have officiated in a senior scale for more than 3 years should be retained in an officiating capacity, without having to revert. The cases of those officers who have officiated in the past for more than 3 years but were reverted subsequently will also be considered.

The recommendations of the Central Pay Commission have been almost fully implemented on all the railways, including those belonging to the princely States. The Joint Advisory Committee's recommendations and the Adjudicator's Award have also been largely carried out.

STORES ORGANIZATION

As a result of the recommendations of the Indian Railway Stores Enquiry Committee, the reorganization of the stores arrangements was taken up. Meanwhile, a standard catalogue of the railway stores is under compilation for improving the system of procurement. With a view to preventing over-stocking and fully utilizing the existing stocks, arrangements were also made for co-ordinating,

controlling and nationalizing the use of stores on an all-India basis.

In order to introduce standardization in railway working and to remove wide divergencies regarding the stores nomenclature, servicing and repairs to rolling stock, methods of training of staff, etc., a Standards Advisory Committee of experts was set up. Already, a great deal of work has been done, and the extent of variations in the working as between different railways and between different regions of the same railway is being gradually narrowed down.

COMPENSATION CLAIMS

There has been considerable improvement in the settlement of compensation claims for goods lost or damaged by the railways during the year. The average time taken in settling the claims has declined from 94 days in 1949-50 to 75 days in 1950-51 and 72 days in 1951-52. The old cases are also being sorted out and given the highest priority.

A greater proportion of the fresh claims has been found to be due to organized gang thefts on the railways, both in the running trains and yards and stations. A senior officer of the Ministry of Home Affairs has accordingly been sent to the headquarters of the six railway systems with a view to devising effective preventive measures to combat this menace.

CORRUPTION

In order to reduce corruption among the railway staff, almost all the railways have set up an anti-corruption organization. A number of cases of fraud and cheating were detected and deterrent action was taken. In order to know what additional measures should be taken to eradicate this evil, a committee is shortly to be appointed to investigate this problem.

REGROUPING

The most important development during 1952-53 was the integration of the entire Indian railway system under a Central authority and its division into six operating zones for purposes of day-to-day administration. The Southern Railway zone was formed on April 14, 1951, the Central and

Western Railway zones on November 5, 1951, and the Northern, North Eastern and Eastern Railway zones on April 14, 1952.

PASSENGER CLASSES

The first class accommodation has already been withdrawn from all branch lines, except those which form links between two important main lines, and also from the less important trains on the main lines. This class has been withdrawn from all trains from April 1, 1953, except from some of the express and mail trains. It is proposed to withdraw first class accommodation completely by October 1953. It has also been decided to retain only two classes, i.e., third class and either second or inter, as traffic warrants, on minor branch lines.

CONSULTATIVE COMMITTEES

With a view to securing better representation of the railway users and improving the efficiency of the railway service, it has been decided to replace the existing local advisory committees by (i) the Railway Users' Consultative Committee at the regional or divisional levels, (ii) a Zonal Railway Users' Consultative Committee at the headquarters of each railway and (iii) a National Railway Users' Consultative Committee at the Centre.

The first Committee will represent the local users in the areas served by the railway, including agricultural interests. The National Committee will deal with matters of all-India importance relating to the services and facilities provided by the railways. The Zonal Committee will naturally deal with the same matters in regard to that zone only. The two Committees and the National Committee will be consultative in character.

LABOUR WELFARE

Labour welfare and amenities are also being steadily extended. In the matter of housing alone, the record during 1947-52 has been that 30,287 new quarters have been built. During 1952-53, 8,000 quarters are expected to be constructed. The extension of medical facilities, provision for new schools,

welfare activities, etc., have been receiving considerable attention, and the provision made in the budget for 1953-54 amounts to Rs. 8.97 crore.

RESEARCH

Simultaneously with the speeding up of the manufacture of locomotives and rolling stock, a great expansion has also taken place in research and testing activities. During 1952-53, an organization was set up under a Director of Research, Railway Board, with headquarters at Lucknow and with two sub-centres, one at Chittaranjan and the other at Lonavla in Bombay. The sub-station at Chittaranjan is being equipped for starting chemical and metallurgical research, while that at Lonavla will deal with problems connected with buildings, concrete, etc. The Soil Mechanics Laboratory at Shakurbasti near Delhi is also being transferred to Lonavla where better facilities exist for this kind of work.

EXHIBITION

A Railway Centenary Exhibition was organized in Delhi on a big scale during March-May 1953. It portrayed the hundred years of operation and development of rail transport in India and the part played by the railways in the national economy. The field exhibits included rolling stock of early and modern designs.

The exhibition is now being taken round the country in two specially adopted trains—one for broad gauge and the other for meter gauge railways. The trains carry a selection of models and more interesting exhibits displayed at the exhibition and will be on the move from six to eight months. The Prime Minister performed the formal ceremony of giving the green signal to the trains at the Delhi Cantonment Station on July 10, 1953.

BUDGET

According to the budget presented to Parliament in last February, the gross traffic receipts for the year 1952-53 amounted to Rs. 269.55 crore. After meeting the total working expenses amounting to Rs. 219.1 crore and miscellaneous

transactions, the net revenue was Rs. 43.59 crore. The surplus, after payment of the dividend to General Revenues, amounted to Rs. 9.48 crore as against a surplus of Rs. 23.47 crore estimated in May 1952 in the 1952-53 budget. There was a drop of almost Rs. 14 crore caused mainly by a decrease of Rs. 12.61 crore in earnings and an increase of Rs. 1.16 crore in working expenses as a result of the increased provision for repairs and maintenance of railway's assets and installations. The decrease in earnings is mainly accounted for by a fall of Rs. 10.14 crore under passenger earnings and Rs. 1.10 crore under goods.

TRANSPORT

CENTRAL BOARD OF TRANSPORT

During 1952-53, the Central Board of Transport and its Standing Committee considered the programme of new railway constructions and the legislation undertaken by certain State Governments in regard to taxation on motor vehicles and on goods and passengers carried by road. It also examined the position regarding the movement of raw materials to and finished products from factories producing iron, steel, textiles and cement. In addition, the movement of coal, foodgrains, salt, manganese ore and fertilizers also came up for review.

In the first Five Year Plan, a provision of Rs. 400 crore had been made for railway projects to be spent at the rate of Rs. 80 crore per annum. Out of this amount, Rs. 150 crore were allotted for 1951-52 and 1952-53 of the Plan. Accordingly, the Ministry of Railways drew up a list of twenty-two works. It is proposed to allocate Rs. 18 crore during the remaining period of the Plan for eight projects, the estimated total cost of which is about Rs. 31.22 crore.

The railways handled more coal in 1952 than in 1951. It was also possible to move more coal by sea from Calcutta to the industrial areas in south India and Saurashtra. Indeed, the quantities of coal moved by sea were much larger than those moved during the two preceding years.

PORTS

During the year, the shipping interests were given direct representation on the Calcutta Port Commission as at Bombay. The practice of paying fees to the *ex-officio* and official trustees for attending the Trust meetings at the ports of Bombay, Madras and Calcutta was discontinued from January 1, 1953. A documentary film on the major ports of India was produced and exhibited in cinemas.

Calcutta Port

The working of the Calcutta port during 1951-52 resulted in a deficit of Rs. 2,752,671. The year 1952-53 is expected to close with a surplus of Rs. 2,982,452. The total tonnage passing through the port during 1951-52 was 4,093,068 for imports and 5,489,914 for exports. Up to the end of January 1953, the port had handled 2,818,627 tons in imports and 5,403,112 tons in exports. The number of vessels entering this port in 1951-52 was 1,460. The number which had entered the port till the end of January 1953 was about 1,262.

During the year, the Port Commissioners incurred capital expenditure on a number of important works, including the construction of quarters at Remount and Nimak Mahal Roads, installation of a mechanical coal-loading plant, provision of additional warehouse accommodation for tea and purchase of 12 locomotives and 372 railway wagons. In order to meet this expenditure, loans were raised in 1952-53 from the funds of the Port Trust to the extent of Rs. 1½ crore.

Bombay Port

The working of the Bombay port during 1951-52 resulted in a surplus of Rs. 183.91 lakh. It was estimated that the year 1952-53 would show a surplus of Rs. 58.51 lakh, but the latest indications are that the surplus will exceed this figure. The total tonnage of imports and exports passing through the port in 1951-52 was imports 5,806,000 and exports 1,673,000. Up to the end of January 1953, the port had handled 3,781,602 tons in imports and 1,595,244 tons in exports. The total number of vessels visiting this port during 1951-52 was 2,767. Up to the end of January 1953, the total number was 2,291.

The Port Trust incurred capital expenditure during the year on some important works, including the reconstruction of transit sheds and warehouses, construction of quarters for the shore and tug crew and also for non-scheduled staff, *khalasis*, etc. The entire capital expenditure was met by the Port Trust from its own funds. It continued to absorb displaced employees of the Karachi Port Trust. The total number of such persons for whom employment was found was 705 up to the end of October 1952.

Madras Port

The working of the Madras port in the year 1951-52 showed a surplus of Rs. 48.89 lakh. According to the budget estimates, the year 1952-53 was expected to close with a surplus of Rs. 41.11 lakh, but the present indications are that the surplus may rise. The total tonnage of imports and exports during 1951-52 was 1,854,682 in imports and 300,138 in exports. Up to the end of January 1953, imports had been 1,526,851 tons and exports 266,106 tons. The number of vessels entering the harbour during 1951-52 was 1,091, while the number up to the end of January 1953 was 922.

During the year, the Port Trust undertook capital expenditure on some important works, including the construction of new warehouses, installation of a new sand pumping equipment to reduce dredging and extension of the sand screen by 300 ft. The entire capital expenditure was met by the Trust from its own funds.

Cochin Port

The working of the Cochin port during 1951-52 showed a surplus of Rs. 16.96 lakh. The total traffic handled by the port during 1951-52 reached the peak figure of 1,580,847 tons, comprising 1,196,007 tons of imports and 3,840,840 tons of exports. These figures showed an increase of 233,669 tons or about 17 per cent over those of 1950-51. Imports exceeded the previous year's record by 15 per cent and exports by 28 per cent. The volume of trade passing over the wharves also showed an increase of 4 per cent. The total tonnage of imports and exports passing through this port during 1952-53 was 736,791 and 204,073 respectively.

Port Development

The contract for the construction of the main harbour for the Kandla port was finalized during the year. The services of Messrs Adams Howard and Greeley of the USA were also obtained under the Point-Four Programme for the planning of a township at Gandhidham.

With a view to providing a navigable channel with increased depth of water between the sea and the Calcutta Diamond Harbour, two models of the river have been prepared by the Central Water and Power Research Station at Poona. A technical committee was set up during the year to survey the possibility of obtaining increased and steady supply of silt-free water from the river Hooghly. The committee's report is being examined by the Government.

A scheme at an estimated cost of Rs. 4.30 crore has been approved for the modernization of the Prince's and Victoria Docks at Bombay. The modernized docks will provide 14 first class and 8 second class berths, and approximately 8 lakh tons of additional cargo will be handled annually.

The Madras Port Trust had proposed to extend the Madras harbour by constructing a wet dock capable of accommodating four large ships. The Central Government have approved Part A of Stage I of this scheme at an estimated cost of Rs. 1.15 crore. The land required for Part B of Stage I of the scheme has also been purchased from the State Government at a cost of Rs. 30 lakh.

The construction of the frontage to the main wharf at the Cochin port was completed during the year at a cost of Rs. 42.84 lakh. A new transit shed and an office block for parties having business transactions with the port have also been completed. An interest bearing loan of Rs. 25 lakh was granted to the port during 1952-53 for meeting the cost of a number of schemes estimated at about Rs. 54.5 lakh.

With a view to improving and efficiently maintaining the ports in Kutch, Rs. 13.4 lakh have been included in the Five Year Plan. Loans to the extent of Rs. 2 lakh were granted during 1951-52 to the minor ports fund

in Kutch to carry out the development works. A provision for a further loan of Rs. 3.5 lakh was made for 1953-54. The development works so far completed include the link road between Mundra town and the new jetty at Bocha Creek and certain other development and repair works at the minor ports. The administrative set-up for these ports has also been reorganized, and a hydrographic survey of the Gulf of Kutch is in progress.

Labour

The port authorities undertook several measures to improve the conditions of service of the workers. For instance, the schemes for the registration and regulation of employment of dock workers in Bombay, Madras and Calcutta were finalized. A Dock Labour Board was set up at Calcutta. The minimum wage rates were finalized for the ports of Madras, Bombay and Calcutta. The proposal of the Bombay Port Trust to build 336 tenements out of a total of 928 was sanctioned by the Government at an estimated cost of Rs. 66.24 lakh.

National Harbour Board

The Government of Bombay have set up an organization of their own for marine survey of minor ports in the State. The services of an expert have been obtained under the UN Technical Assistance Administration for this purpose.

In order to enable the Government of Bombay to take up certain essential repair and replacement works at the port of Okha, the Central Government have decided to grant Rs. 20 lakh as loan to the State Government.

A programme for the rehabilitation and improvement of the existing major ports of Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Cochin and Visakhapatnam at an estimated cost of Rs. 29.27 crore during the five-year period of the Plan has been drawn up. The Planning Commission has agreed to provide Rs. 12 crore for the purpose.

SHIPPING

Indian shipping showed steady progress in all directions during 1952-53. The shipping companies made fairly good results in 1951-52 as a result of the availability of cargo at remunerative rates during the previous year. In the case

of some companies like the Scindias and India Steam, this was the first year of profits in which they were able to wipe out the losses suffered in the previous years. There was also a fall in the prices of second hand ships, and this enabled some companies to add to their tonnage by purchases from abroad.

The Five Year Plan provides for an addition of 200,000 GRT to Indian tonnage by the end of the Plan period. During 1952-53, Rs. one crore was provided as loan for the purchase of ships for the coastal trade and Rs. 2 crore for the overseas trade. During the year, 13 ships of an aggregate GRT of about 50,000 tons were added to Indian tonnage. Against this addition, three ships of an aggregate GRT of 15,000 tons were sold, leaving a net increase of 35,000 tons gross. The total Indian owned/registered tonnage of ships of over 150 GRT at the end of 1952 was 452,274 as against 417,225 at the end of 1951.

The policy of reserving the coastal trade for Indian bottoms was fully implemented during the year. The needs of the coastal trade were practically met by Indian shipping, and the employment of foreign shipping on the coast was reduced to very small proportions.

The total net tonnage available to Indian companies for employment on coastal and inland trade was 254,000 tons at the end of 1952 as against 210,000 tons at the end of 1951. The chartered tonnage with Indian shipping companies amounted to 70,000 tons at the end of 1952 as against 15,000 tons at the end of 1951.

The three ships of the second lot built on the Government account at the Visakhapatnam Shipyard were completed during the year. The first one was sold to the Great Eastern Shipping Company and the other two to the Scindia Steam Navigation Company. The yard is now in a position to accept orders for ships of all types and sizes.

With a view to bringing about better liaison between the Government and the shipping industry, an advisory body called the Consultative Committee of Shipowners was constituted. The Committee met twice during the year and

discussed problems relating to the development of national shipping.

TRAINING SHIPS

The training ship "Dufferin" and the Nautical and Engineering College at Bombay continued to train officers for the Merchant Navy. The latter institution has been made a permanent organization. The number of admissions to the college for the ten months ending January 1953 was 106 on the navigation side and 115 on the engineering side. The Directorate of Marine Engineering Training was also made a permanent organization from September 13, 1952. The first batch of apprentices, recruited in 1949 under the reorganized scheme for the training of marine engineers, completed their workshop service and commenced the fourth year's theoretical course at Calcutta in the middle of September 1952.

As many as 1,045 boys passed out of the ratings training ships "Bhadra" and "Mekhala" and were absorbed in the Merchant Navy. During the year, two engineer and ship surveyors and two nautical surveyors of the Mercantile Marine Department completed their training at the UK Ministry of Transport. A further batch of two engineer and ship surveyors was sent to the UK for training under the Technical Co-operation Scheme of the Colombo Plan.

WELFARE OF SEAMEN

The construction of a seamen's hostel in Calcutta was taken up by the Calcutta Port Commissioners in September 1952 and is expected to be completed by the middle of 1953. Arrangements are also being made to construct a building for the Indian seamen's hostel in Madras.

In August 1952, certain modifications were made in the regulations concerning seamen's medical examination. During 1952, 11,266 seamen were medically examined at Bombay and 13,482 at Calcutta, bringing the progressive totals to 31,584 and 34,240 respectively. The arrangements for medical examination of seamen were also extended to the ports of Cochin and Visakhapatnam, in addition to Bombay, Calcutta and Madras.

DECK PASSENGER COMMITTEE

The Government of India have accepted almost all the recommendations of the Deck Passenger Committee. For instance, they have accepted the recommendations in regard to the improvements in conditions of unberthed travel, such as the provision of bunks in certain long distance voyages, increased space allowance and better catering and shore facilities. The recommendations relating to the establishment of passenger welfare committees and the appointment of passenger welfare officers at the principal ports have also been accepted.

SHIPPING LAWS

During the year, the Government of India ratified the International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea, 1948, which came into force from November 19, 1952. A bill to amend the Indian Merchant Shipping Act, 1923, to give effect to the various provisions of the Convention has already been introduced in Parliament.

An Indian Merchant Shipping Amending and Consolidating Bill is under preparation, the object of which is not only to consolidate the various enactments relating to merchant shipping, but also to secure amendments to the existing laws so as to bring them into conformity with the requirements of the modern shipping practice and conditions.

LIGHTHOUSES

During the year, the Central Lighthouse Department took over the administration and maintenance of nearly 50 lighthouses belonging to the former princely maritime States. A number of improvements have been effected in these lighthouses for making their working efficient. Also, arrangements for the transfer of the lighthouses on the Minicoy Island from April 1, 1953, from the UK Government to the Government of India have nearly been finalized.

Further, a number of new lighthouses and light buoys were constructed during 1952-53. These included two large light buoys in the Gulf of Kutch, one big buoy off Sacramento Shoals near Coconada and three lighthouses at

Dolphin's Nose, Visakhapatnam, Koilthottam, Travancore-Cochin State and Chanka Islands, Gulf of Kutch.

In addition, the lighthouses at Madras were electrified. Orders have also been placed for the lighting and optical apparatuses required for the modernization and improvement of lighthouses. The Lighthouse Department has also planned the construction of a number of new lighthouses along the coast of India. The construction of a new lighthouse at Bhatkal is already in progress.

At the same time, the studies for the proposed Lushington Shoals Lighthouse are being carried out. Several other capital works, namely, the construction of water tanks at Rajapur Bay and at Oyster Rocks Lighthouses, boulders pitching at Chanka Island and Perotan, steel tanks at Table Island, etc., were completed during the year. As a first step towards modernizing communication facilities between the island light stations and the mainland, two motor boats are already under construction.

The Planning Commission has approved a development plan for lighthouses estimated to cost Rs. 4 crore. Of this amount, the expenditure expected to be incurred during the Plan period ending 1955-56 is estimated at Rs. 2 crore. With a view to meeting part of this expenditure, it is proposed to increase the present rate of light dues. Accordingly, a bill to amend the Indian Lighthouse Act for raising the present ceiling of light dues from annas two per ton to annas four per ton has been introduced in Parliament.

INLAND WATER TRANSPORT

A very important event in the sphere of inland water transport was the setting up of the Ganga-Brahmaputra Water Transport Board. At its two meetings held in 1952-53, the Board discussed the situation created by the floods in Assam and stressed the need for undertaking remedial measures to control and train the river at suitable points. It decided to give high priority to the pilot project for towing barges on shallow stretches of the river Ganga with shallow draft tugs in its programme of work for 1952-53. The services of an expert, Mr J. J. Surie, were obtained

from the UN to prepare the details of the pilot project. His recommendations are under consideration.

The Central Government and the Government of Travancore-Cochin have also discussed a proposal to form a Water Transport Board in south India to cover the backwaters in Travancore-Cochin. The State Government have agreed to make an annual contribution of Rs. one lakh and the Government of India Rs. 2 lakh during 1953-54 to the funds of the proposed Board.

ROAD TRANSPORT

For securing effective co-ordination between road and rail transport in India, it has been agreed that there should be a fusion of the financial interests between the railways and large road transport undertakings. The railways are already participating in such undertakings in Bombay, Madhya Pradesh and Orissa. The Governments of Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Mysore, Hyderabad, Saurashtra and Kutch have also invited them for similar participation.

With a view to providing autonomy and efficient administration, the Planning Commission has recommended the setting up of corporations wherever the road transport services are run by the State. The statutory corporations for operating road transport services already exist in Bombay, Delhi and Bilaspur. The Road Transport Corporations Act, 1950, was extended to the States of Bihar, Mysore, Hyderabad and Kutch to enable the formation of similar corporations.

The Transport Advisory Council met in January 1953 and discussed ways and means of implementing the recommendations of the Motor Vehicles Taxation Inquiry Committee. It also examined a draft bill to amend the Motor Vehicles Act, 1939, with a view to facilitating the implementation of the motor transport reorganization schemes of the State Governments. The bill is expected to be finalized shortly.

During the year, the Delhi Road Transport Authority extended many routes, bringing the total route mileage to 315.35 as against 270.7 at the close of last year. The

frequency of services on certain routes and punctuality on a majority of the routes have improved appreciably.

A committee to enquire into the working of the Delhi Transport Service was appointed in July 1952. Its recommendations are being implemented. A number of improvements have already been made in several directions. Fifty-seven heavy buses, powered by diesel engines, were added during 1952-53, bringing the strength of the fleet to 304. The orders for 30 more buses are being placed. Two depots at a cost of about Rs. 8 lakh are under construction, one in Vinay Nagar and the other at the Coronation Road. A loan of Rs. 35 lakh was advanced to the Authority for the purchase of buses and the construction of depots. A provision for a loan of Rs. 45 lakh has been made for 1953-54 for the purchase of 70 diesel-engined buses and of about Rs. 20 lakh for the construction of a central workshop.

STAFF CAR POOL

During the year, steps were taken to implement the scheme for pooling of staff cars under the administrative control of the Ministry of Transport. For instance, arrangements were made with the Civil Aviation Department Workshop at Safdarjung Aerodrome for the servicing and repairs of all staff cars belonging to the pool. Log books in standard form have been prescribed. The services of most of the drivers have been transferred to the administrative control of the Ministry of Transport. The particulars relating to mileage performed, the quantity of POL consumed, the cost of maintenance and repairs, etc., are being collected from the various Ministries with a view to keeping an up-to-date history-sheet of all staff cars.

TOURISM

The Government are paying considerable attention to the development of tourism, particularly to attracting foreign visitors. India has now a network of tourist offices working in close collaboration with the State Governments, travel agents, hotels and carriers. With a view to encouraging tourist traffic from America, the Government have recently opened a tourist bureau in New York.

The Central Tourist Traffic Advisory Committee, which co-ordinates the work at the Centre and advises the Government on tourist problems, was reconstituted in December 1952. The American Tourist Promotion Group for advising the Government on measures necessary for attracting American visitors to India continued to do good work. With the help of these two bodies, a considerable progress has been made in the relaxation of various governmental regulations about registration and customs formalities, currency, exchange, etc. Among the other important matters dealt with by these committees, mention may be made of the guide services, the collection of tourist statistics, the revival of internal tourist traffic to hill stations and the formation of regional advisory committees. The Regional Advisory Committee at Delhi has done useful work in establishing integrated relationship between the Regional Tourist Officer and the various trades connected with tourism. A similar committee for the Regional Tourist Office at Bombay has recently been constituted. Other committees are being set up at Calcutta and Madras.

The problem of providing suitable accommodation to tourists received special attention during the year. The railways are taking steps to provide suitable accommodation in railway rest houses and to construct additional retiring rooms at important centres, while many of the State Governments are trying to improve the dak bungalows. The circuit houses in some of the States, especially in Rajasthan, which are run on the Western style hotels, are also available to tourists.

To provide better food and service in hotels, the Government encouraged the formation of the regional hotel associations which have already started functioning at Bombay, Calcutta, Delhi and Madras. Assistance is being given to hotels to raise their standard. Special instructions have been issued to ensure that the railway catering establishments supply good food to visitors.

Also, well-furnished tourist cars and saloons are now available at reasonable rates. The roads connecting some of the important tourist centres are being improved, while route maps and road charts for the use of tourists travelling

by road are being prepared. The guide services and other amenities at the tourist centres are being improved. Two guides, one each in Bombay and Delhi Regional Tourist Offices and one in Madras, have already been appointed. A special 'Tourist Introduction Card' is issued to the tourists for enabling them to receive quick assistance of the Government authorities in obtaining necessary facilities, like prompt customs clearance, railway reservation, dak bungalow accommodation, etc.

Further, special attention is being devoted to tourist publicity. A booklet entitled *India—Tourist Information*, regional guides on Travancore-Cochin, Rajasthan, Santiniketan, Hyderabad and Kashmir, an illustrated *Hand Book of India*, a *Hotel Guide* and brochures, entitled *Panorama of India*, *Madras*, *Kulu Kangra* and *Hyderabad*, have been brought out. Folders on Agra, Ajanta-Ellora, Bombay, Calcutta, Delhi, Kashmir, Konarak and Mysore and posters on Agra, Budh Gaya, Banaras, Darjeeling, Delhi, Jaipur, Kashmir and Udaipur have been printed and distributed. A pictorial map of India depicting the architectural and sculptural attractions has been specially prepared. The guide books on south India, eastern India, central India, northern India and Delhi and folders on Madras, Banaras and Himalayan peaks are under preparation. An attractive book on hunting and fishing is expected to be published shortly, besides a *Shopping Guide* written by an American woman author and specially addressed to American tourists.

The arrangements have also been made for the production, in colour, of suitable travel films on India for non-commercial distribution abroad. Some of these, viz., Delhi, Agra, Jaipur, Kashmir, Kulu and Spiti, have already been released. The films on Banaras, Bombay, Hyderabad, Madras, Mysore and Travancore-Cochin are being distributed. The coloured picture postcards are also included in the tourist publicity programme. Steps are being taken to have coloured translit photographs for display in the Regional Tourist Offices and Indian Missions abroad. Moreover, the models

of important monuments are being obtained for purposes of display.

During 1952, 25,448 foreign tourists visited India, of whom 5,000 were Americans. The tourists also came in large parties. For instance, the luxury liners 'Caronia' together with 'Stella Polaris' brought a large group of American tourists on a pleasure cruise early in 1952. A sample survey gives the rough indication that the tourists spent more than Rs. 2 crore 50 lakh in India. Several foreign travel representatives also visited India during 1952 for ascertaining personally the tourist facilities available in this country.

Apart from foreign tourist traffic, special steps have been taken to promote internal tourist traffic to Kashmir and other hill stations. The Jammu and Kashmir Government have a Visitors' Bureau in Srinagar. The number of visitors rose from 6,783 during 1950 to 10,579 in 1951 and 13,100 in 1952. At other hill stations, the formation of tourist bureaux has been encouraged. Such bureaux have already started functioning at Mussoorie, Darjeeling, Ootacamund, Nainital, Kodaikanal, Simla and Ranikhet. There are also advisory committees for Kangra Kulu Valleys, Mahabaleshwar and Matheran. The Punjab Government have constituted a Tourist Advisory Committee for their State.

The International Union of Official Travel Organizations, of which India is a member, has set up a Regional Travel Commission for Asia and the Far East on the lines of similar Commissions for Europe and Africa. At its first meeting held in New Delhi in March 1953, the Commission discussed the question of improvement of travel and accommodation facilities, collection of statistics, classification of hotels, training facilities for hotel personnel, etc. It also decided to undertake a study of the formalities existing in the countries of the region in respect of customs, passports, visas, currency and health with a view to establishing standard minimum facilities in those countries.

NATIONAL HIGHWAYS

The draft of a bill on the national highways has been completed and is expected to be introduced in Parliament next year. The bill embodies the basic principles and policies to be observed in regard to the highways to be declared as national highways under entry 23, List I of the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution.

During the year, a good deal of work was done in planning of alignment on the national highways for the five-year period. The bulk of the work, being executed under the Five Year Plan, relates to the construction of "missing" bridges and road links and upgrading of important sections of the arterial* national highways. Among the important projects may be mentioned the construction of a motorable road from Narkanda to Chini (Hindustan Tibet Road), the development of the Rajkot-Porbandar Road as an all-weather motorable road and the construction of the roadway on the bridge over Ganga at Mokameh.

During 1952-53, 190 miles of new roads and 10 major bridges were constructed and 750 miles of roads were improved. Twenty major bridges of more than 22,000 running feet at a cost of Rs. 3.40 crore are under construction. The construction of 450 miles of new sections of the national highways and the improvement of 1,500 miles are in progress. Altogether, 400 national highway development works are in progress.

Fifty-four projects, each costing over Rs. one lakh and altogether costing about Rs. 282 lakh, were approved and sanctioned up to the middle of January 1953. During the same period, 37 projects, each costing over Rs. one lakh and altogether costing about Rs. 216 lakh, were completed. The expenditure in 1952-53 is estimated at Rs. 4½ crore, while a provision of Rs. 5.50 crore has been made for 1953-54.

As regards maintenance and repairs of the national highways, a sum of Rs. 370 lakh is expected to be spent

* The arterial national highways are those that connect the main population centres and a few others whose development has been given priority as a result of partition.

during 1952-53, while Rs. 390 lakh have been provided for 1953-54.

PART C AND PART D STATES

The roads organization has also drawn up schemes for the development of roads during the five-year period in Part C and Part D States and in tribal areas. Among others, the programmes provide for construction of as many new roads as possible to open up the areas which are, at present, inaccessible.

A sum of Rs. 92.88 lakh was spent on the construction and improvement of roads other than the national highways in Part C States (except Coorg) and Part D States in 1951-52. During 1952-53, Rs. 168 lakh are expected to be spent, while a provision of Rs. 226.24 lakh has been made for 1953-54.

Similarly, Rs. 73.06 lakh were spent in 1951-52 on the maintenance and repairs of roads other than national highways in these States. The anticipated expenditure during 1952-53 is Rs. 32.48 lakh, while a sum of Rs. 30.55 lakh has been provided for 1953-54.

During the year, eight important works, costing over Rs. one lakh each, were completed at a total cost of Rs. 13.61 lakh. In addition, 14 works altogether estimated to cost about Rs. 39 lakh were sanctioned, while 14 other important projects, each costing over Rs. one lakh, are under consideration.

SPECIAL SCHEMES

The Government of India have given special grants to the States of Saurashtra, Rajasthan, Madhya Bharat and PEPSU for the development purposes, a sizable portion of which is being spent on road works. In order to enable the Transport Ministry to exercise effective control over their execution, the amounts have been credited to the Central Road Fund (Special) Reserve.

Among other special schemes, mention may be made of the west coast (Hubli to Travancore-Cochin border) road, the Pathankot-Jammu road and the development of village roads through co-operative effort. The Government are contributing towards the development of the

west coast road within Bombay and Madras to the extent of 50 per cent of the cost of each work.

The first phase of work of the Pathankot-Jammu road has been completed at a cost of about Rs. 3 crore. The second phase estimated to cost Rs. 80 lakh during the five-year period is in hand. Two estimates aggregating about Rs. 26 lakh have recently been sanctioned. A major portion of the expenditure on this road is to be recovered from the Jammu and Kashmir Government.

A sum of Rs. 15 lakh from the Central Road Fund (Ordinary) Reserve has been earmarked to be given as grants-in-aid to the States for projects undertaken on a co-operative basis under the Village Road Development Co-operative Scheme. Also, financial assistance has been offered to the State Governments for popularizing the use of wide-tyred bullock cart wheels to reduce the harmful effects on road surface of the wheels normally in use in India. The Central Road Research Institute at Delhi has been entrusted with the work of evolving a suitable design for the axle system of bullock cart wheels.

CENTRAL ROAD FUND

The Central Road Fund continues to provide an important source for financing road development and research activities. It now provides about Rs. 4½ crore annually for the development of roads other than the national highways. Some hundreds of works are in progress in various States financed wholly or partly from the Fund. A provision of Rs. 3.7 crore was made for 1952-53 for these works. In addition, the Fund sanctioned Rs. 180.01 lakh during the year for projects approved and sanctioned by the Ministry. The grants aggregating Rs. 165 lakh from the Fund (Ordinary) Reserve were also recently offered to the States for the development of roads and bridges.

RESEARCH AND TECHNICAL ACTIVITIES

The activities of the Central Designs Office of the Roads Organization during the year included items, such as type designs for route marking for the national highways and for furlong and boundary stones, principles to be followed

in the erection of advertisement boards on road-sides, form for recording data on bridges, etc.

The permanent building of the Central Road Research Institute at Okhla in Delhi was formally opened by the Prime Minister on July 10, 1952. The research on road engineering in its various aspects was conducted at the Institute during the year. Technical advice was also given to the State Governments on various problems concerning road works. Mention may be made of the advice given to the Community Projects Administration in this connection under the rural-cum-urban community development schemes.

Under the Road Roller Bulk Procurement Scheme of the Government of India, 475 diesel road rollers were manufactured and delivered by Messrs Jessop & Co., Calcutta, to various indentors. Similarly, out of a total of 950, 917 steam rollers, for which an order was placed on Messrs Tata Locomotive and Engineering Co., Ltd., were allocated to the different parties up to the middle of January 1953. Out of these, 887 have already been manufactured. Under the UN Technical Assistance Programme, arrangements for securing two units of earth moving machinery are also being finalized.

TRAINING

The facilities for acquiring advanced practical training in modern methods of highway and bridge engineering are now being provided under the various schemes. For instance, two road engineers from Bombay and Madhya Bharat are undergoing such training, at present, in Canada under the Commonwealth Technical Co-operation Scheme. An engineer from the Central Roads Organization has been selected for specialized practical training in designing and construction of bridges under the Point-Four Aid Programme. The Central Roads Organization also imparts training to engineers from the State Governments in modern methods of road and bridge designs.

COMMUNICATIONS

POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS DEPARTMENT

The whole country is divided into 11 posts and telegraphs circles and 4 telephone districts. In addition, four administrative units on a functional basis have also been set up. Regional advisory committees have been set up in each posts and telegraphs circle and each telephone district.

During 1952-53, the Department is estimated to have handled 2,592 million postal articles, 93.8 million registered articles, 58.9 million money orders, 14.4 million savings bank transactions, 1.5 million National Savings Certificates, 29.7 million telegrams and 11.2 million trunk calls.

A development plan for posts, telegraphs and telephones at an estimated cost of Rs. 50 crore has been recommended by the Planning Commission. The main emphasis is laid on the provision of postal facilities in rural areas and on the extension of facilities for telephones in the larger cities.

A sum of Rs. 12 crore has already been spent during the first two years of the five-year period.

Accordingly, plans are being worked out for extension of postal facilities in rural and urban areas, for opening of additional training centres and for construction of better and suitable buildings. The mechanization of postal services, installation of slot machines for vending postcards, envelopes, etc., and modernization of the workshops for the manufacture of improved type of date stamps are other items of planning on the postal side.

On the telecommunications side also, plans have been drawn up for adding to the capacity of the telephone exchanges in big cities like Calcutta, Bombay, Ahmedabad, Madras, Nagpur, Bangalore, Travancore, Simla, Hyderabad, Delhi, Kanpur and Lucknow and in Bihar coal-fields. Further, schemes have been prepared for the improvement and expansion of the trunk telephone network and also for the installation of new telegraph circuits.

POST OFFICES

The year 1952-53 saw the completion of the programme

for opening a post office in every village with a population of 2,000 and above. On March 31, 1953, the total number of rural and urban post offices was 36,741 and 5,686 respectively.

A new scheme has now been drawn up. From April 1, 1953, not only population but also the distance, which people have to travel to reach a post office, will be taken into account, so as to avoid concentration of post offices in particular areas. Post offices will now be opened in groups of villages where aggregate population is 2,000 or more. As regards the delivery service, arrangements are being made that every village is visited by the delivery official at regular interval.

To afford better postal facilities in urban areas, mobile post offices are being opened in cities with a population of five lakhs and more. Already, such post offices are working in Madras, Nagpur, Delhi and Kanpur, and they will soon be opened in Bombay, Ahmedabad, Poona, Hyderabad, Calcutta and Bangalore. A suitable design for a mobile post office vehicle is being prepared to meet the Indian requirements.

The All Up Scheme, under which all letters, postcards, money orders and insured letters are carried by air without any air surcharge, continued to be popular during the year. Over 27 per cent of the entire inland mail received air transmission.

From January 2, 1953, a direct air parcel service was introduced for the USA, the UK, France, Egypt, Switzerland and Australia. Air letters to Ceylon may also be registered on payment of the usual registration fees from the same date.

On the occasion of the Gandhi Jayanti held on October 2, 1952, the Department issued a new series of postage stamps bearing the portraits of some of the famous saints and poets of India. The stamps were produced by the photogravure process for the first time in this country.

The growth of traffic and increase in the personnel have led to acute congestion in post offices. This vitally affects the efficiency of the Department. Accordingly, it is proposed to construct post offices and mail office buildings

and staff quarters costing nearly Rs. 3½ crore under the Five Year Plan. An additional sum of Rs. 75 lakh is also proposed to be spent in completing minor building projects for similar purposes.

An officer was appointed during the year to suggest improvements in the organizational set-up for control and supervision of post offices and in the arrangements for delivery of mails in rural areas. His recommendations are under consideration. In the meantime, 20 new postal divisions and several additional posts of inspectors of post offices and RMS were created during the year.

With a view to eliminating delays, a number of improvements were made in the working of the postal life insurance scheme. Certain forms and schedules, which had hitherto been prepared in hand, are now being prepared by the mechanical process of impressing with the addressograph plates. The scope of the PLI scheme is also proposed to be extended to employees in industrial undertakings which are either run by the Government or in which the Government have a major share.

The services of two experts have been obtained from the British Post Office under the Colombo Plan to advise the Department on the mechanization of the services. It is proposed to spend Rs. 30 lakh for this purpose under the Five Year Plan.

In order to improve the working of the Department, an officer was sent to the UK to study the training scheme of the British Post Office. Meanwhile, a training centre has been opened at Saharanpur to train up the new recruits from the U.P., Punjab and Delhi circles. During April-December 1952, 580 postal and RMS trainees were trained at the centre. Four more training centres are proposed to be opened shortly in Bihar, Bombay, Hyderabad and Madras.

The facilities for training at the Saharanpur training centre have been made available to the Government of Nepal also. The first batch of Nepalese trainees joined the centre during the October-December 1952 session and has completed its training.

TELEPHONES

The number of telephone exchanges in India on March 31, 1952 was 582. Another 22 new telephone exchanges were opened during April-December 1952, while telephone exchanges at 26 stations were rehabilitated and expanded. The number of telephones on December 31, 1952 was 199,934.

The number of public call offices opened during 1952-53 was 289. This brought the total number of PCOs to 1,889. With the expansion of the local telephone systems, the trunk services were extended and improved. Seventeen additional trunk lines were thus erected.

During the year, 3 single channel and 4 three-channel carriers were installed in the country. Also, installations are in progress on 2 twelve-channel and 4 three-channel carriers.

Schemes are in hand to connect the main centres by underground trunk cables. Approval has already been given for the laying of such cables between Bombay and Thana and between Calcutta and Asansol. The scheme for the laying of cables between New Delhi and Amritsar is being prepared.

The 'Own Your Telephone' scheme, introduced in December 1949, was in operation at Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Delhi, Kanpur, Ahmedabad, Amritsar, Nagpur, Hyderabad, Meerut, Rajkot, Surat, Bhatinda, Indore, Dhubri and Bangalore. It was extended to two other stations, namely, Erode and Cudur, during the year. The total number of telephone exchanges in which the OYT scheme is in operation is thus 18. On December 31, 1952, 13,752 applicants had subscribed to the scheme, and the total deposits received amounted to Rs. 31,987,500. The number of telephone connections provided up to that date was 13,109.

Two exchanges were opened during the year under the 'Own Your Exchange' scheme at Bulsar and Tirupathi. Deposits for an exchange at Devengere in Mysore State have been received, and the exchange is ready to be opened. An exchange at Anand in Bombay circle is also expected to be opened shortly.

The message rate system of charging, already in force at Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Ahmedabad, Poona, Kanpur, Amritsar, Indore, Allahabad, Delhi, Nagpur and Simla, was extended to Trivandrum on December 16, 1952. The total number of stations on the message rate system is now 13.

The 'Messenger Service' for incoming calls at public call offices was extended to 74 additional PCOs. The total number of PCOs, where this service is available, is thus 412. Important installations are now in progress at Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Hyderabad, Bangalore and Poona and in Bihar coal-fields.

As part of the Calcutta automatization scheme, three exchanges with a total capacity of 14,000 lines are expected to be cut by the middle of 1953. About Rs. 3.5 crore have been spent on the scheme so far, and a provision of Rs. 1.5 crore has been made for 1953-54.

In Bombay, 1,400 lines are expected to be installed by December 1953; this will be in addition to 6,500 lines of equipment already installed. Another 7,200 lines are on order.

In Madras, two new exchange buildings at Kilpauk and Mylapore have been completed, and 3,000 lines of equipment are expected to be received during 1953-54. A scheme to replace the existing equipment at Central Exchange has been drawn up.

The work on the installation of a 4,000 lines automatic exchange at Tis Hazari in Delhi is in progress. The first 2,900 lines were cut into service on January 24, 1953.

Telephone exchanges at Hyderabad, Bangalore, Poona and the Bihar coal-fields are being expanded. Furthermore, four schemes of auto-exchanges have been sanctioned for Delhi, New Delhi, Amritsar and Allahabad. Schemes for automatization of the existing manual exchanges and the expansion of the existing auto-exchanges at Banaras, Coimbatore, Lucknow, Kanpur, Shivajinagar, Poona and Asansol have been prepared.

A direct radio telephone service between India and Japan was established from August 14, 1952. The introduction of similar services to Nairobi and Burma, as well

as the extension of the India-UK radio telephone service to Brazil, Greece, Austria and Israel is under consideration.

During 1952-53, considerable progress was made in the training of technical personnel. The number of persons trained so far or undergoing training is 450. A training class for telephone operators started functioning at Saharanpur from December 2, 1952, in addition to six other training centres at Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, New Delhi, Nagpur and Ambala. About 800 telephone operators receive their training each year at these centres.

The services of a teleprinter specialist were lent during 1952 by the British Post Office under the Colombo Plan for assisting in improving the maintenance technique and in reorganizing the regional repair workshops. The services of a team of experts for tackling the problems of mechanization of telegraph traffic and planning of telephone and telegraph underground cable network are being obtained.

The Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union was held at Buenos Aires, Argentine, from October 3 to December 23, 1952. India was represented by a four-man delegation. For the first time, she secured a seat on the Administrative Council. The Indian delegation also looked after the interests of Ethiopia, the delegation having been invested with full powers by the Government of that country to participate in the conference and to sign on their behalf.

TELEGRAPHS

The policy of opening telegraph offices in every town with a population of over 5,000 and in every sub-divisional headquarters is being steadily implemented. In 1952, 122 telegraph offices were opened, bringing the total to 8,362 on December 31, 1952.

The number of telegraph circuits between important stations was increased during the year by the installation of 8 voice frequency telegraph systems. In addition, the frequency modulation system of working the voice frequency telegraph equipment was tried between New Delhi and Calcutta.

Considerable improvement took place in the working of teleprinters. While during 1951-52, the average delay on ordinary messages was 1.67 hours, during 1952-53 (up to the end of December 1952) it was reduced to 1.34 hours. The improvement is reflected in the proportion of 'urgent' to 'ordinary' traffic. The proportion of express telegraph traffic has been steadily decreasing, indicating the growing confidence of the public in the 'ordinary' telegrams. It was 45 per cent in 1948-49, 37.4 per cent in 1949-50 and 29.4 per cent in 1951-52.

At the same time, teleprinter maintenance has been greatly improved. Also, the number of man-hours required for maintaining the teleprinters has been reduced and so has been the consumption of spare parts. More teleprinters have been installed, while orders have been placed for 250 new teleprinters. Along with the improvement of teleprinter working, the VET circuits have been stabilized.

Inside the telegraph offices, too, the average maximum delay at the covering point and the delivery point has been drastically cut down. Delays in transmission and delivery are being reduced by the use of teleprinters and mechanical devices. Under a new scheme, all the telegrams will be received on a punched tape passing through a transmitter, thus saving two manual operations, namely, of receiving and resignalling. A teleprinter switch-board will enable one office to get in direct touch with the other through the switchboard at the transit office. Similarly, teleprinters to the large users of the telegraph service will enable them to send or receive messages direct from the telegraph office. Another proposal is to make a teleprinter circuit available to subscribers in the same way as the telephone trunk circuits. This will enable subscribers in different cities to communicate with each other expeditiously.

Hindi telegrams are getting increasingly popular. The number increased from 7,801 in 1951-52 to 17,013 for eleven months of 1952-53. They are now being accepted at 89 towns as against 23 last year. A Hindi teleprinter was used for the first time at the Congress session in Nanalnagar in Hyderabad, and it proved a success.

Telegraphic money orders in Hindi can also be sent

from and to those places in Uttar Pradesh and Bihar where the Hindi telegraph service is available. From January 1, 1953, abbreviated telegraphic addresses have been allowed to be registered in the Devanagari script. Telegraph forms and envelopes are being printed in Hindi.

A number of other telegraph facilities were also provided during the year. From January 1, 1953, abbreviated telegraph addresses were allowed to be registered for three months, six months, nine months and one year at the rate of Rs. 8, Rs. 12, Rs. 16 and Rs. 20 respectively. Photo-telegram service was extended to Finland, Norway, Sweden and Belgium. The service will shortly be extended to the German Federal Republic also. De Luxe service in foreign telegrams, which had been suspended after the outbreak of the last war, has so far been extended to 21 other countries, including Pakistan.

WIRELESS

During 1952-53, radio telephone service was established between Calcutta and Agartala and high speed wireless telegraph working between Madras and Rangoon. It is proposed to reopen the radio telephone service between Rangoon and India, as well as open wireless stations at Tuticorin, Kandla, Visakhapatnam and Cochin for working radio telegraphy and telephony with ships at sea.

STORES

During the year, a branch depot was established at Katihar for meeting the requirements of Assam. In order to improve the existing stores organization, Messrs Ibcon Ltd., Calcutta, were entrusted with the work of examining the present set-up. Their report is under examination.

During 1952-53, the installation of a number of carrier systems and telephone exchanges was completed. Further, schemes for the laying of underground cables for the telephone systems at Agra, Chandigarh, Coimbatore, Jabalpur, Jodhpur, Lucknow and Meerut were finalized. In addition, 10 specifications were drawn up and issued and 10 more are being finalized. Also, 11 provisional specifications were

issued and 9 are under issue. Up to January 15, 1953, 97 engineering instructions had been prepared and 64 issued.

RESEARCH

During 1952-53, many new designs of apparatus and circuits were developed, such as the auto-manual relay sets, manual exchange meter route test circuit, high secrecy monitoring circuit for use on trunk boards, etc.

WELFARE ACTIVITIES

There was an all-round progress during the year in providing welfare facilities to the staff. On March 31, 1953, there were 183 co-operative societies, 187 canteens, 227 tiffin rooms, 182 dormitories, 232 RMS rest houses and 329 recreation clubs. The Department runs night schools, holiday homes and grain-shops. Regional athletic meets were held at 9 centres during December 1952—January 1953, and an All-India P & T Athletic Meet was held in February 1953 in New Delhi, in addition to regional and all-India badminton tournaments. A drive has also been launched to provide the benefit of BCG vaccination to the staff and members of their families. It is proposed to construct T.B. wards providing 120 beds in 6 selected sanatoria in the country, in addition to the 15 beds reserved for the employees at Kasauli and elsewhere.

INDIAN TELEPHONE INDUSTRIES

The Indian Telephone Industries Ltd., at Bangalore is the only factory in India for the manufacture of automatic telephones and carrier equipment. It is now being run as a private limited company. The present subscribed capital of the company is Rs. 222.5 lakh, of which Rs. 184.6 lakh are held by the Government of India, Rs. 31.2 lakh by the Mysore Government and Rs. 6.7 lakh by the Automatic Telephone and Electric Company in the form of free scrip.

During 1952-53, the activities of the factory showed all-round progress. With the exception of dials and condensers, the factory now manufactures all the components of a telephone instrument. Plans are in hand for the manufacture of these two items also, and four of the

employees are being sent to Liverpool for training. The equipment for the Calcutta telephone automatization project of the P. & T. Department is being manufactured. Plans are in hand for the manufacture of new exchange lines for Bombay, Delhi and other exchanges.

The total number of telephones manufactured during 1952-53 is expected to go up to 27,000. In addition, about 11,000 exchange lines have been manufactured. Accessories like intermediate and main distribution frames, arrestors, fuse strips, protectors strips, single line protectors and relays for exchanges are being manufactured at the factory. The programme for 1953-54 is 40,000 telephone instruments and 30,000 automatic exchange lines.

In addition to the automatic exchange equipment, transmission equipment is being developed and manufactured at the factory. 1+1 carrier system has been successfully developed, and 36 orders are now being executed for the P. & T. Department. Further, 1+3 carrier system, secraphones and testing instruments are also being developed.

There are 65 apprentices undergoing advance training at the factory, 37 on the production and 28 on the engineering side. Besides, training classes are conducted for workers in the mechanical and electrical sections of the factory. A number of girls have been trained in the assembly department.

CIVIL AVIATION

The most important development in civil aviation during 1952-53 was the decision to nationalize the air transport industry in India. Accordingly, a bill was introduced in Parliament on March 21, 1953, to provide for the establishment of two corporations, one of which will undertake operations inside the country and to neighbouring countries and the other for long-distance international services. The bill has since been passed and received the President's assent on May 28, 1953.

As a result of this enactment, two Corporations, viz., Air-India International and Indian Airlines, have been established on June 15, 1953. The Government have

appointed members for each of the Corporations. The airlines have been taken over by the Corporations on August 1, 1953.

A provision of Rs. 9.5 crore has been made by the Planning Commission in the Five Year Plan for the proposed nationalization. Out of this, a sum of Rs. 1.25 crore has been provided in the budget for 1953-54.

During the year, three new aerodromes and two communication stations were opened in various parts of the country. The airfield at Lalitpur and Chakulia were taken over from the Air Force to serve as emergency landing stations on the night air mail routes, Delhi-Nagpur and Nagpur-Calcutta respectively. The construction of a new aerodrome at Mangalore was also completed. The Cochin aerodrome was, however, transferred to the Navy. The total number of aerodromes now maintained and operated by the CAD is 77. Besides these aerodromes, the Cooch-Bihar and Balurghat aerodromes are being taken over from the Government of West Bengal and the Muzaffarpur (Rewaghat) aerodrome from the Government of Bihar.

Steady progress was maintained in the provision of ground facilities for the operation of air services and in the implementation of the programme of equipping the aerodromes to standards prescribed by the ICAO. The construction of a new aerodrome at Mangalore; construction and improvement of runways and taxi tracks at Dum Dum, Palam, Gauhati and Bagdogra; installation of obstruction lights on hill tops at Santa Cruz; the provision of ground lighting facilities at Dum Dum and of a terminal building at Nagpur were some of the important works completed during 1952-53. The building of residential quarters at Dum Dum, Santa Cruz and Agartala; construction of terminal buildings at Santa Cruz, Bagdogra and Gauhati; sinking of Tulsi pipe lines and diversion of trolley track at Santa Cruz and construction of transmitting stations at Lucknow, Allahabad and Gauhati are among the works in progress.

During 1952, nine air transport companies were engaged in the operation of scheduled air transport services, while seven companies operated non-scheduled services. The

night air mail services, operated by the Deccan Airways Ltd., and the Air India Ltd., carried about 26,783 passengers, 2,876,308 lb. of mails and 1,071,850 lb. of freight. This gave a daily average of 73 passengers, 7,859 lb. of mails and 2,928 lb. of freight.

Similarly, approximately 36,528 hours and 5,896,479 miles were flown on non-scheduled services. The number of passengers carried was about 83,790 and the freight 137,694,741 lb.

The three Indian air transport companies, viz., the Air India International, Bharat Airways and Himalayan Aviation, continued to operate international air services during 1952. In addition to the weekly service operated by the Air India International on the Bombay-Karachi-Aden-Nairobi route, the company started a fortnightly tourist class service on this route from December 5, 1952.

The Himalayan Aviation Ltd., continued to operate a weekly service to Afghanistan with a non-traffic halt at Karachi. This service had to avoid the West Pakistan territory which was prohibited for the flight of Indian aircraft by the Pakistan Government. As a result of negotiations, however, Pakistan has opened two air corridors for Indian aircraft along the Lahore-Kandahar and the Karachi-Kandahar routes. The Government of India have accepted the offer of Pakistan but no Indian aircraft has yet begun using the routes.

The following services were reconstituted during the year: Gauhati-Kumbhigram service, operated by Bharat Airways, as Gauhati-Kumbhigram-Imphal; Madras-Bangalore-Coimbatore-Cochin-Trivandrum service, operated by Air India, as Madras-Bangalore-Coimbatore-Cochin-Trivandrum-Madura-Tiruchirapalli; Ahmedabad-Karachi-Zahidan-Kandahar-Kabul service, operated by Himalayan Aviation, as Bombay-Karachi-Kandahar-Kabul; Bombay-Poona-Bangalore service, operated by Air Services of India, as Bombay-Poona-Belgaum-Bangalore; and Bombay-Cochin service, operated by Air Services of India, as Bombay-Mangalore-Cochin. Also, a number of services were allowed to be suspended, while provisional licences were granted to the Indian National Airways Ltd., for Delhi-Agra, the

Airways (India) Ltd., for Calcutta-Gauhati-Sheila-Calcutta and the Deccan Airways Ltd., for Bombay-Aurangabad.

During the year, a number of officers were sent to the USA, the UK and Australia for training under the Point-Four Programme and the Colombo Plan. In addition, the services of foreign experts in various branches of civil aviation were obtained on loan through the International Civil Aviation Organization.

The Flying, Aerodrome, Communications and Engineering Schools at the Civil Aviation Training Centre at Allahabad continued to train large number of pilots and operators during 1952-53. A scheme for training for Dakota endorsement was started at the Centre. Similarly, ten flying clubs and two gliding clubs continued to function at different centres in India. They trained 115 'A' pilots, 65 'B' pilots and 18 glider pilots. The amount of subsidies given to these clubs is estimated at Rs. 15 lakh.

During 1952-53, progress was maintained in research work in various spheres. For instance, the type certificate of the prototype HT-2 aerobatic trainer aircraft, designed and built by the Hindustan Aircraft Ltd., Bangalore, was issued on December 20, 1952. An intermediary glider, Model IT.G1, was completed and flight tested successfully by three experienced glider pilots. Structural parts of two more intermediary gliders were completed during the year. With a view to developing standard specifications for aircraft materials in India, a number of tests were carried out and specifications prepared. A VG recorder of the friction damped type similar to the one obtained from abroad was made in the workshop. A view analyser of better design for the take-off camera was also constructed. For the first time in India, an all-metal trainer aircraft was built at the Hindustan Aircraft Ltd., Bangalore.

AIR TRANSPORT AGREEMENTS

During 1952, India concluded air transport agreements with Afghanistan, Egypt, Thailand and Iran. It is proposed to enter into such agreements with Japan, Burma, Italy and Iraq as early as possible.

AERONAUTICAL COMMUNICATIONS SERVICE

Two new aeronautical communications service stations were opened at Mangalore and Kanpur (civil) during the year, while the Cochin station was transferred to the Navy. The total number of stations now is 58. An area meteorological broadcast centre was also established at Bombay for meeting the requirements of the Middle East region.

The total number of radio facilities, which included air ground fixed communication channels and navigational aids, was 439 in 1952-53 as against 409 in the previous year.

METEOROLOGICAL DEPARTMENT

The India Meteorological Department continued to provide weather services to civil and military aviation, naval and mercantile shipping, ports, agriculture, forestry, irrigation and power projects, public works, public health and the general public, including commercial bodies.

During 1952, warnings of adverse weather continued to be issued. The total number of such addresses on the warning list of the different regional centres was 785. About 3,800 warning messages were thus issued in 1952. On occasions of serious weather like the cyclonic storm, which struck the Madras coast in November 1952, special warnings were broadcast through All India Radio. Also, weather forecasts for the special benefit of farmers were broadcast daily from 22 stations of AIR in 17 different local languages.

Further, the total number of forecasts of different types issued to aircrafts was 125,000. About 48,000 pilots were briefed personally before take-off on the meteorological conditions expected along their routes of flights, while about 5,800 were debriefed on landing regarding the weather encountered by them during flight. Similarly, the number of warnings issued to Calcutta, Madras and Bombay ports during the year was about 5,000.

In accordance with an ICAO recommendation, area meteorological broadcasts were commenced at Bombay from August 25, 1952. These broadcasts were issued every three hours and contained landing forecasts for certain international terminals and alternates in India and Pakistan,

as well as a detailed forecast of weather conditions on the route Dharan-Bombay.

Sixteen surface observatories and one radar wind station were added to the observational stations during the year. Six surface observatories were also established in the Andaman group of islands. Special studies and observations in seismology, astronomy and astrophysics were continued.

With a view to ensuring greater safety to air navigation, revised meteorological procedure, as laid down jointly by the World Meteorological Organization and the International Civil Aviation Organization, was introduced in India on July 5, 1952. Arrangements were made at the main meteorological offices for the preparation of an additional surface synoptic chart from January 1953. The system of simultaneous transmission to a number of teleprinter centres with the aid of a newly devised broadcast equipment introduced at Bombay, Calcutta and New Delhi considerably quickened the receipt of data at the forecasting offices.

In addition to the collection and utilization of rainfall data, a number of hydrological studies of different river catchments were undertaken during 1952-53. Detailed hydro-meteorological studies of the Damodar and Mayurakshi catchments and a study of the hydrology of Rajasthan were completed during the year. To facilitate the analysis of rainfall data, the punching of the data on Hollerith cards was started. Further, a programme for collective hydrological data of the Assam rivers was drawn up.

The Central Seismological Observatory was started at Shillong. A tripartite microseismograph station for tracking storms over the Indian seas was set up at Madras, and a similar station will shortly be established at Bombay. The construction of the seismograph stations at Bakhara and Bokaro is in progress, while the construction of the building at Dehra Dun by the Survey of India for locating a seismological observatory was completed.

A scheme for the establishment of radio-wind finding stations for the study of weather conditions at high altitudes, i.e., 30,000 ft. and above, for the benefit of jet aircraft, which have started operating on international routes over

India, has been prepared and is expected to be implemented during 1953.

Under the Point-Four Programme and the Commonwealth Technical Co-operation Scheme, departmental officers were sent to the USA and the UK for advanced training in meteorology. In addition to a number of officers, 58 candidates were trained at the Meteorological Office, Poona, during the year.

A student from the University of Bonn, Germany, who has been awarded a Government of India Fellowship under the Indo-German Industrial Co-operation Scheme, joined the Agricultural Meteorological Division at Poona in October 1952 for research work in agricultural meteorology.

Meteorological, seismological and other instruments continued to be manufactured in the departmental workshops at Poona and New Delhi. Improvements were effected during the year in the technique for the manufacture of instruments, special dies and punches being made for the purpose. Some new types of instruments, such as electric clocks and sets of teleprinter relay units for simultaneous transmission, were constructed during the year.

Of the various climatological data compiled or studied during the year, special mention may be made of the detailed climatological summaries for the whole of India, as well as for 15 natural regions and 53 natural divisions prepared for the Census Report of India, 1951. Isoceraunic maps showing mean monthly, seasonal and annual frequencies of days of thunder heard in India and the neighbouring areas were prepared at the request of the World Meteorological Organization. In view of a number of enquiries on the continued drought in the State of Madras, a comprehensive study of the past history of rainfall in that area was made.

OVERSEAS COMMUNICATIONS SERVICE

This service is responsible for the working of telegraph, telephone and radiophoto services between India and foreign countries. At present, four services, namely, wireless telegraph service, radio telephone service, photo-

telegraph service and submarine cable telegraph service, are operated by the Overseas Communications Service.

Under the Five Year Development Plan of the Overseas Communications Service, it is proposed to establish a new telecommunications station at Calcutta. The station will have a direct wireless telegraph service to London. When fully developed, it will provide a direct telephone service to the USA and direct telegraph and telephone services to the countries in the East and Far East.

A direct radio telephone service between India and Japan was opened on August 14, 1952. Four direct telegraph and telephone services, namely, wireless telegraph service between India and Iran, India and Indo-China and Calcutta and London and radio telephone service between India and East Africa, are expected to be opened during 1953.

The financial arrangements contemplated in the Commonwealth Telecommunications Agreement were extended for a further period of one year, i.e., 1952-53, provisionally, pending review of the position on the basis of the actual working. Certain provisions of the Bermuda Telecommunications Agreement (London Revisions, 1949) were revised, consequent on the devaluation of £ sterling in terms of US dollars. The revised provisions were given effect to through a supplementary agreement executed by the signatories to the main agreement on October 1, 1952.

In order to keep pace with the latest developments in foreign countries in the field of telecommunications, two officers of the overseas communications service were sent to the USA for training under the Point-Four Programme and two officers to the UK and the USA under the UN Fellowship Programme. Arrangements are also being made to send some officers for training abroad under the Colombo Plan.

RAILWAY INSPECTORATE

The main functions of the Railway Inspectorate comprise the inspection of railways, holding of inquiries into accidents on railways, approval of new types of locomotives and rolling stock, and examination and disposal

of applications relating to infringements of standard dimensions.

During the first ten months of 1952-53, about 16,000 route miles of railways were inspected by the Government inspectors. In addition, they inspected new lines covering about 256 miles prior to their opening for the carriage of passengers. During March 1952 to February 1953, the Inspectorate held inquiries into 14 accidents to trains carrying passengers. It also dealt with 7 applications for sanction to the running of new types of locomotives and rolling stock and 10 applications involving infringements of standard dimensions.

WIRELESS PLANNING AND CO-ORDINATION

In July 1952, a new organization, called the Wireless Planning and Co-ordination Branch, was set up in the Ministry of Communications under an Adviser for the planning and co-ordination of all wireless operations in India. This organization is also responsible for implementing in this country the Final Act of the Extraordinary Administrative Radio Conference held in Geneva in 1951.

The WPCB has already brought the operation of several wireless services, notably the medium-wave broadcasting service, into conformity with the new international regulations. Further, it is taking steps for the establishment of monitoring facilities for the selection of frequencies, free from international interference, for assignment to wireless services in India.

4. HOME AND FOREIGN AFFAIRS

Good government in a country depends on the maintenance of law and order, efficient administration and progressive legislative measures. In these spheres, the Government's record of progress was encouraging during the year. Besides, India's military strength remained unimpaired, while the continuation of a sound foreign policy brought her increasing goodwill and enhanced her prestige among the nations of the world.

HOME AFFAIRS

The Ministry of Home Affairs is mainly responsible for two groups of subjects. The first concerns the Public Services and the second is connected with Public Security.

As regards the Public Services, the Centre is responsible for the Central Services as well as for the two All-India Services, namely, the IAS and IPS, which are organized and maintained jointly on behalf of the Central and State Governments.

So far as Public Security is concerned, the constitutional responsibility for the maintenance of law and order in Centrally administered areas vests in the Central Government. Since the passing of the Part C States Act, 1951, some of the powers have now devolved on Part C States.

ALL-INDIA SERVICES

In continuation with the implementation of the Indian Civil Administrative (Central) Cadre Scheme, the schedule of duty posts was finalized during the year. The work of selecting personnel for the cadre, which is entrusted to the Chairman of the UPSC and the Central Establishment Board, is progressing.

During 1952-53, 11 over-age recruits from the open market were appointed to the IPS. With these appoint-

ments, the over-age recruitment under the Emergency Recruitment Scheme for Part A States and under the IAS/IPS (Extension to States) Scheme for Part B States is now complete. Further recruitment to these services will be made to the extent of 25 per cent of the vacancies by promotion of the State Civil Service officers and for the remaining 75 per cent vacancies by competitive examinations held by the UPSC.

The ICA gradation lists of Part A States have been finalized and published. Also, provisional gradation lists in respect of the IP have been prepared. As regards Part B States, the IAS and IPS gradation lists of Mysore and the IAS gradation lists of Hyderabad and Travancore-Cochin have been published.

During 1952, the Government were engaged in finalizing, in consultation with the State Governments, the statutory rules under the All-India Services Act, 1951, to regulate matters relating to recruitment, probation, leave, pension, etc. These rules will be discussed at a conference of the representatives of the State Governments to be held shortly.

TRAINING

In April 1952, the IAS Training School admitted 38 recruits on the results of the competitive examination. At the Central Police Training College at Mount Abu, 9 special recruits received training from June to December 1952. In addition, 38 probationers appointed on the result of the competitive examination held in 1951 received training during the year.

CENTRAL SERVICES

On the basis of the recommendations of the Special Recruitment Board/UPSC, Grades I, II and III, i.e., Under Secretaries, Superintendents and Assistant Superintendents, have been fully constituted. The work of constituting Grade IV is now in progress and is expected to complete during 1953.

A number of posts in the Secretariat and Attached Offices are held by officers who are not permanent in their

respective grades. In order to define the position of such officers and to regularize the posts, regular temporary establishments of Assistant Superintendents and Assistants are to be constituted. The former will have a strength of 360 and the latter of 1,200.

The Government are also engaged in implementing the Central Secretariat Stenographers' Service Scheme, the object of which is to organize persons engaged in duties of Stenographers, Personal Assistants and similar posts into a properly graded and well-knit service. It will also provide to the most deserving among them a chance of absorption into appropriate grades of the Central Secretariat Service.

During 1953, a similar scheme is proposed to be drawn up for the clerical service which will be organized in the grades of Upper Division and Lower Division clerks. There are various other schemes also which are, at present, under consideration. Mention may be made of the following schemes : the Central Forest Service, the Central Agricultural and Animal Husbandry Service, the Indian Revenue Service, the Defence Science Service, the Indian Engineering Service, the Central Service for Librarians, the Industrial Management Service, the Indian Information Service, the Central Health Service and the Service for Statisticians.

The Secretariat Training School is designed to provide planned and systematic training for all categories of ministerial personnel of the Government of India. By the end of January 1953, 6,750 Government servants had thus been trained. In addition to the instructions on various subjects and lectures, a practical bias was given to the training during the year.

For the benefit of intending candidates for the clerks' grade in the Government of India offices, the School has been conducting tests in typewriting and stenography since August 1952. About 2,120 candidates have so far appeared in typewriting tests, out of whom 350 were successful, while 216 passed out of 443 candidates in stenography.

ESTABLISHMENT (ORGANIZATION) SCHEMES

With a view to introducing the utmost economy in the administration, the Home Ministry has undertaken a detailed

review of establishment under the Government of India. A team of specially selected officers has been placed in charge of this work. Already, reviews have been completed for the Ministries of Food and Agriculture, Labour and Irrigation and Power and are in progress in respect of the UPSC and the Office of the Chief Controller of Imports and Exports.

The descriptive memoirs, which contain an account of the existing organization and the activities undertaken by each Ministry/Department, are being regularly brought up-to-date every year since 1949. The 1951 series of the memoirs was completed and printed during the year.

DEPARTMENTAL PROCEEDINGS

During 1952, the Government provided that in the Central Government Ministries and departments a number of officers would be entrusted with the duty of conducting departmental enquiries. While engaged in such work, they will be relieved of their normal duties to avoid delay in the disposal of the cases. This procedure is expected to prevent delinquent officers escaping punishment through technical and procedural flaws.

DISPLACED GOVERNMENT SERVANTS

The age and fee concessions allowed to displaced persons from Pakistan for employment under the Central Government were initially sanctioned up to the end of December 1950, but were later extended from year to year. The concessions have now been extended for a further period of one year, i.e., up to the end of December 1953. Thereafter they will be admissible during 1954 only to such displaced persons as came out to India after the end of December 1950. The position will be reviewed later in 1954 in order to decide whether the concessions should be extended beyond December 1954.

SUPERANNUATED OFFICERS

The present policy of granting extensions to and re-employment of superannuated officers was further tightened up during 1952-53. The Ministries are now required to send

their proposals at least six months in advance. Sanction was given during the year to the re-employment of 328 superannuated officers, of whom 106 were technical and 222 non-technical. Also, extensions of service were granted to 100 officers, of whom 25 were technical and 75 non-technical. Among the officers re-employed after superannuation or granted extensions of service, 114 were displaced persons.

PUBLIC SECURITY

The Preventive Detention (Second Amendment) Act, 1952, was brought into force on September 30, 1952. It extends the life of the principal Act up to December 31, 1954, and *inter alia* liberalizes its provisions in a number of ways. For instance, no detention order made by subordinate authorities shall remain effective for more than 12 days without the approval of the State Government. A right of personal appearance before the Advisory Board has been given to the detainee. The maximum period for which a person may be detained has also been fixed at one year.

The Criminal Tribes Act, 1924, and the corresponding laws in force in the States were repealed during 1952-53, and a model All-India Habitual Offenders Bill is being drafted.

POLICE ESTABLISHMENTS

The strength of the police forces in Part A States and the States of Ajmer, Coorg, Delhi and Andaman and Nicobar Islands has generally remained the same as before. The State Governments were assisted in the procurement of arms, ammunition and wireless equipment for their police forces.

An Act, called the State Armed Police Forces (Extension of Laws) Act, 1952, has now been passed. Under the Act, the units of the Special Armed Forces belonging to one State, while serving in another State, will remain subject to the disciplinary liability imposed upon them by the special Acts constituting them.

The jurisdiction of the Special Police Establishment

was extended to Part C States and also to statutory and other bodies in which the Government of India have interests. Certain difficulties in the working of this organization were cleared up by amending the Prevention of Corruption Act and certain sections of the IPC and the Cr.P.C. The offering of bribe has been made a substantive offence. To facilitate the procurement of evidence and quick disposal of cases, provisions have also been made for the grant of pardon to accomplices in certain types of cases of corruption and for their trial by special judges.

The inter-State wireless system for the police has been extended to Lucknow, Bombay, Madras, Rajkot and Port Blair. The work of installing such stations in other places is being expedited, and it is hoped to be completed by the end of this year.

THE ARMS ACT AND RULES

The Indian Arms Rules, 1951, have been extended to all Part B States, except Jammu and Kashmir, from July 17, 1952. The necessary powers of the Central Government under the Rules have been delegated to these States.

As the supply position improved during the year, the Government of India lifted the control from the distribution of firearms to the public from November 1952.

With a view to encouraging the formation of rifle clubs, the State Governments have been advised to consider the question of subsidizing the licence fees payable by the clubs.

PENAL REFORM

The Government of India requisitioned from the UN the services of an expert in criminology, Dr Walter C. Reckless, who conducted a training course in criminology and correctional administration for jail officers at the Tata Institute of Social Sciences in Bombay. An all-India conference of Inspectors-General of Prisons and a conference of probation officers from some States were also organized at Bombay. A model All-India Probation of Offenders Bill is under consideration of the Government with a view to introducing a uniform system of probation in India.

Dr Reckless's work was followed up by an Assistant, Dr Galway, whose services were also lent by the UN. He visited a number of States for assisting them in the preparation of plans for construction or development of jails, in the setting up of probation services and in organizing and improving special institutions intended for juvenile delinquents.

PRESS

On the basis of the recommendations made by the Press Laws Enquiry Committee and the State Governments, the Press and Registration of Books (Amendment) Bill, 1952, was introduced in the House of the People during the autumn session. The Bill seeks to amend the principal Act so as to make it applicable to posters also and to provide that temporary changes in the place of printing or publication will not necessitate fresh declaration. Further, a declaration shall become void either if it is not followed by the publication of a newspaper within three months or when a newspaper ceases publication for 12 months or more.

FOREIGNERS

From October 15, 1952, the existing permit system for travel between India and West Pakistan was replaced by a system of passport and visas for travel between India and all parts of Pakistan. Consequently, necessary amendments were made in the Indian Passport Rules, 1950. Passport checking posts were also established on the eastern and western borders on all the agreed routes.

In pursuance of an assurance given by the Minister for Commerce and Industry in the House that progressive Indianization of the staff of all foreign and semi-foreign concerns in India was the declared policy of the Government of India, applications for entry into and extension of stay in India from all foreign employees were carefully scrutinized during the year. Except in cases where it was clear that no suitable Indian was available for the job on which the foreign employee was or was to be engaged, or that the admission into or extension of stay

in India of the foreigner would be in India's interests, such applications were not accepted.

On January 1, 1952, 70,326 foreigners registered under the Registration of Foreigners Rules, 1939, were reported to be residing in India. The principal nationalities were : Chinese 23,792; Tibetans 10,715; Afghans 6,244; Americans 5,931; Iranians 4,401 and Burmese 3,122. These figures did not include children below the age of sixteen years, nationals of Commonwealth countries and foreign diplomats and officials who were not subject to registration.

The revised draft of the Indian Citizenship Bill is now being examined, and it is hoped that it will be brought before Parliament later in the year.

CENTRALLY ADMINISTERED AREAS

During 1952, 51 families of displaced persons from East Bengal were sent to the Andamans. A five-year colonization scheme, involving an expenditure of Rs. 403 lakh was sanctioned during 1952-53.

Accordingly, 20,000 acres of forest land will be cleared and made fit for cultivation. About 4,000 agriculturist families will be settled on this land in the course of five years, chiefly for paddy cultivation. Another 20,000 acres of hilly land will be utilized by the settlers as homestead land, fruit and vegetable garden and pasture land. Each family will be allotted 5 acres of cleared land and another 5 acres of uncleared land and will also be given a recoverable loan of Rs. 2,000. The settlement will be on a co-operative basis. The work of clearing forests under the scheme began in December 1952. The present target is to clear 500 acres of land by May 1953 and settle 100 displaced families. Another 1,500 acres will be cleared by March 1954.

On the recommendations of the Vice-Chairman of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research and the Director of the Dairy Research Institute, Bangalore, the dairy farm at Port Blair was reorganized during the year.

Meteorological stations were set up on Table Island, Mayabandar, Long Island, Car Nicobar, Nancowry and Kondul during 1952-53. These stations supply information

to Poona for forecasting weather in the Bay of Bengal and the eastern coast of India.

SCHEDULED CASTES AND TRIBES

The age and fee concessions allowed to scheduled caste and scheduled tribe candidates for employment under the Central Government were continued in 1952. In fact, the age concession was further liberalized. The upper age limit for entrance into non-gazetted service was raised from three to five years. Further proposals to facilitate their recruitment to services under the Government are under consideration.

Grants-in-aid to the extent of Rs. 17,965,000 were sanctioned for 1952-53 for the welfare of scheduled tribes in Part A and Part B States and Rs. 1,455,500 in Part C States. A further provision of Rs. 22,500,000 has been made for 1953-54 for this purpose for Part A and Part B States and of Rs. 3,000,000 for Part C States.

A Backward Class Commission consisting of 11 members was also appointed during the year to examine the conditions and disabilities of socially and educationally backward classes and to recommend the steps for improving them.

ANDHRA STATE

Mr Justice K. N. Wanchoo, Chief Justice of the Rajasthan High Court, was appointed during the year to consider and report on the financial and other implications involved in the formation of an Andhra State. The report was submitted on February 7, 1953.

On March 25, 1953, the Prime Minister announced in the House of the People that an Andhra State comprising of the 11 Telugu-speaking districts of the present Madras State and a part of Bellary will come into being on October 1 next. The State will have its temporary capital in Andhra territory itself. The residuary State of Madras would make every effort to accommodate some offices of the Andhra State which might be located in Madras. The State will also have a high court of its own, though temporarily the Madras High Court will continue to function for that State. It will have only a unicameral legislature.

A boundary commission is to be appointed to determine the exact boundaries of the State. As for the bilingual district of Bellary, it has been decided that three of its *taluqs* should go to Andhra and the six Kannada-speaking *taluqs* to Mysore. Legislation to give effect to this decision will be introduced in the next session of Parliament.

CENSUS

The census enumeration was completed on March 3, 1951, and final population totals were published in May 1952. The tabulation work has now been completed. The State census reports, the all-India report and brochures on different topics are expected to be published shortly.

POPULATION DATA

In March 1952, the Government of India suggested to the State Governments to implement certain proposals for improving the existing system of the registration of births and deaths and to provide correct population data. Most of the State Governments are carrying out the proposals, and the reports are expected to be received during 1953-54.

LEGISLATIVE MEASURES

During 1952-53, Parliament enacted the Scheduled Areas (Assimilation of Laws) Bill, the Code of Criminal Procedure (Amendment) Bill and the Commission of Inquiry Bill.

The High Court Judges (Conditions of Service) Bill, 1952, was introduced in the last session of Parliament. It is intended to determine the rights in respect of leave and pension and certain other subsidiary conditions of the judges of high courts in Part A States.

JUDICIAL

At present, Coorg is under the jurisdiction of the High Court of Madras. This arrangement is not convenient to the Coorg litigant public, Bangalore being much nearer to Coorg than Madras and the official language of Coorg being the same as that of Mysore. It was, therefore, decided to extend the jurisdiction of the Mysore High Court to Coorg.

The Mysore High Court (Extension of Jurisdiction to Coorg) Act, 1952, has accordingly been enacted.

SALARIES AND ALLOWANCES OF MINISTERS

The Salaries and Allowances of Ministers Act, 1952, received the assent of the President on August 12, 1952, and the Salaries of the Ministers Act, 1947, was accordingly repealed. Under the new Act, each Minister is entitled to a salary of Rs. 2,250 per mensem and each Deputy Minister to a salary of Rs. 1,750 per mensem. The Ministers and the Deputy Ministers are also entitled to free furnished houses.

UPSC

The UPSC conducted 25 different examinations during 1952-53 for which 17,512 candidates applied. The Commission also deputed its representatives to preside over 40 departmental promotion committees. In addition, the Commission associated itself with 16 cases where these committees arrived at findings by circulation of papers. In all, the total number of officers considered was 3,424.

SECRETARIAT STAFF

As recommended by the Estimates Committee of Parliament, steps were taken during the year to constitute a Secretariat Staff Welfare and Amenities Committee to organize literary, social and recreational activities for the staff of the entire Secretariat. A sum of Rs. 45,000 has been placed at the disposal of the Ministry of Home Affairs for this purpose.

STATES

The Ministry of States is directly connected with the administration of Part C States, viz., Bhopal, Bilaspur, Himachal Pradesh, Kutch, Manipur, Tripura and Vindhya Pradesh and generally with Part B States. The main tasks of the Ministry during 1952-53 were the completion of the process of democratization in Part B States, the setting up of Legislatures and Ministries in some Part C States and the implementation of the development schemes prepared by the States.

PART C STATES

Under the Government of Part C States Act, 1951, the provisions relating to the setting up of the Council of Ministers were brought into force soon after the general elections in the States of Himachal Pradesh, Vindhya Pradesh and Bhopal. Accordingly, the Chief Ministers and the other Ministers were appointed by the President in these States in March 1952. Similarly, under the Act, a Council of Advisers was appointed for Kutch on July 27, 1952; and arrangements for the setting up of similar Councils for the States of Manipur and Tripura are under way.

Further, Section 16 of the Act was brought into force in the States of Ajmer, Bhopal, Coorg, Delhi, Himachal Pradesh and Vindhya Pradesh from April 1, 1952. The Prohibition of Simultaneous Membership (Part C States) Rules, 1952, was also issued on the same date.

ENHANCED POWERS

Consequent upon the setting up of the Councils of Ministers and Legislative Assemblies in Himachal Pradesh, Vindhya Pradesh and Bhopal under the Act, more financial powers were conferred on the Lieutenant Governors/Chief Commissioners from April 11, 1952. Also, a number of powers and functions were delegated to them relating to the Services in these States, which continue to be Union Services.

The Lieutenant Governors/Chief Commissioners shall, however, consult the Council of Ministers while exercising these powers and functions. Furthermore, they should consult the UPSC on matters on which it shall be necessary for the Commission to be consulted under the provisions of Article 320 of the Constitution. The question of delegating more powers to them so as to reduce references to the Government of India is under consideration.

ADMINISTRATIVE SET-UP

The setting up of Legislatures and the Council of Ministers in the States of Himachal Pradesh, Vindhya Pradesh and Bhopal necessitated certain adjustments in the administrative set-up of these States. The Chief Secretaries

were appointed in all the three States, and the Secretariat was expanded in certain directions, particularly the department dealing with the Legislative Assembly. Experienced officers were deputed from the Centre to organize the initial work connected with the setting up of the Legislative Assemblies, the drafting of the Rules of Business, etc.

The work of the reorganization of the administrative machinery in the States of Tripura and Manipur, involving also the raising of salary scales of the employees working in these States to those prevailing in West Bengal and Assam, has almost been completed. In Vindhya Pradesh, this question was enquired into by an officer of the Government of India, and the recommendations made by him are being examined.

During the year, sanction was accorded to the setting up of an Agriculture Department in Bhopal. In Himachal Pradesh and Kutch, the reorganization had already been completed in 1948-49 and 1949-50 respectively. The appropriate scales of pay prevalent in Bombay were also introduced in Kutch, replacing the Saurashtra scales of pay which had been sanctioned as an interim measure.

GRANTS-IN-AID

During 1952-53, the Government of India sanctioned grants to the States of Himachal Pradesh, Bhopal and Vindhya Pradesh in order to cover the deficits in their budgets and also to leave a working balance in their Consolidated Funds. During 1953-54, Rs. 95 lakh are also proposed to be sanctioned to Himachal Pradesh, in addition to Rs. 112 lakh to Bhopal and Rs. 120 lakh to Vindhya Pradesh. Further, an additional grant of Rs. 50 lakh will be made to Vindhya Pradesh for meeting the cost of arrears and current payments on account of the revision of pay scales and the reorganization of the Services.

In addition, a provision of Rs. 51.46 lakh for Himachal Pradesh, Rs. 51.75* lakh for Bhopal and Rs. 95.44 lakh for

* Exclusive of Rs. 33.40 lakh for Bhopal and Rs. 50 lakh for Vindhya Pradesh provided for purchase of foodgrains.

Vindhya Pradesh has also been made in the Central budget for meeting the capital requirements of these States.

MEMORANDUM

Early in 1953, the Chief Ministers of Part C States submitted a memorandum to the Government of India suggesting *inter alia* that (i) more powers should be delegated to the Lieutenant Governors/Chief Commissioners which they could exercise on the advice of the Ministers; (ii) a common Public Service Commission for recruitment to Services and a common cadre of gazetted officers should be set up; (iii) the Governments of Part C States should be allowed to have a capital budget of their own which will include expenditure on projects under the Five Year Plan; (iv) common high courts for some of the Part C States should be established; and (v) the Rules of Business should be modified so as to confer more powers on the Ministries. The memorandum is under consideration of the Central Government.

FIVE YEAR PLAN

The total estimates of the development plans of Himachal Pradesh, Vindhya Pradesh, Bhopal, Kutch, Tripura and Manipur, as determined by the Planning Commission, amount to Rs. 2,208 lakh.

PART B STATES

After the general elections in 1952, the Congress Party commanded a majority in the legislatures of all the States except Travancore-Cochin and PEPSU where it formed the largest single group in the Legislative Assemblies. Accordingly, the Ministries were formed in all the States by the Congress Party and have continued in office except in PEPSU where the Ministry resigned on April 22, 1952, on account of defections from the party. Thereafter, Sardar Gian Singh Rarewala, the leader of the United Front Party, formed a Ministry. The political conditions, however, became so unstable in February 1953 that the President had to take over the administration under Article 356 of the Constitution on March 4, 1953, and dissolve the Legislative

Assembly of the State. All the powers and functions assumed by the President are, subject to his superintendence, direction and control, now exercised by the Rajpramukh of PEPSU who acts on the advice of the Adviser appointed in his behalf by the President.

COUNSELLORS

The question of appointing Counsellors for all Part B States except Mysore was reviewed in the light of developments after the general elections. These States will be required to establish stable and efficient administrative structures, introduce proper financial systems and maintain law and order. It was, therefore, considered essential for the Government of India to continue to assist these States by appointing Counsellors for advising them on important administrative and financial matters. Thus Counsellors continued to function during 1952-53 in Hyderabad, PEPSU and Rajasthan. The Regional Commissioner for Saurashtra was withdrawn at the end of 1952. In Madhya Bharat, the Counsellor was given another assignment.

HIGH COURT JUDGES

There are, at present, no uniform rules governing the terms regarding pension, leave, travelling allowance, etc., of the high court judges in Part B States. Their salaries also vary from State to State and are less than those fixed under the Constitution for the high court judges in Part A States. It may be sometime before the salaries are made uniform; but, in the meanwhile, it is considered that the terms regarding pension, leave, travelling, etc., should be uniform and that they should, to the extent practicable, approximate to those admissible for the judges of Part A States. Certain tentative conclusions reached by the Government of India in regard to these terms have been circulated to the State Governments for their views.

FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE

On the financial side, the Government of India have kept themselves in touch with the budgetary and economic problems of Part B States and have offered advice and

assistance to the State Governments from time to time. In addition to the usual forms of financial assistance from the Centre available to Part A and Part B States generally for activities, such as Grow More Food campaign, river valley projects, irrigation, scarcity relief, etc., a sum of Rs. 3 crore was allotted by the Government of India in 1951-52 to the less advanced Part B States, namely, Madhya Bharat, Saurashtra, Rajasthan and PEPSU. These grants were sanctioned in consultation with the Planning Commission for specific development schemes under the Five Year Plan.

Towards the latter part of 1952, the Rajasthan Government had to face a difficult ways and means position. The Central Government, therefore, advanced a sum of Rs. 150 lakh to the Rajasthan Government to tide over the difficulty.

The Central budget estimates for 1953-54 also provide Rs. 50 lakh for Madhya Bharat, Rs. 75 lakh for Saurashtra, Rs. 100 lakh each for Mysore and Rajasthan, Rs. 150 lakh for Travancore-Cochin and Rs. 300 lakh for Hyderabad in the form of loan assistance to Part B States for development schemes of a capital nature.

JAMMU AND KASHMIR STATE

On August 21, 1952, the Constituent Assembly of the State of Jammu and Kashmir passed a resolution on the subject of the headship of the State. Yuvaraj Shri Karan Singh was duly elected by the State Legislative Assembly as the *Sadar-i-Riyasat* and the President recognized him as such. The Yuvaraj assumed office on November 17, 1952.

The election of the *Sadar-i-Riyasat* was in pursuance of the agreement arrived at between the Government of India and the Jammu and Kashmir Government. This agreement was placed before both the Houses of Parliament by the Prime Minister in July 1952. The other terms of the agreement relating to the application of the provisions of the Constitution concerning citizenship, fundamental rights, jurisdiction of the Supreme Court, etc., to Jammu and Kashmir have not yet been brought into effect. This is expected to be done in the new Constitution which the Constituent Assembly of the State is drawing up. The

Assembly, has, however, signified its acceptance of the agreement by a resolution passed on August 21, 1952.

LAND REFORM

The Rajasthan Jagir Abolition Bill and the Madhya Bharat Jagir Abolition Bill were enacted in 1951-52. These could not, however, be implemented as in both the States they became the subject matter of litigation. In Rajasthan, as a result of the *writ* applications filed by a number of *jagirdars* questioning the validity of the enactment, the High Court has granted an injunction restraining the Government from proceeding with the implementation of the measure until the *writ* applications are disposed of. In Madhya Bharat, however, the High Court has declared it as a valid piece of legislation; but the *jagirdars* have filed an appeal in the Supreme Court which has granted them a temporary injunction restraining the State Government from proceeding with the implementation of the measure, pending disposal of the appeal.

The problem of the abolition of intermediary rights is also receiving attention in Vindhya Pradesh and Bhopal. The Vindhya Pradesh Government have already introduced in the Legislative Assembly a bill for the abolition of *jagirdaris* and *pawais*. It provides for the assumption of *jagir* and *pawai* lands by the State. The *jagirdars* will continue to remain in possession of the *khudkasht* land and to enjoy their rights in private wells, trees, buildings, house-sites, open enclosures, tanks and groves. The *jagirdars* and *pawaidars* will also be entitled to receive compensation in respect of the lands taken away from them.

A Special Officer was appointed in Bhopal to enquire into and report on the *jagirdari* system in the State. His recommendations have been accepted by the Government of Bhopal. A draft bill for the abolition of the *jagirdaris* in the State has accordingly been referred to the Government of India. The bill provides for compensation to the *jagirdars* on a sliding scale. A limit to the extent of the land, which can be held for personal cultivation by the *jagirdar*, is also proposed to be prescribed.

LEGISLATIVE MEASURES

Two bills were introduced in Parliament during 1952-53. The first relates to the demonetization of the Hyderabad currency and seeks to repeal the Hyderabad law which imposes an obligation to exchange the higher denomination notes in Hyderabad for local coinage and one rupee currency notes. It also provides that the notes will continue to be legal tender for a period not exceeding three years, subject to such conditions as may be prescribed by the Central Government. The second is the Travancore-Cochin High Court Amendment Bill which provides for the setting up at Trivandrum of a single judge and a division bench of two judges of the Travancore-Cochin High Court exercising jurisdiction over the area comprising the Trivandrum district.

In Hyderabad, the abolition of the intermediaries between the State and the tillers of the soil has already taken place. The State Government are now examining the question of fixing the size of the holdings in the light of the recommendations made by the Planning Commission.

Among the important legislative measures dealing with land reforms in Saurashtra during 1952-53 were the Saurashtra Land Reforms Act, 1951, the Saurashtra Barkhali Abolition Act, 1951, and the Saurashtra Estates Acquisition Act, 1951.

Considerable progress was made by the Government of Saurashtra in implementing the legislative measures. During the year, 13,620 *girasdars* submitted applications for the allotment of land for personal cultivation. Out of these, 10,517 applications have been disposed of, as a result of which 239 *girasdars* belonging to class A, 1,635 to class B and 5,239 to class C have been granted nearly 174,988 acres of land for personal cultivation. Occupancy rights on about 293,411 acres of land have also been given to them under the Act.

In addition, 24,025 applications for occupancy rights from tenants of *girasdars* have been disposed of, thus granting them occupancy rights over 139,500 acres of land. Also, 29,855 acres of land have been given to *barkhalidars* for personal cultivation. As many as 15,955 applications

from tenants of *barkhalidars* for occupancy rights have been disposed of, granting occupancy rights on about 26,978 acres of land.

The committee appointed by the Government of India for making recommendations regarding the system of land tenure in PEPSU submitted its report in June 1952. The PEPSU Government have generally accepted the recommendations and have drafted legislation for (i) abolition of *Ala Malkiat* rights, (ii) fixation of rents to be paid by the tenants to their landlords, (iii) protection of tenants from unauthorized ejectment, (iv) vesting of proprietary rights on occupancy tenants in respect of their holdings, and (v) limitation of the size of agricultural holdings. With a view to examining the principles embodied in these measures, a conference of the representatives of the PEPSU Government and of the Ministries of States, Law and Agriculture was convened by the Planning Commission on February 27, 1953. The principles have generally been approved by the conference.

Apart from 44 bills given assent to by the President during 1952-53, the Ministry of States received from Part B States as many as 40 bills for scrutiny and approval. So far as legislation in the concurrent field is concerned, a convention has already been established between the Government of India and the Governments of Part A and Part B States that there should be mutual consultation in respect of such legislation. The object is to maintain uniformity of legislation throughout India and also to exchange ideas to make the experience of the working of laws available to one another.

The Government of Part C States Act, 1951, brought about a change in the method of legislation for the States of Himachal Pradesh, Vindhya Pradesh and Bhopal. It empowers these States to legislate in respect of matters included in the State and concurrent lists, subject to the condition that such legislation cannot amend or supersede a law made by Parliament. It further provides that all the bills passed by the Part C States Legislatures should receive the assent of the President. During 1952-53, the President gave assent to 20 bills from Part C States.

In the States of Tripura, Manipur, Kutch and Bilaspur, the old method of extending to these States the appropriate laws in force in Part A States continued. Thus, during 1952-53, seven Acts from Part A States were extended to these States.

LAW AND ORDER

The threat to law and order during the year came from the operations of dacoits in Rajasthan and Saurashtra, labour troubles, scarcity conditions and landlord tenant relationship in Madhya Bharat and the Communist activities and agrarian unrest in PEPSU. Accordingly, the police forces were strengthened to meet the situation. The Preventive Detention Act was made use of against certain persons who were known to have harboured dacoits and supplied them with money, firearms and ammunition. The civil population was encouraged to form village defence societies, and well-to-do persons were asked to employ ex-servicemen of approved character with firearm licences as *chowkidars*.

At the same time, the efficiency of the police force was increased by regular training, the intelligence service was improved and modern equipment provided. The rules regarding the grant of pension and gratuity to the dependents of policemen, who were killed in encounters with dacoits, were liberalized. Further, the Indian Arms Act and Rules were extended to Rajasthan, and a census of firearms was taken as a preliminary to their strict enforcement. Additional police was posted in villages as a punitive measure against the villagers suspected of giving shelter and assistance to gangs of dacoits. The crime prevention *panchayats* were also organized in the affected villages.

ADJUSTMENT OF TERRITORIES

As a result of an Order of January 25, 1950, issued by the Governor-General under Section 290A of the Government of India Act, 1935, and the coming into force of the Constitution on January 26, 1950, a number of villages in the Abu Road and Dilwara *tehsils* of the Sirohi State became part of the Bombay State. The remaining portion

of the Sirohi State was merged in Rajasthan. As this decision did not give satisfaction to the popular leaders in Rajasthan, an announcement was made in Parliament by the Minister of States in October 1951 that the Government of India proposed to give further consideration to the matter after the general elections.

On April 22, 1952, the Rajasthan Legislative Assembly passed unanimously a resolution expressing the view that action under Article 3 of the Constitution transferring Abu and the adjoining areas to the State of Rajasthan should be taken early. The Government of Bombay are not in favour of reopening the decision reached in January 1950, but they have been requested to place the matter before the State Legislature for an expression of their opinion. It is proposed to consider the question further after ascertaining the views of the Bombay State Legislature.

The future of Bilaspur and the position of the State in relation to the Bhakra Nangal Project were considered at a conference of the representatives of the Government of India and the Governments of the Punjab, Himachal Pradesh, PEPSU and Rajasthan on August 18, 1952. The conclusions reached at the conference were: (i) the planning and future administration of the Bhakra Nangal Project will be under the control of a statutory authority to be set up shortly; (ii) the State Governments concerned will be represented on the proposed authority which will be vested with the necessary powers through legislation; and (iii) after the establishment of the authority, Bilaspur will be merged into Himachal Pradesh.

OSMANIA UNIVERSITY

Early in 1952, the Government of India decided that, in view of its central position in the south and its experience and tradition, the Osmania University should be converted into a Central institution with Hindi as the medium of instruction and run on the same lines as the Banaras, Aligarh and Delhi Universities. A committee was accordingly set up in April 1952 to work out the details of the transfer. The matter was discussed in the Hyderabad Legislative Assembly in 1952, and the consensus of opinion

was that the educational aspects of the proposal should first be examined by prominent educationists. Consequently, the Government of India have appointed a committee, with Acharya Narendra Deva as chairman, to examine the whole problem. The report of the committee is awaited.

CAPITAL FOR MADHYA BHARAT

There had been a great deal of controversy regarding the location of the capital of Madhya Bharat. Rival claims were put forward in favour of Gwalior, Indore and Ujjain. In July 1951, the Madhya Bharat Cabinet decided to request the Prime Minister to give a decision on this question. Accordingly, after taking all relevant factors into consideration, the Prime Minister gave his award to the effect that the seat of the Government should be at Gwalior for 7 to 7½ months in the year and at Indore for 4½ to 5 months. He further suggested that the development of Ujjain as a centre of learning and culture should be encouraged.

LAW

TRIBUNALS

At the beginning of the year 1952-53, the Income-tax Appellate Tribunal, which was set up under the Indian Income-tax Act, 1922, had eight benches, each consisting of a judicial member and an accountant member. Two of these benches were located at Bombay, two at Madras and the other four at Allahabad, Calcutta, Delhi and Patna. The six of the eight benches of the Tribunal are sanctioned on a permanent footing, and the remaining two up to February 1954. The Tribunal's jurisdiction extends to the whole of India, except the State of Jammu and Kashmir.

Of the three Special Tribunals constituted under the Criminal Law Amendment Ordinance, 1943, to try cases relating to bribery and corruption, the two Tribunals at Bombay and Calcutta finished their work on April 24, 1950 and May 26, 1950, respectively. The winding up of the third, namely, the East Punjab Special Tribunal at Simla, has been delayed as a result of the interim appeals to the

High Court and the Supreme Court, the applications for stay orders and the High Court's orders for the examination of certain witnesses on commission in the UK and Burma. The execution of the commission in the UK was completed in October 1952. The commission to Burma is to be issued shortly. The Tribunal has, however, finished a substantial portion of its work, and it may be possible to terminate it formally by the middle of 1953.

A Joint Secretary in the Ministry of Law continues to be the sole member of the Central Pensions Appeal Tribunal and hears second appeals from the Pensions Appeal Tribunals. This work is likely to be finished before the end of the financial year 1953-54.

CONSTITUTION BRANCH

The Constitution Branch, which was set up in the Ministry of Law on March 1, 1949, to deal with general questions concerning the Constitution, the issue of Orders of the President under the Constitution and the elections to Parliament, the State Legislatures and the offices of the President and Vice-President, was wound up on September 1, 1952, as a substantial portion of its work had finished.

In pursuance of Section 3 of the Delimitation Commission Act, 1952 (LXXXI of 1952), the Delimitation Commission was set up by the Central Government on January 22, 1953. The Commission is expected to finish its work by the end of October 1953.

LEGISLATIVE MEASURES

In the legislative field, the Ministry of Law will be concerned with the further progress of the Special Marriage Bill, 1952, and the Hindu Marriage and Divorce Bill, 1952, the latter representing the first instalment of the lapsed Hindu Code Bill. Besides, the Ministry will be responsible for the introduction and the passing of the Representation of the People (Amendment) Bill and the Repealing and Amending Bill. The former Bill seeks to amend the Representation of the People Act and the latter to repeal certain Acts of the Central Government that have become

obsolete as well as to amend a number of other Acts. The introduction of necessary legislation relating to the other parts of the Hindu Code Bill will be another pre-occupation of the Ministry during the year 1953-54.

ALL-INDIA BAR COMMITTEE

The All-India Bar Committee, appointed by the Government of India in December 1951 to inquire into the desirability of a unified Bar for the whole of India and also into other connected matters, is expected to submit its report to the Government shortly.

CENTRAL AGENCY SECTION

At the beginning of the year 1952-53, the strength of the Central Agency Section, which was created in August 1950 to deal with cases before the Supreme Court in which the Government of India or the State Governments are interested, consisted of a Government Agent, a Deputy Government Agent, an Assistant Government Agent and a small staff. As the Central Government and the State Governments were incurring heavy expenditure by way of fees to the counsel engaged *ad hoc* in individual cases before the Supreme Court, it was considered desirable to have a junior advocate for the Government work in the Supreme Court. Accordingly, in November 1952, the post of the Government Agent was redesignated as that of the Government Advocate and the post of the Deputy Government Agent as that of the Government Agent. The Government Advocate appears before the Supreme Court as junior Advocate for the Central and State Governments in criminal cases, particularly in *habeas corpus* petitions, and also in civil cases, except where a State Government want a special counsel to be briefed. The Government Advocate is not entitled to any extra fees for his appearance before the Supreme Court.

INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING

PRESS COMMISSION

A Commission was appointed by the Government of

India in October 1952 to enquire into the state of the press in India and to make suggestions regarding its growth in future. With Shri Justice Rajadhyaksha as Chairman, the Commission consists of 10 members, including Members of Parliament and well-known newspapermen. Its terms of reference are fairly comprehensive, and recently the Commission issued a detailed questionnaire to newspapers and periodicals, associations of editors and journalists' organizations, associations of advertising agencies, etc. Its report is likely to be ready by the end of October next.

ALL INDIA RADIO

During 1952-53, a sum of Rs. 4,326,000 was sanctioned for the expansion of broadcasting as part of the Five Year Plan. Meanwhile, though expenditure was cut down, AIR's programme output reached a total of 74,640 hours in 1952 as against 73,072 hours in 1951 and 64,529 hours in 1950. Broadcasts are now made in 16 languages, including Sanskrit and 20 dialects, in the Home Services and in 14 languages in the External Services.

Music

Along with increased output, efforts have been made to improve the quality of the programmes. A panel has, therefore, been formed to assist AIR in selecting and grading artists who broadcast classical and light classical music of the north and south Indian schools.

Simultaneously, the standard of light music is being improved. The duration of film music has been substantially reduced, and the time thus saved is to be devoted to light music with an acceptable standard of merit.

At the same time, in order to popularize the modern *ragas*, some of which are falling into disuse, a special recital of classical music is broadcast on Sunday morning from Delhi.

During the year, AIR inaugurated a national programme of music from Delhi in order to promote the cultural unity of the people. The programme is relayed by all stations of AIR and brings noted musicians of both Hindustani and Karnataka schools to the listeners.

Further, AIR relayed a number of important functions

and conferences, such as the International Buddhists' Cultural Conference at Sanchi, the moving of the relics of Sariputta and Mahomoggellana to their original resting places, the Republic Day, the Independence Day, the Gandhi Jayanti, etc. A series of broadcasts by the Prime Minister and the Chief Ministers of the States on the Five Year Plan were also arranged.

Committees

During the year, two committees were set up to advise AIR in music and programmes. Furthermore, a panel was set up for assessing the suitability of artists to broadcast musical items. The panel has been divided into a northern and a southern section to deal respectively with Hindustani and Karnataka music. In addition, there are 20 programme advisory committees, 13 rural advisory committees and 4 consultative panels for educational broadcasts at AIR's various stations.

As recommended by the AIR Liaison Committee, an amnesty to the owners of radio sets without valid licences was declared. Consequently, about 27,000 new licences were taken out and an equal number of lapsed licences renewed. At the same time, radio exhibitions were organized, publicity by the radio was encouraged and the anti-piracy campaign was intensified to increase the number of radio licences during the year.

News Services

By the end of 1952, 73 news bulletins were broadcast daily, i.e., 44 for listeners at home and 29 for listeners abroad. Two additions to the service were a 10-minute French bulletin for listeners in Western Europe, North Africa and the Middle East, and a bulletin in Konkani from the Bombay Station.

Also, daily and weekly reviews of Parliamentary proceedings were broadcast. Sports events, regional news, the Five Year Plan and India's share in promoting international peace were adequately covered.

External Services

During the year, AIR supplied recordings of Indian music and short recorded programmes to Australia, Malaya, Burma, Ceylon, Syria, Germany, the USA, Brazil,

Switzerland, Northern Rhodesia, etc., for use in their Home Services. In addition, a script on Mahatma Gandhi was supplied to the Syrian Radio, and another on the position of Indian women was sent to the Jordan Radio.

Orchestral compositions, instrumental and folk music and classical and light vocal music were broadcast in all the services with comments for non-Indian listeners.

AIR's orchestras also experimented successfully with the broadcast of Persian and Arabic music. Further, special programmes, such as on Indian national days and those of foreign countries, were broadcast in the various services. Records of talks by eminent people in London and Cairo were prepared for use in European and Arabic services respectively.

Listener Research

By far the most important project that the Listener Research Units have on hand is a study of rural listening, such as the size of audiences, the listeners' reactions to programmes broadcast, the speed and propagation of news in villages where community sets are installed, etc.

Engineering

During the year, the Research Department of AIR constructed two operational models of Vodas equipment suitable for discussions over radio channels. The study of community listening installations, alternative sources of power supply for community receivers, the ionosphere with the aid of equipment designed by AIR, etc., is being actively pursued. Valuable ionospheric data are being collected for international circulation. The methods to improve the technical quality of outside broadcasts have also been devised. Further, simple equipment to provide accurate time signals (pips) to be radiated on the entire chain of AIR stations was constructed and brought into service.

To deal with frequency assignments and allied subjects, a conference section was established in August 1952. It compiled high frequency broadcasting requirements for India throughout the solar cycle and implemented the frequencies in the medium-wave and tropical bands assigned to India at the EAR Conference held at Geneva in 1951.

Development Plans

A five-year plan for the development of broadcasting in India has been drawn up. Among other things, it provides for the installation of high-power short-wave transmitters at Bombay, Ahmedabad, Bangalore, Calcutta, Jullundur and Allahabad, and 20/10 kw. medium-wave transmitters at Nagpur, Gauhati, Madras, Indore and Hyderabad. New broadcasting stations are to be established at Poona, Jaipur, Jodhpur (relaying centre), Gwalior and Rajkot. Also, studio buildings are to be constructed at Calcutta and Madras and Broadcasting House in New Delhi is to be extended.

Meanwhile, during the year, stores and equipment worth Rs. 750,000 were purchased, studios and a new receiving centre were opened at Trivandrum and Bombay respectively, and 350 feet high masts were erected at Nagpur and Gauhati. A claim for free replacement of transmitting and receiving types of valves, worth about \$ 42,400, which were damaged during storage and/or failed in circuit, was lodged with the suppliers in the USA. The suppliers have agreed to replace, free of cost, valves worth \$ 27,300. Efforts are being made to persuade them to meet the entire claim. The possibilities of getting the limiting amplifier, designed by the Research Department of AIR, commercially manufactured are also being explored. In addition, a Record Processing and Pressing Plant has been installed at Delhi.

PRESS INFORMATION BUREAU

During 1952, the Bureau issued 7,998 press releases, including 1,808 originating from the regional offices in Calcutta, Bombay and Madras, as well as 195 Government publications, administrative reports, reports of commissions, committees, etc. Of the 140 illustrated feature articles issued during the year, 29 were specially prepared for publications on the Republic and Independence Days.

In addition, drafts for 12 pamphlets were prepared, including five on food and agriculture, one on the new mint at Calcutta, one on the "Voluntary Disclosures" scheme and one on technical assistance available to India and extended by India to other participating countries.

Conferences

The Bureau also arranged press and photographic coverage for 303 conferences and international gatherings, such as the Asian Seminar on Labour Inspection, the Commonwealth Official Medical Historians Liaison Committee, the International Study Conference on Child Welfare and the Symposium on Tropical Building Construction.

Five Year Plan

Further, special information services were organized for the community projects scheme, including the machinery for its administration, spheres of Central and State action and details of individual projects. A hundred-page summary of the Five Year Plan was also released in Hindi, Urdu, Gujarati, Marathi, Bengali and Tamil.

Defence

In addition to publicity work of the various Central Ministries, the Defence Wing of the Bureau helped in the production of a documentary film, entitled "Our Armed Forces," reviewing the Armed Forces' aid to civilians. Two more documentary films were taken in hand, one on the National Cadet Corps and the other on the technical services of the IAF. Thirty-five newsreels of the Armed Forces' events were also released during the year. Further, two publications, one entitled, "The Men of Our Army" and the other on Commissions in the Armed Forces, were prepared and are now in print.

External Affairs

Special arrangements were made for press and photographic coverage for the visits of Mrs. Roosevelt to India, the Japanese Parliamentary Goodwill Mission, the Malayan Home Member, the Nigerian Goodwill Mission, the Yugoslav Goodwill Mission and the educational tour of students of the Indian community in British East Africa. Detailed information was also provided to the Indian press on the activities of the Indian Cultural Mission to China.

Food and Agriculture

The Food and Agriculture Publicity Unit, set up during 1951-52, handled for the press production of films, posters, pamphlets, folders, slogans and advertisements. In addition to a weekly illustrated feature article on the food position,

the unit brought out five pamphlets in English and Hindi, viz., *From Laboratory to Field, Toward Land Transformation* (Parts I & II), *Land Transformation—A Philosophy and a Faith*, *the Gospel of the Dirty Hand* and *Save the Nation's Food from Insects, Rats and Damp*. Five more pamphlets are under preparation, and nine pamphlets produced earlier are under reprint.

A 16 mm. film on the Extension Seminar and Soil Sciences Conference at Indore was produced, and a film on sullage utilization is under production.

Pictorial Services

The demand for photographs considerably outstripped the Bureau's resources. The Bureau's staff photographers covered 1,578 assignments in 1952 as against 978 in 1951. The total number of prints produced was 199,520, of which 3,298 were of exhibition size. Of these, 59,655 prints of 1,749 different news photographs were distributed to newspapers and periodicals in India. This represented an increase of over 50 per cent in the number of prints distributed and 20 per cent in the number of photographs.

Besides, 74,777 prints were supplied to the Indian Information Services, Ministry of External Affairs, for distribution to the overseas press through 60 posts. These included 2,400 large-size pictures dealing with Indian art, architecture and other cultural subjects and social and industrial developments. The pictures were on display at the international fairs in Brussels and Izmir (Turkey), the Levant Fair and at exhibitions arranged in Nairobi, Sydney, Oslo, Rio De Janeiro, Wellington, Tokyo and London. Moreover, 6,000 new photographs were added to the Bureau's Library, which has now over 45,000 photographs.

A sum of Rs. 71,500 as non-recurring grant and another sum of Rs. 74,300 as recurring grant have been provided for the production of ebonoid blocks. These will be supplied to Indian language newspapers in *mofussil*.

Indian Language Services

A sum of Rs. 30,000 has been included in the budget for services in Telugu. A summary Hindi service is transmitted in Roman script on the Bureau's teleprinter circuit to branch offices for distribution to Hindi newspapers

in Bombay and Calcutta. A new service giving the correct pronunciation in Devanagari script of proper names, etc., occurring in the news has been introduced. The Bureau's glossary of technical terms in Gujarati used in the community projects scheme has been well received.

During the year, the teleprinter line was extended to the Madras office, thus enabling the release of information from the Bureau's branch offices simultaneously.

Press Relations

A close liaison was maintained with the Central Press Advisory Committee of the All-India Newspaper Editors' Conference. Arrangements were also made for press parties to the Sanchi Vihara celebrations and to Kandla and Gandhidham for the laying of the foundation-stone of the port, to Pathankot for the opening of the Pathankot-Mukerian link, to Sindri, Chittaranjan and the Assam rail link. The Defence Wing of the Bureau arranged for visits to the Army, Navy and Air Force establishments, and to IN ships on short cruises.

Besides providing facilities to visiting foreign editors, correspondents, photographers, etc., the Bureau made arrangements in connection with the tour of a five-member press delegation from Iran.

FILMS DIVISION

Documentaries

A visual record of the different aspects of India's national life is furnished by the Films Division. Its output has been increasing steadily. Thirty-nine documentaries were produced in 1952-53 as against 36 in 1951-52. Ten documentaries are under production or nearing completion.

An important achievement of the year was the production of two colour "shorts." One film in technicolour, "Kumaon Hills," is awaiting release, and another film, "Hill Stations of Northern India," is nearing completion. A colour documentary on the Republic Day celebrations of 1953, as well as on the folk dances organized in Delhi in that connection is under preparation.

Also, several films of informational and educational value, such as "The Great Experiment" (dealing with the

elections), "Public Schools of India," "Choose your Career" (on vocational guidance) and "National Physical Laboratory," were produced during the year. In continuation of the 'Know Your Country' series, two films on Manipur and Assam were also produced.

Among the films on food and agriculture, mention may be made of the films on reclamation of land and soil erosion. Films on cancer, care of the eyes and leprosy were made for health education. The defence services were featured in three films dealing with the Indian Air Force, the National Cadet Corps and the Flag Day. A film on the women's home at Chunargarh Fort was produced on the rehabilitation of displaced persons. To arouse the popular interest in the community projects, a film entitled "Road to New India" was released. Two films on archaeological monuments, one dealing with Vijayanagaram and the other with Bijapur, were also released.

Further, to encourage private production, seven films, viz., "India Ploughs Deeper," "Etawah Story," "The Training of Men," "Battle in the Terai," "Victory in the Tarai," "Road to Tibet," and "Holiday Hobbies" prepared by private producers, were released on the Films Division's circuits. Apart from these, contracts for six other films have been placed with private producers.

Newsreels

Besides the weekly newsreels released in India, a special edition of selected news-items was compiled every month for non-commercial screening abroad. Apart from Indian news stories, the weekly newsreel includes foreign news items as well. These stories are received in exchange from the USA, the UK, France, Holland and other countries. Events in India thus get wide publicity abroad through the medium of films and television.

Distribution

During 1952-53, the Indian documentaries were distributed on a commercial basis in a number of foreign countries. They are now screened in East Africa, Mauritius, Madagascar, Indo-China, Siam, Malaya, Singapore, Indonesia, the West Indies, Fiji Islands, New Zealand, Bahrein and Aden. Arrangements have also been finalized

for commercial distribution in the USA, Canada and South America.

Film Festivals

As a result of the International Film Festival held in India in 1952, invitations to India for participation in festivals abroad have increased. India took part in eight international film festivals in 1952-53.

Planning

In connection with the implementation of the Five Year Plan, film units are to be set up separately for the Community Projects Administration and the Ministry of Education, in addition to two units for the Planning Commission.

Arrangements are being made for producing 8 to 12 films per year dealing with the work on community projects and also a number of films strips in English, Hindi, Bengali, Tamil and Telugu in 35 mm. and 16 mm. Three new units will produce 18 educational films a year in 16 mm. The films are intended to promote basic and social education in India.

PUBLICATIONS DIVISION

Pamphlets

Fifty-three pamphlets were produced during the year in English, Hindi, Urdu, Punjabi and Bengali as against the annual target of 48. In addition, the following 15 pamphlets are under print or nearing completion: *Gandhi Album* (the first full life-sketch of Gandhiji in pictures), *Sardar Patel's Speeches* (Hindi), *India—A Pictorial Survey* (Hindi), *Indian Art Through the Ages* (Hindi), *Prime Minister's Speeches*, *President's Speeches*, *Indian Settlers in Mauritius*, *India's Transport System*, *Nicobar and Andaman Islands*, *India's Sugar Industry*, *Kanchi*, *Five Year Plan—People's Edition* (Hindi), *Five Year Plan* (a summary), *Five Year Plan* (for rural readers) and *Five Year Plan* (Hindi and English).

The best-sellers of the year were *The Fifth Year, Our Constitution* (fourth edition), *Harijans Today* and *Facts About India*. *The Five Year Plan—A Short Introduction* and *The Handbook of India* proved very popular and

reprints were brought out. A number of pamphlets on community projects in different regional languages were brought out on behalf of the Community Projects Administration.

Journals

Apart from pamphlets, 67 issues of 7 journals were produced in English, Hindi, Urdu and Arabic and distributed in India and 41 countries abroad. Among the 7 journals, 2 were for external publicity, viz., *The March of India* and *Saut-ul-Shark*. The first is a high class illustrated cultural bi-monthly in English and is intended for English-speaking countries. The second is a feature magazine in Arabic for Arabic-speaking countries.

Among the journals for internal publicity, there are two monthlies in Hindi, viz., *Ajkal* and *Bal Bharati*, one monthly in Urdu, *Ajkal*, and two monthlies in English, *Kashmir* and *Kurukshetra*. The latter is published on behalf of the Community Projects Administration and contains illustrated articles describing the progress of the community projects in the country and useful information for the village-level workers. *Saut-ul-Shark* and *Bachchon-ka-Ajkal* have now been discontinued, the first at the instance of the Ministry of External Affairs and the second as a measure of economy.

Sale

Efforts were made for the sale of publications through numerous channels. Stalls were organized for display and sale at important exhibitions and conferences. Some of the more important publications were also displayed at exhibitions and fairs in foreign countries by the Indian Missions abroad.

ADVERTISING CONSULTANT'S BRANCH

Major Campaigns

Some of the major campaigns undertaken during 1952-53 were community projects, tourism, small savings schemes, employment service, safety regulations in factories, health, education, cottage industries and Agmark.

Print orders for 150,000 copies of five folders and 20,000 copies of a poster on tourism were undertaken during

the year. In addition, work on nine posters, four picture post-cards and three folders on Madras, Puri-Bhuvaneshwar and Banaras is in hand.

In connection with the small savings schemes, 229,700 copies of folders, stickers, blotters and calendars at a cost of about Rs. 34,000 were printed and distributed. Further, 20,000,000 match labels advertising Treasury Savings Deposits were arranged, in addition to 3,000 cinema slides. Also, 3,200 cinema slides on National Savings Certificates are being prepared.

At the same time, 15,000 copies of 1953 calendar and 13,000 copies of two posters were produced for the Directorate-General of Resettlement and Employment and 60,000 copies of three posters for the Chief Adviser, Factories. The work of producing five posters and a folder and 800 slides was also undertaken for the Ministry of Defence.

Besides 40,000 copies of a poster on the third *Vana Mahotsava*, two leaflets, one poster and cinema slides on Agmark are being produced. As many as 40,000 copies of a poster on affixing of stamps on letters were also printed.

Press Advertisements

About 190 press advertisements were released in 1952-53 with a total of 6,100 insertions occupying 132,500 column inches of space in 217 newspapers and periodicals. Of these, 160 were Indian language newspapers, including 55 Hindi and 57 English newspapers.

There has been a progressively increasing use of Indian language papers for advertisements. The percentage of language media to the total media was 74.0 in 1952-53 as against 73.0 in 1951-52 and 70.0 in 1950-51. In 1948-49, the number of English media used was almost double that of Hindi, but the number of Hindi media used during 1952-53 was nearly equal to that of English media.

CENTRAL BOARD OF FILM CENSORS

During April 1952-January 1953, the Board examined 2,298 films. As many as 2,434 films were granted certificates, of which, 2,411 were 'U' and 23 'A' certificates. Twenty-one films were refused certification, while

a number of films were certified after excision of certain portions. The total footage ordered to be cut during the period was 46,995. During the year, 711 films were certified as being mainly educational.

In order to ensure closer scrutiny of films submitted to the CBFC and exhibition of films in the form in which they are certified, certain amendments have been made in the Cinematograph (Censorship) Rules. Examining and Revising Committees have been enlarged, and provision has been made for the speedy examination of newsreels and documentaries. Before a certificate is issued, a copy of the certified film or a shooting script is to be deposited with the Board. The certificate will be liable to be cancelled if the film is exhibited in any form other than the one in which it was certified. Further, the certificates will be valid only for 5 years.

A bill to amend the Cinematograph Act of 1952 has also been introduced in Parliament with a view to removing certain defects. The object of censorship is to prevent the exhibition of films which are considered injurious to the public interest.

RESEARCH AND REFERENCE DIVISION

The most important work entrusted to the Division during 1952-53 was the compilation of a comprehensive reference annual which has been brought out. The publication is a directory of basic facts about India and gives, in addition, an account of the activities and achievements of the Central Ministries and State Governments. A special topic covered for the current year is a comprehensive record of the last general elections to the Union and State Legislatures.

The Division is also building up a comprehensive index of news items, both national and international, as the nucleus of its reference section. Indexing is selective and news items of purely local nature are not covered. A new series, "background to news," was also started during the year. This provides information on topical subjects to the different units of the Ministry.

DEFENCE

THE ARMY

The sixth year of freedom found the Defence Services in a position to look back with satisfaction on their achievements since the attainment of independence. Most of the difficult post-partition problems had been successfully tackled, and the services had settled down to the task of further consolidation. Amongst these tasks, special attention was paid to the training of officers and men, the reorganization of the ordnance factories with a view to increasing production, the institution of a defence science service and the development of schemes for the welfare and rehabilitation of ex-servicemen.

Training

In regard to training, the general policy in the Army continued to be to impart it on modern lines commensurate with the resources of the country. In addition to a 'Study Fortnight' conducted by the Director of Military Training for senior officers, an Exercise, the biggest of its kind ever to be held in India, was carried out in order to give to the officers and men frontline training under circumstances as close to the reality as possible. This Exercise was visited by the Prime Minister, the Minister for Defence Organization and the two Deputy Defence Ministers, who expressed their satisfaction at the way it was conducted.

At the Services' normal training institutions, the progress continued as in the previous years. A number of officers were sent abroad to undergo training to ensure that the officers of the Armed Forces were in touch with the latest techniques and theories of warfare.

In addition, India was able to provide training facilities to the personnel of the Army and the Air Force of other countries as well, such as Burma, Indonesia, Nepal, Afghanistan and Ceylon. She also sent a military mission to Nepal to reorganize the Nepalese Army on a sound military basis.

Equipment and Armament

Efforts for self-sufficiency in the matter of arms and equipment which perhaps is, at present, the Services'

greatest need, continued unabated. The most important step in this direction was the opening of the Machine Tool Prototype Factory at Ambarnath by the Prime Minister. The factory, built on modern lines, will meet to a considerable extent the need for the production of prototypes for the new defence equipment. The ordnance factories, too, continued to work towards the aim of being able to meet the requirements of the Armed Forces to the full and to cut to the minimum the purchases of stores from abroad. The Government of India have also entered into an agreement with a French concern for the setting up of a wireless factory. This, when established, will be able to manufacture a wide range of articles capable of meeting the requirements of the three Services. The factory is expected to go into production by 1956.

Defence Science

Closely associated with the question of equipment is the subject of defence science, for on the work done in the scientific field depends the development of equipment. India has only recently begun to take interest in defence science, and it was for her, therefore, a welcome opportunity to discuss defence science problems with eminent scientists from the various Commonwealth countries. This meeting of scientists was inaugurated by the Prime Minister, and later the delegates held discussions amongst themselves and read a number of papers. Although the full value of these discussions can hardly be assessed at this stage, they are bound to be of great benefit to all the participating Commonwealth countries.

An Institute of Armament Studies, the first of its kind in India, was established at Kirkee early in 1952, and will hold its first regular course for technical staff officers in October 1953. The course will be of 18 months' duration and is intended to give to officers basic training in science and technology as applied to armaments. An important function of the Institute is to maintain contacts with the universities and other civilian research institutions and to promote, in all possible ways, the dissemination of basic knowledge in defence science.

THE NAVY

Yet another year of training and toil, planning and steady progress marked the development of India's Navy.

Training

Throughout the year, the main emphasis has been on the training and consolidation of the Service. In the sphere of training—at sea, on shore and now in the air—the Navy witnessed two events. One of them was the inauguration of naval aviation in May with the commissioning of the Navy's first air station as *Garuda* and the setting up of a shore-based fleet requirement unit. The primary function of the unit is to provide air training facilities for the personnel of the fleet and the training establishments of the Navy. This is the foundation upon which it will grow into a balanced force with its own supporting air arm.

The other event of the year was the acquisition on loan from the British Admiralty of three 'Hunt' class destroyers—now named *Godavari*, *Gomati* and *Ganga*—to meet the sea training requirements. Yet another step taken in this direction was to convert *INS TIR* into a midshipmen training ship.

At all the training establishments, brisk building activities continue, and the old temporary structures are being gradually replaced by new permanent buildings to house the schools and the naval personnel. Some of the technical training hitherto imparted in the UK has commenced in India.

Messenger of Goodwill

The Navy continued to act as an ambassador of goodwill to the neighbouring countries. Flag-showing missions were sent to the countries in the Central and Eastern Mediterranean in the West and to Burma in the East. Wherever they touched, the ships of the fleet received a hearty welcome.

Combined training exercises with the ships of the Royal Navy, the Royal Pakistan Navy, etc., were also carried out. While carrying out training exercises in the Mediterranean, the opportunity was also availed of by three of the Indian ships, including the Flagship *DELHI*, to proceed to

the UK to participate in the Coronation naval review held in June. Meanwhile, the ships of some of the Commonwealth and foreign navies, including the USA and Brazil, paid formal visits to India, to whom was extended the traditional Indian hospitality.

Naval Dockyard

As the existing naval dockyard in Bombay has not been able to meet adequately the present needs of the Navy, a decision to undertake the extension of the dockyard was taken by the Government. The work has already been started on the expansion programme estimated to cost Rs. 6 crore initially.

Marine Survey

With a view to further developing the marine survey of India, it has been decided to set up a hydrographic office in India. The purpose will be the production and printing of charts for the survey. Also, one of the IN mine-sweepers has been temporarily converted for carrying out the marine survey duties on the Indian coast.

Naval Units

Naval units of the NCC were formed at Bombay, Cochin, Madras, Calcutta and Visakhapatnam. The Cochin units were formally inaugurated by the Rajpramukh of Travancore-Cochin in November last. The Naval C-in-C took the salute at a ceremonial parade of the NCC wing held at Bombay in the same month.

Awards

The Indian Navy's first gallantry award since August 15, 1947, when the new awards came into force, was won by Laxman Topass, who was granted Asoka Chakra, Class III. The award relates to the jetty incident at Calcutta on January 26, 1952, when Laxman jumped into the river and single-handedly rescued nine persons, including women and children.

THE AIR FORCE

During the year, the Indian Air Force maintained steady progress in carrying out its plans for expansion, consolidation, modernization and training to keep its personnel and equipment flying-fit.

Aircraft Industry

As a pre-requisite to its growth, the Indian Air Force had long aspired to have the support of an aircraft industry within the country. The production of the first batch of Indian-built trainer aircraft HT-2 was, therefore, as important a landmark in the growth of the Service as it was for the manufacturers, the Hindustan Aircraft Ltd. It is expected that in the near future the IAF will be able to use these aircraft exclusively for basic flying training at its academies.

Para-medical Flight

A para-medical flight has been formed to rush medical aid to inaccessible areas in times of emergency. Already, this newly formed team of 'flying IAF doctors' has proved its worth when several lives were saved in thickly forested regions in Assam.

Training

The IAF achieved self-sufficiency in training its flying, technical and non-technical personnel two years ago. Since then, it has been able to open the doors of its training institutions to airmen of neighbouring Asian countries. During the year, the first batch of the Burmese airmen passed out as full-fledged aero-technicians from one of the IAF Ground Training Schools. The other batches of the Burmese and Indonesian airmen are under training.

The post-squadron training continues uninterrupted in all frontline units. The IAF external and internal courier services have been maintained regularly throughout the year. Similarly, the IAF communication squadron functioned efficiently and discharged, among other things, the duty of carrying important personages like the President and the Prime Minister.

Survey Flight

The survey flight of the IAF and the aircrew categorization team formed in 1951 further enlarged the scope of their functions during the year. As in the past years, the IAF also continued to carry out supply-drop and 'mercy missions' over inaccessible areas during 1952-53.

Awards

A signal honour was bestowed on the Service when an

IAF officer, Flt.-Lt. S. Biswas, became the first recipient of one of the highest of India's awards, the Asoka Chakra, Class I, during the year.

TERRITORIAL ARMY

The most significant event in the progress of the Territorial Army during the year was the formation of the first Territorial Army Brigade which was under training for about four weeks near Delhi. This marked a definite stage in the development of the four-year old Territorial Army and indicated that, while the problems of recruitment were being tackled, the training of the units, that had already been formed, was going ahead unhampered. The formation of the Brigade was the biggest step in giving full and intensive training to the Territorial Army and gave to the units forming the Brigade an opportunity to do 'Exercises' which do not normally come within the scope of their annual training. It also went a great way in developing in the Territorial Army personnel an *esprit de corps* by bringing together units from distant places.

The second Territorial Army week was held during November 1952 when a varied programme of functions was arranged at all centres where the Territorial Army units have been raised. The week was inaugurated by the President with a broadcast over all stations of All India Radio. It provided an opportunity for the public to assess the results achieved so far in preparing India's second line of defence. Exhibitions of equipment used by the Territorial Army units as well as parades and demonstrations were given.

In order to help the development of the Territorial Army, the Government have appointed a Central Advisory Committee which holds its meetings at intervals and, while reviewing the progress, it also makes suggestions for improving the system of recruitment and training.

Although the recruitment to the urban units is still not very satisfactory, the Territorial Army Amendment Act passed by Parliament last year has had a reassuring effect on the employees of private concerns who intend to join the Territorial Army. The Act ensures that any person who

joins the Territorial Army will be taken back in his civil employment on his release from service with the Territorial Army. The Government have decided to create an Auxiliary Territorial Army also.

NATIONAL CADET CORPS

Taking advantage of their annual camps, the cadets of the NCC have gone out to villages and helped in carrying out the programme of the community projects in those areas during the year. This has had a double advantage, for, while it has helped the villagers in completing their projects, it has also inculcated in the cadets a spirit of service and has taught them the dignity of labour. At a number of places, they have already achieved remarkable results, while at others they are either, at present, engaged in carrying out various schemes for the development of rural areas or have plans in hand for starting work on them.

In Delhi, for instance, 1,200 cadets hailing from Delhi, Ajmer, Rajasthan and Madhya Bharat have almost completed the work of clearing 40 miles of silted drains, which used to flood the neighbouring countryside every year during the rains. In Belgaum district, 700 cadets from Bombay and Saurashtra are, at present, engaged in constructing blocks of houses for the families of the depressed classes. They have also undertaken the task of building a 3-mile long road. The cadets from Bihar are participating in the Ormanjhi community project near Ranchi and have taken on the task of building roads and bunds in this area. About 800 cadets drawn from the States of Uttar Pradesh and Vindhya Pradesh are in camp at Lansdowne and are constructing a road approximately 14 ft. wide and 4 miles long which will join Jarikal to Lansdowne. This is included in one of the community projects in that area. All this work has been done, in addition to the normal training given to the NCC cadets, the main object of which is to create in them qualities of discipline and leadership, to build their character and to create in them a spirit of corporate living.

An important development during 1952 has been the creation of a naval wing with two senior division and

26 junior division units. The present strength of the senior division units is about 800 officers and 25,000 cadets, that of junior division units about 1,500 officers and 52,000 cadets and that of the girls' division units about 15 officers and 450 cadets.

The Government have reserved a number of seats at the National Defence Academy for the NCC boys. A large number of cadets at the Academy are NCC trained boys. These are in addition to those taken for the reserved seats.

The NCC, however, does not aim only at making soldiers of the boys and girls it trains. Its primary aim is to develop in them moral, mental and physical qualities that would fit them for any role that they choose to fill in the service of the country. The past year saw the NCC maintain its steady progress towards that aim.

NEW PENSION CODE

One of the important developments during the year was the revision of the Pension Code. The Government have decided to enhance the rates of pensions of retiring officers and men of the Armed Forces. The revised maximum rates of monthly pension for officers range from Rs. 350 for a Captain to Rs. 1,000 for a General. Identical rates will also apply to officers of corresponding ranks in the Navy and the Air Force. In the case of other Ranks, the revised rates of monthly pension range from a maximum of Rs. 153 for a Subedar-Major of the Army, Rs. 116 for a Chief Artificer of the Navy and Rs. 165 for a Master Warrant Officer of the Air Force to a minimum of Rs. 15 for a sepoy of the Army with 15 years' qualifying service.

THE KALYANVALA COMMITTEE REPORT

Another important development of the year 1952 was the decision on the implementation of the Kalyanvala Committee Report. Implementing the recommendations of the Committee, the Government have decided to increase the scale of their contribution to the provident fund of the employees serving in Defence installations from 6 1/4 to 8 1/3 per cent. Also, a proportion of industrial appointments in each installation may be declared permanent, while those

non-industrial personnel who retire without being confirmed should be granted a gratuity for their extra-temporary service on the same scale as is applicable to industrial employees.

The workmen, downgraded as a result of the rationalization scheme, who have already passed the appropriate trade test at the first attempt, would be considered to have qualified for the appropriate rates of pay from January 1, 1947 or January 1, 1948, depending upon the date of their election of the Pay Commission's rates of pay. Such of these workmen as had failed to take the trade test but as do so now before December 31, 1953, and qualify at the first attempt will also be granted some retrospective benefit of the higher rate of pay.

NATIONALIZATION

The nationalization of the Armed Forces has proceeded apace since independence. There are now only 57 British officers in the Army, of whom 52 are specialists holding technical appointments. A planned programme of reduction has been drawn up, according to which there will be no British officer left by 1955, except a few E.M.E. technicians. In the Navy, there are today only 46 British officers and in the Air Force only 9.

INDIAN UNIT IN KOREA

The Indian Field Ambulance Unit in Korea continued its relief work throughout the year and was the recipient of the same admiration and praise which it received ever since its arrival, both from combatants and civilians.

EX-SERVICEMEN

In their efforts to resettle ex-servicemen, the Government achieved satisfactory results during the year. Of the nine agricultural colonies in various parts of India, one at Bhopal has been completed and the work on a large colony at Manunagar in U.P. is in progress. In addition, the Government also put into effect a number of other schemes by which ex-servicemen could be helped to make a fresh start in life.

EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

India stands for peace in the world. Consistent with that objective, the Indian delegation made strenuous efforts at the session of the UN General Assembly held in February 1953 to find a solution of the deadlock on the question of the repatriation of prisoners of war and to bring the hostilities in Korea to an end. The Indian proposal received the support of as many as 54 member nations. She also continued her endeavours to secure the representation of the People's Republic of China at the UN and its subsidiary organizations.

India took an active part in the deliberations of the UN and its functional commissions and specialized agencies. Apart from the meetings of FAO, UNESCO, ILO, ICAO, WHO, ITU, UPU, ITO, WMO, IGMCO, IMF, etc., she participated in 14 other international conferences.

On the treatment of people of Indian origin in South Africa, the General Assembly passed a resolution establishing a Good Offices Commission to arrange and assist in the negotiations between the Government of the Union of South Africa and the Governments of India and Pakistan. At the same time, it called upon the Government of the Union of South Africa to suspend the implementation or enforcement of the provisions of the Group Areas Act. The Assembly also passed a resolution establishing a commission to study the racial situation in the Union of South Africa and to report its conclusions to the Assembly at its eighth session.

India was re-elected a member of the Nations Peace Observation Commission of the General Assembly for the years 1953 and 1954. She was also elected to the Economic and Social Council for a period of three years beginning from January 1953. Again, India was re-elected a member of the Committee on Information from the Non-self Governing Territories for a period of three years.

Dr S. Radhakrishnan, Vice-President of India, was unanimously elected President of the seventh session of UNESCO. Dr Radha Binod Pal was elected a member of the International Law Commission for the unexpired period

of the term of Shri B. N. Rau who was appointed a Judge of the International Court of Justice.

NEW MISSIONS

Two new diplomatic missions from Germany and Japan were set up in India during the year. This brought the total number of countries with diplomatic representation in India to 42.

As regards Indian Missions abroad, the Ambassador of India at Moscow was concurrently accredited as Minister to Hungary, the Ambassador at Cairo as Minister to Libya and the Commissioner at Port Louis as Consul-General in Madagascar. A separate Legation under a Charge d'Affaires of the rank of First Secretary was opened at Damascus and a Consulate-General at Meshed. A commissioner will also be appointed shortly at Hong Kong. The Indian Missions in Germany and Japan were raised to Embassies.

During the year, sanction was accorded for the purchase of a house for the Indian Ambassador at the Hague. The construction of houses at Nairobi is proceeding. The plans for starting construction work at Karachi have also been prepared.

NORTH-EAST FRONTIER

During the year, measures were taken to strengthen the administration of the Assam tribal areas. A new administrative centre was established at Sepla in the Se La Sub-Agency. Some new roads were also constructed and existing roads extended and improved. The work of constructing buildings for the NEF administration and development scheme is progressing well.

On the suggestion of the Government of Burma, the Government of India agreed to revive the annual border meetings between the representatives of the two Governments to settle tribal disputes and other matters connected with the Indo-Burma border. The first meeting was held at Rangoon in December 1952, as a result of which effective steps are being taken by both the Governments to maintain control over the tribal people and to prevent them from indulging in head-hunting activities.

A number of trade depots were opened in the interior of the tribal areas to facilitate supply of essential articles for the tribal people at a reasonable price. Air-dropping of supplies was arranged for areas where road transport was not possible.

A development plan for the NEF agency was finalized in consultation with the Planning Commission. The Plan contains schemes relating to the development of roads, buildings, forests, agriculture, education, medical and public health. A community development block was established at Pasighat for the NEF Agency tribal areas.

The Prime Minister visited Assam in October 1952 and also went to the three district headquarters of the Agency, viz., Charduar, Ziro and Pasighat, where he was welcomed by the tribal people and their chiefs.

The Government of India continued to help the Government of Nepal with advice on the reorganization of the administration and the development of the country. The Chief Election Commissioner of the Government of India also visited Nepal recently. Arrangements are being made for holding the first elections to the State legislature.

During the year, the Indian Mission at Lhasa was converted to a Consulate-General. The Indian Trade Agencies at Yatung, Gyantse and Gartok continued to function.

SOUTH-EAST ASIA

A Treaty of Friendship between India and Burma was ratified at Rangoon on January 1952, and was registered with the UN Secretariat on November 7, 1952.

The Burmese Prime Minister visited India in November 1952 to attend the enshrinement of the relics of the two principal disciples of Lord Buddha.

A rehabilitation survey party of the Government of Burma came to India in April 1952 on a study tour of about four weeks and visited a number of rehabilitation and cottage industries centres, including Faridabad, Nilokheri, Bombay, Gandhidham, Madras and Calcutta.

A party from the Ministry of National Planning of the Government of Burma also came to India on a study tour

of about a month and visited centres of small industries and hydro-electric projects at Bombay, Poona, Bangalore and Mysore.

Following the decision of the Chieftains of the Shan States to surrender their administrative powers to the Government of Burma, a Burmese Mission visited India for a month in December 1952 to study the manner in which the integration of the princely States, financial settlements, etc., had been effected.

The process of discharging Indian nationals from the service of the Government of Burma continued during the year. Arrangements for assisting these persons in securing employment through the Employment Exchanges were continued, and most of them were re-employed by the Central and State Governments or private bodies in India. Also, about 173 Indian nationals who were rendered destitute in Burma were repatriated at the Government expense during 1952.

About 200 Indian doctors were recruited for service in Burma by the Government of Burma on terms approved by the Government of India.

In September 1952, exchange control was tightened up in Ceylon and the limit on remittances to India reduced. The Government of Ceylon continued to follow the policy of Ceylonization in trade during the year. No change of policy was shown in the administration of the Immigrants and Emigrants Act. The Indian High Commissioner in Ceylon continued to represent individual cases of hardship *ad hoc* to the authorities in Ceylon.

As many as 237,034 applications for citizenship, involving nearly 8 lakhs of persons of Indian origin, were made to the Commissioner for Registration till August 5, 1951—the last date fixed for the submission of applications. Till December 31, 1952, 4,498 applications covering 15,569 persons were granted. At the close of the year, an amendment was made in the Indian and Pakistani Residents (Citizenship) Act, which, in effect, denies citizenship rights to several thousand persons in Ceylon.

A Treaty of Friendship between India and Indonesia

was signed on March 23, 1951, and was subsequently ratified by the Indonesian Parliament.

Arrangements are being made to set up a scholarship fund in Malaya for the benefit of students of Indian origin for higher studies in the University of Malaya.

As a result of the efforts of the Indian representative in Malaya, the Government of Malaya have agreed to utilize their share (13/14th) of the balances in the Indian Immigration Fund (now estimated to be worth six million Straits dollars) for settling Indian labour on land in the Peninsula. The Government of Singapore have also decided to utilize their share of the fund for the repatriation of Indian labourers to India.

It has been decided to send an eminent Indian scholar every year to Thailand to deliver three lectures on cultural and economic subjects of Indo-Thai interest. The expenditure will be met from the interest accruing from the balances in the former Indian National Army and the Indian Independence League Fund.

FAR EAST

The relations between the People's Republic of China and India continued to be cordial. An Indian Cultural Delegation visited China during the first half of 1952. The exchange of cultural delegations between the two countries has further promoted their friendly relations.

The efforts of the Government of India to secure representation for the People's Republic of China in the UN continued.

A Treaty of Friendship between India and the Philippines was concluded and will come into force after ratification.

The problem of constitutional reform in Hong Kong is under consideration of the British Government. The Government of India are shortly appointing a Commissioner to represent them in Hong Kong.

With the termination of the state of war with Japan on April 28, 1952, the Government of India concluded a separate bilateral Treaty of Peace with Japan. The Indian Liaison Mission at Tokyo was made an Embassy. The

Japanese Government opened an Embassy in New Delhi and Consulates-General at Bombay and Calcutta.

MIDDLE EAST

The Treaty of Trade and Commerce with Afghanistan came into force in March 1952.

Two trained army horses from the Army Remount Depot at Saharanpur were presented to His Majesty the King of Afghanistan in November 1952.

In response to the invitation of the Afghan Government, an Indian hockey team and a party of wrestlers visited Afghanistan during August 1952 to participate in the Afghan *Jashan* celebrations. Further, another batch of teachers is being selected for teaching English in the Afghan schools.

As the Government of Pakistan had denied facilities to Indian aircraft for a direct flight from Delhi to Kabul, a complaint was made to the ICAO Council at Montreal in April 1952. After discussions, Pakistan offered two alternative routes, namely, Delhi - Lahore - Kandahar - Kabul (avoiding the Peshawar area) or India-Karachi-Kandahar-Kabul (avoiding the Quetta area). These routes have been accepted by the Government of India and the Council of ICAO has been informed accordingly.

An Indian air delegation was sent to Tehran in March 1952 for concluding a bilateral air agreement with Iran. The negotiations are continuing.

To help Iran combat the locust menace, the Government of India sent materials worth Rs. 76,000 to that country. A direct radio-telephone service between India and Iran was inaugurated on March 1, 1952. A party of two Iranian veterinary professors and eight veterinary students visited India in April 1952 for a study tour of about three weeks of some of the veterinary institutes in India.

A Treaty of Friendship was signed at Baghdad on November 10, 1952. Negotiations are in progress for concluding a trade as well as an air agreement.

The Government of India and Iraq have agreed in principle to raise the status of their respective Legations to that of Embassies.

A bilateral Air Agreement between India and Egypt,

signed at Cairo on June 14, 1952, came into force during the year.

Arrangements were made during the year for about 8,000 Indian pilgrims to go on a pilgrimage to the Hedaz.

The Treaty of Friendship with Turkey came into force on August 9, 1952. Negotiations for a trade agreement are in progress.

USA

Negotiations have been going on for the past few years for a treaty of friendship, commerce and navigation between India and the USA. It is now proposed that the treaty, when concluded, should be called a treaty of friendship and establishment.

EUROPE

Chandernagore was transferred to the Indian Union *de jure* on June 9, 1952, on the ratification of the Treaty of Cession of Chandernagore by the French Parliament. For the present, the territory is being administered by the President under Article 243 of the Constitution.

As regards the remaining four French settlements in India, the Government of India have proposed to the French Government that negotiations may be started on the basis of a direct transfer of these settlements to India without a referendum.

A bronze bust of Mahatma Gandhi was installed at the Peace Palace at the Hague on November 13, 1952.

The Government of India have requested the Portuguese Government for negotiations for the transfer of Goa, Daman and Diu to India. Several representations were also sent to the Portuguese Government regarding the various legislative measures promulgated by them which discriminate against Indians.

A Swedish archaeological expedition, consisting of 11 members, came to India in December 1952 for conducting research work in archaeology.

A tripartite agreement between the UN, the Government of Norway and the Government of India was signed on

October 17, 1952, at New York regarding the economic development of India.

A Yugoslav goodwill mission consisting of high ranking political figures paid a visit to India in December 1952.

AFRICA

At the request of the Government of Tanganyika, arrangements were made to select a few Indian doctors through the UPSC for appointment in the service of that Government.

The Governments of India and Libya agreed to establish diplomatic relations at Legation level. The Indian Ambassador at Cairo has been concurrently accredited as Minister to Libya.

It has been decided to open a Consulate-General in Madagascar. The Indian Commissioner in Mauritius will be concurrently Consul-General in Madagascar.

The Union Government continued to implement its policies of economic and residential segregation of non-Europeans as envisaged in the Group Areas Act. A number of notifications and regulations were issued under this Act during the year.

The Indian Commissioner in British East Africa paid a visit to the Gold Coast and Nigeria in July-August 1952. An Indian Mission is proposed to be opened at Accra with jurisdiction over the Gold Coast and Nigeria.

Two Ministers of the Government of Nigeria paid a goodwill visit to India during November 1952.

PAKISTAN

The Plenipotentiaries of the Governments of India and Pakistan met in New Delhi on August 21, 1952, and finally accepted the boundary line between West Bengal and East Bengal along the river Ganges, which formed the subject of dispute referred to the Bagge Tribunal.

On the initiative of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, a working party consisting of engineers nominated by India and Pakistan met at Washington in May-June 1952 and at Karachi in December 1952 for studying technical measures to increase

the supply of water available to the two countries from the Indus system of rivers for economic development. The work is expected to be completed by the end of the year.

In April 1952, Pakistan decided to replace the permit system between India and West Pakistan by a passport-cum-visa system and also to apply that system to travel between East Pakistan and India, which had hitherto been free. As a result of discussions, an understanding on the main features of the system to be introduced by the two countries was reached. The system came into force on October 15, 1952. Arrangements were also made with the State Governments on payment of contributions for issue of special passports valid for travel to Pakistan only.

A second conference with Pakistan to review the working of the passport system between the two countries was held in New Delhi in January 1953. Its agreed conclusions still await ratification by the two Governments. If they come into force, the travel between India and Pakistan will be much more easy than before.

The agreement reached between the Prime Ministers of India and Pakistan in April 1950 regarding the rights and protection of minorities in the two countries continued to be in force, and the various organizations and agencies set up thereunder are functioning.

Before the introduction of a passport-visa system between India and Pakistan, there was considerable passenger traffic between West Bengal and East Bengal. From January 1, 1952 to October 15, 1952, when the passport-visa system came into force, 17.05 lakhs of Hindu and 7.98 lakhs of Muslim passengers travelled by rail from East to West Bengal and 17.72 lakhs of Hindu and 9.03 lakhs of Muslims travelled from West to East Bengal. These figures include persons migrating from one country to the other. In September and October 1952, because of fears of the effects of the passport-visa system, the migration of Hindus from East Bengal developed into an exodus. After the system was introduced on October 15, 1952, the traffic was very greatly reduced.

The Indo-Pakistan Trade Agreement for 1951 expired

on June 30, 1952. A fresh Agreement for 1952-53 was signed by the two Governments on August 5, 1952.

The other important matters dealt with during the year were the demarcation of the Indo-Pakistan boundary, the evacuee property question and anti-Indian propaganda in Pakistan.

The Abducted Persons (Recovery and Restoration) Act, 1949, was further amended by the Abducted Persons (Recovery and Restoration) Amendment Act, 1952—No. LXXVII of 1952—so as to be valid up to the end of February 1954. The extension was necessitated since a large number of abducted persons were still to be recovered on both sides.

During 1952-53, 1,289 abducted persons were recovered in India and 474 in Pakistan. The decline in the figures as compared with those of the last year was due to the fact that the activities in India were suspended for about four months during the year as a result of the judgment of the full bench of the Punjab (I) High Court declaring the Act inconsistent with the provisions of Article 22 of the Constitution. The constitutional validity of the Act was, however, upheld by the Supreme Court, after which the activities were resumed.

The UN Security Council continued its efforts to settle the Kashmir dispute. Its representative, Dr Frank P. Graham, held meetings with the representatives of the Governments of India and Pakistan from May 29 to July 16, 1952, at New York and from August 26 to September 10, 1952, at Geneva. The results of the negotiations were submitted to the Security Council in Dr Graham's third and fourth reports. After considering the reports and the views of the Governments of India and Pakistan, the Security Council adopted the Anglo-US resolution on December 23, 1952. India did not accept the resolution, as it was wholly opposed to her basic position on fundamental issues. Nevertheless, she expressed her willingness to continue negotiations with a view to exploring all avenues for a peaceful settlement. Further discussions with Dr Graham took place at Geneva during February 1953.

CULTURAL SCHOLARSHIPS

The scheme of cultural scholarships initiated by the Government of India in 1949 with the object of promoting cultural relations between India and other countries of Asia and Africa and of providing facilities for higher education to students from these countries has received warm appreciation abroad. With a view to extending the scheme to other countries and also to widen its scope, the number of scholarships was increased from 70 to 100. The scholarships were awarded to both non-Indian students and students of Indian origin domiciled in Asian and African countries.

EMIGRATION

There was no change in the emigration policy of the Government of India during the year. The emigration of unskilled labour continued to be prohibited except for specified categories. The emigration of skilled workers continued to be regulated under the Indian Immigration Act. Permission was, however, granted for the recruitment of about 250 doctors and a number of lecturers for Burma.

A conference of the officials of the Central and Madras Governments was held at Madras in November 1952 to review the progress made in checking illicit emigration to Ceylon and to consider further measures. A notification prohibiting emigration of unskilled labour to Malaya was issued in September 1952 replacing the earlier notification.

The Government of India have accepted in principle a proposal of the Government of North Borneo for the emigration of 10,000 Indian families for permanent settlement in that country. A delegation is, however, proposed to be sent to that country to assess the prospects of successful settlement for Indians there.

The demand for deck sea-passages to Malaya exceeds the accommodation available on the ships, resulting in black marketing and other malpractices on the part of passage-brokers, touts and others. To overcome this difficulty, 'no objection' certificates for particular sailings are now issued on a "first come, first served" basis. Advance booking of deck passage is also possible.

INFORMATION SERVICES

The year witnessed considerable improvements and extension in external publicity. The office at Damascus was replaced by a Legation. A new publicity post was established at Bonn (West Germany). Smaller Information Offices were sanctioned for Salisbury (Southern Rhodesia) and Accra (Gold Coast). To improve publicity, the Missions at Lisbon, San Francisco, Goa and Johannesburg were provided with skeleton publicity staff.

The publicity organization in the USA was strengthened by appointing a fourth Information Officer attached primarily to the permanent Indian delegation to the UN. A senior officer was posted as the Indian Public Relations Officer for the whole of the Middle East with his headquarters at Cairo. During the year, 26 regular publicity posts as against 20 during the previous year continued to function.

A large number of pamphlets, brochures, etc., were brought out during the year. The distribution of Indian newspapers and periodicals through overseas publicity posts was considerably enlarged. Greater use was made of outside talent for the production of feature and special articles. There was also an all-round increase in the scope and coverage of the ebonoid service and in the supply of photographs.

A delegation of eminent journalists from Iran toured India for five weeks. Another press delegation from Australia is expected to visit India before the close of the year.

External publicity through the medium of films was also expanded considerably during the year. Nearly 25 documentary films produced by the Films Division of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting were distributed to 37 Indian Missions abroad. An attempt was also made to popularize Indian feature films abroad by distributing a few Hindi films.

Further, about 1,700 gramophone records of Indian music of various types were distributed to Indian Missions. Orders were placed for another 4,000 records for distribution before the end of the year.

As many as 15,000 copies of an Indian art calendar were produced as an experiment. The calendar contained colour reproductions of paintings by modern Indian artists. Over 11,000 of these were sent to Indian Missions for distribution.

An exhibition of Indian art was sent to China, Japan and Australia and the results were gratifying. In addition, smaller exhibitions were organized by several Indian Missions. Republic Day celebrations received special attention at all Information Offices, and special bulletins were issued.

The libraries of Indian Missions abroad were supplied with a large number of selected books. In addition to reference books, books on history, culture and art by well-known Indian authors are being regularly supplied to these libraries.

5. PLANNING

The main objective of planning in India is to raise the standard of living of the people and to open to them opportunities for a richer and more varied life. The aim of the programme is thus two-fold : increased productivity and reduction of inequalities. Considerable outlay has, therefore, been planned on agriculture, industry, irrigation and power, transport and communications and social services. Already, during the first two years, substantial progress has been made in these sectors of the Plan.

PLANNING

The Five Year Plan came formally into operation since April 1951. The first draft of the Plan was published in July 1951, and the development expenditure for the year 1951-52 was based on the provisions already made in the Central and State budgets for that year.

The economic situation in the latter half of 1950 and the early part of 1951 was dominated by high inflationary trends. By 1952-53, however, these trends were considerably reduced as a result of the breaking of the Korean War boom. It also became clear that the programme of development framed earlier would fall short of the needs of the country.

In consequence, a beginning was made in 1952-53 with some new schemes like the community projects, and later larger provisions were also made for the projects already under implementation. Thus, the outlay on development in 1952-53 was over Rs. 60 crore higher than in 1951-52 and approximately Rs. 90 crore than in 1950-51.

TOTAL EXPENDITURE

The total expenditure on the Plan during 1951-52 and 1952-53 amounted to Rs. 585 crore as against the total outlay of Rs. 2,069 crore for the five-year period. Thus,

over 70 per cent of the expenditure remains to be utilized in the next three years. During the two years, the Central assistance to the State Governments amounted to Rs. 71.7 crore. A substantial increase of nearly Rs. 80 crore over the 1952-53 level has been provided for in the year 1953-54, but the tempo of expenditure will have to be stepped up further in 1954-55 and 1955-56.

In 1951-53, a few schemes like the Sindri Fertilizer Factory and the Chittaranjan Locomotive Works were completed and started working. Important stages have also reached in the construction of many of the projects, but they will be completed and the benefits will begin to be available on a large scale only in the fourth and fifth years of the Plan. By and large, the first two years have been a period in which the drawing up of a programme for planning and investment have been carried out, but the outlay has yet to reach its peak.

ECONOMIC TRENDS

Among the important economic developments during the period have been, first, the control of inflation and, secondly, the increase in internal output.

The Plan came into operation at a time when the post-war inflation was at its highest. In the two years that have passed since, inflation has been brought under control. This was partly the result of external influences, but the financial policy of the Government of India has also been an important contributory factor.

The deflation has, however, been beneficial. The prices have fallen below the pre-Korean War level and are more in balance. In particular, the equality in prices is more helpful to attaining the targets in food production. With the increase in production that has already taken place in agriculture and industry, they have helped to strengthen the balance of payments position of the country.

Though the effects of the major projects on production has still to show, there has been a general improvement in internal output. The production of raw materials, particularly of jute and cotton, has shown significant increase. Also, the industrial output has gone up by about 15 to 20

per cent compared to 1950. At the same time, there has been an expansion of the acreage under cultivation and, in consequence, possibly an increase in production.

FINANCIAL ASPECTS

In the two years the Plan has been in operation, the outlay on development has been Rs. 585 crore. Of this, approximately Rs. 363 crore are estimated to have been found by the Central and State Governments through savings from current revenue and surpluses of the Government-owned enterprises and through loans, small savings, deposits and other miscellaneous sources. The net sum from foreign loans and grants taken in this period amounted to Rs. 106 crore. The balance of Rs. 115 crore, it is estimated, would be covered by the Central and State Governments by the sale of securities held in reserve and by drawing upon their cash balances.

The Centre is to raise Rs. 726 crore over the five years; already it has found about Rs. 262 crore in the first two years. This is in spite of the fact that the Centre has lost and the States have gained to the extent of Rs. 20 crore annually since 1952-53, as a result of the award of the Finance Commission.

In the case of the States, however, the corresponding figure for the five years is Rs. 532 crore, while only about Rs. 101 crore were spent in the first two years. Among the States, Part A States have done on the whole slightly better than Part B States.

During the two years, the Central assistance to the States amounted to Rs. 71.7 crore as against a total of Rs. 187 crore in the five-year period.

FOREIGN AID

After taking into account the resources that are likely to become available to the Central and State Governments for financing the Plan, and also after allowing for the deficit to the extent of Rs. 290 crore, there still remains for the five-year period a gap of the order of Rs. 521 crore. This is proposed to be made good through foreign assistance, taxation and borrowing. In the past two years, foreign

grants and loans extended to India amounted to about Rs. 189 crore. These include loans from the International Bank, the US Food Loan, the US Technical Co-operation Assistance and the Colombo Plan and assistance from Norway and the Ford Foundation.

PROGRESS

Among the important achievements in the different sectors of the Plan during 1951-53, the following may be mentioned :

1. Additional area irrigated by major projects 1.42 million acres
2. New power generated 315,000 kw.
3. Increase in the production of agricultural crops, 1951-52 :

Jute	1.4 million bales
Cotton	3.9 lakh bales
Sugar-cane	0.3 million tons
Foodgrains	11.5 lakh tons
4. Increase in agricultural acreage—*kharif* cereals, 1952-53 6 million acres
5. Locomotives produced 58
6. Railway coaches manufactured, 1951-52 643
7. Railway wagons manufactured, April 1951—December 1952 8,000
8. Components of locomotives produced at Chittaranjan (position in January 1953) 70 per cent
9. Additional coastal shipping tonnage acquired 77,000 tons
10. Ships built at the Vizag shipyard 6
11. New roads (national highways and strategic roads) constructed 240 miles
12. Existing roads improved 1,050 miles
13. New big bridges constructed 17

The following important State-owned industries went into production : (1) Sindri Fertilizer Factory; (2) Chittaranjan Locomotive Works; (3) Indian Telephone Factory; (4) Indian Rare Earths Ltd.; (5) New Mint, Alipore; and (6) Machine Tool Prototype Factory, Ambarnath.

The following important industries recorded an increase in production : (1) cotton textiles; (2) cement; (3) iron and steel; (4) paper and paper boards; (5) sewing machines; (6) Machine Tool Prototype Factory, Ambarnath.

Among the new programmes launched during the year were the 55 community projects and the national extension service scheme covering 120,000 villages.

AGRICULTURE

There are many items in the agricultural programme, such as the multi-purpose irrigation and power projects, community projects, land reclamation, etc., which could not be expected to yield results during the first two years. Nevertheless, a number of items have shown substantial increases.

A tentative estimate made by the Ministry of Food and Agriculture indicates that during 1951-52 the increase in the production of foodgrains was 8.8 lakh tons. Besides, an increase of about 2.7 lakh tons is estimated as a result of the major irrigation schemes which increased the area receiving irrigation during 1951-52 by 8 lakh acres.

Other important developments in the agricultural sector of the Plan include the construction of a large number of minor irrigation works and tube-wells, reclamation of nearly 4.14 lakh acres of land by the Central Tractor Organization, distribution of large quantities of fertilizers and good quality seeds, improvement of live-stock and development of marine fisheries, consolidation of holdings and grant of loans to cultivators for agricultural purposes.

In 1952-53, the acreage under cultivation of *kharif* cereals also increased by 6 million acres or by nearly 5½ per cent of the total area. Under commercial crops, substantial increases were recorded in 1951-52 in the production of jute, cotton and sugar-cane.

The total expenditure on agricultural development in

the States was Rs. 20.6 crore in 1951-52 and Rs. 22.3 crore in 1952-53. The Centre assisted to the extent of Rs. 17.4 crore in 1951-52 and Rs. 21 crore in 1952-53.

COMMUNITY PROJECTS

During 1952, two important developments took place which are closely interlinked. The first was the establishment of the community projects and the second was the inauguration of the national extension service. The Five Year Plan has set apart a sum of Rs. 90 crore for the community development and extension programme.

At present, 30 extension training centres are at work, and 1,324 village-level workers and 66 supervisory personnel are under training. So far, 946 village-level workers and 180 supervisory personnel have completed their training and begun work in the project areas. On October 2, 1952, the work started in 81 development blocks all over the country.

The major emphasis in the community development programme is upon the increase of agricultural production. Another aspect, to which special attention is being paid, is the implementation of the programmes for land reform, minimum wages and the expansion of employment opportunities for landless agricultural workers and others.

An independent unit outside the Community Project Administration, known as the Programme Evacuation Organization, has recently been set up by the Planning Commission with the assistance of the Ford Foundation for carrying out systematic evaluation of work done in the community projects and other intensive development schemes.

NATIONAL EXTENSION SERVICE

In the Five Year Plan, the social and economic life of the villages is sought to be transformed through rural extension. As many as 120,000 villages are proposed to be brought within the operation of the national extension service during the remaining period of the Plan. The community projects commenced in 1952-53 and the additional 55 development blocks, which are being taken up in 1953-54,

together account for about 300 development blocks of about 100 villages each.

It is proposed to take up 180 development blocks in 1953-54, 270 in 1954-55 and 450 in 1955-56 and to establish the necessary extension organization in them. From these development blocks, it is proposed to select 150 blocks in 1954-55 and 250 in 1955-56 for more intensive development. The entire programme is now being worked out in detail.

IRRIGATION AND POWER PROJECTS

The total cost of all the irrigation and power schemes, including the multi-purpose schemes, is Rs. 765 crore. During 1951-53, a sum of Rs. 190 crore had been spent on these projects as against Rs. 206 crore envisaged in the Plan out of a total provision of Rs. 518 crore for the five-year period. In terms of expenditure incurred, therefore, the progress in the implementation of the Plan has been satisfactory.

In terms of benefits also, the targets fixed for 1952-53 have been substantially achieved. As against the irrigation target of 1.89 million acres for 1952-53, 1.42 million acres have actually been irrigated. In the sphere of power generation, the target has actually been exceeded, the actual power generated being 315,000 kw. in 1952-53 as against the target of 239,000 kw. This includes 50,000 kw. by the Bokaro Power Station of the Damodar Valley Project.

During 1951-53, the Central multi-purpose projects irrigated an additional 106,000 acres of land and produced 54,000 kw. of power. The projects run by the State Governments brought 1,310,000 acres of new land under irrigation and generated 261,000 kw. of power.

A sum of Rs. 31.14 crore was spent on the Bhakra-Nangal Project during 1951-53, the total expenditure up to the end of March 1953 being about Rs. 55 crore. About 19,000 acres were irrigated in 1951-52 and about 100,000 acres during 1952-53. Similarly, Rs. 29.22 crore were spent on the Damodar Valley Project in 1951-53, bringing the total up-to-date expenditure to about Rs. 46 crore. The entire system is expected to be ready by the middle of 1953. Again, the up-to-date expenditure on the Hirakud Project is over Rs. 24 crore, out of which Rs. 18.08 crore

were spent in 1951-53. The Harike Barrage at the confluence of the rivers Sutlej and Beas has been completed, except for the installation of gates. A considerable progress has also taken place during 1951-53 on the irrigation and power projects in the various States.

INDUSTRY

In industry, both in the private and public sectors, a considerable development has also taken place. In the public sector, some of the important State industrial undertakings like the Sindri Fertilizer Factory, the Chittaranjan Locomotive Works, the Indian Telephone Industries, the Indian Rare Earths Ltd., the New Mint, Alipore and the Machine Tool Prototype Factory, Ambarnath, went into production during 1951-53. In the Hindustan Shipyard Ltd., three ships were built in 1952. The shipyard has on hand orders for the construction of seven more ships. Among the industries run by the State Governments, the U.P. Government's Precision Instruments Factory has begun the manufacture of water meters and microscopes.

In the private sector, several of the industrial units, which were under construction in early 1951, have gone into production during the period. Increased production has been recorded in a number of industries, e.g., cement, heavy chemicals, fertilizers, pharmaceuticals, cotton textiles, engineering industries, iron and steel, paper and paper boards, sewing machines, bicycles, rayon and jute goods, ball and roller bearings, etc.

During April to December 1952, there has been, however, a fall in the production of certain industries, including aluminium, pumps, diesel engines, machine tools, looms, hurricane lanterns, dry and storage batteries, etc. In some cases, the fall was due to the accumulation of stocks consequent on the large imports which were permitted shortly after the outbreak of the Korean War. The import policy has since been modified to meet the changed situation.

A considerable progress in research and ancillary fields has also been recorded during the period. These cover the suggestions made by the Planning Commission that

(a) bi-products of industries should be utilized, (b) the possibilities of utilizing alternative raw materials in the manufacture of sulphuric acid should be explored, (c) a survey should be undertaken for facilitating the establishment of new soda ash plants and the manufacture of newsprint from the Himalayan firs, and (d) researches should be carried out for the development of new processes and products. As regards the scientific research in relation to industrial development, the national laboratories and other agencies, public and private, have taken up investigations on diverse problems.

At the same time, considerable attention is being given to the development of small scale and cottage industries. An All-India Handicrafts Board and an All-India Khadi and Village Industries Board have been constituted to organize programmes for the development of handicrafts and *khadi* and village industries respectively. Some of the State Governments have drawn up long-term plans for the development of co-operatives for the rehabilitation of the handloom industry. The starting of dye-houses, training of artisans, supply of yarn, dyes and other raw materials to the weavers, grant of subsidies for the purchase of improved appliances and establishment of co-operative spinning mills are examples of the ways in which the handloom sector is proposed to be assisted.

During 1951-52 and 1952-53, the Government gave grants of Rs. 675,808 and Rs. 255,950 respectively to the State Governments for various schemes for the promotion of cottage industries. In addition, grants of Rs. 456,940 and Rs. 1,125,400 were given to non-official organizations.

In the development programme of mineral resources, mention may be made of the progress achieved in geological mapping, mineral investigations, preliminary prospecting of important minerals, underground exploratory mining of pyrites, inspection of mines with a view to checking any unsystematic and wasteful methods of mining and investigations on the beneficiation of low-grade minerals.

TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS

In the sphere of transport and communications too, the

progress has been satisfactory. The programme of the rehabilitation of the rolling stock has proceeded apace. The two major factories, viz., the Chittaranjan Locomotive Works and the Perambur Integral Coach Building Factory, set up to help the railways to achieve self-sufficiency, are progressing according to schedule. The financial provision made in the Plan in regard to replacement of track and other immobile equipment has almost been completely utilized during 1951-53. There has also been a marked improvement in the efficiency of the railway locosheds and workshops. This has contributed to the achievement of a high operating efficiency. A number of new lines have been opened, while the work is already in progress on others. Finally, the demand for improved amenities for passengers is being progressively met.

In the Plan, the Central assistance to major ports amount to Rs. 20.27 crore. The preliminary work for the development of Kandla as a major port has been done, and the amount spent during 1951-53 comes to about Rs. 2 crore. The share of Indian ships in the coastal trade increased from about 80 per cent in 1950-51 to 94 per cent in 1951-52 and to almost 100 per cent in 1952-53. During this period, 77,000 GRT were added to Indian coastal shipping.

Almost the entire budget provision of Rs. 8.15 crore, provided for 1951-53 out of Rs. 27 crore for the five-year period for the development of national highways, was expended during the first two years. About 240 miles of new roads have been constructed and 1,050 miles improved, while the work is in progress on another 1,950 miles.

As regards the States, the new constructions and improvements were of the order of about 3,300 miles in 1951-52 and about 3,900 miles in 1952-53. In financial terms, as against a total planned expenditure of Rs. 7,269.4 lakh for five years, the actual expenditure has been Rs. 1,128.8 lakh and Rs. 1,672.5 lakh in 1951-52 and 1952-53 respectively for Part A, Part B (excluding Jammu and Kashmir) and Part C States.

Among other concrete achievements during the period were the passing of the Air Transport Bill, the setting up and the expansion of wireless telecommunication stations

and the opening of a large number of post and telegraph offices and telephone exchanges. The number of telegraph offices has increased from 3,600 to 4,000, which is 50 per cent increase of the five-year target and that of telephones from about 168,000 to 200,000 by December 1952, an increase of about 20 per cent. In addition, 64 new exchanges were opened and 105 rehabilitated.

SOCIAL SERVICES

In the sphere of social services which include health, education, the development of backward classes, labour, housing and rehabilitation, progress has also been made.

Health

Out of the total outlay of about Rs. 100 crore for the health services, the States account for about Rs. 82 crore and the Centre for about Rs. 18 crore. The Central Government's programme consists of a number of selected schemes designed to help the programmes drawn up by the States. Among these may be mentioned the establishment of an All-India Medical Institute, a national programme for the control of malaria, family planning, upgrading of the departments in medical colleges and hospitals, training of medical and health personnel and research activities.

A good deal of work has been done in the implementation of the various schemes. The proposal to build the All-India Medical Institute is being carried out. A number of departments have been upgraded in several medical colleges. A provision of Rs. 7.27 crore has been made for anti-malarial measures in the plans drawn up for the States. Hitherto, out of a population of 200 million exposed to malaria, the schemes in operation covered about 30 million. A considerable progress has been made in the extension of BCG vaccination. In addition to providing training schemes, several States have initiated maternal and child welfare programmes. A Population Research and Programmes Committee at the Centre is carrying out the proposals relating to family planning made in the Five Year Plan.

Education

The total proposed expenditure for the educational development in the Plan is Rs. 151.7 crore for the five-year

period. During 1951-53, new primary, basic and secondary schools have been opened and improvements made in the existing ones in building, equipment and staff.

The Central Government have decided to set up a University Grants Commission. In the States, progress has been made in regard to a number of important schemes provided in the Plan. These include the expansion of the universities, starting of post-graduate courses, development of studies in oriental languages at the under-graduate and post-graduate levels and provision of facilities for research and of scholarships for students.

The Plan has provided a sum of Rs. 4.82 crore for the development of scientific and technical education and research. This has enabled the universities to increase the number of research workers, to improve the equipment of laboratories and to start post-graduate departments. Out of the total expenditure of Rs. 46.6 lakh for the five-year period in respect of the practical training stipends schemes of the Government of India, Rs. 5.3 lakh were spent in 1951-52 and Rs. 7.5* lakh in 1952-53. Similarly, out of Rs. 154.7 lakh provided for the expansion of facilities for under-graduate classes at the 14 engineering institutions, Rs. 110* lakh were spent in 1951-53.

A programme of social education is also being worked out. In the community project areas, social education has been integrated with the activities of reconstruction, and the workers are given practical and comprehensive training. The teachers' training colleges are also taking up research work in social education.

Further, a sum of Rs. 20 lakh has been provided for youth camps and labour service for students in the budget for 1953-54, and a detailed scheme is being worked out for this purpose. In addition, there are other schemes in operation, such as those for improvement of administration, direction and inspection, for promotion of research in physical education, for development of Hindi and regional languages, for expansion of the National Cadet Corps and for provision of training abroad.

* Figures are provisional.

Labour

During 1951-53, attempts were made to promote peaceful settlement of disputes, to improve the condition of labour and to increase its efficiency. Out of Rs. 691.56 lakh allotted for labour and labour welfare for the five-year period, about Rs. 197.2 lakh are expected to be spent in the first two years, both by the Centre and the States.

The main legislative measures enacted during the period were the Plantation Labour Act, 1951, the Mines Act, 1952 and the Employees' Provident Fund Act, 1952. The labour advisory committees in the States and the tripartite bodies at the Centre were made use of for discussion and solution of the various labour problems. On the whole, the period showed an improvement in the capital and labour relations, as well as in the economic conditions of the workers. This is reflected in the reduced number of man-days lost in 1951 and 1952, increase in production in a large number of industries and improvement in the annual earnings of the industrial workers in 1951 in most of the States.

Of the five schemes of development, costing Rs. 397.3 lakh during the period of the Plan, the three schemes, viz., technical and vocational training scheme, provision of tools and machinery for the training schemes and the Central training institute for instructors, are already in operation. The total expenditure incurred on these schemes up to the end of 1952-53 is expected to be Rs. 125.74 lakh.

The schemes drawn up by the States include the strengthening of the conciliatory machinery and inspection services, starting of labour welfare centres, pre-and post-employment training, adult education, etc. Of the 11 States having schemes of this kind, seven have already made a beginning. The total cost of these schemes during the Plan period is Rs. 294.26 lakh. During 1951-53, the expenditure proposed to be incurred by the seven States is Rs. 71.46 lakh.

Housing

A new programme for assisting industrial housing on the lines recommended in the Five Year Plan was adopted by the Central Government in 1952. Under this scheme, loans to the extent of Rs. 5.14 crore for construction of 18,395 tenements have been sanctioned to a number of States.

Backward Classes

With a view to promoting the welfare and development of scheduled tribes and scheduled areas, the Centre provided Rs. 1.25 crore in 1951-52 and Rs. 1.8 crore in 1952-53 as grants-in-aid to the States. In 1953-54, these grants will amount to Rs. 2.65 crore. The Plan has provided about Rs. 12 crore for this purpose. A sum of Rs. 4 crore was also allocated for the welfare schemes for scheduled castes and other backward classes.

In addition, the State plans provided about Rs. 22 crore for the welfare of backward classes, including both scheduled tribes and scheduled castes. Against a total expenditure of Rs. 2.6 crore in 1950-51, the development expenditure in the States was Rs. 3.4 crore in 1952-53. The budgets for 1953-54 have made a total provision of Rs. 5.2 crore.

In the plans, the major emphasis is being given to the development of education, roads and communications. Among the schemes for education, those for vocational training are given priority. The concessions include scholarships, stipends and reservation of seats in various institutions. Among the welfare activities, the provision for the supply of drinking water may be specially mentioned.

THE NORTH-EAST FRONTIER AGENCY

A five-year plan costing Rs. 3 crore was drawn up in 1951 for the development of the N.-E. F. Agency. There has been a steady increase in development activity since that time. The development expenditure rose from Rs. 8 lakh in 1950-51 to Rs. 22 lakh in 1951-52 and Rs. 36 lakh in 1952-53. A provision of Rs. 73 lakh has been made for 1953-54.

During the period, efforts have been made to secure necessary personnel for carrying out the development plans. A number of departments are being strengthened, educational facilities are being rapidly increased, and young men are being offered stipends and scholarships for obtaining specialized training in various fields, such as agriculture, public health, forestry, etc.

DISPLACED PERSONS

Up to March 31, 1952, the Government had incurred a

total expenditure of Rs. 90.5 crore on the rehabilitation, as distinguished from relief, of displaced persons. The Plan has provided Rs. 85 crore for rehabilitation for the period 1951-54. The distribution of expenditure on rehabilitation in 1951-52 (actual), 1952-53 (revised budget) and 1953-54 (budget) for the different items for displaced persons from West Pakistan and East Pakistan is as follows :

	1951-52	1952-53	1953-54
	(In crores of rupees)		
1. West Pakistan ..	16.88	15.99*	9.52*
2. East Pakistan ..	12.29	9.77*	10.23*

A vast majority of displaced agriculturists from West Pakistan have been resettled. A considerable progress has been made in the construction of houses for the urban population. It is estimated that by the end of March 1953, accommodation would have been arranged for about 23.8 lakhs of displaced persons from West Pakistan. As regards the vocational and technical training, 57,000 persons had already completed their training by the end of 1952-53, and 12,000 are under training. A Fact Finding Committee has recently been appointed to survey the problem of displaced persons in West Bengal.

LAND REFORMS

There has been a great deal of development in the field of land reforms in the States during 1951-53. The progress has been made in two directions, viz., (i) abolition of intermediaries and special tenures and (ii) enhanced rights for tenants. A special division for the purpose of studying land reforms is being set up in the Planning Commission.

BHOODAN YAGNA

An important development during 1952 has been the *Bhoodan Yagna* movement which has created wide-spread interest among the people. Legislation for the proper allotment and management of lands, given in gift, has been enacted in Uttar Pradesh. Special bills for this purpose have also been drawn up in Orissa, Madhya Pradesh and Madhya

* Excluding RFA loans

Bharat, while executive instructions have been issued in Hyderabad and Vindhya Pradesh.

PUBLIC CO-OPERATION

Several steps have been taken by the Planning Commission, in consultation with the State Governments, for enlisting the co-operation of the people in the implementation of the Plan. The various agencies through which this is proposed to be done are the Bharat Sewak Samaj, voluntary social welfare organizations, village *panchayats*, local self-governing bodies, students' organizations, community projects and the national extension service.

The Bharat Sewak Samaj was constituted in August 1952 with the object of enlisting public co-operation in constructive activities, especially those relating to the Five Year Plan. The Plan provides Rs. 4 crore for voluntary organizations, Rs. one crore for organization of youth camps and labour service for students and Rs. 15 crore for programmes to be drawn up for the local areas.

The Government are also proposing to constitute a Central Social Welfare Board. The Ministry of Education is preparing a scheme for the organization of labour service for students.

Another recent development is the increasing participation of women in the development programmes and, in particular, in the small savings movement. This effort met with considerable success, and it is proposed to extend it to about 100 centres.

The programmes drawn up for the local areas, for which Rs. 3 crore have been provided for 1953-54, will help to create interest among the local people for promoting the objectives of the Plan. The community projects and other intensive development schemes will also secure the participation of the rural communities. Finally, the project advisory committees in the community project areas will help in getting local co-operation in the planning and execution of various development programmes.

THE STATES

1. PART A

FOOD AND AGRICULTURE

Assam

The Agriculture Department conducted a number of research schemes during 1952-53, the important ones being on sugar-cane, cotton, areca-nut and jute. Experiments were performed on plant breeding and production of pure seeds, and a survey of manure, soil, insect pests and plant diseases was carried out. The Department also supplied seeds, plants, manure and implements during the year.

Under the GMF campaign, the seven-point integrated programme for increasing food production was implemented during the year. It laid emphasis on the use of improved seeds, manure and compost, better irrigation facilities, plant protection, utilization of waste lands, encouraging double and mixed cropping and better cultural practices.

Accordingly, the district seed farms produced 89 tons of paddy, 10 tons of pulse and 6 tons of wheat seeds. As many as 1,124 tons of paddy, 88 tons of pulse and 37 tons of wheat and maize seeds were distributed. They covered 184,529, 17,237 and 2,814 acres respectively with an estimated yield of 9,227, 5,554 and 986 tons.

Also, 905 minor irrigation projects, costing Rs. 506,184 and expected to produce about 35,398 tons of additional food, were completed. Out of the 24 major irrigation projects undertaken by the PWD, eight projects were completed. As a result, 30,000 acres estimated to produce 6,210 tons of additional food were benefited. In addition, 13 power pump sets irrigated 737 acres to give an additional production of 332 tons. Furthermore, 282,144 tons of compost manure were produced in villages, and 448 tons of bone-meal and 206 tons of oil-cakes were distributed. They covered 5,510 acres and are expected to yield 335 tons of additional food crops.

The plant protection section treated 7,929 acres of paddy, 3,155 acres of potato, 208 acres of pulse, 507 acres of citrus, 311 acres of vegetables and 3,349 acres of jute area against insect pests and diseases. Under the crop protection scheme, 9 rogue elephants and 2,500 monkeys were also destroyed.

During the year, 7 Massey Harris tractors were purchased, bringing the total number to 40. The 25 tractors which were actually put to the field for operation ploughed 2,675 and harrowed 4,528 acres. The total estimated additional yield was 1,486 tons and the expenditure incurred was Rs. 215,660.

Moreover, 47,492 acres of tea garden surplus waste land were requisitioned and distributed to landless cultivators, flood-affected people and displaced persons. The tea industry also brought 45,725 acres under food crops during 1952-53, and agricultural loans amounting to Rs. 63,000 were given to farmers.

The Kaki land reclamation scheme was started in December 1952. Crop competitions were held to encourage better cultivation, in which 4,500 competitors participated.

Agricultural education also made good progress. During the year, 11 students passed the B.Sc. (Agriculture) Examination for the first time from the Assam Agricultural School at Khanapara.

During the year, six fish seed collecting centres were started in five districts and 160,000 fry were collected. Also, 30 tons of marketable fish were caught by the departmental nets and sold to public. A batch of 12 students was selected for training for 3 months, in addition to a science graduate for 10 months' course of training at the Central Inland Fisheries Research Institute, Calcutta.

Bihar

Owing to the famine-like conditions prevailing in the State in 1951, the food situation continued to be difficult in 1952 also. Foodgrains were, therefore, distributed through 1,846 fair-price ration shops in urban and 9,613 in rural areas catering for 2,250,666 and 14,725,865 persons respectively. But the sales continued to fall owing to the deteriorating purchasing power of the people. Thus, at one

stage, foodgrains were supplied to about 90,000 people daily, free of cost. Also, work was provided to those who were unwilling to accept doles. At the same time, large quantities of seeds were distributed to cultivators on subsidized rates. These measures cost the Government over Rs. 3.6 crore in 1952.

During April 1952 to January 1953, a number of development schemes were executed in and outside the intensive cultivation blocks. Thus, 1,529 wells and 20 medium *ahars*, *pynes* and *bunds* were constructed; 714 open-borings and 7 tube-wells were sunk; 231 *rahats* were distributed; and 17 lift engines and pumps were installed. In addition, the Revenue Department carried out 2,131 minor irrigation schemes up to December 31, 1952, at a total cost of Rs. 4,304,144. Also, 1.2 million c. ft. of town compost were distributed and 19.1 million c. ft. of rural compost prepared. These schemes are expected to benefit an area of 42,620 acres.

Under the tube-well irrigation scheme, 175 out of 300 tube-wells were bored in north Bihar and 205 out of 283 tube-wells completed in south Bihar. In addition, 250 mobile pumping sets were installed on perennial rivers. As a result of lift irrigation, a number of villages lying along the transmission routes were electrified.

Under the major irrigation projects, 14 flood projection embankments were completed, protecting 3.05 lakh acres. Twenty-six schemes of drainage reclaiming 0.77 lakh acres were also executed. Further, 7 schemes likely to benefit 2.8 lakh acres were taken up for the improvement of small rivers and drainage channels. The two schemes completed in Chota Nagpur in 1952 were the Kansi and the Fakidih projects in the Manbhum district, in addition to the 19-mile long Belwa-Sathi distributary in the Champaran district in north Bihar.

The Agriculture Department was able to raise ratoon crop of paddy for the first time in India, giving an extra yield of one-third of the ordinary crop. Another important achievement was the raising of two crops of paddy and one of wheat in the same plot in succession by using a special selection of summer paddy and an early maturing variety

of wheat BR-319. A number of improved varieties of maize, gram, oil-seeds, *rahar*, cotton and sugar-cane were also evolved.

Experiments conducted by the Department showed that the yield of crops could be substantially increased by use of potash, that of jute by ammonium sulphate and that of maize by using lime on the acid soils. During the year, experiments on the rice Gandhi bugs were successfully carried out and dusting from the air was resorted to for the first time in the State. Through improved cultivation, the mango trees were made to bear fruit every year instead of every alternate year. Efforts were made to save good varieties of Hajipur bananas which had begun deteriorating of late. Some easy and workable methods of canning vegetables and preparing fruit squashes, jams and jellies were found out.

Bombay

During 1952-53, the Government distributed improved seeds and manure, extended irrigation facilities and carried out research on important crops like wheat, rice, pulses and sugar-cane. A number of agricultural officers were trained at Anand in the Kaira district. During the year, 54 agricultural demonstration centres were opened.

During the *Gram Sudhar Saptah*, over 93,000 compost and farmyard pits were dug and 70,000 filled; 81,000 trees were planted; 15,000 tanks were cleaned; 5,200 *bandhras* were repaired and 1,000 constructed. The other activities included the construction of and repairs to approach roads, wells, *kuchcha bandharas* and school buildings. During the *Vana Mahotsava* celebrations, 40 lakh seeds and seedlings were distributed and anti-locust classes were held.

In the field of irrigation, the Meshwa canal project at a cost of Rs. 53 lakh is nearing completion. Six other big projects are in progress, in addition to 10 minor irrigation works on which over Rs. one crore have so far been spent. With the loan provided by the Central Government, 587 works were completed and 661 are in progress. During 1952, Rs. 42 lakh were spent on them. Under the tube-well

scheme for Gujarat, 13 tube-wells were bored and the work on another 360 is being expedited.

During 1952, 5,000 villages with a population of 50 lakhs were involved in scarcity conditions. Almost similar conditions existed in another 3,000 villages with a population of 16 lakhs. The Government, therefore, set up a machinery to organize scarcity relief. The Central Government also granted a loan for financing irrigation schemes that could insure vast areas of the State against recurrent scarcity.

Accordingly, a programme of construction of *bandharas*, bunding, digging and deepening of tanks, wells, etc., was undertaken. For instance, 63 minor irrigation works were taken up at a cost of Rs. 3.13 crore. Also, 16,000,000 lb. of fodder were distributed free in scarcity areas and 75,000 maunds of *kadabi* obtained. Seventy-five cattle camps in various forest areas were opened, and Rs. 2.5 lakh were spent on growing grass by using irrigation water. Meanwhile, loans amounting to Rs. 70,000 were given to co-operative societies engaged in lift irrigation for raising fodder. Eighty-five mobile pumping sets costing Rs. 3.5 lakh were also supplied for this purpose. Additional irrigation circles were formed to expedite the works.

In addition, 34,000 old persons and infirm were given gratuitous relief amounting to Rs. 5 lakh in the form of doles. *Tagai* advance amounted to Rs. 2.57 crore, besides a special allotment of Rs. 30 lakh under the scheme for construction of wells.

During the year, the consolidation of scattered holdings was carried out in 37 villages in the Bijapur district. The special board for development of sea tidal or *khar* lands approved 15 schemes of development costing Rs. 598,000 and covering an area of 10,500 acres.

The Bombay Agricultural Tenancy and Land Improvement Act was amended during the year. The rent of land was fixed at one-sixth of the produce in place of one-third for non-irrigated and one-fourth for irrigated land. Legislation was passed for abolishing several types of tenure systems, particularly in the merged territory. The institution of intermediaries and the levy established under some of the tenures for collection of rent were thus abolished.

Food rationing was abolished from December 2, 1952, except in 12 cities and 33 towns, and simplified rationing was introduced in 29 towns. While statutory levy was completely abolished, millets and coarse grains were obtained on a voluntary basis and rice, paddy and wheat under the Government monopoly purchase system.

With the improved food situation in the country, the Government could work out the new policy of partial control with success. The system of distribution and supply of foodgrains worked satisfactorily. The prices had to be modified with the stoppage of the subsidy paid by the Central Government. The bakers' bread was derationed in big cities. The revised food policy effected a saving of Rs. 11 lakh and 20 thousand a year.

To improve animal husbandry and live-stock, key farm centres with artificial insemination for improving the breed were established. In addition, 14 key villages and farms with 500 cows at each centre are also being opened.

The Aarey milk colony near Bombay maintained its progress during the year and supplied pure, pasteurized and bottled milk to the people at reasonable rates. Today, it has 12 units with a cattle population of 12,400 and the daily processing of milk amounts to 3,200 maunds.

Madhya Pradesh

During 1952-53, experiments on a new Burma-cross variety of rice were successfully carried out at Labhandi farm, Raipur. It is expected that the strain will give 18 times the quantity of seed sown in a field against the normal output of about 10 to 12 times. The Japanese method of rice growing was also popularized. Sixteen types of improved implements and appliances, such as groundnut harvester, paddy thresher of Japanese type, fan for winnowing and town compost sieve, were designed and tested during the year.

Under the GMF schemes, 67 compact intensive blocks, each covering 25 to 30 villages with an area of 25,000 acres, were formed, in addition to those in merged areas and in the Nagpur district. During 1952, 129,747 maunds of improved paddy seeds worth Rs. 1,482,579, 8,185 maunds of rust

resisting varieties of wheat seeds and 4,222 tons of groundnut oil-cakes worth Rs. 7 lakh were distributed. In addition, 1,200 tons of ammonium sulphate worth Rs. 494,000, 249 tons of phosphatic fertilizers worth Rs. 78,000, 785 tons of fertilizer mixture worth Rs. 202,000 and 15,975 tons of town compost were applied to 76,780 acres and are expected to produce 8,687 tons of additional food.

During 1952, four new units of 15 tractors, each belonging to the Central Tractor Organization, ploughed 71,856 acres in the Hoshangabad and Sagar districts, in addition to 37,174 acres ploughed by 91 tractors belonging to the Machine Tractor Station Scheme of the State Government.

In order to popularize the methods of fighting soil erosion, demonstrations in contour ploughing were given on 132 acres of land at Sagar. Also, 57,301 feet of high contour *bunds* and 40,370 feet of terracing were constructed.

Under the irrigation scheme, 402 wells were constructed and 330 repaired, 386 tanks constructed and repaired and 434 *rahats* installed. *Taqavi* loans worth Rs. 438,528 were distributed to cultivators for the purchase of 251 pumping sets. A large number of field embankments were also constructed and repaired. The irrigation scheme is expected to cover 5,003 acres and produce 1,005 tons of additional food per year.

Taqavi loans worth Rs. 496,707 were given to cultivators for the purchase of 74 tractors. *Gokru* eradication formed one of the activities, and 20,000 acres were cleared of this weed.

During the *Gram Sudhar Saptah*, 2 lakh tons of rural compost were prepared and 51,000 manure pits dug. Over 36 lakhs of trees were planted during the *Vana Mahotsava*. Crop competitions for wheat, paddy, *jowar* and cotton were held, and prizes were awarded to cultivators showing the highest yield.

For the improvement of live-stock, 64 heads of cattle were issued from the six breeding farms and 95 bulls purchased. Also, 377,355 lb. of milk were produced and 134,184 lb. of grain and 2,121,898 lb. of fodder were raised. Four new key village centres were established during the year, bringing the total number to 75. To weed out the

uneconomic stock, the Government established a pilot concentration camp at Dewal in the Sagar district. During the year, 102 animals were received at this centre. Since January 1952, 1,100 outbreaks of cattle diseases were dealt with; 13 lakh vaccinations were carried out; 72,000 scrub bulls were castrated; and 33,000 contagious and 18,000 non-contagious cases were treated. Through the quarantine stations, 118,000 cattle passed, of which 117,000 were vaccinated against Rinder pest.

In order to increase the supply of milk, 7 dairy units were established at Borgaon, Chand, Ratona, Chanda, Bilaspur, Yeotmal and Pohara. These centres produced 728,840 lb. of milk, in addition to 133,966 lb. produced by the co-operative dairies attached to the units.

For poultry development in the State, a central poultry farm was established as a nucleus at Nagpur. The Government also initiated a fishery development scheme. As many as 23 tanks covering a water area of 237 acres were stocked with carp fry. Also, 2,932,000 fingerlings were imported, and 1,150 maunds of fish produced and marketed. During the year, there were 12 fishery co-operative societies in the State. Further, a pilot scheme to collect fish seed was started at Padegaon in the Raigarh district, where 400,000 seed were collected from river Mahanadi.

To meet the demand for trained personnel, the facilities available at the Nagpur Agriculture College were extended, and the number of seats was increased from 64 to 128. Short summer classes of 15 days' duration for training cultivators were conducted at 15 Government experimental and demonstration farms. Twenty-seven students were declared successful in B.V.Sc. examination of the Sagar University in 1953. For popularizing veterinary education, the Government awarded 20 scholarships of Rs. 25 per mensem each during the year. Under the revised scheme of training, 49 agriculture overseers and 49 agriculture *kamadars* were trained as stock supervisors and stock-cum-health assistants respectively.

The operations regarding consolidation of holdings were continued in the Raipur, Durg and Sagar districts. In the Sagar district, schemes for 79 villages occupying an area of

53,576 acres were prepared, and 25,084 *khasra* numbers were reduced to 15,138, bringing the average size of a *khasra* number from 2.13 acres to 3.54 acres. Similarly, in the Raipur and Durg districts, schemes for 46 villages covering an occupied area of 43,504 acres were prepared, and 95,570 *khasra* numbers were reduced to 26,638, increasing the average size of a *khasra* number from .84 acres to 2.1 acres.

In order to cope up with the increased work on account of the Madhya Pradesh Abolition of Proprietary Rights Act, 1950 (I of 1951), the Government sanctioned 1,478 additional temporary posts of *patwaris* and revenue inspectors and 87 posts of chairmen from November 1952 to February 1954. Steps were also taken to bring into force the revised *halkabundis*.

During the year, the ban on the movement of rice, *jowar* and wheat was removed and food-zones consisting of the main producing districts were formed within which movement was to be free. This would enable the cultivators and traders to sell their grain in any district of their choice in the zone.

The practice of granting licences for foodgrains only to those who were dealing in them during the basic period was abandoned from August 28, 1952. The limit of individual transaction by the non-licensed retail dealers was also raised to 5½ maunds in the case of rice and to 10 maunds in the case of other scheduled foodgrains. Further, the percentage of levy in the case of rice was reduced from 75 to 60 from the beginning of the season. Prizes were awarded to cultivators and traders who contributed the largest quantity.

The provisioning system continued in Nagpur, Jabalpur, Amravati and Akola and also the fair-price shops in the other deficit urban and rural areas. The prices in the rural areas were reduced and brought on par with those of the controlled foodgrains in the urban areas. Sugar of better quality was available to consumers in the State at or even below the controlled rates. The oil-cake control order and the price control on gram and its products were withdrawn.

Madras

During 1952-53, chemical fertilizers, green manure, seeds, tractors and oil engine pumps were supplied to agriculturists. Under the hire-purchase system, 2,160 oil engines and 418 electric motors had been distributed up to the end of July 1953. River pumping plants were installed at two centres in the State, one in Chittoor and the other in the south Kanara district.

In order to provide more irrigation facilities and also to enable cotton cultivation in the rice fallows during the dry summer months, 100 tube-wells were bored in the Tanjore district up to November 1952. From April 1952 to January 1953, 44,131 acres were reclaimed by tractors.

Some of the short-term and drought-resisting varieties of paddy, evolved at the research stations in the State, were made popular among agriculturists. Credit was made available to them by way of *taqavi* loans, subsidies, etc.

By the end of 1952, 514,252 acres had been reclaimed in the Tungabhadra area, in addition to 475 acres in the Lower Bhavani area. Also, 58,000 acres of cultivable waste land were localized in the Nellore, Salem and Ramanthapuram districts. In order to increase the production of paddy, a scheme for the distribution of chemical manures was sanctioned by the Government. Short-term loans were distributed to *ryots* under the scheme. A loan of more than Rs. 80 lakh was also given during the year. Further, the scheme of intensive cultivation through village co-operatives was extended to include 15 districts.

During 1952-53, Rs. 328.29 lakh were spent on the development of agriculture and fisheries as against Rs. 316.53 lakh in 1951-52. A sum of Rs. 373.13 lakh has been provided for 1953-54.

Under the Five Year Plan, an additional production of 8.60 lakh tons of rice and millets (base year 1950-51) is expected to be achieved at the end of 1955-56, in addition to 7.5 lakh bales of cotton.

A sum of Rs. 1,580 lakh was spent on irrigation in 1952-53. For the first half of 1953-54, Rs. 470 lakh have been set apart. The Government's irrigation programme includes more than 300 minor irrigation schemes and

medium multi-purpose projects. Of the latter, Lower Bhavani, Tungabhadra and Machkund are well under way. The Lower Bhavani project is almost nearing completion. In September 1952, water was supplied to the Lower Bhavani canal for irrigating 5,000 acres.

For irrigating about 163,600 acres and providing better irrigation facilities to about 159,500 acres, 338 schemes were sanctioned at a cost of Rs. 4.54 crore since the inauguration of the GMF five-year programme. Of these, about 156 schemes were completed by the end of 1952.

With a view to removing the scarcity and famine-like conditions in Rayalaseema area, the Government undertook several measures. For instance, employment was provided to thousands of people who found themselves without any means of subsistence. For feeding the old and infirm, children, expectant mothers and other disabled persons, the Government distributed free gruel at nearly 2,000 centres to more than five lakhs of people a day. The help of the Army was sought for deepening wells or digging new ones. In all, 134 wells were deepened. The Government spent about Rs. 10 crore on famine relief during the year.

The Government also organized relief measures to assist those rendered poor and homeless on account of cyclone in the Tanjore and Tiruchirapalli districts. The expenditure on this account cost the Government more than Rs. 25 lakh.

On August 23, 1952, the Governor of Madras promulgated an Ordinance to provide for the improvement of agrarian conditions in the Tanjore district, fixing the rents payable by the tenants to land-owners and the wages payable by land-owners to *pannaiyals* in that district. The Ordinance, called the Tanjore Tenants and Pannaiyal (Protection) Ordinance, 1952, was later adopted by the Legislature after consideration by a Joint Select Committee. Within a short time of the promulgation of the Ordinance, 1,336 applications were received by the Conciliation Officers, and a good number of these have already been disposed of.

Orissa

Intensive cultivation work continued during 1952-53.

The programme included land reclamation, distribution of improved seeds, fertilizers and agricultural implements, production and distribution of rural compost and plant protection measures for combating pests and diseases. During the year, 3,000 acres of land were reclaimed.

During 1952-53, Rs. 25 lakh were given for major irrigation works to be executed by the Works Department. For minor irrigation works under the Revenue Department, Rs. 23,589 had been spent up to the end of the year.

The crop production during 1952-53 was, on the whole, satisfactory. A procurement target of 200,000 tons of rice as against 100,000 tons for the last *kharif* year was fixed for the *kharif* year from November 1, 1952 to October 31, 1953. From November 1952 to March 1953, 191,411.92 tons of rice were procured as against 96,335.17 tons during the last *kharif* year. Out of this, 118,340 tons were exported to Madras, Mysore, Travancore-Cochin, West Bengal, Hyderabad, Chandernagore and the Bihar collieries.

For efficient control and proper guidance of field work in the districts, 7 posts of district animal husbandry and veterinary officers were created during 1952-53, bringing the total to 13. Also, 5 veterinary dispensaries were opened, out of which 3 are located in the community project areas. Mass vaccination of cattle in one of the development blocks of the community project area was done. In addition to a serum institute at Cuttack, a sub-centre was opened at Bolangir to manufacture goat tissue vaccine.

Two key village centres and two artificial insemination centres were opened on April 1, 1952, in addition to one new artificial insemination main centre and 4 sub-centres. The total number of cows inseminated during the year was 6,036. Besides, 92 stud centres for grading up the local stock were also maintained during 1952-53.

At the same time, 12 new poultry units were opened. Altogether, 32,943 eggs were produced and 32,459 sold to the public for hatching as well as for table purposes. Moreover, 506 birds were sold for breeding purposes.

In 1952-53, 27.85 lakhs of fry were produced in spite of the season being unfavourable. The Kausalyaganga project with an area of 230 acres was completed and stocked

with more than 4 lakhs of fingerlings. During the year, the co-operative societies did a business of 72,000 maunds of estuarine fish valued approximately at Rs. 288,000.

Punjab

The year 1952-53 was a good year for the Punjab. Despite natural calamities like drought in the Hissar district and the locust menace in other parts, the Government's efforts to increase food production met with success. In addition to meeting its own requirements, the State exported 46,000 tons of wheat, 50,000 tons of rice and about 5,000 tons of barley during 1952.

For the improvement of agriculture, a number of schemes, which included reclamation of waste land, conservation of rural compost, control of pests and diseases, crop competitions and introduction of new and better quality seeds, were taken in hand. As a result of strict enforcement of the East Punjab Utilization of Lands Act, about 96,000 acres had been brought under cultivation up to November 1952.

In order to counteract the menace of water-logging, from which over 25 lakh acres suffer, a drainage scheme costing Rs. 2.57 crore was launched. From January to December 1952, an additional area of more than 309,000 acres was irrigated by canals and 571 tube-wells and 1,840 percolation wells were sunk.

Also, there was an increase in the area and production of cotton. As against 232,800 acres in 1948-49, 512,000 acres of land were under cultivation in 1952-53, while the production increased from 77,700 to 267,000 bales respectively.

The Government arranged to distribute 20,000 tons of ammonium sulphate worth Rs. 67 lakh to cultivators for application to food, cotton, sugar-cane and other crops in order to increase production. Cultivators who could not afford to buy it in cash were supplied fertilizers on credit. Meanwhile, the work of consolidation of about 13,500,000 acres of cultivated area was taken up, and it is expected to be completed in about four years.

Uttar Pradesh

The agriculture development programme for 1952-53 included the sinking of several hundred tube-wells, digging of new channels and completion of work on the Rangawan and the Ahruara dams. These measures alone will extend irrigation facilities to 350,000 acres. The pace of work on the Chandraprabha, Arjun and Matatila dams and the Benal canal was accelerated during the year, and operations are in progress for breaking 125,000 acres of *banjar* land.

A project for installation of 440 tube-wells is nearing completion, while a high tension hydel power sub-station was established at Lucknow to energize 250 of these wells. In the eastern districts of Gorakhpur, Basti and Deoria, about 100 tube-wells, which will provide irrigation to 48,000 acres, were installed.

Towards the end of 1952, three major irrigation projects were completed in the Bundelkhand region. These are expected to irrigate an additional area of about 105,000 acres. In the hill districts of Almora, Nainital, Garhwal and Tehri-Garhwal, substantial progress was made on the digging of 250 miles of channels which will irrigate 20,000 acres of land. In the central region also, the implementation of a project for construction of 2,000 miles of new channels has reached an advanced stage. Steps to extend the Sarda canal and to increase its capacity by 20 per cent were also taken during the year. In the western parts, the capacity of the upper Ganga canal is being increased. This will result in extension of irrigation facilities to an additional *kharif* area of over 100,000 acres. The remodelling of the eastern Yamuna canal was also approved.

Major items of works already completed in the eastern districts include the construction of a large number of masonry wells, installation of Persian wheels, repairing of wells, erection of many pumping plants and sinking of tube-wells. This is in addition to the Banganga project which is under implementation and the construction of 8,000 masonry wells.

During 1952, the Government decided to establish a research section at the Agricultural College, Kanpur, for

co-ordinating the technical research programme of the departmental research officers with the economic needs of the farmer.

The Development Board of Kanpur is implementing with the State aid, the scheme of sewage utilization for stepping up food production. Under the scheme, one pumping set has already been installed, and it is reclaiming two million gallons of sewage for irrigation every day.

To determine the cost of cultivation of jute, it was decided to undertake a survey during the year. A plan was chalked out for the training of tractor operators, drivers, mechanics and other personnel. A 50-acre plot of land was set apart in the Tarai-Bhabhar forest area for an experiment on the technique of pulling tractors with the help of trained elephants.

The scheme of crop competition was revised during the year. A campaign for the cultivation of paddy in the Japanese way was launched in 26 districts. The afforestation scheme in the Agra and Mathura districts to check the march of the Rajasthan desert made appreciable progress. The Government banned the sowing of old, rejected and diseased sugar-cane varieties. Soil surveys and measures to protect soil from erosion are already in progress. A conference of agricultural and other experts, which examined the subject in all its bearings and submitted comprehensive proposals for laying down a land policy and enacting legislation, was also held.

With a view to giving as much help as possible to small cultivators, the Government decided to reduce the maximum limit of *taqavi* advances to an individual and to restrict some of the purposes for which they were admissible. A sum of Rs. 75 lakh has been provided for 1953-54 for distribution of normal *taqavi* and *taqavi* for tube-wells, masonry wells, Persian wheels and well-borings, bundhies, tractors, fertilizers, improved breeds of cows and herd-bulls, improved *kolhus* and pans and power crushers.

The State Legislature passed the Consolidation of Holdings Bill during the year. A team of revenue officials was sent to the Punjab to receive training in the system of consolidation of holdings operating in that State.

The rules regarding appointment of *patwaris* and the Land Records Manual were revised. As a result of the abolition of *zamindari*, the work of collection of land revenue was entrusted to a special staff. Till January 31, 1953, a sum of Rs. 4.46 crore out of Rs. 8.50 crore was collected for the 1,360 *Fasli kharif*.

A number of legislative measures, such as the Land Tenures (Legal Proceedings Removal of Difficulties) Order, the U.P. Land Reforms (Supplementary) Act, the U.P. Zamindars' Debt Reduction Act and the U.P. Acquisition of Property (Flood Relief) (Temporary Powers) Act, were also enacted.

For the welfare and improvement of cattle, a scheme was sanctioned for converting a large number of key farm centres into key village blocks. Under the scheme, groups of about 20 villages, having a population of at least 20,000 cows, were selected for each centre. The castration of scrub bulls and undesirable progeny and mass prophylactic immunization of cattle against preventable contagious diseases were carried out in the blocks. The scheme, sanctioned in 1946 for improving the *gaushalas* and organizing them as cattle breeding institutions, was made permanent. Sanction was accorded during the year for the opening of three new veterinary hospitals.

The Government also appointed a Gosamvardhan Enquiry Committee to examine the trend of periodical variations in the population of cow and its progeny in the State, the problem of improvement and preservation of cow, the existing regulations regarding cow slaughter and the need for legislation in this behalf, etc.

As regards food position, total rationing was abolished during the year, and a system of free markets introduced in the State. Restrictions on movements of foodgrains within the State were withdrawn and procurement was suspended. In addition, the statutory maximum prices prescribed for various foodgrains were also withdrawn. There was, however, no discontinuance of the system of supplying foodgrains to holders of ration-cards in rationed towns from the Government shops.

With the relaxation of controls, however, prices of

almost all food-stuffs went up appreciably. To meet the situation, the Government introduced a scheme for the distribution of imported wheat at economic price in non-rationed towns. Another measure undertaken was the introduction of a milling scheme under which flour mills were supplied imported wheat so that they should be able to make *atta* available to consumers at cheap rates.

From November 16, 1952, the sale of rice and coarse foodgrains from the Government shops was altogether stopped. Towards the end of 1952, the U.P. Food Consumption (Restriction) Order, 1949, was amended to allow relaxation in the limit on the number of guests at entertainments. A ban was placed on the inter-regional movement of rice and paddy when rice was to be procured for the Central Government for allotment to other States.

Early in 1953, there was a progressive rise in prices of wheat and coarse foodgrains in several towns. It was, therefore, decided to put imported wheat on sale in all regulated towns where card-holders were to be given an additional quota of two *chattaks* per unit per day at economic rates. Arrangements were also made to start the sale of coarse foodgrains in rationed towns. Later, rationing was withdrawn in towns with a population of less than one lakh.

In order to help the affected areas of the eastern and hill districts, which had been hit hard by scarcity owing to drought and other natural calamities, the Government took a number of measures. These included, among other things, despatch of increased quantities of foodgrains to the affected parts, grant of gratuitous relief and *taqavi* loans, opening of test works and remission in rents and revenue. Foodgrains were transported even by air to certain areas where quick transport by other means was not possible during the rains.

From May 1951 to November 15, 1952, 4,510,627 maunds of foodgrains were distributed in over 25,000 villages under the Austerity Provisioning Scheme, the expenditure on the scheme exceeding Rs. one crore. At the same time, amounts totalling Rs. 1,100,000 were sanctioned for distribution of gratuitous relief in cash or in the form of food-

grains to old and infirm and destitutes. To provide employment to landless labourers, petty cultivators and other poorer sections of the population, test and relief works were opened at various places for which funds to the extent of Rs. 6,600,000 were sanctioned. In addition, *taqavi* of the value of Rs. 8,159,000 was distributed for construction of *kachcha* wells, purchase of bullocks, seeds, etc. Further, a sum of Rs. 1,930,000 was sanctioned for relieving immediate distress, pending the harvesting of *kharif* crops. The Government also sanctioned remissions to the extent of Rs. 9,049,000 in rent and Rs. 2,616,000 in revenue.

Other relief measures which were undertaken included free distribution of cloth, grant of facilities for the use of forest produce in the Mirzapur district, free concessions to students, etc. At the same time, long-term schemes are also under way. These schemes cover anti-malarial measures, extension of irrigation facilities, opening of new avenues of employment, etc.

West Bengal

For promoting intensive cultivation, 447 small irrigation and drainage schemes, benefiting an area of 146,256 acres, were completed during the year, while 290 other projects are in various stages of execution. Also, derelict irrigation tanks numbering 277 were renovated and 325 tanks improved.

The target of extra production of 10 lakh bales of jute at the end of the five-year period over the 1950-51 yield was achieved during 1952-53, the yield being 24.13 lakh bales, three years ahead of schedule.

The Central Live-stock Research-cum-Breeding Station, Haringhata, which had accommodation for 2,000 heads of cattle, has now accommodation for 1,440. A number of bulls born at the station were distributed to certain areas under the live-stock improvement scheme. Artificial insemination centres, hitherto confined to Calcutta, were also extended to rural areas.

The two deep-sea fishing trawlers completed their exploratory operations during the year and brought about

2,000 maunds of fish for the Calcutta markets every month.

Under other pisciculture schemes, 30,600 *bighas* of inland resources were improved. The owners of private tanks were induced to introduce scientific methods. The tanks, resuscitated under the Bengal Tank Improvement Act, produced large quantities of fish, and Rs. 140,000 were received as rent from lease holders.

On the food front, the Government increased the rice content of the ration from one seer to one seer and five *chattaks* per week per adult from January 1953. The local procurement target for the year was, therefore, fixed at four lakh tons.

The Government also introduced the levy system from January 1, 1953. The poorer cultivators were, however, left out of the ambit of the new system. Only cultivators owning 10 acres and more of land were required to sell their available surplus to the Government. Restrictions on the movement of foodgrains between the districts were also withdrawn.

EDUCATION

Assam

The rapid increase in the number of institutions of all grades marked the progress of education in the State during the year. Altogether, there were 9,860 lower primary schools in 1952-53 as against 9,610 in 1951-52, 14,603 teachers as against 14,253 and approximately 600,000 pupils as against 569,640 respectively. Also, 3,813 teachers were trained in 1952-53 as against 3,324 in 1951-52. A sum of Rs. 7,229,511 is expected to be spent during the year.

During 1952-53, compulsory primary education was introduced in the 11 sub-divisions. Today, it embraces 12 towns and covers 4,163 villages, the total number of children of the age group 6 to 11 being about 280,000. The Government also took great interest in the primary education of tribal people. A number of scholarships were awarded to tribal students during the year.

At the same time, more primary schools were converted into basic schools, bringing the total number to 142. A

sum of Rs. 134,200 was received from the Central Government for basic schools in the tribal areas. Provision was made for training 100 teachers and for construction of buildings under the scheme. Three graduate teachers were trained in basic education at Sevagram and Jamia Millia in Delhi.

With a view to weeding out much of the wastage at a lower stage and also to putting a check to high percentage of failures at the matric examination, the Middle School Leaving Certificate and Scholarship Examination was extended and made compulsory for students of the middle stage of secondary education in all types of schools. The total expenditure on secondary education was Rs. 4,735,928 in 1952-53 as against Rs. 3,320,909 in 1951-52.

During the year, 25 high schools were brought on to aided list. The local bodies were given liberal grants for maintenance of secondary schools in their areas. Also, Rs. 262,500 were given as non-recurring grant to secondary schools in tribal areas in the plains for improvement of school buildings, in addition to Rs. 10,000 for grant of fee remissions and Rs. 68,151 for scholarships to tribal pupils. In the hill areas, four M. E. schools were taken over by the Government during the year. With a view to teaching Assamese to the hill people in secondary schools, a training centre was started at Titabar Basic Training Institution for training of 40 teachers annually at an estimated expenditure of about Rs. 33,433 per annum. The first batch of trainees will complete training by the middle of 1953 when they will be available for employment in secondary schools.

The two important developments during 1952-53 in secondary education were the introduction of Hindi and social service as compulsory subjects. To have qualified Hindi teachers, arrangements were made for the teaching of Hindi in three normal schools of the State. A training centre was also opened at Missamari, Tezpur, for the training of 125 teachers annually. Further, the Government gave Rs. 25,000 to the Assam Rashtrabhasha Prachar Samity for popularizing Hindi in the State and also for training *pracharaks* for teaching Hindi in schools.

The compulsory social service scheme was introduced

in all secondary schools on August 30, 1952. The programme included activities, such as jungle cutting, clearing and repairing of village roads, filling up of pits, construction of village paths and bridges, disposal of refuse, etc. A working day in the week was set apart when the boys went out to villages and helped in rural uplift work.

Under the social education scheme, the Government spent Rs. 32,000 during the year. There were 800 social education centres and 400 aided rural libraries in the State. Twenty-five centres were opened in tribal areas in the plains. Out of 16,764 men and 1,298 women, who appeared in the literacy test held in November 1952, 13,854 men and 1,088 women passed. Three post-literacy readers and a guide book for teachers were published. Five 16 mm. educational films were purchased and 500 film shows were given by the audio-visual unit during the year.

The National Cadet Corps took up an expansion programme for raising two more units of the senior division and nine troops of the junior division at a total cost of Rs. 175,000. The units were raised at Shillong, Aijal, Silchar and Karimganj. The total authorized strength of the units was thus raised to 1,857 cadets and 61 officers.

Bihar

During 1952-53, the Patna University was converted into a purely teaching university with its jurisdiction extended to all the colleges in Patna. The colleges outside Patna were affiliated to the new Bihar University. The number of seats in almost all the Government colleges was increased, and a few additional subjects were also introduced.

Further, the course for the secondary school examination was revised in order to make the high school course a self-contained one with ample scope for professional bias. The matriculation examination was separated from the university and placed under a newly constituted Bihar School Examination Board. A basic training college was also opened at Turki.

The two oriental research institutes, viz., the Nalanda Pali Institute and the Mithila Sanskrit Institute, made good progress during the year, while the Kashi Prashad Jaiswal

Research Institute carried on excavation work at Kumrahar and also took up the work of editing some old Tibetan manuscripts.

The Bihar Rashtrabhasha Parishad brought out a book in Hindi, called *Sahitya Ka Adikal*, by Acharya Hazari Prasad Dwivedi and has seven more books in the press. A number of valuable lectures were organized, and prizes for outstanding publications and eminent services rendered to Hindi were awarded during the year.

Bombay

During 1952-53, Rs. 3,858.46 lakh were provided for compulsory primary education, Rs. 51.05 lakh for school buildings, Rs. 150.79 lakh for basic education and Rs. 50 lakh for training institutions for teachers. Out of 16 colleges proposed to be opened, 13 have already started functioning. A sum of Rs. 92.03 lakh was provided for secondary education, in addition to Rs. 14.40 lakh for merged areas. About Rs. 16 lakh were paid as grants-in-aid to 1,349 non-Government secondary schools with 426,132 students.

During the year, Rs. 135.80 lakh were provided for technical and vocational education. A number of secondary schools were converted into technical schools. Financial aid was also given to vocational schools run by private agencies. Provision was made for higher education, while Rs. 132.09 lakh were provided for social education. Further, two provisions of Rs. 23 lakh and Rs. 85.60 lakh were made for physical education and the National Cadet Corps respectively. Also, Rs. 24.41 lakh were provided for the opening of libraries and Rs. 16 lakh for visual education.

During 1952-53, a demonstration child guidance clinic run by a parent-teacher group was established at Balbhavan. In the merged areas, where free and compulsory primary education was introduced, teachers were given more time to pass the qualifying examination. A procedure was prescribed for expediting pension cases of primary teachers. Special Hindi teachers were given the benefit of Rs. 10 p.m. as special pay for passing the S.S.C. and similar other examinations.

In order to encourage the construction of school buildings, inter-district transfer of Government contributions to the building funds was allowed to areas where such funds were necessary. A total amount of Rs. 378,600 was thus transferred during 1952-53.

Facilities were given to high schools in Saurashtra, Kutch and the Portuguese settlement of Goa to send in their students for the S.S.C. examination held by the State. The academic year of secondary schools was altered in respect of terms and vacations.

During 1952-53, the teaching of Hindi was made compulsory in higher standards. As an additional script, Urdu was also permitted.

Madhya Pradesh

During 1952-53, a number of primary schools were opened and the salary of teachers was increased. The Government took over the Berar Victoria Memorial Technical Institute in January 1952. A technical high school was started at Amravati in August 1952. Pre-engineering courses were started at Kalaniketan, Jabalpur, from September 1952.

During the year, the Social Education Department ran 5,036 centres, in which 11,040 teachers and others were employed to teach 260,453 adults. Sixty-four radio sets were installed in the rural areas, bringing the total number to 571. Also, the scheme for the opening of libraries in the rural areas was introduced, and boxes containing 100 to 150 books were distributed to 700 centres in the State. A committee for suggesting how social education could best be promoted was set up.

With a view to having more effective supervision of the training of the junior division of the NCC units located at different schools in the State, the services of an additional Liaison Officer were made available by the Government of India.

Madras

The expenditure on education in the State rose to nearly Rs. 1,200 lakh in 1952-53 from Rs. 459.73 lakh in 1945-46.

For the first half of 1953-54, Rs. 650 lakh have been set apart. Steps were taken to convert the existing elementary and ordinary training schools into the basic types. There were, during the year, 50 basic training schools and 715 basic schools in the State. For the children of the age group between 2½ to 5 years, there were pre-basic sections attached to 27 basic schools. There were also two pre-basic training sections, one attached to the Gandhigram Basic Training School and the other to the Lady Willingdon Training College.

The Government provided liberal educational concessions and financial aid to scheduled castes and tribes and backward classes. In the Government arts colleges, 15 per cent of the seats were reserved for them and 25 per cent for other backward classes. The same reservation applied to professional colleges.

Recently, the Government granted full fee concessions in elementary and lower secondary schools and half-fee concessions in high schools to the children of non-gazetted Government officials and of the employees of local bodies drawing Rs. 300 and less per month and of teachers of aided schools.

Orissa

During 1952-53, 884 primary schools were opened and 110 raised to the upper primary status. The syllabus, which was modified to include several features of basic education, was introduced in 4,000 selected primary and 16 elementary training schools. A sum of Rs. 102,400 was sanctioned for purchase of equipment for these schools.

Furthermore, in order to reorganize the system of secondary education, the Board of Secondary Education Orissa Bill was introduced in the Legislative Assembly. During the year, 25 middle English schools and 15 high schools were opened, bringing the total to 550 and 198 respectively. A sum of Rs. 315,000 was given to a number of secondary schools and Rs. 107,144 to 77 new middle English schools. In addition, special grants amounting to Rs. 110,000 were provided for middle and high schools for sports goods, books for libraries, etc. To improve the standard of teaching in colleges, better qualified teachers

and increased grants were provided.

In 1952-53, there were 162 centres for adult education in the State. Intensive work was carried on in three compact areas, and 15,666 adults were made literate. A sum of Rs. 140 lakh was provided for social education during the year.

Punjab

A four-point educational development scheme was launched in the State during the year. It included the provision of cheap education, reduction in the prices of text-books, opening of new schools, training of teachers and setting up of an Education Board for advising on the system of education.

The total expenditure on primary education was Rs. 10,648,853 in 1952-53 as against Rs. 9,153,918 in 1951-52. An additional sum of Rs. 6 lakh was provided for construction of buildings for primary schools, mostly in the rural areas. As many as 25 basic, 900 primary and 30 high schools and a college for physical training at Rupar were opened. A Government college is also being started this year at Chandigarh. At the same time, the text-books are being gradually nationalized. It is expected that the prices of school books will be reduced by at least 30 per cent.

The expenditure on education has steadily increased from Rs. 188 lakh in 1951-52 to Rs. 203 lakh in 1952-53. A sum of Rs. 244 lakh has been provided for 1953-54.

Uttar Pradesh

During the year, the scheme of compulsory education for boys was enforced in 86 municipalities. The number of children receiving education in the State went up by 1,200,000. The Government also provided adequate funds for the reorientation of education in the rural areas to enable students from villages to play a vital role in the development of the village community.

In order to develop initiative, resourcefulness, self-discipline and self-reliance among students, the Government introduced a scheme of social service in the districts. The military training scheme for intermediate classes was in force in 17 districts.

With a view to improving the system of secondary education, a committee was appointed and its report is under consideration of the Government. More attention was paid to the education of the deaf and dumb. The non-recurring grants given to institutions for such children were made recurring. The Government also decided to participate on a fifty-fifty basis in the Central Government's scheme to award stipends to blind persons for study at the Adult Blind Educational Centre, Dehra Dun. To promote the study of Hindi among Anglo-Indians, the State Board of Anglo-Indian Education recommended that a special test in Hindi should be held in VIII standard and that, to qualify for promotion to the next higher class, it should be obligatory for every student to secure pass marks in this test. The Council of the U.P. Hindustani Academy was reconstituted for a period of three years from April 1, 1953.

The work of the Bureau of Psychology at Allahabad was further expanded with the opening of the district psychological centres at Meerut, Bareilly, Lucknow, Kanpur and Banaras. One of the important functions of the Bureau is to advise the students on proper planning of their future course of education and vocation.

West Bengal

The Government spent Rs. 3.39 crore in 1952-53 on education as against 1.97 crore in 1948-49. The Bengal (Rural) Primary Education Act was amended for introducing compulsory and free primary education in the rural areas under a ten-year plan. The West Bengal Secondary Education Act was passed for meeting the requirements of the secondary schools through a statutory authority. The Calcutta University Act of 1951, which has incorporated the main recommendations of the Indian Universities Commission, also came into force during the year.

New primary schools were set up in the rural areas and the old ones improved. Twelve basic training schools were started to train primary teachers on modern lines, in addition to the 31 existing training schools.

During the year, the Board of Secondary Education

adopted a policy of making secondary education practical and broad-based. Also, technical training facilities were provided in some of the existing high schools with a view to converting them into technical high schools on modern lines.

At the same time, provision was made for imparting technical education in schools and at the post-matriculation stages. Out of 37 junior technical institutes proposed to be set up, 20 are already functioning. Seven new polytechnics provided training in various branches of technology to over 15,000 trainees.

Under the development scheme, steps were taken to reorganize the Bengal Engineering College at Sibpore and to expand the Department of Chemical Engineering at the College of Engineering and Technology at Jadavpur. Under the social and adult education scheme, literacy and social education centres were set up, libraries were opened in the rural areas, and folk recreational organizations were revived. Also, extensive use of audio-visual equipment was made.

Under the social welfare scheme, more than 5,000 orphans and destitute children were maintained and trained at various centres. A number of them were absorbed in various mercantile, marine and industrial concerns. The Government spent a little over Rs. 11 lakh during the year for promotion of education among backward classes and scheduled tribes.

In pursuance of the recommendations of the Sanskrit Education Committee, the Government set up a post-graduate department at the Sanskrit College for higher research. Twelve intermediate colleges were opened in the rural areas under the dispersal scheme, while the teaching of science in intermediate classes was improved in another 20 colleges outside Calcutta. Meanwhile, the grant to the University of Calcutta was increased to Rs. 16 lakh.

The National Cadet Corps consisted of infantry, artillery, armoured squadron, engineering units and medical, naval and air squadrons. There was also a girls' division. Over

Rs. 13 lakh were spent, during the year on the National Cadet Corps.

PUBLIC HEALTH

Assam

Two dispensaries were opened during the year to provide medical relief to the rural areas against Kala Azar. Also, a K. A. Hospital with 20 beds was sanctioned for Dudnai in the Goalpara district. To supplement the anti-hookworm activities, the Government sanctioned the establishment of five hookworm mobile units. Anti-malaria measures were carried out extensively, and drugs worth Rs. 20,000 were distributed free. More areas were brought under control, and the number of projects increased from 32 to 36. In addition, extensive survey of the hill areas was undertaken. During the year, five community project areas were surveyed.

At the same time, extensive leprosy survey was undertaken. Altogether, 429 cases were treated in 37 leprosy clinics and 251 were put under treatment. Between August 1, 1952 and February 23, 1953, 76,407 persons were tested and 46,560 given BCG vaccination. In order to render relief to expectant mothers and children in the rural areas, the Government provided extra staff and essential drugs to four maternity and child welfare centres during the year.

The Public Health Department undertook the work of medical relief in the areas affected by floods. Necessary measures against the outbreak of epidemics were taken. Arrangements were also made for the distribution of 498 drums of milk powder received from UNICEF to children and distressed women.

Bihar

During 1952-53, special measures were undertaken to control epidemics in the scarcity-hit areas of the State. Under the pilot anti-malaria scheme, for which about Rs. 1½ lakh were provided in 1952-53, steps were taken to eradicate malaria from hyper-endemic areas. The anti-Kala Azar

centres in north Bihar successfully combated Kala Azar in those areas. In 1952-53, 649,501 persons were tested and 292,277 given BCG vaccination.

The Patna T.B. centre started functioning from September 1952. During the year, the Government made provision for 44 beds at a cost of Rs. 69,764 recurring and Rs. 5,860 non-recurring. Moreover, the rural and urban public health reorganization scheme for the improvement of environmental hygiene to combat cholera and small-pox was sanctioned. The Government gave a grant of Rs. 2,000,000 to the local bodies for this purpose.

In addition to TAB vaccine, about 60 lakh ccs. of anti-cholera vaccine were produced during 1952-53. More facilities were provided for medical and surgical treatment in hospitals. Fifty additional beds were sanctioned at the Darbhanga Medical College Hospital at a cost of Rs. 55,718 recurring and Rs. 11,050 non-recurring. The Patna Medical College and Hospital were also expanded considerably. A new surgical block of 250 beds of a most modern type is nearing completion. Two pathological laboratories were opened at Ranchi and Bhagalpur. Further, the Government decided to allot an annual subsidy up to Rs. 600 to the hospitals and dispensaries of each of the local bodies.

Bombay

As a result of strengthening the public health and medical services, the number of deaths was reduced during the year from 25.5 to 18.31 per 1,000 persons, infant mortality from 160.83 to 128.66, the lowest on record since 1900, and maternal mortality from 6.92 to 5.38. The expenditure on health services rose from Rs. 164 lakh in 1945-46 to Rs. 461 lakh in 1952-53.

The Government conducted 2 T.B. sanatoria and gave grants to non-official agencies engaged in anti-T.B. work. The T.B. Hospital at Aundh will have 50 additional beds for displaced persons. A second hospital of this type will shortly be opened, for which Rs. 30.89 lakh have been provided.

Eye camps were opened in various places by the ophthalmic touring units, eye operations were performed and

thousands of villagers were treated. Also, techniques in the therapeutic service were improved and brought in line with up-to-date standards. Various activities like running of blood banks and manufacturing of plasma were continued.

During the year, a BCG vaccination campaign was launched. There were 23 anti-malaria centres, while 11.72 out of 35 millions benefited from the DDT spray operations. The malaria incidence was reduced by about 75 per cent. A sum of Rs. 127.22 lakh was provided for anti-malaria operations, including DDT spray. Also, Rs. 40 lakh were given for the setting up of a manufacturing plant for DDT.

A sum of Rs. 22.48 lakh was given during the year for opening of five hospitals and Rs. 15 lakh for expansion of the leper colony at Sholapur and establishment of a lepro-sarium. Another provision of Rs. 61.57 lakh was made for the setting up of 42 subsidized medical practitioners' centres, and Rs. 3.70 lakh for expansion of research laboratories and the nutrition department in the Haffkins Institute at Bombay.

Again, Rs. 269.27 lakh were provided for completion of old works, such as water supply and drainage schemes, and for the starting of new ones. There were 12 schemes financed by the Government, out of which work on seven has already started. In addition, there were 19 municipal schemes financed out of the grants-in-aid paid by the Government. One of them has been completed, while nine have shown more than 50 per cent progress.

During 1952-53, Rs. 415 lakh were provided for water supply to the rural areas. As many as 1,763 wells were constructed during the year, while 1,083 are in progress. The District Boards constructed 728 wells and 331 tanks and the work on 764 wells and 85 tanks is in progress.

In addition, 6,878 water supply and drainage works were sanctioned at a cost of Rs. 298 crore since the beginning of 1952, and 2,581 works were completed and 1,482 are in progress. The Government gave Rs. 17 crore to municipalities for these works.

The Medical Practitioners' Act was amended for providing enhanced penalties for quacks. The Dental Council

election rules were also amended for prescribing the procedure for election to the Dental Council of India. While the *ayurvedic*, *unani* and *homoeopathic* systems of medicine were organized and regulated, legislation for the control of nurses and midwives was introduced. The Drugs Act was enacted in order to exercise control on the manufacture of medical drugs. A pharmacy register was opened for the registration of pharmacists.

Madhya Pradesh

During 1952-53, the Homeopathic and Biochemic Practitioners' Act was passed and a board constituted. There were 490 allopathic and 290 *ayurvedic* dispensaries in 1952-53. The Government gave grants-in-aid to 80 *ayurvedic* dispensaries managed by the Janapada Sabhas. Also, 3 new dispensaries were opened. Four mobile allopathic dispensaries rendered medical relief to the rural population. The major portion of the building of the Medical College and Hospital at Nagpur is nearing completion. The Victoria Hospital at Jabalpur and the Main Hospital at Akola are also being expanded. The Damoh and Reheli hospitals are being reconstructed.

A T.B. ward of 25 beds was added to the Mayo Hospital at Nagpur and another of 16 beds to the Main Hospital at Akola. The work of construction of a T.B. ward at Amravati is expected to be completed shortly. A T.B. sanatorium with 100 beds was opened at Chhindwara on August 16, 1952. Through the efforts of the Buldhana T.B. Sanatorium Committee, which had raised a fund of Rs. 2.30 lakh, the foundation-stone of another sanatorium with 50 beds was laid at Buldhana. A T.B. mobile dispensary was also started at the Mayo Hospital, Nagpur.

The Public Health Department undertook a number of activities during the year which included anti-malaria measures, anti-yaws campaign, BCG vaccination, nutrition survey and health publicity. Eleven anti-malaria units were extended to Kaknar, Dertalai and Naora *nyaya panchayats*, consisting of 80 villages with an approximate population of 50,000.

A scheme for the control of yaws was drawn up during

1952-53. In March 1952, two medical officers were sent to Bangkok and later to Indonesia to attend the International Yaws Conference and to study the working of anti-yaws campaign in Indonesia. Measures to eradicate this disease in the Chanda district were carried out. UNICEF supplied on loan 3 jeeps for the campaign, besides penicillin free of charge for the first 18 months of the campaign. The senior adviser of WHO is already at Ahiri where a centre was opened for training in anti-yaws work.

Mass BCG campaign was also carried out, for which WHO and UNICEF provided equipment worth Rs. 2 lakh. Necessary public health staff was provided for carrying on health work at the training-cum-development project at the Sindewahi district and in the four rural-cum-urban development projects at Dhamtari, Hoshangabad, Morsi and Kondagaon. DDT and spraying equipment were also supplied for carrying out anti-malaria operations at Morsi and Hoshangabad.

During the year, the first batch of 14 students came out from the Nagpur Medical College after passing the M.B.B.S. examination. The Government started during the year short M.B.B.S. courses at the Medical College for L.M.P. diploma holders, to which 12 students were admitted. Further, a three-year medical course was conducted, and the students passing this course were appointed as health assistants.

During 1952-53, over 1,000 children were clinically examined and the findings of nutritional defects were recorded on separate nutrition survey schedules. In order to popularize nutrition methods, stalls were opened at exhibitions and fairs, lectures were organized, and tips on nutrition were issued to the press.

Madras

A sum of Rs. 527 lakh was spent during the year on medical relief and public health. For the first half of 1953-54, Rs. 255 lakh have been provided.

Thirty-seven anti-malarial schemes functioned in 3,600 villages in 18 districts covering a total area of 10,000 sq.

miles. The malaria control programme was also extended to other areas.

Furthermore, the number of beds in hospitals was considerably increased. Improvement was also effected in the standard of work done at the hospitals by the opening of special departments.

Orissa

During 1952-53, the Government provided Rs. 5,436,577 for public health activities. The number of beds at the Ram Chandra Bhanj Medical College and Hospital at Cuttack was increased to 129, and about Rs. 2 lakh were spent for providing additional staff and equipment. Ten beds were added to the T. B. Sanatorium at Uditnarayanpur. Moreover, Rs. 40,000 were granted to the Orissa T. B. Association for construction of a T. B. clinic at Cuttack.

A touring medical officer was appointed for rendering medical aid to the aboriginal population of the Agency tracts of Motu in the Koraput district. Additional equipments were provided to hospitals at several places. The staff of the Gopabandhu Vidyapith at Puri was increased and equipments worth Rs. 16,550 were provided, in addition to Rs. 75,000 for construction of buildings. Five doctors were sent abroad for higher training. The Government sanctioned Rs. 6,000 to different blind relief missions for the opening of eye camps. One such camp was opened at Sambalpur.

The panel of blood donors was expanded during the year, a blood bank committee was formed at Cuttack, and the examination of samples of blood of the intending donors was undertaken. Two anti-rabic treatment centres were opened in the Kalahandi and Puri districts.

A sum of Rs. 30,000 was provided by the Central Government for the expansion of the maternity and child welfare centre at Cuttack. The building for the centre at Dhenkanal was constructed at a cost of Rs. 4,274. Two maternity and child welfare centres were also opened at Boudh and Bhawanipatna, and two more buildings at an estimated cost of Rs. 14,000 each are under construction. In

addition, 10 building projects costing Rs. 976,981 were completed during the year.

A sum of Rs. 124,690 was sanctioned for DDT campaign in the highly epidemic areas of the State. Besides, anti-larval and anti-mosquito operations costing Rs. 209,873 were carried out at Cuttack and other towns. The free gift of 12½ tons of 50 per cent DDT powder and 101,000 lb. of DDT emulsion by UNICEF were availed of, and DDT sprays were undertaken in several municipal and community project areas and on the Chilka lake coast. Further, it was decided to raise 3 malaria control units to serve a population of 30 lakhs.

With a view to controlling the incidence of tuberculosis, 3 teams were raised during the year, and 152,026 persons were tested and 29,735 given BCG vaccination. For the control of small-pox and cholera, the Government sanctioned nearly Rs. 2 lakh for purchase of vaccine lymph and cholera vaccine, while 825,975 inoculations and 715,575 vaccinations were performed. A sum of Rs. 1,100,000 was provided for supply of drinking water to the rural areas.

Punjab

The number of Government and Government-aided hospitals increased from 62 in 1948 to 83 in 1952-53 and that of dispensaries from 255 to 342 respectively. There was also substantial increase in the expenditure on public health and medical facilities.

A dental college with an attached hospital was started from October 1, 1952. A number of *ayurvedic* and *unani* dispensaries were also established during the year.

Uttar Pradesh

The extension of medical relief in rural areas and small towns continued to receive emphasis, and a number of new dispensaries were opened during the year. In addition, sanction was accorded to the construction of men's and women's hospitals in a number of districts. It was decided to establish a mobile medical team for the treatment and control of venereal and other diseases prevalent in the Jaunsar Bawar Pargana of the Dehra Dun district.

In order to enable candidates from rural areas and hill tracts to join medical colleges, the Government decided to reserve some seats in the Government Medical College, Agra, subject to certain conditions.

A vigorous anti-malaria drive was launched in 24 districts. The Government are also launching a concerted attack against plague. A survey has already been started in this connection in conjunction with WHO. Meanwhile, a survey unit with a field laboratory was established at Deoria, and future programme includes the establishment of a central laboratory for bacteriological work in Lucknow.

A private T. B. sanatorium at Gethia in the Nainital district was purchased by the Government under the scheme to provide facilities for treatment to teachers and students. Another sanatorium is being established in the plains under the same scheme. The foundations of two T. B. wards were laid at Basti and Badaun. A provision was also made for the establishment of a modern anti-T. B. clinic at the Sarojini Naidu Government Medical College, Agra, under the WHO technical assistance programme.

With a view to improving the facilities for the treatment of eye diseases, an ophthalmic advisory council was established, and steps were taken to form district eye relief societies. It was decided to raise the annual grant for eye relief work from Rs. 50,000 to Rs. 75,000.

A scheme was introduced to settle qualified women *vaidyas* and *hakims* in suitable villages and towns under a system of Government subsidy. The Government sanctioned a provision for the award of a number of scholarships to the poor students studying at the *ayurvedic* and *unani* colleges, affiliated to the Indian Medicine Board.

To encourage the homoeopathic system of medicine, Part I of the U.P. Homoeopathic Medicine Act, 1951, was enforced from August 15, 1952, and a Board of Homoeopathic Medicine was constituted under the Act. A provision was made for subsidizing homoeopathic practitioners to enable them to settle in approved places, preferably in the countryside.

The U.P. Objectionable Advertisements Act was

enforced from October 15, 1952, to prevent newspapers from publishing objectionable advertisements, particularly of obscene nature. Another important step taken was the enforcement from January 26, 1953, of the U.P. Pure Food Act to eradicate the growing evil of adulteration. Steps were taken to prevent the manufacture of spurious drugs and their sale to the public under the label and trade marks of well-known manufacturers.

West Bengal

During 1952-53, 133 health centres with 1,806 beds were opened. Twelve more centres with 120 beds are almost ready to function, while 39 centres with 452 beds are under construction.

The Presidency General Hospital at Calcutta and the hospitals at the district centres are being expanded. Funds were provided for new hospitals at four other centres. The 200-bed M. R. Bangur Hospital at Tollygunj, near Calcutta, is nearing completion.

The number of beds in the T. B. Hospital at Kanchrapara and the M. R. Bangur Sanatorium at Digri is proposed to be raised from 600 to 1,000 and 100 to 200 respectively. During the year, the Government sanctioned free supply of patent medicines and various amenities for T. B. patients who were treated free at the Government hospitals and the K. S. Ray T. B. Hospital at Jadavpur.

The malaria control scheme is already in operation in four districts. With the inauguration of the national malaria control programme, there are 16 units, one for each of the 14 districts, besides two additional units for the bigger districts of 24-Parganas and Midnapore. The recurring expenditure on this account is over Rs. 26 lakh a year.

The leprosy clinics at Midnapore, Howrah, Krishnagore, Berhampore and Burdwan were provincialized and latest methods of treatment are being provided. Up to February 1953, 1,130,381 persons had been tested and 368,245 received BCG vaccination.

About 1,460,260 lb. of UNICEF milk powder were distributed among under-nourished mothers and children in relief centres, orphanages, maternity and child welfare

centres, schools and other institutions. Over 1,000 free milk canteens were also opened.

For the improvement of the rural water supply, nearly Rs. one crore were spent. During the year, about 2,000 tube-wells were sunk and about 2,000 resunk; in addition, 240 masonry wells were constructed.

Under the scheme of providing *mufassil* municipalities with good drinking water and proper drainage systems, six projects were completed and seven others are in various stages of execution.

LABOUR

Assam

During 1952-53, minimum wages were fixed for workers in plantations, rice and oil mills and public motor transport. As a result of acute crisis in the tea industry, however, the Government had to revise the wages in Cachar and other tea garden areas. This step helped in the reopening of 27 gardens, thus averting large scale unemployment among the workers.

During the year, 1,759 disputes were settled by the State's conciliation machinery, while 26 disputes were referred to the tribunal for adjudication. Six tripartite conferences were also held with a view to finding solution for disputes by conciliatory methods. During the year, 21 different sets of Standing Orders were certified, and 39 new trade unions were registered.

Under the labour welfare scheme, 9 centres for ex-garden labour and one for training of women were set up, while 5 centres for male and 5 for female workers are being established. Twenty-seven young men were trained at the labour welfare training centre at Rowriah and seven are under training.

As regards industrial housing, 14,645 *pucca*, 42,774 *semi-pucca* and 136,738 *kuchcha* houses have so far been built for the tea garden and other industrial labourers. Out of the allotted sum of Rs. 1,000,000, the Government have also advanced a loan of Rs. 55,000 at a nominal rate of interest to a number of industries for construction of houses

for workers; and more applications for financial aid are under consideration.

Bihar

During 1952-53, industrial relations showed marked improvement. The conciliation machinery for the settlement of disputes proved quite successful; only in exceptional cases they were referred to the tribunal for adjudication. The total number of trade unions during 1952 was 443. Considerable progress was also made in regard to industrial housing on which about Rs. 80 lakh were spent during the year.

The Employees' Provident Fund Scheme came into force in 1952. So far, 42 factories have been covered with approximately 80,000 employees. The monthly contribution amounts to about Rs. 6 lakh.

During the year, a beginning was made in fixing minimum wages for agricultural workers. Minimum wages were also fixed for agricultural labour in the Patna district.

Bombay

Statutory minimum wages were prescribed for industrial workers in the oil mills, tanneries and leather manufacture, public motor transport, stone-breaking, rice and flour mills, road construction, building operations and tobacco manufacture during 1952-53. The Bombay Industrial Relations Act was extended to sugar manufacture also. A large number of industrial disputes were settled through conciliation and arbitration. Also, several hundreds of individual complaints of workers regarding wages and conditions of employment were handled by labour officers. The Government introduced a bill during the year for the setting up of a welfare fund for labour.

About 51 welfare centres in industrial cities provided recreational, cultural and training facilities to workers and their families. The institute for labour welfare in Bombay conducted short and long-term courses of training for welfare officers.

A sum of Rs. 38.78 lakh was provided for meeting the expenditure of the welfare centres and for the opening of

new ones; Rs. 27.97 lakh for industrial training workshops; Rs. 12 lakh for anti-T. B. sanatorium and Rs. 10.44 lakh for pre- and post-employment training schools.

Madhya Pradesh

During 1952-53, the Labour Office settled 42 disputes by conciliation and investigated into 339 complaints. Eleven agreements were registered under Section 36(2) of the C.P. and Berar Industrial Disputes Settlement Act, 1947. An official conciliation board consisting of representatives of the recognized unions and mill-owners at State level was constituted to which all questions which were not settled at unit level were referred. Standing Orders in five more establishments were certified, and 25 trade unions were registered.

A safety officer was appointed in one of the textile mills and safety committees were set up in others. The Minimum Wages Rules, 1951, and the M. P. Housing Board Rules, 1952, were finalized. As many as 8,109 shops and establishments were registered during the year.

The M. P. Housing Board completed all preliminary work connected with the building of houses for industrial workers at Jabalpur, Pulgaon, Achalpur and Nagpur. The Central Government's interest-free loan of Rs. 20 lakh was handed over to the Board for this purpose. Under the new subsidized housing scheme of the Central Government, the Board also decided to construct 1,500 single room tenements for industrial workers at various centres.

The Employees' Provident Fund Scheme came into force in the State from November 1, 1952, in textile, cement, electrical, mechanical and general engineering industries. The scheme is likely to benefit approximately 38,000 workers.

Madras

A sum of Rs. 19.05 lakh was spent during 1952-53 for labour welfare, while Rs. 10 lakh have been set apart for the first half of 1953-54.

During the year, the Government granted a number of concessions, such as payment of gratuity on retirement up till ten completed years of service, and one month's salary

for each completed year of service, to workers in the State transport services. The concession even applied to terms of service for less than five years. For those who had served for more than ten years, the gratuity that would be paid was one month's pay for each year of service for the first ten years and two month's pay for each additional year of service put in after the first ten years. In the event of the worker's death during the term of his service, his family would get what would have been payable to the worker as gratuity. For night duty, a worker would get 25 per cent extra pay for every such night.

Orissa

Besides complaints of minor nature, 18 disputes took place during 1952-53, of which five were referred to the tribunal for adjudication. Standing Orders in respect of three industrial establishments were certified. Also, 15 trade unions were registered, bringing the total number to 119.

The Employees' Provident Fund Act was brought into force from November 1952. The scope of the Act was extended to the Orissa Textile Mills Ltd., Chowdwar, Cuttack, the Durga Textile Works, Badabag, the Orient Paper Mills Ltd., Brajarajnagar and the Weaving Centre, Tura, Bargarh. In addition, it was also applied to rice, flour and dal mills, tobacco manufacture, road construction, building operations, stone-breaking and public motor transport.

In order to provide educational and recreational facilities to workers, two welfare centres were opened at Chanbeli and Jharsuguda. With a view to providing better accommodation, Rs. 5 lakh out of Rs. 10 lakh given by the Central Government were advanced to the Orissa Textile Mills Ltd., for having constructed 196 single room quarters for their workers.

During 1952-53, 67 factories were registered and Rs. 26,604 were realized as licence fee. A census of the manufacturing industries was also taken.

Punjab

Minimum wages were enforced in respect of workers in a number of industries, and steps were taken to fix such wages in other industries too. The Employees' Health Insurance Scheme is being introduced. A scheme for construction of 382 houses for industrial workers in Amritsar, Batala and Ludhiana at a total cost of Rs. 970,000 was sanctioned by the Government. Six labour welfare centres are being set up in various industrial towns of the State.

Uttar Pradesh

The Employees' State Insurance Scheme was inaugurated at Kanpur during 1952, benefiting about a lakh of employees. The Employees' Provident Fund Scheme was also enforced during the year.

With a view to filling future vacancies occurring in the textile mills and stopping recruitment of workers through mistries and jobbers, the Government drew up a scheme for the formation of a pool of retrenched workers and for decasualization of labour. Since the scheme has started, over 47,000 workers have been placed in suitable employments through the pool scheme.

Several conciliation boards and a State Industrial Tribunal were set up during 1952-53 for the settlement of disputes between labour and capital. Minimum wages were prescribed in a number of industries.

A special T. B. clinic was opened for labour in Kanpur, and a plan for the setting up of a mobile medical team was also put into effect. The number of labour welfare centres rose to 40. Three new centres were opened for the welfare of workers employed in tea plantations. Arrangements were made for the starting of two centres at Jhansi and Rampur for workers employed in the bidi industry.

Under the industrial housing programme, quarters are under construction in three different colonies in Kanpur. A similar colony of 560 tenements is being set up at Aishbagh, Lucknow, through the local municipal board. The Government also took advantage of the Central Government's subsidized industrial housing scheme.

West Bengal

There was a marked improvement in labour relations during 1952-53. The number of strikes and lock-outs fell to 141 in 1952 from 173 in 1951. The monthly average of the cost of living indices also fell from 369.5 in 1951 to 351 in 1952. An average drop of 18.5 points in the cost of living index in the year 1952 was the most important single factor improving the real wages of labour.

During the year, works committees were constituted in 400 out of 704 industrial establishments employing 100 or more workmen. It was decided to implement the Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948, in Calcutta and in the Howrah district by July 1953, covering 237,367 workers. Minimum wages were fixed under the Minimum Wages Act, 1948, in all the scheduled employments, except agriculture.

Twenty-four Government labour welfare centres continued to function during the year. On an average, about 7,000 persons visited the centres daily and about 1,000 children and 900 adults attended the morning and evening classes respectively.

Under the revised scheme of industrial housing of the Central Government, two projects were set up for final sanction. The first proposed to construct 168 single room tenements in 7 blocks of a multi-storeyed building within the Howrah municipal area at a total cost of about Rs. 6.5 lakh, while in the second the construction of 104 single room tenements in a multi-storeyed building within the Calcutta Corporation area at a total cost of Rs. 6 lakh is envisaged.

INDUSTRY

Assam

From August 15, 1952 to March 31, 1953, the Cottage Industries Department sanctioned industrial loans amounting to Rs. 54,500 for the development of various cottage industries.

The State Government and the Assam Williamson Education Endowment Fund awarded Rs. 1,207 as stipends to individuals for training in cottage industries, in

addition to Rs. 2,867 provided by the Central Government. From these funds, Rs. 1,172 were also granted to individuals and institutions engaged in cottage industries. In addition, the Government sanctioned Rs. 8,770 as grants-in-aid for the development of cottage industries in the State.

During 1952-53, an instructor was appointed for organizing the bee-keeping industry in the hill districts. The buildings for the shellac factory at Chaparmukh are under construction, and most of the necessary equipment has been purchased.

Bihar

In order to encourage the establishment of medium-sized industries in the State, it was decided to set up a State finance corporation, for which Rs. 10 lakh have been provided for 1953-54. The superphosphate factory at Sindri made good progress during the year. The selection of site for the factory was finalized and orders for plants and machinery were placed.

With increase in acreage under sugar-cane cultivation in 1952-53, larger quantity of sugar is expected to be produced during the year. Researches in improved variety of cane were continued, while efforts were made to develop the cultivation of better varieties of cane through the cane-growers' co-operative societies.

As part of the reorganization scheme for the development of cottage industries, 14 classes were opened in 1952-53 for teaching cotton, silk and wool weaving, pottery-making, manufacture of cutlery goods, dyeing and printing, leather tanning, etc. Steps were taken to establish an eri seed farm in the Monghyr district, mulberry demonstration farm in the Purnea district, tassar seed supply stations at Singhbhum and Manbhum, along with three sub-stations in the districts of Hazaribagh, Singhbhum and Santal Parganas. The scheme for conducting research in raw materials and in glass and pottery industries was put into effect during the year.

Bombay

The Government recently granted 32 licences for

the starting of new industries like cement, paper, pharmaceuticals, radio sets, studio equipment, motor gasoline, thermos, batteries, etc. The total capital involved was Rs. 657.79 lakh. It was also decided to start an industrial credit corporation with a capital of Rs. 2 crore for helping medium and small scale industries with loans.

During the year, training facilities in the technical colleges and schools were enlarged considerably to turn out technicians for meeting the demands of various industries. The provision under the development plan amounted to Rs. 125 lakh.

The Advisory Council for Industries representing industrialists, labour and various non-official institutions was reorganized during 1952-53. The Council advised the Government on problems of industrial organization.

Madhya Pradesh

In the industrial field, the Ballarpur Paper Mills and the Nepa mills made good progress. During the year, 118 quarry and 131 mining leases and 487 prospecting licences were granted. Samples of coal from Damua, Kalichappar and Rakhikol collieries were sent to the Fuel Research Institute, Dhanbad, and preliminary investigations were carried out.

The Industries Section conducted peripatetic demonstrations in weaving, dyeing and printing at various centres. Experiments for evolving improved and labour-saving devices were carried out, and training was imparted to weavers in weaving special cloth, such as upholstery, curtains, bedspreads, etc. Also, 38,034 yards of cloth of reserved varieties were manufactured and sold, while orders worth Rs. 29,000 were executed. The Cottage Industries Section organized fruit canning and confectionery centres and practical training classes. Two cotton gins—one hand-driven and the other treadle-driven—were devised, in addition to a power-driven carding machine for cotton growing areas.

Besides, experiments in the cold pressed extraction of orange oil, preparation of office pastes, coloured anodized aluminium plates, sealing wax, etc., were carried out in

the Cottage Industries Laboratory. A process for the manufacture of blue-black ink from myrobalans was worked out. The section also devised a complete set of machinery for the manufacture of stationery articles.

The industrial institute scheme for research and training in cottage and small scale industries started functioning from November 1, 1953.

The Government Central Workshop undertook work of repairs to steam road-roller parts, the manufacture of 3-ton floor jack useful for garages, 1-ton portable crane, ballot boxes, boxes for circulating library, cash boxes and rahats.

Madras

The pilot project, costing about Rs. 70 lakh for exploiting the lignite deposit in South Arcot district, was inaugurated on March 5, 1953. Investigations revealed the existence of about 2,000 million tons of lignite (brown coal) in an area of about 100 sq. miles at a depth of about 175 feet below ground level. The sample of lignite taken compared favourably with grade I coal received from Bengal. Machinery worth Rs. 15 lakh was lent by the Government of India for the above work.

During 1952-53, the number of joint-stock companies was 3,544, oil mills 1,192, sugar factories 17 and textile mills 85. The Government also sanctioned a revised scheme for the survey of cottage and small scale industries in nine selected areas in the State.

Orissa

Among the large industrial undertakings, arrangements for the establishment of a cotton yarn factory and another for the production of 10,000 tons of aluminium ingots, a weaving mill and a tube mill for the manufacture of 30,000 tons of steel tubes are under way. Orders for machinery from abroad have been placed and the construction work has started. A steel re-rolling mill has also started working. A paper mill and a jute mill are being set up.

Two schemes, one for the setting up of 2 ginning plants

and the other for finding out the utilization possibilities of non-edible oils for industries, were approved. Apart from these, a large number of medium and small-sized industries received financial help. Also, special attention was given to the establishment of a number of industries, such as a recording plant at Cuttack, a stone-ware drain pipe company at Berang, a non-ferrous metals re-rolling plant at Berhampur, two power-loom factories at Sambalpur and Berhampur, a biscuit plant and two salt extraction companies. Many of these have already started production.

Among the cottage industries, mention may be made of the wooden toys manufacturing concern at Cuttack, the clay and unbreakable toys manufacturing concern in the Gangam district and the bell-metal and brass utensils manufacturing concern in the Balasore district.

A number of weavers in the Sambalpur district were assisted to expand their production and standardize their products. About 20 ex-trainees of industrial schools were also rehabilitated with financial help in trades like carpentry, weaving, tailoring, cane-work and smithy. Further, 48 trainees were sent for training to different technical institutions outside the State.

From April 1, 1952 to March 15, 1953, 159 applications for financial help were received and examined. The Government sanctioned about Rs. 10 lakh towards loans, Rs. 60,300 towards share capital and Rs. 10,000 towards payment of subsidy to the industrialists.

Up to March 1953, 103,779 yds. of *khadi* were produced under the *khadi* scheme. The total production of handloom cloth was about 6 lakh yds.

Punjab

In order to encourage the development of industry, an Industrial Finance Corporation was set up in the Punjab with an authorized capital of Rs. 2 crore. Two Advisory Committees, viz., the Standing Advisory Committee for Industries and the Cottage Industries Board, were established to bring about liaison between the industrialists and the Government. As a result of the Government's policy to encourage industry, 441 new companies with an

authorized capital of Rs. 130,546,000 and a subscribed capital of Rs. 13,430,767 were registered during the year. The number of factories registered under the Factories Act, 1948, rose from 600 in 1947 to nearly 1,500 in 1952-53.

Uttar Pradesh

The Small Scale and Cottage Industries Committee was abolished during 1952-53 and a Small Scale and Cottage Industries Board was set up. In order to protect and develop the handloom industry, a separate State Handloom Board was also set up for advising the Government on problems relating to the industry and for examining schemes for its development.

Four production centres for the manufacture of handloom cloth and three for the manufacture of woollen cloth were established. In order to promote cottage industries, 135 tuitional-cum-production centres, which impart training in improved methods of manufacture, were established, in addition to a finishing and dyeing factory at Mau in the Azamgarh district. A sum of over Rs. 121,000 was provided for the opening of a polytechnic at Jaunpur for imparting technical training to rural artisans of the eastern districts.

The Government are also introducing a five-year scheme costing Rs. 3,000,000 for the development and production of quality wool in the U.P. hills. Meanwhile, with a view to reducing to the minimum the imports of wool required for manufacturing cottage industry goods, such as woollen garments, blankets and carpets, the Government accorded sanction to a proposal for the establishment of two stud ram centres.

A hide-flaying, curing and tanning centre was established at Bakshi-ka-Talab, Lucknow, under the guidance of a FAO expert. Short-term courses in fruit preservation were held during the fruit season. At the laboratory set up under the scheme, large scale trials were conducted for finding out the suitability of the different varieties of fruits and vegetables for canning. An important achievement during the year was the development of the technique of utilization of cull and wild fruits, which

hitherto used to be wasted in large quantities, in the form of fruit toffees. A simple dehydrator to suit Indian conditions, particularly rural areas, was devised for the manufacture of toffees and for drying different fruits and vegetables. Ramgarh in the Nainital district was selected as a centre for the fruit preservation industry. A power-driven machinery has already been installed for the preservation and canning of fruits.

In the sphere of heavy industry, the State cement factory at Robertsganj in the Mirzapur district made rapid progress. The building is under construction and the machinery is being installed. The water meter production at the Government Precision Instruments Factory at Lucknow is also increasing steadily. The present monthly production is round about 700, and the manufacturing programme for 1953-54 consists of 10,000 water meters and 500 microscopes.

The total crush of sugar-cane in the crushing season is estimated to be approximately 20 crore maunds. The price of sugar-cane was reduced from Rs. 1-12 in 1951-52 to Rs. 1-5 in 1952-53. This lowered down the price of sugar by about Rs. 4 per maund. About 2 crore maunds of sugar are expected to be manufactured during 1952-53.

West Bengal

During the year, small scale industries received special attention of the Government and were put under the charge of a separate Minister.

In order to improve the silk industry, steps were taken to increase the acreage under mulberry and to supply improved stocks of silk worms to growers. Also, silk artisans are being organized into co-operatives. Ceramic, hand-made paper and *khadi* industries are being developed through various schemes.

In order to stabilize the prices of raw jute and jute manufactures, which had been gradually falling, the Government recently imposed a ban on *fatka* trading operations. A scheme for the cultivation of important medicinal plants and herbs growing at high altitudes in the Himalayas was sanctioned.

DEVELOPMENT

Assam

A sum of Rs. 40 lakh has been allotted under the Five Year Plan for the rural development work in the State. During 1952-53, 47 *panchayats* were established, bringing the total number to 98, and Rs. 680,000 were given as grants-in-aid. The Government also encouraged voluntary community work among the villagers for undertaking activities, such as digging tanks, sinking wells, constructing roads, etc., on which Rs. 318,966 were spent during the year.

Bihar

During the year, there were about 6,900 co-operative societies in the State, in addition to 65 co-operative development and cane-marketing unions with a membership of over 2 lakhs. A novel experiment in co-operative management during the year was the taking over of the responsibility of working the Gaya Mills at Guraru by the co-operative development and cane-marketing union of that place.

During 1952-53, about Rs. 2.15 crore were spent on the development of roads from the State funds, in addition to the expenditure on the national highways and expenditure out of the Central Road Fund which together came to over Rs. 60 lakh. On August 15, 1952, the transport service in Jamshedpur town was taken over by the State. Further, the Government assumed the ownership of the road transport (passenger) services on January 26, 1953, in the Patna urban area and also of the services emanating from Patna to a number of places.

Under the tube-well irrigation scheme, considerable development of electric power, especially in rural areas in south Bihar, took place during the year.

The community project development programme started in four project areas and one development block on October 2, 1952. The Five Year Plan in Bihar consists of 190 schemes estimated to cost Rs. 57.29 crore. During 1952-53, the total amount spent on these schemes was Rs. 12.23 crore.

Bombay

During 1952-53, there were 17,000 co-operative societies with a membership of 25 lakhs, in addition to a large number of societies on agriculture, marketing, farming, housing, irrigation, etc. The total capital of the co-operative societies was Rs. 100 crore during the year. Also, 5,400 village *panchayats* functioned. A sum of Rs. 38 lakh was provided to them in 1952-53 as against Rs. 4½ lakh in 1946-47.

Under the development programme, 45 road works and one bridge work were completed, and 48 new works will shortly to be taken up. The development plan provides for Rs. 11.63 crore for the State highways and other roads and a net mileage of 1,075 metalled and unmetalled roads during the period of the plan. The modernization of 166 miles of important roads at a cost of Rs. 128 lakh is also under execution. Under the national highway programme, priority was given to the construction of missing links and bridges on the Bombay-Ahmedabad road.

The Housing Board has so far constructed or reconditioned 7,000 tenements for industrial labour and low income groups at a cost of Rs. 2½ crore. The construction work on 840 tenements is in progress, while that on 1,625 tenements will start shortly. In addition, various facilities were provided to co-operative housing societies for undertaking the construction of buildings.

Seven major schemes for the supply of power are being implemented under the development plan. They are the Radhanagari hydro-electric scheme in Kolhapur, powerhouse on river Panchaganga, Jog distribution scheme, Chola thermal power station, north and south Gujarat electric grid schemes and Koyna project in the Satara district.

The fisheries development programme for the year included facilities for training of children of fishermen, provision of ice and cold-storage plants, development of inland fisheries, the extension of the Taraporevala Aquarium and establishment of a marine biological research station at Ratnagiri. There were 10 fishery schools during the year, and scholarships and freeships were given to fishermen's children.

The total expenditure under the Five Year Plan is estimated at Rs. 146 crore, of which Rs. 130 crore will be contributed by the State Government. Already, over Rs. 23 crore have been spent in 1951-52 and about Rs. 30 crore in 1952-53 on the various schemes.

The community project development programme was launched in 13 blocks comprising 1,233 villages. The area covered is 707,994 acres and the population 1,22,859.

Up to the end of March 1953, 4,000 compost and 2,603 soak pits had been dug and 1,072 filled and 298 tons of fertilizers distributed. The other activities consisted of cultivation of improved varieties of cotton, cereals and vegetables, distribution of the grafts of fruit trees, cultivation of *babul* on waste land, etc. As many as 11,268 heads of cattle were treated by the veterinary service.

In one area, an irrigation project costing Rs. 13.5 lakh was started; in another, 10 *bandharas* at a cost of Rs. 60,000 were taken up; while in a third area, 6 lift irrigation co-operative societies were formed, 23 pumping sets installed, 34 new wells constructed and 37 old ones repaired. Six oil engines were also installed in one area.

In the field of education, 23 schools were opened in one area and the construction of buildings costing Rs. 128,000 is in progress. A sum of Rs. 1.5 lakh was sanctioned for another area for starting a number of schools, while 14 schools were opened in a third area. Besides, 73 classes on social education were organized.

Also, in one area 43-mile long village roads were constructed, and other areas will soon follow up with 29 more roads. A sum of Rs. 300,000 was sanctioned for road construction for another area.

As regards medical relief, 1,394 persons were treated, 3,646 vaccinated and 20,000 revaccinated. In one area, 39 drinking wells at a cost of Rs. 50,000 were sanctioned.

Madhya Pradesh

Four community development projects, each covering 300 villages in the Raipur, Hoshangabad, Amravati and Bastar districts, were started on October 2, 1952. A centre for training supervisory staff was opened on June 16, 1952,

at the training-cum-development centre at Sindewahi, where 40 trainees from Madhya Pradesh, Madhya Bharat, Vindhya Pradesh, Bombay and Bhopal received training for 6 months. A similar 3-month training course in extension methods for village-level workers was started at Powarkhera in the Hoshangabad district. A second course is in progress.

In the community project areas, the village development work like digging of wells, repairing of roads and culverts, etc., was undertaken. In the Raipur and Amravati community projects, the village development councils are being organized. In the Bastar project, the villagers completed without cost the alignment of 20 miles of the Parchanpal-Karpawand road and earth work for about 17 miles. The Bastar-Retawand road was also completed. Further, 11 silopits were completed and filled at selected villages for demonstration purposes. Both in the Bastar and Hoshangabad projects, arrangements were made for the manufacture of bricks, and lime-kilns are being constructed.

Madras

A sum of about Rs. 1,500 lakh was spent on the development of electricity in 1952-53. For the first half of 1953-54, Rs. 820 lakh have been set apart for the purpose.

In order to meet the increasing demand for power, a number of major schemes were taken up for an additional 180,000 kw. of power. Also, six other schemes are expected to be completed shortly. Moreover, the Government took steps to extend electricity to rural areas. So far, power has been made available to more than 2,000 villages.

The community project development programme was inaugurated on October 2, 1952. Work is proceeding in a number of areas which have been selected for the implementation of the six rural-cum-urban community projects.

Orissa

From July 1, 1952 to February 28, 1953, 251 co-operative societies were registered, bringing the total number to 5,794. The number of societies thus increased by 7.73 per cent, their membership by 8.49 per cent and their working capital

by 9 per cent. Out of the total loans issued during the year, Rs. 48.68 lakh were provided for increasing production. A sum of Rs. 2,521,000 was advanced to the members of the non-agricultural credit societies.

The most important achievement of the Works Department during the year was the construction of the new capital at Bhubaneswar costing Rs. 57 lakh. Hostels for M.L.As., residential accommodation for the Ministers and a few other buildings were constructed, while works in respect of water supply and drainage are in progress.

The work of construction on a number of bridges was also carried out. A power ferry for use over the Mahanadi is under construction, while four major irrigation projects were completed. Steps were taken for laying power transmission lines from Machkund to Rayagada and from Rayagada to Berhampur. A diesel station started functioning at Jeypore during the year and another station is being established at Aska. At the same time, transmission lines were set up to supply power from the Cuttack thermal station to Barang, Jatni, Khurda and Puri.

Three community projects were started on October 2, 1952. For each project area, a sum of Rs. 2,061,000 has been provided to be spent within three years on irrigation schemes. In the Bhadrak area, investigations were completed on three projects costing Rs. 208,000 which are expected to irrigate 3,500 acres of land. In Russelkonda, 11 irrigation projects, involving a total cost of Rs. 1,441,000, have so far been investigated and work on some of these has begun. These projects are expected to irrigate 27,100 acres of land. In the Junagarh area, investigations are being carried out on two irrigation projects estimated to cost Rs. 1,211,000 and expected to irrigate 19,000 acres.

It is proposed to set up one extension service sub-headquarter in each of the three blocks of all the project areas for storage of quality seeds, manures, fertilizers and improved agricultural implements. One marketing centre and a jeep service station will be attached to the extension centre. Meanwhile, the agricultural staff and village-level workers dug more than 300 compost pits, cleared several village tanks of water hyacinth and used weeds

for compost. A campaign for mass dusting of paddy crops, which had been attacked by rice bugs and grass-hoppers, with gammexin in the three project areas was undertaken. A good portion of the crop which might otherwise had been lost was thus saved.

Also, one veterinary doctor was appointed in each project area to supervise the work of disease control, breeding and castration of bulls.

Punjab

The new capital at Chandigarh is the second biggest development project in the Punjab. About 1,000 residential quarters have already been constructed for Government servants, while another 2,000 are being completed. In addition, nearly 5,000 plots have been sold out. The Government offices have started moving to the new capital, and it is expected that the camp offices of practically all the departments of the Punjab Government will move down to Chandigarh by October 1953.

The Five Year Plan of the Punjab envisages an expenditure of Rs. 2,953.08 lakh during the five-year period. Of this, Rs. 12.8 crore will be spent on the capital project; Rs. 3.21 crore on the community projects; Rs. 2.86 crore on the consolidation of holdings; Rs. 1.23 crore on medical and public health; Rs. 75 lakh on roads; Rs. 78 lakh on education; and Rs. 75 lakh on the amelioration of the conditions in scheduled areas in Lahaul and Spiti.

The Bhakra-Nangal project on completion will provide perennial irrigation to about 38 lakh acres of land in the Punjab alone. It is estimated to produce 1.3 million tons of foodgrains, 8 lakh bales of cash crops, 5 lakh tons of sugar-cane, one lakh ton of pulses and oil-seeds and 15 lakh tons of dry and green fodder. In addition, 4 lakh kw. of firm power at 100 per cent load factor and 150,000 kw. of secondary power will be generated.

The main structure of the Nangal weir was completed during 1952-53, while work on the Nangal Hydel Channel and the Bhakra canal system is proceeding rapidly. It is expected that the entire canal system will be ready by

May 1954 when it will be possible to supply water to 38 lakh acres of new land.

Firm power to the extent of 24,000 kw. will be available from one of the two power houses on the Nangal Hydel Channel in June 1954. This will increase to 70,000 kw. in June 1955 on the completion of the second power house.

One of the most important developments of 1952 in the Punjab was the launching of the community projects at Sonapat, Jagadhri, Nawanshahr, Batala and Faridabad. In addition, a development block of about 100 villages was taken up around Nilokheri. Thus, about 1,500 villages covering an area of 2,500 sq. miles and a population of one million, were taken up for development work.

Uttar Pradesh

Under the new co-operative development movement, efforts were made during the year to reorganize the entire rural economy on co-operative lines. Already, 23,000 multi-purpose societies have been organized.

Under the nationalized road transport programme, the number of Roadways services was expanded, and new routes were opened. The Five Year Plan for the road transport provides for the extension of the fleet from 1,300 to 1,800 buses and the construction of workshops and depots at a cost of Rs. 120 lakh. Under the State Road Transport Act, an advisory committee was set up at the headquarters of each region.

The Five Year Plan also provides for the setting up of a number of new power houses, for increasing the capacity of the existing power houses, and for construction of a large mileage of transmission lines. Good progress was made in the construction of the Pathri power house near the Bahadrabad power station. This major power project, when completed, will make available 20,400 kw. of electrical energy to the western part of the State.

The total installed capacity of the State-owned power stations in U.P. was increased from 43,200 kw. in 1945 to 138,149 kw. in 1952-53. The installed capacity of these power stations in 1952 was 125,349 kw., the increase during the year being 11,800 kw.

Under the community project development programme, six projects covering 13 districts were allotted to Uttar Pradesh. The total area to be covered is 4,028 sq. miles with a population of 2,100,000 inhabiting 5,070 villages and cultivating over 1,400,000 acres of land.

On October 2, 1952, work was launched in nine blocks covering about 1,500 villages in the districts of Almora, Mainpuri, Jhansi, Faizabad, Gorakhpur, Azamgarh, Ballia and Ghazipur. An all-round progress was achieved in the implementation of the programme in the areas. A sum of over Rs. 9,182,000 has been provided for 1953-54 for the community projects.

In the agricultural sphere, over 29,000 maunds of improved seeds of various *rabi* crops were distributed to cultivators. This resulted in increasing the yield considerably. Wheat Pb. 591, Kanpur 13, Np. 52 and P. 4 proved superior to local varieties of seeds. The additional yield is estimated between 15 and 25 per cent in different areas. Similarly, pea type 163 showed very good results. The additional yield ranged between 40 to 60 per cent.

There were similar increases in the production of other crops, such as gram, potato, paddy and sugar-cane, as a result of the use of improved varieties of seeds. Gram T 87 yielded 10 to 15 per cent more than the yield from local varieties. The improved varieties of potato gave additional yield of 60 to 100 per cent, while paddy N 22, T 88 and T 100 also proved a great success. The latest varieties of sugar-cane were used, replacing the old ones. Over 5,300 half-field demonstrations were also given.

In addition to improved seeds, a special type of fodder crop, which increases milk yield of cattle by about 25 per cent and, at the same time, makes the soil more fertile, was introduced. The use of fertilizers became popular as a result of demonstrations. Sixty new multi-purpose co-operative seed stores-cum-supply depots are being established in the blocks. Arrangements were made for the grant of cheap loans to cultivators for productive purposes. During the first six months, the total amount advanced exceeded Rs. 3 lakh. The Japanese method of

paddy cultivation is also being introduced in the community project areas.

With regard to irrigation, out of about 1,000 tube-wells, 20 have already been sunk and 400 more are expected to be completed during the year. In addition, work is in hand on several co-operative tube-wells, masonry wells, *bundhies*, tanks, etc.

During the first six months, over 93,000 cattle were inoculated against various diseases. Five veterinary dispensaries are being established in areas where none existed.

There was also a very encouraging response to the call for self-help in the project areas. The programme of self-help community works included construction of roads, schools, seed stores, tanks, irrigation channels and *bundhies*. Within six months the value of work done through voluntary labour amounted to over Rs. 4.26 lakh. An important item in the community works programme was the construction of a 28-mile long motor road in the Almora district.

Village-level workers in the community project areas are actively assisting the people in combating disease and taking preventive measures against common epidemics. They sprayed over 60,000 houses with DDT and carried out vaccination against small-pox on a mass scale. Besides, they gave first-aid treatment to nearly 20,000 persons against ordinary ailments.

In the sphere of village industries, co-operative brick-kilns became quite popular in some areas. Arrangements were made to set up centres for hide-flaying, tanning and carcass utilization.

During the first six months, 258 new schools were opened under the programme of adult social education. Besides, a number of women's adult schools were set up in the eastern districts. The literacy programme was followed up by opening literacy community centres and circulating libraries.

The man-mobilization campaign, popularly known as *Shramdan* drive, was also launched during the last week of January 1953. The major items of work accomplished included construction of or repairs to over 9,000 miles of roads, digging or deepening of over 600 tanks, construction

of over 350 *panchayatghars* and about 60 school buildings. In addition, over 131,000 yards of drains, about 100 culverts, 6 bridges and over 900 Gandhi *chabutras* were constructed and over 33,700 compost and 46,000 soakage pits dug. A second *Shramdan* drive week was held in May when efforts were made to develop irrigation facilities.

In order to train development workers, a training-cum-extension project centre was set up at Bakshi-ka-Talab in the Lucknow district. The Government have planned to set up 21 more such training centres. The second training centre under the Ford Foundation was opened at Chirgaon in the Jhansi district. Four more such centres are being opened at Almora, Gorakhpur, Bulandshahr and Ghazipur.

West Bengal

The community development programme was inaugurated on October 2, 1952. In West Bengal, the projects cover an area of 696.9 sq. miles with a total population of 449,452 persons. The total cost of the projects is estimated to be about Rs. 3.31 crore.

Under the programme, three projects comprising 8 blocks, each block covering about 100 villages around a proposed rural township, were taken up. Already, agro-economic survey for drawing up detailed plans, covering a lakh of families in the 8 blocks, has been completed. The data regarding agricultural, industrial and trade enterprises as well as local demands for various types of industrial products and consumer goods in the project areas were collected. The sites for the townships were selected and land acquisition work is in progress. The plans for the lay out of the townships were also completed.

At the same time, arrangements were made for the training of village-level workers. The first batch trained at the Ford Foundation training centre at Burdwan was posted to various blocks. Three more training centres are being opened. The field staff of various departments working in the community project areas was also trained and posted to various blocks.

The township of Kalyani, provided with all modern amenities including drainage, underground sewerage,

electricity, water supply and better roads and encircled by a vast green belt of 4,000 acres of land, made good progress during the year.

Under the north Calcutta rural electrification schemes, 47 out of 110 miles of 66 kw. lines and 30 out of 70 miles of kw. lines were completed. The scheme in its first stage is already in operation and supplies, both for domestic and industrial purposes, were made available to Ranaghat, Santipur and Kalna. Besides undertaking retail distribution to the above towns, supply of power in bulk to the Haringhata agricultural farm, the River Research Institute and the existing licensees in Krishnagar and Nabadwip had commenced. An 11 kw. line from Santipur supplied energy to Fulia where a new township was built to rehabilitate displaced persons from East Pakistan. Another 11 kw. line from Santipur to Kalna on the other side of the river Bhagirathi was constructed and supply from the grid had commenced. A number of other small towns and semi-urban villages will shortly receive power from the north grid. The construction of the second stage between Krishnagar and Berhampore was taken in hand and is expected to be completed by the end of 1953.

The Government planned an extensive programme of road development comprising 295 miles of national highways and 1,995 miles of State roads. The total mileage of roads under maintenance rose from 1,346 miles in 1948 to 2,648 miles in 1952. After the development work for new construction and improvement is completed, the total at the end of 1955-56 will be 4,938 miles of roads complete with a large number of bridges.

The Government also launched a contributory scheme under which *kuchcha* village roads were improved at a cost of about Rs. 15,000 for each project, two-third of the cost being borne by the Government and the balance by the local people themselves.

The work on the Mayurakshi project costing Rs. 15 crore made excellent progress. The main barrage and head work at Tilpara near Suri were completed a year ahead of the schedule. Two barrages were completed and work on two others is in progress. The work on the Massanjore dam

is also progressing according to schedule. The excavation of canals is under way, and about 100,000 acres have already been irrigated.

REHABILITATION

Assam

During 1952-53, about 4,200 displaced families from East Pakistan migrated to Assam as a result of the passport scare. Those who could not find accommodation were given shelter and cash doles, while those who were agriculturists were sent to various centres and given loans and lands for permanent rehabilitation. In February 1953, the Government took over the relief and rehabilitation administration in Cachar from the Central Government.

Meanwhile, the normal activities of rehabilitating displaced persons continued during the year. Accordingly, between August and December 1952, 467 agriculturist and 423 non-agriculturist displaced families were provided with loans of Rs. 436,291 and Rs. 335,383 respectively.

A market for displaced persons consisting of 344 stalls was opened at Gauhati. A scheme to build houses for 350 displaced urban families at Shillong was sanctioned, and another for 100 families at Lumding is being implemented. Further, the PWD is acquiring land for construction of houses for 500 displaced urban families at Gauhati. Also, the municipal boards of Haiborgaon and Nalbari were given loans for construction of markets for displaced persons.

A number of other schemes for rehabilitation are under consideration. For instance, the proposals for construction of 84 stalls at Dhing Market and 150 at Tezpur and a market each at Kupati in the Kupatnieni district and Nairabari in the Nowgong district are being considered. The extension of the Goalpara agricultural scheme and the Goalpur non-agricultural scheme is also under consideration. These, when completed, will accommodate 500 and 630 families respectively. The schemes for the rehabilitation of 494 agriculturist and 500 non-agriculturist families

in various districts, in addition to 200 families of fishermen, are also being finalized.

Bihar

About 45,000 displaced persons migrated to Bihar from Pakistan prior to 1950. Except the old and infirm and unattached women and their dependents, all are now earning their livelihood.

For the rehabilitation of non-agriculturist displaced persons, loans varying from Rs. 100 to Rs. 1,500 per family were sanctioned. The Government constructed 669 houses at various towns, and 60 more hutments are under construction at Golmuri in Jamshedpur. For agriculturist displaced persons, the Government acquired 5,433.71 acres of land in the Purnea district, and each family was given 4 to 12 acres of land, a pair of bullocks and cash for the purchase of seeds, manure and implements. A maintenance loan of Rs. 300 per family was also given. Arrangements for drinking water were made in each of the colonies. The total number of agriculturist families of 1950 influx rehabilitated in Bihar was 11,735.

In addition to 26,176 displaced persons of the new influx, who came through official channel, about 1,500 persons also came of their own accord. They were provided with loans and facilities for rehabilitation. The Government also received persons of permanent liability category from West Bengal and Orissa, and the number of such persons in the camp at Gaya was 669 during the year. Another batch of 157 non-agriculturist families from West Bengal was rehabilitated at the three colonies of Purabsarai, Deoghar and Mihijam.

Out of the allotted quota of 15,000 displaced persons from East Bengal, 35 agriculturist families consisting of 140 persons were rehabilitated at Islampur in the Purnea district. Eighty agriculturist families consisting of 319 persons are being rehabilitated at Jamshedpur. Besides, a large number of persons, who arrived of their own accord, were admitted in the transit camp at Purnea which was opened on October 17, 1952.

Under the technical and vocational training scheme of

the Central Government, 58 displaced boys received training in technical arts and 60 are under training at present. In addition, 14 girls were trained as dais and another 22 in various arts and crafts like knitting, tailoring and embroidery.

Bombay

The committee appointed by the Government of India to examine the working of the training and production centres for displaced persons inspected the centres at Ullhasnagar near Bombay and Sardarnagar at Ahmedabad. It also examined the five production centres at the townships and colonies of displaced persons. A committee for co-ordination of development at Ullhasnagar was formed by the Government. The Housing Board constructed 5,000 tenements, while 3,000 tenements were reconverted out of the former military barracks. The plots in the township were earmarked for industrial development.

Among the concessions granted to displaced persons, mention may be made of a stipend of Rs. 50 p.m. for training in nursing, postponement of repayment of loans, grant of business loans to persons living in townships, financial assistance to students, revision and lowering of rents, etc.

An executive committee for the welfare of displaced women was also set up, following the closing of the Directorate of Rehabilitation for displaced persons.

Madhya Pradesh

The Government continued to grant loans to displaced persons for business and construction of houses and shops. Also, grain and cloth licences were issued. In addition, benefits were extended to those unsponsored displaced persons who were registered on or before September 30, 1950, subject to certain terms and conditions.

The work of establishing four townships at Katni, Tilda, Chakrabhata and Raipur for providing accommodation to about 4,000 families is already in hand. Nazul and private lands are being acquired at other centres for allotment to displaced persons for building purposes.

The women's home at Nagpur for unattached women

and their children with its 200 inmates is doing splendid work. Financial assistance was also granted to the old and infirm numbering about 200. In order to train displaced persons in different trades and vocations, a training-cum-work centre is being opened at Katni.

Orissa

The Government had formulated various schemes for the rehabilitation of displaced persons. Under the rural scheme, 1,199 families were settled as agriculturists, 61 families as weavers, 21 families as betel-leaf growers and 4 families as fishermen. Under the urban scheme, 518 families were provided with rehabilitation facilities. Loans were also given to a number of displaced persons.

As many as 150 seats were reserved in the Orissa School of Engineering for training of displaced persons. A stipend of Rs. 30 per month tenable for two years was given to each displaced student. So far, 110 students have been successful, and many of them have been absorbed in various Government departments. Loans were granted to such of them as could run independent establishments.

Punjab

As a result of the Government's efforts, 29 lakh displaced persons—20 lakhs in the rural and 9 lakhs in the urban areas—had been rehabilitated in the Punjab. The work of allotment of land is practically complete. The Government had advanced *taqavi* loans to the rural displaced persons to the extent of Rs. 4.5 crore, while Rs. 2.5 crore had been advanced as urban loans. In 14 new townships, 3,929 houses and 179 shops had been built, in addition to 5,509 sites where construction work is already in progress. About 19,000 mud huts had also been constructed to provide shelter to the urban displaced persons. It has been decided to construct another 4,000 four-marla tenements at suitable places. Other housing schemes, including those for shopping centres and *mandis*, are also making satisfactory progress.

Uttar Pradesh

The large majority of displaced persons in U.P. having

been rehabilitated, all but two relief camps have been liquidated. The relief camps were replaced by well-laid out colonies and townships. In addition, housing accommodation had to be created for those living outside camps, in tents, *dharamshalas* and other public buildings.

In the maintenance homes, free ration was given to over 250 infirm and unattached women and over 100 children from West Pakistan and to over 800 women and children from East Pakistan. It is planned to provide almost free housing accommodation to over 600 destitute families, who cannot afford to pay normal rents and live in *dharamshalas* and other public buildings in the State.

A number of displaced persons were sanctioned cash allowances for maintenance outside the homes and infirmaries. Displaced women, who had completed their training at the homes, were given cash grants for purchase of sewing machines for rehabilitation outside the homes. The existing vocational training institutes and training-cum-production centres for displaced women and girls continued to be maintained.

In addition to over 8,700 houses, 100 *pucca* shops and 2,000 wooden stalls, about 2,600 houses, over 900 *pucca* shops and 400 cheap tenements are nearing completion for the destitutes. Besides, loans to the extent of Rs. 535,000 were sanctioned to the co-operative societies of displaced persons for construction of houses. The local bodies were also granted loans to the extent of Rs. 555,000 for building of houses.

The scheme for the grant of financial assistance to displaced students also continued. Under this scheme, besides other concessions, education in primary classes of recognized institutions was free and 90 per cent of displaced students were eligible for cash grants. Over 26,000 displaced students of classes I to X were given financial assistance in one form or the other during 1952-53.

A scheme sanctioned for the training of 100 displaced persons as brick-layers and masons was implemented during the year, and another for the training of 50 displaced persons as compounders in the State hospitals was sanc-

tioned. Displaced women and girls were given preference over others for training as nurses.

During 1952-53, the Government of India allotted a sum of Rs. 400,000 to displaced persons under the urban loans scheme. Also, Rs. 100,000 were given as loan to settlers in the Hastinapur township. Further, up to the end of 1952, the Rehabilitation Finance Administration sanctioned loans aggregating Rs. 9,445,050 to over 1,000 parties in the State.

As a special contribution to the solution of the rehabilitation problem, the State Government had agreed to take in 500 families of jute growers from East Bengal and to resettle them in the Kichha colonization area in the Nainital district. Of these, 300 had arrived in 1951 and the rest in 1952. The Government have agreed to take in another batch of 500 families.

The Government order relaxing conditions about age limit and educational qualifications to facilitate employment of displaced persons remained in force during the year. Further, the concession granted by the State Public Service Commission that it could, at its discretion, remit the prescribed examination fee where it was satisfied that the applicant was a *bona fide* displaced person and was not in a position to pay the prescribed fee, was extended up to the end of 1953. The number of displaced persons placed in employment in Government and non-Government jobs till the end of 1952 was about 22,000.

An 18-bed annexe to the Bhowali Sanatorium was opened for the benefit of T.B. patients among the displaced persons.

West Bengal

Up to April 1952, 2,386,971 displaced persons had come from East Pakistan. Then followed a fresh influx of another 193,639 persons owing to the passport scare, increasing the camp population from 72,000 to 121,000 persons by October 31, 1952.

To meet the situation, a new policy was adopted. Instead of giving doles, each able-bodied displaced person living in the camp was given wages against some type of work like clearing of water hyacinth, digging of

drains, repairing of roads, etc. Meanwhile, with a view to ensuring better rehabilitation, the Government re-organized their schemes, specially for non-agriculturist displaced persons.

Under the housing schemes, 1,432 houses were constructed at Habra and 107 aluminium huts at Bansdani and Garia, in addition to 4,000 twin huts and 213 other structures. Training was given to displaced persons in various trades. For the education of children, financial aid was given to schools and colleges. During the year, there were 127,099 children in primary schools, 21,216 in secondary schools, 3,229 in technical schools and 9,406 in colleges. A large number of students were also awarded loans and stipends. The total expenditure incurred on relief of displaced persons up to October 1952 had been Rs. 127,659,469.

2. PART B

FOOD AND AGRICULTURE

Hyderabad

Besides the agricultural farms at Himayatsagar, Warangal, Rudroor, Parbhani and Raichur, steps were taken during 1952-53 to start experimental farms at Badnapur for wheat and at Karimnagar for maize. A farm at Dhariesugur was set up for the development of agriculture in Tungabhadra project area.

The Five Year Plan for agricultural development is estimated to cost about Rs. 3½ crore. Work on the various schemes is progressing satisfactorily. The targets for additional food production fixed for 1951-52 and for cotton for the quinquennial period following 1951-52 have already been achieved.

To step up food production, advantage was taken of the Central Government's offer for financing works on repairs to breached tanks. In order to train village-level workers in rural uplift work, schools were opened for imparting practical training in agriculture, co-operation and animal husbandry.

During the year, several irrigation schemes were carried out. So far, 20 medium-sized irrigation projects, covering approximately 215,342 acres with an income of Rs. 1,414,229, have been constructed. Besides, the Government sanctioned three medium-sized and four minor projects. These, when completed, will irrigate about 10,350 acres. The construction of the projects is already in progress.

By the end of June 1952, 338 tanks with an area of 19,897 acres were repaired, and a scheme for the restoration of 2,915 tanks was sanctioned. This will bring under cultivation 190,000 acres.

In view of the scarcity conditions prevailing in several districts, Rs. 1,545,000 were sanctioned by way of relief

and *taqavi* loan. In addition, suspension of land revenue kist and other concessions were granted.

As regards the food position, the Government followed a policy of progressive decontrol and exported about 17,500 tons of *jowar* to Bombay, Madras and Mysore. Procurement was confined to rice and paddy only. In respect of millets, purchases from traders were made at a fixed rate, and procurement from cultivators on a levy basis was given up. Free movement of millets in the State, except for a 10-mile belt on the Bombay border, was allowed. Statutory and informal rationing in the districts was abolished.

A number of schemes relating to animal husbandry, sheep-breeding, poultry-farming and live-stock improvement were implemented. As many as 557,150 cattle were vaccinated against Rinder pest, while 27,199 equines, 227,944 bovines and 94,106 other animals and birds were treated. Also, 109 touring dispensaries were maintained.

In view of the recommendations of the Planning Commission, a bill amending the Tenancy Act was passed during 1952-53. In order to ensure security of tenure to tenants, prevent rack-renting and provide for a reasonable rent, a tenancy advisory committee was established. Also, implementation committees are being set up at the district level for the enforcement of the Act. Out of 21,816 villages, records of tenancies were completed in respect of 21,798 villages and tenancy certificates issued to 612,445 protected tenants.

To bring *ex-jagir* villages at par with the *diwani* villages, survey of 1,011 villages was done and final sanction was issued in respect of 101 villages. The *jamabandi* papers of the remaining villages are under preparation. The rates of assessment in 537 *ex-jagir* villages were scaled down and brought at par with those in the adjoining *diwani* villages. Meanwhile, a temporary relief in the shape of suspension of 25 per cent assessment in 410 villages in the Bidar and Osmanabad districts was granted.

Five development schemes at Nizamsagar, Tungabhadra, Dindi, Manair and Chandrasagar were undertaken during the year. With a view to developing lac cultivation, areas in the Nizamabad, Nirmal, Warangal and Medak divisions

were earmarked. *Sundra* trees in the Paloncha and Manche-
rial divisions were marked for the manufacture of *katha*.

In order to increase the forest area and also to build up the existing stock, a five-year development plan costing Rs. 21.43 lakh was approved by the Government. Furthermore, a scheme was introduced to establish 10 nursery units, each comprising 100 beds. During 1952-53, the Government ran 3 nurseries and afforested 760 acres of land. With a view to developing silviculture, experiments on the suitability of various species for afforestation, different types of trenching, result of trenching on eroded soil, etc., were carried out.

To check the misuse of the available lands, a Land Management and Utilization Board was set up as in other States. In order to train more forest employees, the number of seats at the Yellandu Forest School was increased.

Jammu and Kashmir

The Land Compensation Committee submitted its report to the State Constituent Assembly in the last week of March 1953. Among other things, the Committee recommended that both on principle and policy the payment of compensation to the expropriated proprietors was not desirable. Accordingly, the Assembly decided unanimously on March 31, 1953, to give no compensation to the expropriated landlords in the State.

The attestation work of mutations of the land transferred to tillers under the Abolition of Big Landed Estates Abolition Act is making satisfactory progress in different parts of the State. The work is practically complete in the Kashmir valley as also in the district of Ladakh. In Jammu province, it is expected to be finished within a few months.

By the end of May 1953, mutations of 1,630,782 *kanals* of land had been attested in favour of 170,754 tillers, benefiting 621,586 persons. In addition, about 9 lakh *kanals* of land had come to be vested in the State.

The land vested in the State is also being distributed, priority being given to such of the refugees as have not been settled on evacuee land. The second priority is being

given to landless people. In this connection, the Land Allotment Committees are already at work in the districts of Jammu, Kathua and Rajouri-Poonch.

Madhya Bharat

Along with the measures adopted to increase food production, steps were taken to preserve agricultural produce and to protect it from losses. Improved varieties of seeds were distributed to 69,302 acres of land and chemicals, fertilizers, green manure, compost and oil-cakes to 22,866 acres. Also, 12,735 acres were cleared of weeds and *adhashishi*, 1,957 acres were developed by tractors, while crops in 2,438 acres were protected from destructive pests and insects.

Special arrangements were made for disinfecting stored foodgrains. Thus 5,733,644 maunds of cereals were protected from insects by the use of chemicals. A training course was arranged at Indore where the departmental staff was given training in methods of storage, inspection, etc.

The Research Section of the Agriculture Department was reorganized during the year. At the same time, soil and climatic surveys were conducted in different areas in the State, and the cultivation of long-staple cotton was undertaken. With a view to raising the standard of teaching at the Agriculture College, additional staff was appointed and more equipment was purchased.

During August 1952, the Central Foodgrains (Licensing and Procurement) Order, 1952, was brought into force. Most of the restrictions on the purchase, sale, price and movement of *jowar*, *bajra*, maize, barley, rice and their products within the State were removed.

During 1952-53, 1,012,730 maunds of foodgrains were moved by trucks and 3,001,661 maunds by rail from the purchasing to the consuming centres. Statutory rationing at the Indore and Mhow towns was abolished, and the supply of foodgrains was arranged through the fair-price shops. The number of relief quota shops was increased from 458 to 473, specially in the scarcity areas; and the open sale of coarse grains for the village population was allowed, subject to certain limitations in respect of rates.

The relief quota shops served 2,682,000 rural consumers. The quota remained at 12 seers per head per month.

Furthermore, steps were taken to check the smuggling of foodgrains out of Madhya Bharat. Special instructions were issued to keep a strict watch on the stores of the dealers to prevent undue hoarding.

Mysore

With the lifting of statutory rationing in Bangalore, Davanagere and Kolar gold-fields from May 1, 1953, the Government brought about complete decontrol of food-stuffs in the State.

As a result of low procurement due to failure of rains, the Central Government supplied 180,000 tons of foodgrains. In view of the increase in cultivation expenses and also to stimulate the progress of GMF campaign, the procurement prices of paddy were increased by Rs. 4 per *palla*, involving a total of about Rs. 50 lakh. The issue prices were also raised.

Under the GMF campaign, the Government of India sanctioned a loan of Rs. 100.20 lakh, as well as gave a grant of Rs. 31.10 lakh during 1952-53. A sum of Rs. 57.07 lakh had been spent on several schemes up to the end of December 1952.

A number of schemes of agricultural research and development were undertaken. Investigations for evolving suitable varieties of sweet potatoes as a source of food and industrial starch were carried out. The introduction and acclimatization of Egyptian cotton were fairly successful, and further research work is being carried on with the assistance of the Indian Central Cotton Committee. The problems relating to the improvement of areca, which is an important cash crop of the Malnad, are being examined under a scheme sanctioned by the Indian Central Areca Committee.

With the aid provided by the Ford Foundation Centre, 31 village-level workers, including agricultural graduates and licentiates in agriculture, were trained in extension methods and posted to several villages in Malavalli taluk where a pilot extension programme on the lines of the

Etawah project has been initiated. Another batch of about 40 candidates is undergoing training. Measures are also under way to popularize the Japanese method of paddy cultivation.

In addition, new varieties of crops are being evolved and tested. A large number of new insecticides and fungicides are being tried to determine their effectiveness against plant pests and diseases. New methods of pest control are also being evolved.

Pepsu

During 1952-53, more than one lakh tons of foodgrains, mostly wheat, were procured and the surplus of over 60,000 tons was exported to deficit areas. Although the production of foodgrains was fairly good, statutory rationing continued in important towns of the State.

A Land Reforms Committee was set up in May 1952 to report on the problem of agrarian reforms. In the meanwhile, the Venkatachar Agrarian Reforms Committee appointed by the Government of India sometime earlier submitted its report. On the basis of the reports of the two committees, a number of bills on the subject were introduced in the State Assembly during the November and December sessions of 1952. Among these, the PEPSU Abolition of Ala Malkiat Rights Bill, the PEPSU Reclamation of Waste Lands Bill and the PEPSU Utilization Bill have been passed by the Assembly. In addition, the PEPSU Tenancy Temporary Provisions Act, 2008, which protects the legitimate rights of the tenants and prevents their undue eviction, was enforced.

At the same time, the work of consolidation of land holdings was accelerated, and by the end of 1952 more than 10.34 lakh *bighas kham* were consolidated. The Government also suspended the realization of land revenue amounting to Rs. 5 lakh in 1,372 villages in the Mohindergarh district which were affected by the drought. Further, *taqavi* loans to the extent of Rs. 260,000 were granted, besides a number of other relief measures.

Rajasthan

As a result of the completion of the Jawai and Morel dams, 3 lakh acres of additional land were brought under irrigation during 1952-53. The Jawai dam is 110 feet high and 3,000 feet long. It has been laid 55½ feet deep below the river level. It is estimated that the reservoir will collect 7,000,000 cubic feet of water. The Morel dam is 53 feet high, 4,950 feet long and 145 feet deep. Two channels have been dug out of it which irrigate 43,000 acres of land. By distilling, repairing and improving the Gang canal in Bikaner, about one lakh acres of additional land were also brought under irrigation.

About 400 new wells were dug and many existing ones repaired. Pumping sets were installed at more than 500 places, in addition to about an equal number of Persian wheels.

Saurashtra

The Agriculture Department distributed 2,156 tons of manure mixture and prepared 4,777 tons of town compost during the first half of 1952-53. In addition, 20 tons of sunn hemp seeds were distributed for green manuring. At the same time, the Government implemented the schemes of extension of potato and cotton cultivation. Seventy-four tons of Pratap and Kalyan seeds were also distributed.

A number of research and training schemes in agriculture were carried out during the year. Experiments on *jowar* and *bajra* crops were conducted.

During 1952-53, 22 boring and 15 hand-boring machines were utilized for improving water supply in rural areas. Seventy-five machine borings and 119 hand-set borings were done for agricultural purposes. Nine tractors ploughed 3,134 *bighas* of land; 556,326 ft. of contour trenches were made; and 1,980 dams and bunds were built.

In the field of animal husbandry, the Government extended subsidies to 24 cattle breeding farms. Schemes for improvement of grasslands, silage-making and dairy development were undertaken.

As regards foodgrains, the Government suspended the procurement of coarse grains, and the levy system was

withdrawn. As a result of this relaxation, the prices in the open market which had shot up came down considerably. The Government maintained the distribution system by selling foodgrains to consumers through about a thousand fair-price shops. Statutory rationing was, however, abolished from the three cities of Rajkot, Jamnagar and Bhavnagar from August 1952.

The Government also undertook schemes of afforestation and improvement of the existing forests. As many as 66,450 trees were planted, and 11 nurseries covering about 16 acres were started, where about 1,500,000 plants are being raised. The work of afforestation of *kharapat* in the community project area was undertaken.

Travancore-Cochin

Under the GMF campaign, 13,950 tons of manure, such as bonemeal, groundnut cakes, ammonium sulphate and superphosphate, worth Rs. 37 lakh, were distributed during 1952-53. This resulted in an increase in paddy production to the extent of 20,000 tons. Also, 23,960 *paras* of improved seeds were distributed during the year.

Further, the reclamation of *kari* lands covering an area of 50,000 acres was taken up. About 18 miles long *bunds* costing Rs. 510,100 were built over an area of 4,000 acres, while 764 tons of calcium carbonate were distributed to cultivators. The yield was about 6 lakh *paras* of paddy which was three times that of the previous year.

Twenty municipalities produced and distributed 26,012 tons of urban compost during 1952-53. In addition, about 10 tons of insecticides were distributed in order to protect the crops from pests and diseases.

As a measure of intensive cultivation, a subsidy to the extent of Rs. 600 per well was given to cultivators. Forty wells were constructed during the year, and another 35 are under construction.

Under the paddy prize competition scheme, cash prizes of the value of Rs. 100 per *taluk* and Rs. 250 per district were awarded. During the September-October season, 253 cultivators took part in the competition, the highest yield being 6,550 lb. of paddy per acre.

During the drought, pump sets were installed in 26 points in south Travancore. In addition, about 2,000 items of minor irrigation works were attended to.

With the object of producing stud bulls of approved breeds, four Government farm centres, in addition to a private key farm, were started during 1952-53. So far, about 400 castrations of scrub bulls and 2,000 artificial inseminations have been carried out.

EDUCATION

Hyderabad

The Hyderabad Compulsory Primary Education Act was passed during the year. Additional classes were opened in 170 primary and 70 middle schools. The status of these schools was raised to the lower secondary and higher secondary schools respectively. The primary schools in the community project areas and in places adjoining the basic education training centres are being converted into basic schools.

During the year, the status of the basic education centres at Bhiknoor and Mominabad, the Domestic Science Training College for women and the school of music and dance was raised. A basic education training centre is also being opened at Yarmarus, Raichur, for imparting training through the medium of Kannada.

The committee of experts, which was appointed to report on the expansion of technical education in general and on the establishment of a polytechnic in particular, submitted its report which is under consideration of the Government. In the meanwhile, some of the recommendations of the committee were implemented during the year. The Government Technical College was reorganized to provide a separate three years' post-matriculate diploma course in mechanical and electrical engineering. A technical high school for imparting training through the medium of English and Telugu was started at Secunderabad. The School of Art was reorganized to provide diploma courses in painting, sculpture, commercial art, design and architecture.

A number of measures were introduced during the year with a view to reorganizing the administrative set-up to bring about rationalization of work and economy in expenditure. Steps were taken to centralize the training of matriculate and intermediate teachers at the Government Training College. At the same time, arrangements were made to impart training through the regional languages. The work of training teachers in physical education was entrusted to the Academy of Physical Education which was inaugurated by the Prime Minister in January 1953.

Further, a scheme for awarding scholarships to students for higher studies in scientific and technological subjects in India was sanctioned. With a view to encouraging private institutions, the rules for grants-in-aid were revised and made uniformly applicable to all the institutions. An additional sum of Rs. 2 lakh was given for this purpose. A sum of Rs. one lakh was also provided to private colleges during the year.

Jammu and Kashmir

As recommended by the Education Reorganization Committee, a beginning was made during 1952-53 for imparting multi-purpose education in the State. Accordingly, two urban multi-purpose schools in the cities of Jammu and Srinagar and one rural multi-purpose school in village Shalimar, near Srinagar, were opened. Sixty primary schools were also converted into central schools and 20 middle schools raised to the status of high schools. Provision was made for adequate grants for libraries, laboratory equipment, furniture and National Cadet Corps. A sum of Rs. 46.04 lakh was provided for 1952-53 for education, in addition to Rs. 8 lakh allotted under the Five Year Plan. This was the peak figure never previously reached so far as education budget was concerned.

Madhya Bharat

In pursuance of the recommendations of a committee of experts, the Government decided during 1952-53 to convert the existing primary schools into basic schools, as well as to start primary schools hereafter as basic schools.

Uniformity in respect of syllabus, educational standard, promotion rules, etc., was accomplished, and fees were standardized. Under the compulsory primary education scheme introduced in the 16 district headquarter towns, over 20,000 students received instruction in schools. The number of primary schools rose from 4,512 in 1951-52 to 4,814 in 1952-53.

During the year, an intermediate college at Bhind and a college for women at Indore were opened. A provision of Rs. 2,323,000 has been made for 1953-54 for projects under the Five Year Plan. More educational facilities were provided to scheduled castes.

The Madhya Bharat University Bill was introduced in the Legislature during the year. It provides for the setting up of a teaching and affiliating university in the State. To enable students to obtain information regarding courses of studies in other universities in India and abroad, grant of fellowships, etc., a students' bureau was started during 1952-53.

Mysore

In September 1952, the Government appointed a committee for examining the system of education in Mysore from the pre-primary to the university stage and for making recommendations for its development. The report of the committee is being examined by the Government. Among others, the committee recommended that a substantial part of the expenditure should be spent on the development of compulsory primary and basic education, research facilities, the National Cadet Corps, Hindi and the regional languages and on the establishment of Janata colleges. It also recommended a thorough reorientation of the system of education by reorganizing manual labour and social service as integral parts of the educational system.

On April 1, 1952, the total number of educational institutions in the State was 13,888 with 927,133 students. The number of primary schools was 10,474, middle schools 703, high schools 217 and colleges 37. A sum of Rs. 377.35 lakh has been provided for 1953-54 for education.

Pepsu

During 1952-53, greater stress was laid on primary and adult education. As many as 108 co-educational primary schools were opened in the rural areas under the Five Year Development Plan. Steps were taken to amalgamate the boys' and girls' primary schools to effect economy. Also, 22 schools were raised to the middle standard and five middle schools to the high standard.

An innovation was made in adult education during the year. The State has about 1,100 educational institutions and about 5,000 villages. Under the new scheme, it is planned that teachers and students of each institution should impart education to the adults in one village every year. Thus in five years all the adults in the 5,000 villages will become literate. Eight hundred institutions took up this work during the first year of the scheme.

Rajasthan

The expenditure on education was Rs. 291.40 lakh in 1952-53 as against Rs. 160 lakh in 1949-50. A sum of Rs. 291.90 lakh has been provided for 1953-54.

During the year, the high schools at Tonk and Sirohi were raised to the status of intermediate standard. The Government also took control of 97 primary schools, 21 middle schools and 74 schools run by the Rehabilitation Department. In addition to the opening of a number of primary schools and the expansion of the existing 580 primary schools, primary and middle schools are proposed to be raised to the status of middle and high schools respectively. Provision was made for grants-in-aid for construction of buildings of private schools and completion of unfinished buildings.

The proposals for the development of basic and social education include the opening of a post-graduate training college, a training college for teachers of primary schools, 3 basic model schools and one Janata college for training of village workers. A building to house an engineering college at Jodhpur is nearing completion.

The Puratitva Mandir is doing valuable research work on Sanskrit and Rajasthani books and has collected about

2,500 rare books and about 2,000 manuscripts. The work of publishing some of these was undertaken during the year.

The curriculum for classes I to VIII was revised so as to suit the present needs. Steps were taken for nationalizing the printing and publishing of text-books on general science for classes VI to VIII.

Saurashtra

Under the education expansion programme, 75 additional teachers were appointed in primary schools in the urban areas, and 311 primary school teachers and 168 scholars were admitted in the training colleges for primary school teachers. About 100 more primary schools were started, bringing the total to 2,486. With a view to giving education through crafts, about 10,000 spinning wheels were supplied to primary schools.

As many as 240 centres were engaged in imparting social education to the people. During the year, Rs. 704,000 were provided for university education, Rs. 2,778,000 for secondary education and Rs. 7,021,000 for primary education. The total provision for education for 1952-53 was Rs. 12,212,000.

Travancore-Cochin

The expenditure on education progressively increased from Rs. 237.89 lakh in 1948-49 to about Rs. 370 lakh in 1952-53. Of the children in the age group 6 to 11, 98.8 per cent attended schools during the year.

During 1952-53, 3 colleges, 37 high schools, 40 middle schools, 47 primary schools, 5 training schools and one Sanskrit school were opened.

As many as 174 pupils received instruction in the three basic schools in the State. Also, 60 teachers completed the three months' course of training. Altogether, 157 teachers were trained in basic education. The system of basic education was also introduced in 20 departmental primary schools.

In the adult education training centre, nearly 100 persons completed their training in three batches, and 30 candidates are now undergoing training. Sixty social

education centres were started in January 1953, in addition to the existing 39.

During the year, 108 upper and 12 lower secondary scholarships, 12 junior university scholarships and 6 scholarships for the backward communities were instituted.

Furthermore, Rs. 3 lakh for purchase of school requisites and clothes for the scheduled caste students in the middle and high school classes were given, benefiting nearly 12,000 students. They were exempted from payment of fees. In addition, they were given annual lump sum grants for purchase of books and clothes, as well as monthly stipends for meeting their boarding and lodging expenses. Facilities were provided for training in technological, industrial and commercial schools. Seats were reserved in the engineering and medical colleges. The total expenditure incurred on the college and technical education of the backward communities up to December 1952 was about Rs. 250,000.

PUBLIC HEALTH

Hyderabad

During 1952-53, 45 new dispensaries were opened. A ward of 45 beds was added to the T.B. hospital at Hyderabad. In addition to the taking over of the Osmania Medical College from the University, the Princess Niloufer Hospital is being taken over by the Government and equipped into a first class maternity hospital. A tuberculosis sanatorium and a general hospital were opened at Mominabad.

During the year, 1,572 medicine boxes were distributed in the villages. Anti-plague measures were carried out, in addition to those for the prevention and treatment of leprosy, malaria and cholera.

There were 24 child welfare centres in the city and 21 in the districts. Nutrition surveys are being carried out in all the districts. With the assistance of UNICEF and WHO, a number of schemes, such as the provision of equipment for the Niloufer Hospital, training of nurses,

midwives and health visitors, opening of 22 rural health units and 8 mobile vans for medical work in the districts, BCG vaccination on a mass scale, etc., are proposed to be completed during 1953-54.

Jammu and Kashmir

Increased medical aid was made available to the people during 1952-53. Hospitals were reorganized and equipped with modern apparatuses. For instance, the Government purchased nearly Rs. 100,000 worth of medicines and instruments for the Srinagar hospital, including X-ray and electro-therapeutic equipment. X-ray apparatus was also installed in the hospital at Baramulla.

A campaign against venereal diseases was initiated during the year in Jammu. For this purpose, a number of medical officers were deputed to receive training at the WHO laboratory at Simla. UNICEF helped by providing laboratory equipment and penicillin. More than 100,000 people were given BCG vaccination ending April 1953.

A mobile specialist unit was sent to some outlying dispensaries in the provinces of Jammu and Kashmir for providing surgical and ophthalmological treatment to patients who were assembled at these centres from the surrounding villages.

Madhya Bharat

A number of research units were added to both the medical colleges in the State and liberal grants were made available for the purchase of equipment. Two doctors returned during the year after receiving specialized training abroad. A number of *ayurvedic* and 6 graded dispensaries were opened in rural areas, out of which 4 *ayurvedic* dispensaries and one graded dispensary toured within a radius of 5 miles to render medical aid to patients in the villages. The number of medicine chests supplied to *gram panchayats* rose from 3,000 to 3,829 during the year.

Out of the 13 T.B. clinics proposed to be opened under the Five Year Plan, four were opened at Bhind, Rajgarh, Mandsaur and Dhar, bringing the total number to 10. The foundations of two T.B. hospitals, one at Indore and the other

at Ujjain, were laid. BCG campaign was carried out even in remote villages, and 1,258,106 persons were tested and 353,218 given vaccination.

Out of the 23 maternity homes proposed under the Five Year Plan, seven were opened during the year. The Kamla Raja Hospital for women and children was formally opened.

Anti-malaria measures were carried out in 120 villages. Also, bye-camps were organized at Guna, Sonkatch, Narsingarh, Khategaon, Sheopur-Kalan and Alirajpur, where 4,573 patients were treated and 828 operations performed.

Mysore

There were 175 health units under the control of the Department of Public Health during 1952-53. With a view to extending its activities, the Government recently sanctioned the opening of 44 health units in the State.

Pepsu

The expenditure on medical and public health activities was Rs. 37.59 lakh in 1952-53. A sum of Rs. 47.30 lakh has been provided for 1953-54.

During the year, the construction of the new Rajendra Hospital at a cost of about Rs. 30 lakh had started. The hospital, when completed, will serve as a nucleus for the proposed medical college. A new ward was added to the Hardinge Sanatorium, Dharampore, under the Five Year Plan.

To encourage the *ayurvedic* system of treatment, a college with 40 students was opened on August 1, 1952. A large number of *ayurvedic* dispensaries were also opened in the rural areas. The number of patients who attended Government *ausdhalayas* rose to 10 lakhs during 1952. Preventive measures against contagious diseases were taken.

Rajasthan

Four surgical and eye camps were held at Sikar, Ladnu, Shri Mahabirji and Kansli. Arrangements for 4 BCG teams to cover the whole of Rajasthan were made. A sum of Rs. 4 lakh was provided for the T.B. sanatorium.

Health exhibitions for imparting knowledge on general principles of health and sanitation were organized at various places at the time of the inauguration of the community project development programme.

Food parcels and medicines received from UNICEF and WHO were distributed among poor persons and in the famine-stricken parts of the State.

Arrangements were made at several hospitals in the State for further studies in experimental pharmacology under the Rockefeller Foundation Fellowship, in bacteriology under the Nuffield Fellowship and in statistics under the UNO.

Saurashtra

Improvements in hospitals and dispensaries were carried out, and more accommodation and facilities were provided during the year. Mass vaccination against small-pox was conducted, while preventive measures were taken against cholera. The activities of the anti-malaria and filaria units were extended to a number of new areas. The number of persons protected during 1952-53 was 807,752. The anti-malaria activities operated from 22 centres and covered 1,257 villages. A filaria survey was carried out in Mahuva and Jafraabad in the Gohilwad district. Under the BCG campaign, 63,895 persons were tested and 21,285 given vaccination.

During the year, 25 *ayurvedic* dispensaries were sanctioned, out of which 14 have started functioning and the remaining 11 will be opened shortly. Under the scheme of village medical relief, medicine boxes were distributed to the villages where it was not possible to open a dispensary. As many as 321 boxes were also given for the community project area.

Travancore-Cochin

A sum of over Rs. 142 lakh was provided for 1952-53 for public health and medical activities.

During the year, 7 dispensaries were opened and two bi-weekly dispensaries converted into full-time dispensaries. About 1,500,000 vaccinations against small-pox were carried

out. Preventive measures were taken against cholera, while malaria control measures consisted of DDT spraying through 14 major and 4 minor malaria control units. Malaria drugs were also distributed. At the same time, filaria control measures were taken around Shetallai, Ambalapuzha and Haripad towns. A provision of Rs. 2 lakh was made under the Five Year Plan for the development of anti-filarial measures. During the year, 830,700 persons were tested and 331,400 given BCG vaccination. The training of technicians for BCG vaccination work was also taken up.

For effective control of leprosy, the Government have drawn up a scheme costing about Rs. 6 lakh. Arrangements are being made for establishing a leper colony and a rehabilitation centre where able-bodied patients could be settled.

The T.B. training and demonstration centre at Trivandrum trained up local personnel and also developed a local dispensary service for diagnosis and treatment of T.B. cases. Up to February 1953, 55,414 persons had been tested.

The Public Health Laboratory at Trivandrum successfully manufactured anti-rabic, anti-small-pox, anti-cholera and other vaccines on a large scale. Over 20 lakh doses of small-pox vaccine, one lakh doses of T.A.B. vaccine and cholera vaccine were manufactured during 1952-53.

Through the 185 milk canteens in the State, 57,985 lb. of skim milk powder donated by UNICEF and the Swiss Government were distributed free to 911,724 infants, children and expectant mothers. A fresh allotment of 80,000 lb. of skim milk powder from UNICEF was received in the beginning of 1953.

The second batch of 60 students was selected for the medical college in 1952-53. Much progress was made in the construction of the hospital attached to the medical college. Also, 85 stipendiary and 18 non-stipendiary students were selected as pupil nurses. Four medical officers were deputed to Edinburgh for studying the latest developments in medical science. In addition, training in public health work was given to about 70 sanitary assistants.

The year 1952-53 started with 11 *ayurvedic* hospitals, 4 dispensaries, 341 *vaidyashalas* and 2 pharmacies. Two dispensaries were upgraded into hospitals, while 26 new dispensaries were opened. A net profit of Rs. 37,905 was made from the working of the pharmacies.

LABOUR

Hyderabad

During 1952-53, 23 disputes were settled through conciliation and 68 were referred to the tribunal for adjudication. As many as 1,311 cases of individual grievances were also settled.

The number of trade unions registered till the end of January 1953 was 51 with a total membership of 17,453. The Shops and Establishments Act was brought into force in eight new places in the State. Under this Act, out of a total of 1,016 cases, 895 were settled and Rs. 29,213 were paid as gratuity to discharged employees.

Under the Minimum Wages Act, 10 committees were appointed to enquire into the fixation of minimum wages for different categories of workers, including agricultural labour. Another committee was constituted to enquire into work loads and standardization of occupational nomenclature in the textile industry.

Under the Factories Act, the Hyderabad Factories Rules were brought into force from August 28, 1952. With their promulgation, registration and licensing of factories were taken up. Licences were issued to 650 factories and the fee collected was Rs. 114,900. Under the Indian Boilers Act, 25 economisers were registered and the licensing fee collected was Rs. 38,108.

The construction of 300 two-room tenements was completed at Mushirabad, while 79 one-room tenements are under construction, in addition to 200 houses for workers at Chikadpalli. The work in connection with the construction of 155 houses at Sanatnagar was also taken up and entrusted to 10 co-operative societies for execution.

The Employment Exchange registered 40,767 applicants and placed 3,869 persons in employment. Under the adult

civilian training scheme, employment seekers were afforded practical training facilities in the Osmania Technical College and the Allwyn Metal Works. Similarly, under another scheme, 98 ex-servicemen and 3,563 dependents availed of the educational facilities.

As a result of the disbandment of the Hyderabad Army, 35,943 persons were released. Of these, 28,702 persons registered themselves at the Employment Exchange. The Government implemented four schemes for their rehabilitation.

In addition, 27 ex-servicemen were resettled on an area of 202 acres at Jawaharnagar. Also, 170 persons are being trained at various industrial organizations.

In order to expand the activities of the National Employment Service Organization, 8 zonal employment registration bureaux were established. They registered 7,219 applicants and placed 1,349 in employment.

Jammu and Kashmir

The various labour laws in force in the State were implemented more effectively during the year. Special mention may be made of the Trade Employees' Act which has brought great relief to workers in all the trades.

The Department of Industries intervened in the labour disputes between the employees and employers of the Kashmir Match Factory and brought about an amicable settlement.

Madhya Bharat

During 1952-53, the Employees' Provident Fund Act and the Employees' State Insurance Act were enforced. The rules under the Industrial Relations Act, Minimum Wages Act, Workmen's Compensation Act, Factories Act, Industrial Disputes Act, Industrial Employment (Standing Orders) Act, Payment of Wages Act, Maternity of Benefit Act and Trade Unions Act (Regulations) were also finalized.

During the year, a number of committees were set up for recommending minimum wages for workers in bidi and agricultural industries and in local bodies. Minimum wages for workers in stone-breaking, stone-crushing, road

construction, building operations and rice, oil, dal and flour mills were notified with a view to eliciting public opinion.

Two welfare centres, one at Ujjain and the other at Ratlam, were opened during 1952-53. A scheme for starting maternity and child welfare centres at Indore, Gwalior, Ujjain and Ratlam, and another for opening a vocational training centre are expected to be implemented during 1953-54.

The Government decided to take advantage of the Central Government's subsidized housing scheme and to build 900 houses for industrial workers at Indore, Gwalior, Ujjain and Ratlam by the middle of 1953.

Mysore

The Labour Housing Corporation was constituted in August 1952. As an immediate measure, it is proposed to take up the construction of 200 quarters for the labourers of Sri Krishnarajendra Mills, Mysore, and 100 quarters each for those of the Hindustan Aircraft Ltd., and the Indian Telephone Industry. The question of increased assistance from the Centre by way of grants and loans under the subsidized scheme of housing for industrial workers was taken up.

Pepsu

During 1952-53, about 27,000 persons were employed in different factories in the State.

The Government followed a progressive policy to better the lot of the workers, and all the relevant laws in force in India were extended to the State. With a view to creating cordial relations between the employees and employers, the Government held a tripartite labour conference in the beginning of 1953 at which important problems concerning labour and management were discussed.

The Government introduced a programme for the construction of colonies for industrial workers for which Rs. 400,000 were set apart, half of which was contributed by the Central Government. Further, the establishment of industrial areas in important towns was approved. The

Government started technical training institutes at Nabha and Phagwara during the year.

Rajasthan

The Employees' Provident Fund Act, the Rajasthan Factories Act and the Labour Welfare Officers' Act were brought into force during the year. In addition, rules were framed for weekly holidays and brought into effect. Works committees were set up for the factories where 100 or more than 100 labourers were employed. Forty-three committees have so far been set up. Furthermore, labour officers were appointed in Jaipur, Jodhpur and Bhilwara, including one woman labour officer.

Out of 192 cases of industrial disputes registered during the year, 93 were decided in favour of complainants and 62 against them. For the settlement of disputes, which could not be settled mutually between the employer and the employee, an industrial tribunal was constituted. Under the Workmen's Compensation Act, 140 cases were disposed of, and a sum of Rs. 82,727 was paid as compensation to the sufferers. Minimum daily wages for adults working in various small scale industries were also fixed up. A tripartite labour conference was held in March 1953. The conference discussed subjects concerning industrial relations, labour welfare fund, national and festival paid holidays, industrial housing, etc.

Travancore-Cochin

Out of 3,500 disputes, 3,000 were settled through conciliation and 60 were referred to the tribunal for adjudication. With a view to bringing about cordial relations between the employers and employees, a number of tripartite conferences were held. In addition, several industrial relations committees were set up, of which those for plantations, printing presses and motor transport services were the most important.

With the extension of the Central Acts to the State, rules under most of the Statutes were passed during the year. Draft rules in respect of the Industrial Employment (Standing Orders) Act, Maternity Benefit Act and Payment

of Wages Act (Plantations) are being finalized. The rate of maternity benefit was raised from annas 8 to annas 12.

Draft proposals for fixing minimum rates of wages for employment in rice, flour and dal mills and leather manufactures were published. A Minimum Wages Advisory Board was also constituted, and a number of committees were appointed for recommending minimum rates of wages for plantations, coir and cashew industries, public motor transport, municipalities, *panchayats* and oil mills.

During the year, 183 trade unions were registered, bringing the total number to 689. Also, 214 new factories were registered. The factory inspectorate conducted 109 inspections, and measures were taken for improvement of the health of the workers in factories. More factories were notified to provide canteens and creches for the use of workers and their children. A number of pictorial pamphlets were sent to the factories illustrating how accidents could be prevented.

INDUSTRY

Hyderabad

During 1952-53, many of the key industries in Hyderabad added new plant and equipment to their existing units with a view to increasing production. Accordingly, the production of the two textile mills at Azamjahi and Osmanshahi and that of the Cement Works at Shahabad increased by 50 per cent, of the sugar factory at Bodhan by 200 per cent, of coal by 25 per cent and of paper by 100 per cent.

Further, in order to provide technical assistance to cottage industries, four or five centres for training in techniques of production are proposed to be established shortly. The centres will cover cottage industries like spinning, weaving, leather work, potteries, smithy, carpentry, palm *gur* manufacture, etc. A Handicrafts Board for the development of cottage industries is also being set up.

Jammu and Kashmir

During 1952-53, the Government imported a few items

of machinery from Japan. With a view to illustrating their use, a training-cum-demonstration centre was also opened. In order to revive the old industry of calico printing, for which the town of Samba near Jammu had enjoyed great reputation in the past, the Government have drawn up a scheme.

The Board of Industries, which practically remained defunct since 1947, has restarted to function. Loans amounting to Rs. 20,800 were paid for the development of a number of small scale industries.

In order to develop the export trade of the State on sound lines and also to ensure a sufficiently high standard and quality of the goods exported, the Government took steps towards enforcing what may be called the quality control. The State Legislature has already passed a bill to control the quality of the *namdas*.

Madhya Bharat

During the year, three oil-pressing centres were established. A scheme for the expansion of the Mandsaur woollen centre was taken in hand, and a cabinet-making centre was also set up. Bee-keeping industry was started at Shivpuri and wool-weaving at Bhind. An Adivasi handloom centre was inaugurated by the Prime Minister in September 1952, while improved methods of production were introduced in the existing handloom centres at Chanderi and Mahashwar. Facilities and concessions were offered to cultivators for inducing them to take to sericulture as a subsidiary occupation. A new building for the industrial emporium at Gwalior was constructed during the year. Further, steps were taken to improve the marketing of the products of cottage industries.

The Industrial Advisory Board and the Cottage Industries Board were constituted for advising the Government on industrial matters and on the development of cottage industries respectively. In addition, an Aid to Industries Board was set up under the Madhya Bharat Aid to Industries Act.

Also, important legislative measures, such as the Industries (Development & Regulation) Act, 1952, the State

Finance Corporation Act, the Madhya Bharat State Aid to Industries Act and the Agricultural Produce Marketing Act, were passed and brought into force during the year.

Mysore

The total capital investment by the Government in industrial concerns amounted to over Rs. 520 lakh during the year. The board of management of the Mysore Iron and Steel Works was reconstituted. Further, proposals are under consideration for delegating more powers to the board for effectively managing the increased activities of the concern. Also, the board of management of industrial concerns was reconstituted and amalgamated with the board of management of the Government Electric Factory and the Government Porcelain Factory, as it was considered that such centralization would help to maintain a uniform policy and enable an effective assessment of production, organization and financial results in all the concerns.

Pepsu

During the year, a preliminary survey was carried out with a view to establishing large and small scale industries on a sound footing. To invite capital for investment in small scale industries and also to encourage middle class industrial workers, the Government advanced loans amounting to about Rs. 2 lakh.

An Industrial Advisory Board has been advising the Government on industrial policy. Efforts are being made to float an industrial finance corporation for the State to overcome financial difficulties.

In order to provide technical training, an Industrial Training Institute with 120 seats was opened at Nabha. The Institute provides training in sheet-metal work, blacksmithy, general mechanics and carpentry. Besides, the Government opened two sales emporia-cum-show rooms. An All-India Industrial Exhibition was held at Patiala during March-April 1953.

A scheme for an exhaustive survey of cottage and small scale industries is being worked out. So far, survey work

has been completed in Patiala, Rajpura, Nabha, Bassi Pathanan and in the areas covered by the Bhadson pilot extension project and the Dhuri community project. Another scheme for the resettlement of displaced persons in cottage industries has been taken up at Rajpura.

Travancore-Cochin

During 1952, the State Aid to Industries Act was enacted and a board constituted. An industrial finance corporation with a capital of Rs. one crore is being set up.

Three new factories, namely, the Jamna Thread Mills Ltd., Koratti, the Travancore-Cochin Chemicals Ltd., Alwaye and the Rare Earths Factory, Alwaye, were opened during 1952-53. The first factory would produce sewing threads sufficient to meet the requirements of the whole of India. The second factory with a production capacity of 7,000 tons of caustic soda per annum started production in October 1952. The Rare Earths Factory was opened by the Prime Minister in December 1952 and has a maximum production capacity of 1,680 tons of chlorides or 1,150 tons of carbonates.

The Cottage Industries Board was reconstituted during the year, and the schemes for the development of handloom, bee-keeping and oil-crushing industries were approved. Under the scheme for the reorganization of handloom industry, Rs. 75,000 were given to the Sri Mulam Central Handloom Co-operative Society, Trivandrum, and another Rs. 25,000 to the Cochin Central Co-operative Sales Society.

A scheme for the reorganization of the coir industry on a co-operative basis was formulated under the Five Year Plan. With a view to meeting the depression in the industry during the year, various relief measures were undertaken. For instance, the Government set apart a sum of Rs. 5 lakh for providing relief to workers. On an average 1,700 persons were provided with employment on various public works. The Government also started noon-day feeding in the affected localities to maintain the health of the children. A sum of Rs. 130,000 was spent on this account during 1952-53.

In addition, 4 persons were deputed to Wardha for

training in the improved methods of oil-crushing and *ghani*-making. Six co-operative societies for oil-crushing were organized to work as demonstration centres, and each society was given Rs. 1,000 during the year. Further, 17 societies for popularizing bee-keeping as a part-time industry were set up, and Rs. 5,000 were given as grant-in-aid. An organizer was appointed to organize the screw pine industry on a co-operative basis. Also, Rs. 26,778 were spent for organizing the pottery industry on a co-operative basis.

DEVELOPMENT

Hyderabad

During 1952-53, as many as 135 co-operative societies of various types were established. A scheme for extending short-term rural credit with the help of the Reserve Bank of India is under consideration.

The construction work on the major irrigation projects like Tungabhadra, Rajolibunda and Godavery north canal progressed satisfactorily during the year.

Further, investigations are being carried out and estimates prepared for the Nandikonda and Purna projects. In addition to the medium-sized projects in the Telangana district, the work on the Kamli and Talwar projects in Marathawada was taken up as a famine relief measure.

In the field of power development, the construction of the hydro-electric station at Nizamsagar is expected to be completed shortly. The installation of a thermal power station at Ramagundun in the Karimnagar district continued to make progress, while a start was made in the construction of civil works for the proposed Tungabhadra hydro-electric project station no. 1. In order to meet the ever-growing demand for power in the cities of Hyderabad and Secunderabad, steps are being taken to connect the Nizamsagar hydro-electric and Ramagundun stations to the Hussainsagar power station.

Under the first Five Year Plan, a sum of Rs. 846.16 lakh was provided for 1952-53. The main heads of expenditure were the irrigation projects costing Rs. 464.51 lakh, power

projects Rs. 78.31 lakh, industries Rs. 67.53 lakh, agriculture Rs. 50.88 lakh, medical and public health Rs. 31.87 lakh, education Rs. 27.60 lakh and roads Rs. 24.12 lakh.

As regards achievements, 14,085 acres were brought under tractor ploughing; 211,369 maunds of improved seeds and 80,139 tons of manure were distributed; and 364 oil engines and 22 *rahats* were supplied. Furthermore, 3 units for publicity work and audio-visual education, 4 regional schools, 4 marketing centres and 22 medical and health units were opened. In addition, 760 acres were afforested, while minor irrigation works brought 21,000 acres of land under irrigation.

Jammu and Kashmir

The Department of Transport had a fleet of 450 vehicles during 1952-53. Greater attention was paid during the year to the comforts of the tourists. A regular bus service was maintained between Pathankot and Srinagar. Station wagons and cars were also available. In Jammu province, a bus service has recently been started between Udhampore and Ramnagar.

In the field of irrigation, the work of construction of five new canals in various parts of the State has begun. These canals, when completed, are estimated to irrigate about 43,000 acres of land. The Sindh valley hydro-electric scheme is in progress. This project will irrigate about 2,000 acres of land and also produce electricity to the extent of 13,000 kw.

The only community project block allotted to Jammu and Kashmir State has been divided into three development blocks, namely, one each for Kashmir and Jammu and one for Ladakh district.

The development block in Kashmir province falls in Badgam *tehsil*. The area of the block is 230 sq. miles with a population of about a lakh of people and is estimated to cost about Rs. 20 lakh. Twenty-five village-level workers have already been selected and are undergoing training at Srinagar.

Mansur block has been selected in Jammu province. The block consists of 250 sq. miles with a population of about

70,000. Extensive plans have been drawn up for its development. A training school has been opened at Jammu for the village-level workers. A sum of Rs. 20 lakh is proposed to be spent on this block.

The Ladakh development block will cost approximately Rs. 10 lakh. Among the schemes drawn up are included the construction of three small irrigation canals in Leh *tehsil*; two large canals and a number of *kuhls* and *nullahs*; plantation of trees, opening of seed multiplication-cum-demonstration farms, one at Kargil and the other at Leh; primary health and first-aid centres; research farms for cattle, sheep and goats; basic training and primary schools; etc.

The Five Year Plan of the State is estimated to cost Rs. 13 crore and is divided into (a) Banihal tunnel project, (b) development works to be financed out of Central assistance, and (c) development works to be financed out of the State revenues.

In the field of agriculture and animal husbandry, demonstration centres are being established for increasing the yield of food crops per acre of land. In order to develop drug farming and establish an essential oil industry, a survey of essential oil-bearing plants growing in Kashmir hills has been undertaken by the Drug Research Laboratory. For the hydro-electric development, the work of installing two generating sets of 3,000 kw. each, costing about Rs. 18 lakh, has already started and is expected to be completed in 1954-55.

Irrigation schemes will cost nearly 296.52 lakh. The work of construction of canals and *kuhl* will shortly be taken up. The projects, when completed, will irrigate an additional area of 92,000 acres, stabilize the existing irrigation to the extent of 40,000 acres, reclaim 17,000 acres of land and protect 14,000 acres against floods.

The 1½ miles long Banihal tunnel is proposed to be built at an altitude of 7,200 feet above sea level at a cost of about Rs. 3 crore.

Madhya Bharat

A provision of Rs. 22.42 crore has been made under the Five Year Plan for Madhya Bharat. A special develop-

ment organization was created during the year for the successful execution of various development projects included in the Plan.

Out of the road development programme estimated to cost of Rs. 2,953,960, 150 miles of roads are expected to be completed shortly. The work on roads sanctioned from the Central Road Fund progressed according to schedule.

The construction of a railway overbridge at Indore and the reconstruction of the Bhairogarh bridge were completed. The work on the railway overbridge at Gwalior and the Nisarpur bridge progressed satisfactorily.

During 1952-53, new routes and bus services were added to the existing services run by the Madhya Bharat Roadways. As many as 22 buses were added to the existing fleet. The total daily mileage operated by the buses increased from 15,576 to 17,442 and the number of passengers carried per month by 6,084. Machinery and tools worth Rs. 100,000 were purchased for the general workshop at Gwalior. Waiting-sheds for passengers at various wayside stops were constructed, while waiting-rooms and passenger-sheds at Indore and Guna are under construction. A central social welfare club with branches at the different depots for the staff of the Madhya Bharat Roadways was opened during the year.

The Madhya Bharat Co-operative Plan Committee submitted its report in June 1952. Steps are being taken to set up an apex bank in the State. About 300 co-operative societies were also registered and organized, and a sum of about Rs. 50,000 was sanctioned as subsidy to eight central banks.

During the year, the construction of 62 wells, 11 *panchayat bhavans* and one girl's school and repairs to several minor tanks were taken in hand. One of the *nayya panchayats* was vested with the power to hear suits up to a value of Rs. 500, and five *gram panchayats* with the powers of *nayya panchayats*.

Grants-in-aid amounting to Rs. 912,000 were also sanctioned to *panchayats*. In addition, Rs. 295,000 were allotted to *mandal panchayats* for rural uplift activities,

such as construction of *panchayat bhavans* and fair weather roads, sinking of wells, purchase of books for schools, etc.

The work on three major irrigation projects made considerable progress during 1952-53. Relief works were undertaken in the scarcity-affected areas of the Dhar and Ratlam districts. During the period of the Plan, it is envisaged to reclaim 400,000 acres of land by eradication of *kans*.

Two community projects are also under execution. In the field of labour, the Plan envisages the building of 1,300 tenements for industrial workers on the site known as Sukhalia.

Mysore

Under the Five Year Plan, highest priority was given during the year to the development of agriculture, irrigation and power at an estimated cost of Rs. 24.27 crore. Against the Central Government's assistance of Rs. 8 crore for the five-year period, a sum of over Rs. 4½ crore was received for the two years. Against the planned expenditure of Rs. 719.32 lakh, Rs. 517.43 lakh were spent. A sum of Rs. 593.36 lakh has been provided for 1953-54 as against Rs. 792.01 lakh in the Plan. There would thus be a shortfall in the planned expenditure of Rs. 440.54 lakh for the first two years of the Plan.

The community project development programme was inaugurated on October 2, 1952. The area has been divided into three blocks covering about 378 villages. During 1952-53, work was started in the first development block with headquarters at Shiralkoppa. Survey work in the villages of the first block was completed during the year. Improvement of minor tanks was also taken up, while other items of work like construction of village roads, digging of manure pits, distribution of improved paddy, etc., will begin shortly. A sum of Rs. 25 lakh has been provided for 1953-54 for this purpose.

Pepsu

The PEPSU Government are a major shareholder in the Bhakra dam and Nangal projects, both for irrigation and hydro-electric power. Two minor irrigation projects

have also been undertaken independently. The first is the Bein river project at Kapurthala at a cost of about Rs. 8.88 lakh. It will bring under irrigation an area of 40,000 acres and yield 4,000 tons each of foodgrains and sugar-cane every year. The other is the construction of a *bund* at the confluence of the two streams near Narnaul at a cost of Rs. 6.37 lakh. Both these projects are expected to be completed by the middle of 1953.

Two rural development projects were also undertaken during the year. The Bhadson pilot extension project, started in April 1952, covers 139 villages in Patiala and Nabha *tehsils* with an area of 188 sq. miles. The Dhuri community project, inaugurated in October 1952, comprise 378 villages with an area of 640 sq. miles. In the Bhadson area, 21 adult education centres, 27 primary and 5 middle schools, 30 youth welfare associations, 20 young farmers' clubs and 18 co-operative societies are now functioning.

Furthermore, 65 approach roads were built by voluntary labour. Besides, 37 co-operative societies were organized; 1,130 acres of land were reclaimed; 10,892 fuel and fruit trees were planted; and 630 compost manure pits were dug. The work of consolidation of land holdings was completed in 18 villages. Also, 26 co-educational schools, 9 women's educational and 43 community centres were opened.

Rajasthan

The community project development programme comprises seven blocks covering 1,043 villages with an area of 1,951 sq. miles. One block has been provided for each of the five divisions of the State, one for displaced Harijans at Alwar and another one for backward classes at Dungarpur in the Udaipur division. The special block at Alwar is under a development executive board.

In all, 565 fields covering an area of 300 acres were bunded and 4 new tube-wells sunk. The total earth work completed so far was 465,000 cubic ft., of which 200,000 cubic feet were free contribution. In addition, 11 pumping sets were installed, 2 channels repaired and 115 acres of land reclaimed.

A campaign for cleanliness was organized in all the blocks, and the village of Nalka in the Baran block was declared by the Community Projects Administrator to have the cleanest houses in India. Sixteen wells were cleaned and 14 repaired and deepened, while 5 diggias, 4 wells, 2 reservoirs, one cattle pond and about 20 miles of fair weather road were constructed.

By opening 67 schools under the community development project, Rajasthan's contribution was the largest among all the States. In addition, 33 adult education centres, 76 *vikas mandals*, 7 libraries, a branch of youth league and a number of recreation centres were opened.

At the same time, to develop crafts and industries, 13 *charkhas* were distributed, and industries like soap-making, *moonj*-making and iron smithy are being organized on a co-operative basis. A centre for the training of village development workers and rural officials of Rajasthan was established. Besides training in the use of improved agriculture machinery, training was imparted in crop rotation, treatment of seeds before sowing, laying of fruit orchards, control of crop pests, etc. The centre had 64 trainees during the year.

Saurashtra

The number of co-operative societies rose from 889 on April 8, 1952 to 981 in December 1952. During the year, the Saurashtra Co-operative Bank Ltd., was started. The amount of loans given to co-operative societies was Rs. 37,450 and subsidies Rs. 18,401.

There were 1,114 *panchayats* in December 1952 as against 839 in April 1952. Up to the end of December 1952, Rs. 1,390,087 had been given to the *panchayats*. The Famine Reserve Fund had accumulated to Rs. 245,170 and the Development Reserve Fund to Rs. 201,263.

The *panchayats* were also given loans to the extent of Rs. 94,000 from the Development Reserve Fund. Two classes with a total of 140 students were opened for training in the work of *panchayats*.

The survey work of the Shahpur thermal station of 10,000 kw. capacity is in progress. Orders have been placed

for a 4,000 lb. boiler for a thermal station for the Gohilwad grid.

The existing seven power houses at Rajkot, Porbandar, Gondal, Dhraji, Upleta, Palitana and Junagarh were expanded during 1952-53 and about Rs. 43 lakh were spent on them. Their kw. capacity increased from 5,300 to 11,300. Work is in progress for supplying power from these stations to the rural and urban areas for lift irrigation and for cottage and large scale industries.

The Five Year Plan for the State provides Rs. 2,184.87 lakh spread over a period of five years. A sum of Rs. 526.6 lakh is proposed to be spent on agriculture and rural development, Rs. 686.7 lakh on medium irrigation and power projects, Rs. 14.8 lakh on industries, Rs. 386 lakh on transport, Rs. 354.5 lakh on social services, and Rs. 72 lakh on buildings. A provision of Rs. 428.72 lakh was made for 1952-53.

Under the community project scheme, Saurashtra has one rural community project covering Manavadar taluka and Vanthali Mahal of the Sorath district. The project covers 372 sq. miles consisting of 106 villages with 131,117 people. During the year, several dams, wells, village community buildings, culverts, etc., were built. Four schools were also opened.

Travancore-Cochin

Under the palm *gur* development scheme, 50 primary and 2 central co-operative societies worked during the year. A sum of Rs. 67,000 was granted for this purpose, out of which Rs. 5,000 were given to the central and Rs. 20,000 to the primary societies. Also, Rs. 20,000 were spent on purchasing improved *gur*-making equipment for the jaggery manufacturers.

Further, an essential oil scheme was worked out under the Five Year Plan. Preliminary investigation on the process of converting lemon grass oil into ionone has been completed, and the work on the standardization of lemon grass and other essential oils is being carried out. Necessary equipment for processing of shark liver oil was also installed in the Government Shark Liver Oil Factory.

Under the Five Year Plan, a sum of Rs. 478 lakh has

been included for six major irrigation schemes, viz., the Peechi, the Chalakudy, the Vadakkancherry, the Kuttanand, the Neyyar and the Perinchani.

More than three-fourth of concrete work and half of masonry work for the Peechi dam have already been completed. Out of the four aqueducts, three have been constructed. The right bank channel was opened on February 22, 1953. An expenditure of Rs. 104.15 lakh was incurred on this scheme up to November 1952. The construction of the weir which forms part of the Chalakudy scheme has also been completed. A sum of Rs. 51.63 lakh was spent on this scheme up to November 1952.

Similarly, preliminary work of construction of roads and buildings, extension of electrical lines, etc., relating to the Vadakkancherry scheme has been completed. The amount spent till the end of November 1952 has been Rs. 22.08 lakh. The three main items of works connected with the Kuttanad development scheme also made good progress during the year, and Rs. 29.27 lakh were spent on this account till the end of November 1952. The dam at Perinchani and the weir at Tirparapper, which together comprise the Perinchani scheme, have also been completed. The water stored in the dam was utilized for irrigation purposes during the last crop season. A sum of Rs. 60.65 lakh has been spent on the scheme till the end of November 1952.

REHABILITATION

Hyderabad

In September 1952, a committee composed of non-officials was set up for the rehabilitation of displaced persons. A number of sub-committees were also established in the districts of Bidar and Osmanabad. Accordingly, about 100 widows and girls were granted Rs. 150 to Rs. 200 per head as financial aid towards marriage. More than 200 students were admitted in various institutions for pursuing their studies. Orders were placed during the year for buying corrugated iron sheets costing Rs. 100,000 for distribution among displaced persons. Special efforts were made

to enable the rightful owners to get possession of their property from which they had been forcibly ejected by the members of the other community. More than 400 cases of this nature were settled in two districts.

In order to assess how far the efforts of the Rehabilitation Department, which has spent approximately Rs. 10,000,000, have been successful and what further assistance is required, the Government decided to collect statistics and data in regard to the number of displaced persons and their requirements.

The Government also decided to settle a few hundred families of displaced persons from Pakistan in the district of Nizamabad. Necessary funds have been allotted by the Central Government and preliminary steps for their resettlement are being taken.

Jammu and Kashmir

Almost all the 32,000 refugees in the Nagrotta camp were rehabilitated. A sum of Rs. 260,000 was spent on them. In addition, 1,450 families at the Yol Camp and 753 families at the Hoshiarpur camp were also settled. About 2,300 families at the Yol Camp still remain to be brought into the State.

The total number of the families of displaced persons in Jammu province so far rehabilitated is 76,697, to whom 393,500 acres of land were allotted. The number of persons rehabilitated in Kashmir province was 12,000.

Madhya Bharat

Up to March 31, 1952, 1,168 houses had been constructed at Indore, Ujjain and Gwalior for displaced persons. During 1952-53, 235 more houses costing Rs. 402,209 were built at Neemuch, Shamgarh, Manasa, Morena and Tarana. The total expenditure incurred was Rs. 2,427,271.

A scheme for providing assistance to displaced persons for house building was sanctioned in September 1952. Accordingly, loans were advanced to such of them who were willing to invest one-fourth of the construction cost. So far, loans amounting to Rs. 22,200 have been sanctioned.

Seventy-two displaced families were sent from the

Karera camp to work in the Chambal hydel scheme. It was subsequently decided to allot 20 acres to each of these families. So far, 800 acres have been allotted in the Bhanpura tehsil of the Mandsaur district, for which loans amounting to Rs. 86,900 have been sanctioned.

During 1952-53, two training-cum-work and five work centres imparted technical and vocational training to displaced persons. A total number of 105 trainees thus received training in different arts and crafts.

Two destitute homes, one at Gwalior and the other at Indore with 100 inmates in each, are also running. Cash doles were given to the destitutes who could not be admitted into the homes owing to some permanent disability. The total amount of cash doles disbursed in and outside the destitute homes was Rs. 82,400 up to January 1953. Also, Rs. 127,900 were paid as maintenance allowance from April 1952 to January 1953.

In addition, stipends amounting to Rs. 4,590 and Rs. 7,200 were paid to 23 and 16 displaced students respectively for study in the arts, science, engineering and medical colleges.

Pepsu

The rehabilitation of displaced persons in urban areas made considerable headway in the State. Nearly 2 lakh persons have so far been resettled in urban areas and 21,500 houses and 1,823 shops allotted to them. Two townships, one at Rajpura and the other at Tripuri with 2,382 shops and 1,100 houses, have been built by the PEPSU Development Board. A destitute home with 312 inmates is being run at Sangrur. Three training-cum-work centres are functioning at Bhatinda, Patiala and Samana. Good progress was registered in the sphere of rural rehabilitation too. Out of 423,538 standard acres left by Muslim evacuees, 408,538 acres have since been allotted. Evacuee lands were leased out soon after the migration of Muslims and the total demand of lease money to date stands at over Rs. 83 lakh. A sum of Rs. 1.80 lakh was given as urban and rural loans.

Rajasthan

More than four lakhs of refugees have been rehabilitated

in Rajasthan. The total amount spent on them up to 1952-53 was Rs. 54,596,680, of which Rs. 36,100,297 were spent on rehabilitation and Rs. 18,496,382 on relief. Urban and rural loans amounting to Rs. 8,052,229 and Rs. 22,944,370 respectively were given to about 46,724 persons. Also, 628,799 acres of land were allotted.

There were during the year 16 centres imparting training in six different crafts and vocations and trades. In all, about 235 workers have already been trained and about 280 are under training.

Saurashtra

The population of displaced persons in Saurashtra is about 84,852. So far, about 80 per cent have been rehabilitated. The Government of India have allotted Rs. 833,050 for the year 1953-54 for relief purposes.

3. PART C

FOOD AND AGRICULTURE

Ajmer

The Government derationed the towns of Ajmer, Beawar and Nasirabad from May 1, 1953.

Under the GMF scheme, about 51,769 maunds of seeds covering 154,550 acres of land, 162 maunds of ammonium sulphate, 48 maunds of oil-cakes and 6 maunds of super-phosphate were distributed to cultivators. In addition 213,408 maunds of town refuge were distributed which is expected to benefit about 1,976 acres of land. Work was also in progress on 118 new and 347 old wells, for which *taqavi* loans were given. Besides, 2,266 old wells were deepened by air compressors.

The anti-locust measures were carried out on a large scale during 1952-53. Similarly, steps were taken against *Phadka* and various vegetable and fruit pests, including field rats. Measures were also taken against the seed-borne diseases by treating seeds with Agrosan G.N.

During the year, facilities for the training of villagers in the manufacture of palm gur were provided. About 13,640 lb. of palm gur had been prepared up to the end of February 1953.

Bhopal

The production of wheat was about 84,000 tons during 1952-53 as against 59,049 tons in 1951-52. The total production of major foodgrains was nearly 178,000 tons, showing an increase by about 44,700 tons over that of the previous year.

Under the GMF programme, about 30 tanks and 1,056 wells were repaired, 93 wells constructed and 16 barrages built, altogether costing about Rs. 9 lakh. In addition, 125 Persian wheels were installed in the villages.

Among the larger irrigation works completed during 1952-53 are included the Parwati barrage at Ashta, Betwa barrage at Bhojpur, the Papnas, Kaliasote and Palakmati river pumping schemes and the sewage scheme in Bhopal. A number of smaller projects on the Ajnal, Ajnar, Machwai and Helali rivers were completed.

During the year, 80,000 acres were reclaimed, bringing the total to 200,219 acres. Of these, 200,000 acres were reclaimed from *kans*. The additional production of cereals and other crops from the tractorized land is expected to exceed about 40,000 tons per annum.

The cultivators, who were unable to plough their lands through tractors, were made to have their fields ploughed with the aid of tractors supplied by the Bhopal Tractor Organization and were also given the facility to pay the charges by instalments. An area of 4,042.46 acres was thus ploughed. Tractors were also supplied to the owners of larger holdings but on *taqavi*.

The Japanese method of paddy cultivation has been started in village Bhanwari. Two hundred demonstration plots, spread over an area of 100 acres, have been selected. A sum of Rs. 98,500 was given as subsidy to cultivators for preparation of new paddy fields and bunding for conservation of water required for *rabi* crops. Also, 2,000 maunds of early variety of paddy seed from Madhya Pradesh and 5,000 maunds of improved wheat seed from PEPSU and 3,000 maunds from U.P. were procured and distributed to cultivators. Loans for purchasing seeds were also given to several cultivators. Altogether, 19,115 maunds of wheat and 3,784 maunds of gram seeds were thus distributed.

In the urban areas, 12,000 tons of compost were prepared at Bhopal and Sehore and over 8,000 tons distributed. In the rural areas, demonstrations in preparing compost were given in several villages. Special attention was paid to the preparation of rural compost in the community and Ford Foundation blocks. A total quantity of 118,920 tons of compost was thus prepared, while 60,615 tons were distributed.

Under the scheme for the development of palm *gur*, five training centres were opened at Misrod, Berkhera, Phanda, Sanchi and Jawar. During the year, 14 candidates completed their training and 10 are under training. Also, 1,242 lb. of *gur*, 160 lb. of *rabi* and 40 lb. of sugar were made at the training centres. In order to impart specialized training to cultivators in vegetable and fruit growing, steps were taken to open a school.

Bilaspur

Under the GMF campaign, a number of schemes have been referred to the Government of India for sanction. Three schemes, namely, crop competition, seed multiplication and green manuring, have been approved. About 700 competitors took part in crop competition in respect of maize. It benefited 107 acres of land under maize, the total produce being 1,953 maunds which was about three times the normal yield in the area.

Under the seed multiplication scheme, 10 maunds of wheat seed were distributed, $1\frac{1}{2}$ maunds of potato seed imported and introduced locally and 50 maunds of sugar-cane seed multiplied. In furtherance of the green manuring scheme, sunn hemp seeds worth Rs. 5,000 were obtained for raising early summer crop. Under the community project programme, eight schemes were framed for the development of agriculture in the State.

A veterinary hospital was opened at Ghumarwin. Stockmen were employed to eliminate undesirable male stock by castration. A refrigerator was obtained for storage of fragile sera and vaccines needed for immunization of live-stock. The Government of India also sanctioned two artificial insemination centres in eight key villages during the year.

Coorg

As many as 91 tanks and 79 channels and dams were constructed or repaired to provide irrigation water. Ten pumping sets were provided on hire during the crop season for irrigating 852.75 acres. About 625 acres were reclaimed, 200,000 tons of compost manure prepared and 10,281

acres of wet land treated with green leaves. In addition, 16 tons of ammonium sulphate, 361 tons of manure mixture, 550.71 tons of groundnut cake and 147.7 tons of bonemeal were distributed at subsidized rates to cover about 10,000 acres of food crops. Furthermore, about 1,350 acres of food crops, 2,300 acres of fruit crops and 3,050 acres of other crops were treated against pests and diseases.

At the same time, the Agriculture Department held six exhibitions and 400 demonstrations for popularizing the use of improved implements and delivered 838 lectures explaining the modern improvements in agriculture. As a result of intensive extension work carried out during the year, the average yield of paddy increased by about 40 per cent, i.e., from 1,465 lb. per acre in 1947-48 to 2,160 lb. per acre in 1952-53. The area under subsidiary food crops also rose from 100 acres to about 1,000 acres. An all-India record of 12,100 lb. of paddy per acre established by one of the Coorg *ryots* in the crop competition scheme during 1951-52 was broken by another grower who produced 12,400 lb. per acre during 1952-53. As many as 4,845 growers took part in the crop competition.

A scheme for developing inland fish culture was introduced during the year. The fish population in the streams and rivers of the State was studied, and 2,695 fingerlings of the best local varieties were collected and distributed. In addition, 6,050 fingerlings of foreign types were also introduced.

The agriculture laboratory at Mercara helped the growers in assessing the manurial requirements of different crops and soils. During the year, 48 soil samples were analysed, in addition to 24 samples of canure, water etc.

The Agriculture Department maintained four farms at Kudige, Mercara, Oddermottee and Ponnampet during 1952-53. The farms aim at (i) improving the dry and fodder crops; (ii) multiplying improved varieties of paddy and other seeds for distribution; (iii) conducting research for improvement of oranges; and (iv) selecting high yielding strains of three popular varieties of paddy.

Delhi

During 1952-53, steps were taken to increase the food production and also to improve the socio-economic life in the rural areas. A sum of over Rs. 1,000,000 was provided for 1952-53 under the GMF scheme.

During the year, about 600 wells were sunk, 16 tube-wells constructed and 400 Persian wheels fitted, as a result of which 11,000 acres of unirrigated land were brought under irrigation. Further, *taqavi* loans to the tune of Rs. 8 lakh were advanced to cultivators, while the remissions sanctioned amounted to Rs. 22,020. Also, about 600,000 maunds of compost and dry sludge were supplied to cultivators. These measures are expected to produce 22,500 maunds of additional foodgrains.

Several measures designed to promote the prosperity of the rural areas have also been taken. For instance, an area of 40,998 acres in 52 villages was consolidated during the year, while 88,480 acres in 67 villages are under operation. Arrangements have been made for the manufacture of improved agricultural implements through local fabricators for enabling the cultivators to meet their requirements.

Furthermore, schemes are under way for expansion of poultry farms and distribution of milk in Delhi. The Veterinary Department has introduced a number of schemes for the welfare of live-stock, and the Fisheries Department is also being developed. During the *Vana Mahotsava* celebrations, the village tanks were stocked with fish seedings.

Himachal Pradesh

Under the GMF scheme, four farms were run where seeds of improved varieties of crops and vegetables were multiplied. Particular stress was laid on green manuring, and about 121 maunds of sunn hemp seed were distributed. Besides technical advice given to cultivators regarding the growing of fruit trees, laying of orchards, etc., 19,104 plants of different kinds of fruits were distributed and 1,438 grafted.

In order to protect the crops from pests and diseases, demonstrations were organized. Under the random sampling method, crop-cutting experiments were conducted on wheat, rice and potatoes. Crop competitions were also held.

In addition to multiplication of the disease-free potatoes at the Potato Development Station, Shilaroo, a number of agronomical experiments were carried out with a view to rationalizing manurial practices, standardizing cultural operations and devising preventive measures against important diseases. Trials with new varieties and hybrids in co-operation with the Central Research Institute, Patna, were conducted. Further, with a view to finding out the rust resistant wheat suited for Himachal Pradesh, experiments were performed.

During 1952-53, the State supplied 5,000 maunds of wheat to Kashmir Government and 10,000 maunds of maize to the Central Government. Provision was made for the opening of two veterinary hospitals in the Mahansu and Sirmur districts, in addition to 12 more hospitals under the Five Year Plan. Six candidates were also sent for training in veterinary science. Under the key village scheme, 126 cows were served by natural cross breeding operations with seven Red Sindhi bulls.

The State Assembly has Passed the Punjab Tenants (H. P. Amendment) Bill, 1952, and the H. P. Tenants (Rights and Restoration) Bill, 1952. A committee has been set up to go into the question of revising the Tenancy and Land Revenue Laws in view of changed conditions. Another committee is examining the question of revising the present Nautor Rules under which Government lands are granted for cultivation.

The Fisheries Department has been made permanent since September 26, 1952. Comprehensive fishing rules for the regulation and control of fishing operations and for the conservation of fish and development of fisheries have been framed. The old method of allowing fishing through contract system has been abolished and a rational licensing system

introduced. The old high rates have also been discontinued.

During April to November 1952, 816 fishing licences, fetching an income of Rs. 5,757, were issued as against 688 in 1951-52 for Rs. 4,771. Also, 28,727 fry were salvaged from the drying stretches of waters and pools during 1952-53 as against 12,000 in 1951-52.

A trout farm has been developed at Barot. As many as 4,129 trout have been stocked into the hatchery brook joining the Lambadhag river, and 327 fingerlings into the tank at Tilokpur. Twenty-four more spawning grounds of fish have been located on important rivers and streams.

Kutch

Under the GMF campaign, about 800 wells costing Rs. 866,150 were sunk during 1952-53. A sum of Rs. 750,000 was sanctioned for sinking new wells. Also, Rs. 42,000 were provided for contour bunding, Rs. 500,000 for minor irrigation works and Rs. 432,700 for construction of sluices, sluice tunnels, etc., on 16 existing dams. In addition, Rs. 7,980 were sanctioned for crop competition.

The question of abolishing the *jagirdari* system is under consideration of the Government of India. The Bombay Agricultural Debtor's Relief Act has been extended to Kutch under which about 47,500 applications, involving about 32,000 debtors and debts to the extent of Rs. 31,600,000, were filed. Nearly 15,000 applications were disposed of during the year.

The Government of India sanctioned Rs. 10 lakh for distribution to cultivators as *taqavi* loans for buying seeds, bullocks, agricultural implements, etc.

Manipur

During 1952-53, different kinds of *kharif* and *rabi* crops, including foreign varieties of crops, were sown. A nursery of different varieties of sub-tropical and tropical fruits was also raised.

For experimental and demonstration purposes and for popularizing the use of different kinds of fruits and vegetables, a fruit research farm has been started at Ukhrul.

The work of reclamation of land for establishing another fruit farm at Churchandpur has also been undertaken.

In order to introduce the cultivation of new varieties of crops, the Agriculture Department imported large quantities of seeds and seedlings and distributed them at concessional rates, in addition to manure and fertilizers.

To help the cultivators in reclamation of hard virgin land, a tractor was hired out on payment of nominal charges. About 300 acres of waste land were thus reclaimed and brought under cultivation. A centrifugal pump was hired out for irrigation of fields and drawing out of surplus water. In addition, steps were taken to protect crops against insect pests and diseases.

Under the GMF campaign, a scheme for popularizing the growing of high yielding varieties of paddy and other *rabi* crops and also for introducing the double cropping system was launched during 1952-53. Further, 500 maunds of potato, 110 maunds of wheat, 100 maunds of paddy and 200 maunds of gram seeds were distributed. Attempts are being made to bring the available arable waste land under cultivation. Survey of a vast waste land, known as Samusang reserve areas comprising about 8,650 acres, was completed during the year. Arrangements for reclamation and allocation of this land to cultivators were made.

Tripura

The food position during 1952-53 was generally satisfactory. As many as 128,214 maunds of rice were procured and 27,000 maunds of wheat imported; offtake was 41,215 maunds of rice and 15,351 maunds of wheat.

During the year, a number of cultivators took to terrace cultivation and different kinds of crops were grown. About 300 tons of compost were prepared and 200 tons distributed. Compost was also prepared in rural areas.

The Government agriculture farm distributed to growers improved varieties of *aus* and *aman* paddy, sugarcane, *arhar*, maize, etc., for multiplication. Vegetable seeds were also distributed. Crop competition was organized at Sadar, Kailashahar, Sonamura and Udaipur sub-divisions.

For providing irrigation facilities to the tribal popula-

tion, 10 irrigation pumping sets were obtained during the year.

An area of 2½ sq. miles at Agartala and its suburbs was selected for implementation of the key village scheme, and necessary equipment, including 4 Tharparkar bulls, was obtained.

Attention was also paid to the development of fisheries. Under the Agartala municipality, about 26 acres of water area were heavily stocked with fingerlings of Indian carps.

Vindhya Pradesh

During 1952-53, four mechanized farms were established for multiplication of better seeds, demonstration of improved cultural and manurial practices and conducting field trials. Under the GMF scheme, 1,000 maunds of wheat, 1,680 maunds of potato, 85 maunds of paddy and 380 maunds of other kinds of seeds were distributed to cultivators, in addition to 214 tons of fertilizers and 2,526 tons of rural and urban compost.

Under the irrigation schemes, 60 wells and one tank were constructed and 30 *rahats* and 42 portable pumping sets installed, for which *taqavi* loans were advanced. These measures are expected to irrigate 1,180 acres of land. Also, *taqavi* loans amounting to Rs. 10 lakh were distributed for land improvement benefiting 5,538 acres of land. More than 200 demonstrations were conducted for popularizing improved methods of agriculture. The Japanese method of paddy cultivation was also undertaken.

On the occasion of *Vana Mahotsava*, 116,262 plants were planted. Under soil conservation scheme, 815 acres were completed for conserving moisture and checking erosion. The crop competition scheme was revised so as to promote keener competition among cultivators and to collect more reliable data of the yields.

EDUCATION

Ajmer

With the opening of 65 basic schools in Kekri subdivision and the conversion of 115 primary schools into

basic schools, the rural areas were covered with a network of 390 basic schools with 13,600 children. Steps were taken to implement the Compulsory Primary Education Act which the State Assembly passed during the year. Further, a syllabus for the junior basic schools was prepared.

The activities relating to social education were also greatly extended. The teachers working in rural schools were entrusted with social education work as part of their normal duties. A large number of centres were thus opened, bringing the total to 1,000. An educational caravan consisting of a fleet of 7 vans visited the rural areas. For the development of audio-visual education, a board was set up.

Bhopal

During 1952-53, the Government Hamidia College was raised to the status of a post-graduate college, B.Sc. subjects were introduced and evening classes started for B.A. and B. Com. students. Science was introduced as a subject in the Jhangiria High School and the Sultania Girl's High School. Furthermore, an Agriculture College at Sehore and five high schools at Bairagarh, Berasia, Begumganj, Raisen and Sehore were opened. Finally, 18 primary schools were raised to the level of middle schools, and 103 primary and 13 basic schools were started. The number of scholars also increased from 17,900 in 1951-52 to 23,800 in 1952-53.

Scholarships worth Rs. 22,000 were given to students receiving education in the State, while Rs. 25,000 were provided to those who studied outside the State. In addition, Rs. 15,000 were spent on poor students, and another Rs. 15,000 on the education of the Harijan and backward class students.

The syllabus prescribed in the schools was revised. It was also decided to nationalize the publication of text-books up to the middle standard. A committee appointed for the purpose has invited scripts from authors.

During the year, the Government decided to appoint the teachers of primary schools in the community project areas as secretaries of the *panchayats*. Thus 58 teachers were specially trained in April 1952 for the purpose. A second batch completed its training in June 1953.

With a view to enabling the teachers to get training, one teacher was sent for M.Ed., 10 for B.T., 5 for L.T., 8 for basic training and 4 for diploma training. In addition, a Normal Training Institution for training of 50 primary school teachers was opened in the beginning of 1953.

During 1952-53, a sum of Rs. 23,000 was provided for social education.

Bilaspur

An intermediate college, 4 middle and 6 primary schools were opened, while one of the rural schools and the middle school for girls at Bilaspur were raised to the high school standard. Under the pilot project scheme, steps were taken to open a basic training college and a Janata college at Ghumarwin.

Fourteen teachers were sent for basic training at Jamia Millia, Delhi, and one teacher for training in B.Ed. at the Central Institute of Education, Delhi. For professional and technical training, 5 stipends of Rs. 100 each were sanctioned, out of which 2 scholarships were awarded during the year.

Besides a central adult literary centre, 4 new centres were opened in the rural areas, and they were provided with radio sets, books, journals and periodicals. A central public library was established at the headquarters.

Coorg

During 1952-53, there were 10 high, 44 middle and 83 primary schools. Twenty adult education centres were opened at various places in north Coorg, and 274 persons were made literate and certificates awarded. A number of *Vidya Mandirs* were opened in the literacy centres. Thirty more adult schools were opened. Under the social education scheme, a mobile visual education unit was provided. Films on various topics were shown to the villagers.

Under the basic education scheme, arrangements were made to convert 25 higher elementary schools into basic schools. One batch consisting of 52 men and 12 women teachers completed the course of training at the Government

Basic Training School and another batch of 70 men and 8 women teachers is undergoing training. A NCC unit was also started, bringing the total number of units to five.

Delhi

The double shift system was introduced in schools, which enabled some 40,000 more boys and girls to get admission. The education of Harijan students was made free up to the higher secondary standard. A scheme is being launched for the opening of 10 nursery schools in different parts of the city for children of the age group between 3 to 5 years. A bill for the introduction of compulsory education is under consideration of the State Government.

Nearly 300 basic schools for age group between 6 to 11 years were started in the rural areas. Much progress was made in adult education. A Janata college was established at Alipur, a rural centre about 12 miles from the city. Extra-curricular activities, such as scouting, camping and excursions, were given due importance under the new schemes which are under way.

Himachal Pradesh

Among the achievements in the field of education were the introduction of teaching of Physics and Chemistry at the Degree College in Mandi, upgrading of middle schools at Chini and Karsog to high school standard, raising of 11 primary and 21 lower middle schools to middle standard and opening of 36 primary schools at *gram panchayat* centres.

During 1952-53, 8 teachers for B.T., 5 women teachers for J.A.V., 4 teachers for S.V., 100 male and 6 female teachers for basic education and 137 male and 45 female teachers for J.V., were sent for training in various institutions.

Under the Five Year Plan, 145 primary schools were opened in the first year. The Government of India also sanctioned the establishment of NCC from April 1, 1953. As a preliminary step, 9 teachers were deputed for pre-commission training in the S.D.O. and J.D.O. courses at Meerut.

A scheme for social education on a voluntary basis was

launched; and teachers and students were asked to utilize their winter vacation for making as many adults literate as possible. As many as 10,000 copies of a specially prepared adult education primer were distributed among the field workers. A sum of Rs. 50,000 has been provided for 1953-54 for social education.

In order to promote education among the backward classes, the scheduled caste students were exempted from tuition fees in all stages of school education. In addition, middle school scholarships were awarded to 33 boys and 4 girls, high school scholarships to 12 boys and 3 girls and college scholarships to 5 boys and 1 girl.

Kutch

During 1952-53, five primary schools were opened in the rural areas, and the construction of buildings for five more has started. A social and adult education centre was opened at each of the main *taluka* towns. The All-India Social Education Day was observed in all *taluka* towns on November 1, 1952. In order to equip private schools with libraries and sports goods, Rs. 7,500 were sanctioned from the Kutch Benevolent Fund.

The proposals for starting a technical and vocational school and for upgrading four composite schools into middle schools are under consideration of the Government.

One high school at Ukhral and 5 middle and 22 upper primary schools were established. Also, 50 lower primary schools were opened in the tribal areas. In addition, 22 private lower primary schools were converted into Government institutions. Furthermore, a teachers' training school was started with 30 trainees from the M.E. and upper primary schools. Five Government school teachers were deputed for B.T. training at Gauhati and 2 for B.Ed. training at Delhi, in addition to 2 teachers for basic education. Recurring grants-in-aid to several institutions were increased, while non-recurring grants were made available to a number of schools for improvement of buildings and equipment.

During the year, six teachers were deputed to Bombay for training in basic education; 61 students were given

scholarships for higher studies; and about 70 private educational institutions were given grants-in-aid.

In order to encourage the teaching of Hindi, the Government gave a grant of Rs. 2,500 to the institutions teaching this subject.

Tripura

During 1952-53, Rs. 436,800 were provided for college education, in addition to Rs. 486,000 for primary and adult education. A sum of Rs. 35,160 was also granted to 70 private institutions, while Rs. 24,500 were given as stipends and scholarships.

With a view to checking the tendency on the part of parents belonging to tribal and agricultural classes from withdrawing their children from the primary schools as soon as they are of economic value to the household, 80 single-teacher lower primary schools and 10 two-teacher upper primary schools were started during the year at a cost of Rs. 50,000.

Vindhya Pradesh

As many as 150 primary schools were opened during the year, bringing the total number to 1,858 with 67,059 students. An Act to provide for compulsory education was passed. Also, 15 primary schools were upgraded to the status of middle schools and 7 A.V.M. schools to that of high schools. The integration of Hindi middle schools with A.V.M. schools was also carried out.

With a view to providing facilities for technical and vocational education, steps were taken to open a polytechnic institute at Nowgong, an agriculture institute at Rewa and 8 model basic schools, one in each district. One basic training school was also opened at Kundeshwar in the Tikamgarh district.

A unit of NCC was started in the high school at Chhatarpur. Under the social education scheme, a mobile unit visited the rural areas. A scheme for the introduction of compulsory manual labour in high schools and colleges was approved.

The Government provided special facilities to students

of scheduled castes and scheduled tribes by reserving for them 10 per cent of seats in hostels, by supplying them stationery and books, free of cost, and by awarding them stipends for boarding and lodging in hostels and *ashrams*. They were also exempted from payment of fees at all stages of education. Besides, 10 Harijan schools and 34 night schools were opened. The Harijan Ashram at Rewa was granted Rs. 12,000 in 1952-53 and Rs. 6,000 were given to other ashrams.

Till the year 1952, education up to the high school classes was free to all, but a beginning was made during the year for payment of fees in classes IX and X from those students whose guardians and parents were assessed to income-tax. A sum of Rs. 65,000 was provided for grant of scholarships during 1952-53. For affording facilities for higher technical and vocational education, a five-year training scheme was also launched.

PUBLIC HEALTH

Ajmer

During 1952-53, Mrs. Gidney Zanana Hospital at Kekri was amalgamated with the Government dispensary. A building for the T.B. clinic, Victoria Hospital, Ajmer, was constructed. Besides 32 free beds reserved at the Madar Union Sanatorium for poor patients, 20 free beds for displaced persons and 2 free beds for scheduled castes and scheduled tribes were reserved. Additional staff was sanctioned for the Beawar hospital. The estate dispensary at Bijainagar was taken over by the Government and provided with additional staff.

The anti-malaria organization, for which more staff was provided, carried out public health measures in the rural areas. Medical and public health staff was also sanctioned for the community project area. BCG vaccination campaign was started in April 1952, and over a lakh of persons were tested and given vaccination.

Bhopal

During the year, more than a lakh of persons were

tested and 40,000 given BCG vaccination. The T.B. clinic with 20 beds at Bhopal was ready, while the construction of the T.B. hospital at Idgah Hill at a cost of Rs. 1,000,000 is in progress. Also, 223 villages were treated with DDT. The proposals for the formation of an anti-malaria control unit in co-operation with the TCA Administration are under consideration.

Four mobile dispensary units provided medical aid to the rural areas, while three more are shortly going to be established. The construction of dispensaries with staff quarters and accommodation for patients is under way at Silwani, Nasrullaganj and Barasia. In addition, six more dispensaries are expected to be opened shortly at other stations. Also, the Hamadia Hospital wards are being expanded to provide additional 100 beds. A new X-ray plant costing Rs. 26,000 was installed at the Hamadia Hospital, and another is shortly going to be installed at the Sehore hospital. It is also proposed to establish four health units for maternity and child welfare in the rural areas. The Bareilly dispensary, too, was raised to a hospital.

A Health Minister's Charity Fund was started during the year for rendering help to the poor. Charity shows in aid of T.B. patients were also organized.

Among the legislations introduced during 1952-53 were the Drugs Control Act and the Bhopal Medical Practitioners' Act.

Bilaspur

During 1952-53, six schemes for expansion of medical facilities and four for development of public health services were approved by the Government of India. Accordingly, steps were taken during the year to open two new dispensaries. Staff has been recruited, equipment and medicines have been obtained, and the buildings are under construction.

Also, two child and maternity welfare centres, one of which has already started functioning, a public health centre and an anti-malaria scheme were sanctioned. Furthermore, a V.D. centre was opened in the General Hospital, Bilaspur, for which UNICEF has donated an equipment set.

At the same time, the Public Health Department was organized on modern lines. A number of vaccinators and sanitary inspectors were recruited, and health talks, magic lantern shows, anti-malarial campaign, campaign for destroying stray dogs and rats, etc., were organized. The buildings of the three existing rural dispensaries were also standardized. An *ayurvedic* peripatetic dispensary was opened. Finally, 4 candidates were selected for training in nursing in Himachal Pradesh.

Coorg

Over 35,000 persons were vaccinated against small-pox during the year. The school children of scheduled tribes and scheduled castes were issued free milk, food yeast and mid-day meal. Lorexane, a new drug to get rid of head and body lice, was supplied free to the scheduled caste people and the result was excellent.

Bore-hole latrines, soak pits, pit latrines, urinals and rubbish pits were provided at all important centres, bus stands and schools. All the wells were chlorinated regularly. Anti-malaria measures were taken as before. Residual spraying with DDT was also carried out.

Delhi

During the year, 48 beds were added to the Irwin Hospital, 18 to the S. J. T.B. Hospital, and a ward of 24 beds to the Infectious Diseases Hospital. Four hospitals with 15 beds each were also opened in the new colonies of Lajpat Nagar, Malviya Nagar, Tilak Nagar and Kalka Ji, in addition to a dispensary in Jhil Kuranja and six health centres in two areas in the city.

The Health Ministry organized a sanitation drive throughout the State with considerable success. The anti-cholera and anti-small-pox vaccination campaigns produced the desired results. A BCG campaign was also launched. A Medical Health Reorganization Committee is conducting enquiries about medical and public health problems.

The incidence of malaria during 1952 was the least recorded so far, having come down from 180 per thousand in 1933 to 2.1 per thousand in 1952. In the rural areas, the

results were no less striking. About 3,780 lb. of DDT were sprayed in the villages. Epidemics were kept remarkably well under check. The Nursing Homes Bill already passed by the State Assembly will help to secure a certain standard of medical care in the private nursing homes and hospitals.

Himachal Pradesh

The status of the Mahasu district hospital functioning in Snowdon was raised to that of a provincial hospital, and it is now known as Himachal Pradesh Hospital, Simla. A new X-ray plant costing Rs. 34,000 was installed in the hospital. The existing clinical laboratory, for which equipment worth Rs. 10,000 had been purchased, was expanded, and a trained pathologist appointed.

A family planning and a dental clinic, for which equipments worth Rs. 4,332 have been purchased, were also opened. A new maternity ward in the Civil Hospital, Mandi, was constructed at a cost of Rs. 34,000. A maternity and child welfare centre was started in Chamba. Twelve *ayurvedic* dispensaries are being opened shortly.

During 1952-53, V.D. units were formed at Chamba and Mandi. Field operations were carried out in many places and informative talks were given. During March-November 1952, 2,252 cases were treated for venereal diseases.

A T.B. hospital is being opened at Manodhar in the Mahasu district, and necessary equipment has been purchased. Between May-December 1952, 85,637 persons were tested and 36,269 given BCG vaccination.

At the same time, steps were taken for carrying out leprosy, dental and nutritional surveys of school children under the Five Year Plan. Anti-malaria measures were carried out in the community project area.

Kutch

During 1952-53, a maternity home at Mandvi and a mobile dispensary at Vagad were opened. Six private medical institutions were given grants-in-aid totalling Rs. 21,500.

Schemes for opening a mental hospital at Bhuj, two village dispensaries and a mobile dispensary and the appointment of a surgeon at the Jubilee Hospital are under

consideration of the Government. The suggestion regarding the taking over of the T.B. Sanatorium at Bharatpur, construction of a general hospital at Bhuj and an eye hospital at Mandvi is also being examined. In addition, schemes for the installation of an X-ray plant at Bhachan Hospital, for the opening of an eye relief camp at Naliya, and for grant of subsidies to medical practitioners for encouraging them to settle in villages are being implemented out of the Kutch Benevolent Fund.

The malaria control scheme was extended to the rural areas and the multi-vitamin tablets were distributed through hospitals and dispensaries in the State.

Among the public health schemes, mention may be made of the setting up of a separate department of public health and the opening of a health education unit and two milk centres for children.

Manipur

A scheme for training of medical licentiates in various specialized subjects and condensed M.B. course was drawn up during the year. Medicines worth Rs. 10,758 were distributed free. As a result of BCG vaccination campaign, 40,715 people were tested and 14,235 vaccinated. Also, 98,388 persons were vaccinated against small-pox; 35,500 inoculations were done against cholera; and a doctor was sent for training at the Malaria Institute of India, Delhi.

Tripura

Seven dispensaries in rural areas and an up-to-date maternity ward at the V.M. Hospital at Agartala were opened. A number of hospitals were provided with qualified and trained nurses and maternity and child welfare sections with lady doctors.

Among the public health activities, mention may be made of 170 tube-wells sunk in rural areas to overcome the scarcity of drinking water. BCG mass vaccination campaign was launched and a malaria survey undertaken. Steps were taken to make the people health conscious and teach them

elementary principles of healthy living through lectures, exhibitions and magic lantern shows.

Vindhya Pradesh

The Government sanctioned a sanitary gang for every major *gram panchayat* and municipality. Two anti-malaria units were sanctioned. Steps were also taken to implement the scheme of water supply to Rewa, for which Rs. 3 lakh were sanctioned.

Four maternity and child welfare centres were sanctioned during the year, out of which two have started working, one at Rewa and the other at Nowgong. The construction work for other centres has started and is expected to be completed soon.

Four clinics each for venereal diseases and leprosy were also sanctioned. Steps were taken for recruiting the staff, for purchasing equipment and for construction of buildings for these centres. A BCG team also started working in the Chhatarpur district.

LABOUR

Ajmer

During 1952-53, 25 industrial disputes were settled by conciliation. As many as 569 complaints regarding irregular payment of wages, discharge of workers, etc., were also settled.

Under the Census of Manufacturing Industries Rules and Industrial Statistics Labour Rules, statistics in respect of various industries were collected. Minimum rates of wages in the cotton textile industry and the wool cleaning and baling industry were fixed.

The Employees' Provident Fund Act came into force from October 6, 1952. At present, 4 textile mills and 2 hosiery factories are covered by the scheme. The monthly average number of workers directly benefited is nearly 5,454.

Bhopal

There was not a single strike or lockout in the State

during the year. Some major issues were settled through conciliation, as a result of which the workers gained substantially.

The Employees' Provident Fund Act, 1952, and the scheme framed thereunder, were brought into force from November 1, 1952, which covered about 3,000 industrial workers. The draft rules under the Factories Act, 1948, the Payment of Wages Act, 1936, the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1923, the Weekly Holidays Act, 1942, the Indian Trade Unions Act, 1926, the Industrial Statistics Act, 1942, and the Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948, were framed and published for comments.

As a result of the Government's efforts at persuading major industrial concerns for providing educational facilities for workers and their children, the Straw Products Ltd., started a primary school. An adult education centre is also being opened for the employees of the Public Works Department.

The Bhopal Sugar Industries Ltd., the Straw Products Ltd., and the Bhopal municipality provided housing accommodation to nearly 50, 25 and 60 per cent of their employees respectively. The Central Government's industrial housing scheme was also extended to Bhopal.

The Government's efforts resulted in the appointment of a whole-time welfare officer by the New Textile Mills Ltd., Bhopal. A number of welfare measures were also introduced. The Straw Products Ltd., paid three months' wages as bonus to the workers.

A PWD labour corps was inaugurated on August 15, 1952. The first of its kind in the country, it aims at removing partial unemployment, eliminating the middlemen and associating the labour directly in the construction works for various development plans.

Coorg

There were 21 registered factories and 3 trade unions during 1952-53. As many as 37 industrial disputes were settled through conciliation.

The Advisory Board constituted under Section 7 of the Minimum Wages Act submitted recommendations for

fixing minimum rates of wages in cardamom gardens and agriculture. The Government have fixed the wages accordingly.

The Minimum rates of wages for employment in transport services were also published. Two field assistants were appointed to carry on the work connected with the Industrial Statistics (Labour) Rules, 1951. Under the labour welfare scheme, one labour welfare assistant and one labour welfare workers were appointed. An economic investigator was also appointed for planning of family budget in the coffee plantations.

Delhi

During the year, the scheme of provident fund for about 26,000 industrial workers was introduced. A Labour Advisory Board for advising the Government on matters concerning the industrial development of the State was set up. The existing Minimum Wages Advisory Committee was reconstituted with a view to giving it a more popular character. The Minimum Wages Act was extended to the workers in press, automobile engineering and iron foundaries. The Industrial Statistics Act of the Government of India relating to labour was applied to Delhi, and a survey of the industrial workers was taken under the Act.

Kutch

The Factory Act, 1948, the Minimum Wages Act, 1947, the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, the Payment of Wages Act, 1936, the Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948, the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1923, the Employment Liability Act, 1938 and the Employment of Children Act, 1939, were made applicable to the Kutch State. Also, a separate department under a Chief Inspector of Factories was opened for the administration of these Acts. Under the Minimum Wages Act, minimum wages were fixed for agricultural labour.

Tripura

Out of 81 cases of disputes, 38 were amicably settled. As many as 17 Acts were extended to Tripura. During the

year, 4 trade unions were registered. The work of conducting enquiry for agricultural labour was also taken up.

Vindhya Pradesh

Under the Minimum Wages Act, 1948, the Government fixed minimum rates of wages for those employed in bidi industry, road construction, building operations and stone-breaking and crushing. An enquiry into the conditions of service in the motor transport industry was conducted. The Labour Commissioner settled the disputes between the management of the Shellac Factory, Umaria, and the workers, as well as between bidi workers and bidi merchants. Three labour unions were also registered during the year.

INDUSTRY

Bhopal

With a view to opening up avenues for employment by developing cottage and small scale industries, the Department of Industries was brought into existence in October 1952.

The Government provided a sum of Rs. 200,000 during the year for the grant of loans for industrial purposes. As a result of the agreement with the Reserve Bank of India to convert the Bank of Bhopal into an Apex Co-operative Bank, banking facilities will soon be available in the State.

In the last quarter of 1952-53, arrangements were made for imparting vocational training in carpentry and upholstery, basket and rope-making, spinning and weaving, dyeing, carpet making, moulding and turning and tailoring. After completing the course, the trainees will be sent to villages for popularizing spinning and *khadi* production along with other village industries. Meanwhile, the trainees produced 213,000 yards of hand-spun yarn and 400 yards of hand-woven cloth. During the year, there were 150 trainees in the centre, and they were all Government stipendiaries. A separate centre was also opened in Gandhi Ashram where 30 trainees from rural areas are under

training in spinning, weaving, soap making and other allied village industries.

Furthermore, a centre is being organized exclusively for women for training in tailoring and other handicrafts. Nearly 320 persons were trained in bidi manufacturing at a cost of about Rs. 8,500. The Government admitted 65 candidates for training in the Bhopal Electric Supply Co., Government Press and PWD workshops.

In order to encourage the development of cottage industries, the Government purchased their products. An emporium was opened where products of cottage industries were available for demonstration and sale. In accordance with the State Aids to Industries Rules, a subsidy of Rs. 30,000 was granted to the industrial co-operative societies and artisans, mostly in the form of machinery and implements.

Further, steps were taken to revive old industries and to start new ones, such as cement, lime, steel, wool, etc.

Coorg

The State Cottage Industries Board recommended the development of a number of industries, such as bee-keeping, pottery, poultry, rope-making and weaving. A training centre in agriculture was set up at Bhagamandala for the training of 20 candidates with a view to opening sub-centres at suitable honey-producing areas. Two candidates were selected for training in pottery at Closepet (Ramnagar) at Government cost.

The Industrial Training Institute at Virajpet, opened in July 1950 under the technical and vocational training scheme of the Government of India, continued to do useful work. Trade tests were held in the Institute during the year, and suitable employments were secured for a majority of the candidates who passed out successfully. The weaving school at Shanivarsante was revived with the object of developing handloom industry in the rural areas. A weaving instructor was appointed for this purpose.

With a view to developing the bee-keeping industry, 24 persons were trained at the Central apiary, and 216

hives of improved type and other necessary appliances worth about Rs. 1,500 were distributed to them.

Delhi

The Industrial Advisory Board set up last year drew up a number of schemes for the development of industries, particularly the small scale industries in the urban area. Steps were taken to survey the land, water and power resources of the State for the purpose. Arrangements were also made to provide financial assistance to cottage industries. Meanwhile, certain industries, including *khadi*, were marked out for development under the community project development programme.

Kutch

The three new salt works, which began working in 1951-52, showed good progress during the year. A sum of Rs. 30,000 was sanctioned by the Government of India as loan for the development of cottage and small industries. Steps were taken for the setting up of a Cottage Industries Board.

Manipur

Out of a sum of Rs. 20,000 granted as industrial loan for the promotion of cottage industries, Rs. 8,000 were given to handloom, Rs. 4,000 to hardware and toy-making and Rs. 3,000 to slate-making industry. Licences worth Rs. 223,859 for import from Japan and soft currency areas were issued during 1952-53. An Industrial Board was set up for suggesting means for the development of various industries and also for determining the scope for new industries in the State.

Tripura

The Planning Commission has allotted a sum of Rs. 2 lakh for the development of small scale and cottage industries. Out of this sum, Rs. 40,000 were provided for 1952-53. Necessary technical staff has been recruited, and the scheme will soon be implemented by opening a training school.

Vindhya Pradesh

During 1953, the carpentry section of the Technical Institute at Rewa was expanded. Arrangements for expansion of the weaving section are also in hand. A State emporium was established during the year at Rewa.

The Cottage Industries Department undertook to conduct a survey of the cottage industries since June 1952. As soon as the survey will be over, schemes will be formulated, for which Rs. 600,000 have been provided under the Five Year Plan.

A scheme for the promotion of plam *gur* industry in the Tikamgarh district and for the setting up of a bonemeal factory at Satna was sanctioned.

DEVELOPMENT

Bhopal

During 1952-53, six miles of new roads were completed, while work on 22 miles of *pucca* roads progressed according to schedule. Two old bridges were repaired and two new culverts completed. Work on six new bridges was started, and 55 miles of new roads were surveyed. The achievements in relation to the programme drawn up for 1952-53 exceeded the target.

Under the Five Year Plan, a provision of Rs. 3.89 crore has been made for the State. More funds are being secured for the development of cottage industries and minor irrigation works. There are a number of other schemes which include provision for community projects, training centres, research schemes, the national extension service and the anti-malaria unit. In addition, there is the Central Government's scheme for land reclamation through the Central Tractor Organization, as a result of which additional crops worth about Rs. 3 crore are expected to be produced. The State is thus assured of an assistance of about Rs. 8 crore for various types of activities.

The achievements in the first two years of the Plan have been substantial and, in certain respects, spectacular. For example, the State is ahead of all other States in reclamation of land; its training institutions have attracted

wide attention; and the rural uplift measures have been greatly stepped up.

During 1952-53, 93 wells were dug and 1,085 repaired, 44 tanks started working and 22 barrages built increasing the irrigated area by 11,448 acres. Besides, 80,000 acres of land were reclaimed, out of which 24,000 acres were brought under cultivation as new land. One intermediate college, 5 high, 14 middle and 103 primary schools were opened, and new buildings were constructed for 120 primary schools. Also, 5 training-cum-production centres started functioning; and tenements for Harijans and 48 labour quarters for B.E.S. employees were built.

The community project development programme, costing Rs. 65 lakh, was launched in Bhopal on October 2, 1952. The State has been allotted one basic type of project. The project covers an area of 600 sq. miles comprising 300 villages and is divided into three blocks. The work was taken up in the central block covering 100 villages. As many as 28 village-level workers were posted in two blocks and survey work has begun. The central block includes an irrigation project commanding about 4,000 acres of land.

A youth camp was inaugurated in village Toomra, 20 miles from Bhopal, on May 9, 1953. About 200 persons dug earth for two hours marking the beginning of a three-week course of constructive activities. In view of the progress achieved, the Central Community Project Administration choose Bhopal as the venue for holding the symposium of the principals of the training centres in India during April 1953.

The youngmen participated in the task of building a school, repairing wells and a *baoli*, remodelling a market place and digging about 50 compost pits. The work of construction of a 6-mile road will shortly be taken up.

With a view to training multi-purpose village-level workers, a training centre out of twenty for India under the auspices of the Ford Foundation Trust has been allotted to Bhopal. The centre started functioning on August 16, 1952. The trainees get a stipend of Rs. 50 per month. The first batch of 50 trainees successfully completed the training in April 1953.

Bilaspur

The construction of roads and the development of transport facilities received greater attention during 1952-53. The following new roads were opened for vehicular traffic: 32-mile long Hambol-Barmana portion of the Simla-Mandi road; 11-mile long Dadhol-Ladraor portion of the Simla-Hamirpuar road; 8-mile long Ghumarwin-Kuthera portion of the Bilaspur-Bhamla road; and 15-mile long Auhar-Talai portion of the Bilaspur-Barsar road. Thus, about 66 miles of motorable road were added during 1952-53 as against the previous motorable mileage of 40. Also, a comprehensive scheme for the construction of roads has been submitted to the Government of India for sanction.

The transport fleet was more than doubled. Eight new vehicles were added to the previous stock during the year.

In the field of education, a Government intermediate college and a rural high school were opened, in addition to 8 primary and 4 middle schools, 2 adult centres and a central public library.

In the matter of medical and public health services, 2 maternity and child welfare centres and 2 allopathic dispensaries were established, in addition to one *ayurvedic* dispensary. A lady health visitor, a number of sanitary inspectors, staff for anti-malaria schemes and a V.D. clinic were further additions in this field.

The community project development programme was inaugurated on October 2, 1952. The block area which comprises 342 villages has been divided into 65 units and 20 circles. Advisory committees have been set up in each unit and circle, besides a project advisory committee at the headquarters.

Out of 20 *gram sewaks* required for the block, 15 are under training at the Ford Foundation Training Centre at Nabha in PEPSU. The agriculture and animal husbandry extension service was also introduced, and 20 *gram sewaks* were appointed to familiarize agriculturists with up-to-date information on agriculture and animal husbandry.

Furthermore, 5 maunds of improved wheat seed were distributed for multiplication; demonstration plots were

laid; and nearly 80 manure pits were dug. Also, 10 multi-purpose co-operative societies were organized, besides a central society at the headquarters.

At the same time, $1\frac{1}{2}$ furlong *koohal* was constructed, and work on 4 tanks, 3 wells and 9 *koohals* was started. The repairs to the existing *koohals*, tanks and wells were also taken in hand. Seventy-two tanks in the block area were cleaned and disinfected. Demonstration of street cleaning was given in 10 villages. Eighty-five health talks were given. Two bore-hole latrines at two centres were constructed to serve as a model. As many as 940 rat baits were distributed free among the villagers. Also, 6 schools were opened on November 14, 1952, in addition to 3 junior basic schools.

Coorg

Under the community project scheme, Coorg has been allotted one development block consisting of four revenue sub-divisions of Sanivarasan Hobli, Somwarpet Nad, Fraserpet Hobli and Santicoppa Nad. The block covers an area of 300 sq. miles comprising 118 villages with a population of 75,000. The year 1952-53 saw an all-round progress in the development blocks.

Delhi

The co-operative movement in the State made further headway during the year. About 100 societies were registered, bringing the total number to 1,065 with a working capital of about Rs. 191.29 lakh and a membership of 65,424.

The Orissa Weights and Measures Act was extended to the Delhi State with a view to providing the purchasing public with safeguard against fraud in the market.

A development board for advising the Government on development plans and schemes was set up. A development committee was also established for securing the speedy implementation and effective co-ordination of various land development activities in the State. In the urban area, the work of slum clearance went apace. With a view to

checking haphazard building activity and assuring a planned growth of the city, all the vacant lands were frozen during the year.

The community project development schemes are being implemented in a block of over 100 villages with headquarters at village Alipur. So far, about 38 miles of the drainage channels in the rural area have been renovated and cleared to save the cultivable land from being inundated in the rainy season. Seven miles of approach roads have also been constructed and 12 village tanks desilted.

Himachal Pradesh

The number of co-operative societies in the State rose from 843 in June 1951 to 967 in June 1952. The total working capital also rose from Rs. 2,140,891 in 1951 to Rs. 3,660,035 in 1952, giving a net increase of Rs. 15.19 lakh. A subsidy of Rs. 375,000 was provided during 1952-53 to co-operative societies.

Under the Five Year Plan, a first five-year road development plan costing Rs. 150 lakh for roads other than national highways was drawn up. During 1952-53, Rs. 17 lakh were provided for new works and Rs. 8 lakh for maintenance.

About 100 miles of roads are to be constructed in the community project areas; and the work on the first, from Shamlaghat to Kunihar, is nearing completion. The alignment work on other roads is well in hand.

A Board of Control for transport was formed to supervise the working of the transport department. Transport advisory committees were set up for advising the department for effecting improvement in services and timings and providing other facilities. A well-equipped workshop was established at the headquarters of each region.

During the year, the transport services operated over routes totalling 781 miles. The department also undertook the transportation of mails on a number of routes.

A development plan costing Rs. 60 lakh envisaged the provision of water supply to 20 towns and 80 villages. Under the scheme, Rs. 7 lakh were spent during 1952-53.

on the construction of seven works in different towns, in addition to eight works in the rural areas.

The hydro-electric development plan costing Rs. 13.5 lakh was approved. Accordingly, four schemes were drawn up in consultation with the Central Water and Power Commission. Work on all the schemes is in progress. The execution of the five-year minor irrigation development plan costing Rs. 110 lakh was also undertaken.

The community project development programme includes the Kunihar, Bahal and the Paonta blocks comprising an area of 214,579 acres with 124,173 persons. Work in the Kunihar block at an estimated cost of Rs. 65 lakh has already started. Among the schemes already sanctioned, mention may be made of the following: agriculture and animal husbandry costing Rs. 84,000; health and rural sanitation, Rs. 190,000; education, Rs. 162,000; communication, Rs. 340,000; rural arts, crafts and industries, Rs. 15,500; irrigation, Rs. 2,025,000; and reclamation of waste land, Rs. 3 lakh.

Under these schemes, a Central fruit and vegetable nursery was established at Arki for the supply of fruit trees to growers. A chief social education officer was appointed. A basic primary school was opened at Thaila, while basic education was introduced in a number of schools. Also, nearly one mile of road was constructed in the Kunihar block, and estimates were sanctioned for the construction of a road from Shalaghat to Solan. Further, multi-purpose societies were set up, and 1,000 mulberry saplings planted. A weaving master now works at his loom, and a shoe factory is engaged in producing footweares of all sorts.

A beginning was also made with the extension service for the project between Kufri and Narkande, for which Rs. 467,000 were sanctioned. A general survey of the tract was carried out. About 65 maunds of improved wheat seed were distributed and 310 trees of apple and cherry planted. In the Kunihar block, such activities as the training of village-level workers, starting of nursery for fruit trees, supply of implements and tools, etc., were undertaken. A scheme for starting a training centre for the village-level workers at Nashobra was finalized.

Five inspectors for agriculture were sent during the year for training in extension work at the Training-cum-Extension Project, Bakshi-ka-Talab, Lucknow, and also one officer to the USA and Japan. Another officer was sent for training in plant protection work.

Kutch

During 1952-53, 40 miles of existing water-bound macadam roads were repaired and resurfaced, in addition to about 52 miles of other roads. Four new major causeways were constructed on these roads. In addition, 13 miles of other roads were provided with cross drainage works like causeways and culverts. The Planning Commission accepted during the year a five-year plan for the construction of 328 miles of new pucca roads and about 900 culverts costing Rs. 58.26 lakh.

The godowns and port buildings at Mundra are expected to be ready by the middle of 1953. A hydrographic survey of the approaches to Mandvi port was completed. The survey of Jakhau is in progress. Under the Five Year Plan, a provision of Rs. 13.35 lakh was made for the development of minor ports in Kutch.

The Deesa-Gandhidham meter gauge rail link measuring about 170 miles was declared open to traffic on October 2, 1952. The State motor service extended its service by running as many as 49 routes over about 1,300 *kachcha* roads in 8,249 sq. miles.

Under the Five Year Plan, Rs. 305.09 lakh have been provided for the execution of various schemes of development. A sum of Rs. 78.12 lakh was provided for 1952-53.

In the field of agriculture, three agricultural farms are proposed to be opened at Nakhatrana, Mundra and Bhachau for demonstration, seed multiplication and selection. Twenty-five tons of superphosphate and 10 tons of ammonium sulphate were distributed, in addition to 1,000 maunds of wheat seed.

Out of the four major irrigation works contemplated under the Five Year Plan, the construction work on two, viz., Kankavati and Kaila, has already started and that on the other two, viz., Gajod and Sanandhro, will begin shortly.

The work on six minor irrigation works is in progress. The construction of a minor irrigation tank, Lipur no. 2, is nearing completion. Plans for the seventh minor irrigation scheme are being prepared. Also, 750 wells were sunk.

For the development of animal husbandry, the key village schemes and the schemes for the development of cattle have already been initiated. Three candidates were also sent to Jabalpur for training in veterinary. At the same time, a nursery farm was started at Anjar, and another is being started at Narkhatrana. Plans and estimates for a fish curing yard at Tuna are being prepared. A Cottage Industries Board is also being set up.

Four schools were opened at Bhuj, Bibar, Muru and Amara, and the fifth one at Besalpar will be opened soon. With a view to providing college education, the Gujarat University Enquiry Committee recently visited Kutch.

In the field of public health, the maternity home at Mandvi was opened on December 2, 1952. Anti-malaria measures were undertaken in four towns.

The community development programme of the State comprises one block of 540 sq. miles in area, constituting 94 villages of Nakhatrana *taluka* and 24 villages of Bhuj *taluka*.

Under the scheme, which started working from October 2, 1952, 450 maunds of improved wheat seed, about 138 maunds of ammonium sulphate and 51 maunds of super-phosphate were distributed in the Bhuj-Nakhatrana block. Also, 27 compost pits were dug.

It is proposed to construct 5 minor irrigation tanks in the project area which, when completed, will irrigate about 300 to 400 acres. Furthermore, the Government propose to advance loans amounting to Rs. 7.16 lakh during the next three years which will bring 5,400 additional acres of land under irrigation. It is estimated that at the end of the third year, 2,000 tons of additional foodgrains worth Rs. 6 lakh will be produced.

The earth work, jungle cutting, etc., on a number of roads were almost complete. Minor repairs were also carried out on a number of other roads. The construction of

a causeway at Bharasar was completed by the joint efforts of the people.

Four primary schools and libraries and reading rooms were opened. A lady worker organized activities, such as adult education, knitting, sewing, embroidery, care of children, etc.

Village-level workers were trained in first-aid. The spraying of DDT was launched in the principal villages of the community project area. A mobile dispensary visited a number of villages regularly.

Four key village centres were also opened, and pedigree bulls of Tharparkar breed were obtained for improvement of live-stock in the project area. One artificial insemination centre and one veterinary dispensary at Nakhatrana have already been opened. It is proposed to open four veterinary dispensaries at the key village centres.

Tripura

During 1952-53, 11 co-operative societies were registered. Approximately Rs. 10 lakh were spent during the year on road construction under different development schemes.

Vindhya Pradesh

In order to secure the proper implementation of the first Five Year Plan and other development schemes, the Government appointed a Development Commissioner during the year.

A community project development block consisting of 132 villages in the Satna district was inaugurated on October 2, 1952. The budget estimates of the project have been sanctioned, and the survey work is nearing completion.

The Ford Foundation Scheme was also launched in October 1952 on an area of 300 sq. miles consisting of 300 villages. Four night schools were opened for adult education. In addition, an extension training centre was also established at Nowgong in February 1953 for the training of village-level workers.

REHABILITATION

Ajmer

A sum of Rs. 81,000 was given to the home-cum-training centre for widows. A training-cum-work centre was started at Beawar for imparting training in tailoring and spinning to 50 destitute widows. For the displaced Harijans, 296 tenements—160 at Ajmer and 136 at Beawar—were constructed. It is proposed to grant rehabilitation loan to displaced persons to the extent of Rs. 238,000, in addition to Rs. 1,200 as educational loan to displaced students.

Bhopal

In addition to displaced persons already settled, 32 families of Kashmiri refugees were rehabilitated during 1952-53. This settlement started cultivation as a group by pooling the various resources, for which Rs. 15,000 were advanced. In other cases, too, group formations as preliminary step towards co-operative cultivation were encouraged. A sum of Rs. 100,000 was provided by the Government of India for rural rehabilitation, and it is proposed to distribute this amount among the displaced families as *taqavi* advances.

As regards urban settlement, 2,200 families were settled in Bairagarh, Sehore, Budni and other *moffussil* areas. Under the small loan scheme, Rs. 1,093,400 were provided as loans.

The families of displaced persons, who settled in urban areas of their own accord but needed financial assistance, were given loans totalling Rs. 106,400. The Central Government also sanctioned a further sum of Rs. 100,000 to be advanced as loans to urban displaced persons. Furthermore, 34 trainees were advanced small loans in cash for setting up their business.

The training-cum-work centre, originally started under the Central Ministry of Relief and Rehabilitation, was transferred during the year to the State Government. Steps were taken to improve the production side of the centre and the efficiency of the trainees by placing with it the demands of the State Government, such as furniture,

liveries, etc. The activities of the two centres were co-ordinated through a joint advisory committee.

The scheme for construction of tenements at Bairagarh at an estimated cost of Rs. 4,500,000 was approved by the Government of India. It has been decided to allot the construction work to displaced persons themselves. This will help them to find a place for residence and earn the daily wage. Bairagarh was also included to be developed as a new township at a cost of Rs. 40 lakh. In addition, work was partially undertaken in the way of conversion of Israni-Bonarji and Shahjahanabad markets into a residential-cum-shopping settlement at a cost of Rs. 137,000.

A home for destitutes, widows and orphans was maintained at Gandhinagar. Additional facilities in the form of opening schools, granting stipends and supply of free books to displaced students were provided during 1952-53.

Delhi

During 1952-53, housing accommodation was provided to more than 6,000 displaced families and business premises to about 1,700 squatters. Five hospitals with 15 beds each were opened in the five new townships meant for displaced persons. So far, over two-third of the five lakh displaced persons in Delhi have been provided with housing and business accommodation so that now about a lakh and a half only remain to be provided for.

A Social Welfare and Rehabilitation Directorate, which took over the functions formerly performed by the Delhi State Women's Section, was organized, primarily for the care of displaced and destitute women and children and for the grant of loans, stipends and maintenance allowances to displaced persons generally.

The Directorate through its 16 training-cum-production centres—6 for men and 10 for women—enabled a number of destitute women to become self-supporting and useful members of society. A sum of Rs. 27 lakh was advanced to co-operative societies and numerous displaced persons under the small urban loan scheme, in addition to about Rs. 7 lakh as educational loan and Rs. 4½ lakh as stipends

to displaced students. Further, Rs. 33 lakh were disbursed by way of maintenance allowances.

Kutch

With the object of resettling displaced persons from Sind, the Sindhu Resettlement Corporation was formed at Gandhidham during the year. A loan of Rs. 1.10 crore was advanced for construction of 4,000 houses on an area measuring 6,175 acres. The total number of displaced persons at Gandhidham was 8,000 during 1952-53.

The Government of India sanctioned Rs. 85,000 as urban loan and Rs. 50,000 as rural loan. Out of this, Rs. 84,825 as urban loan and Rs. 48,375 as rural loan were distributed among displaced persons for starting new business.

Out of a sum of Rs. 25,000 sanctioned by the Central Government to displaced students, Rs. 10,300 were made available to 554 students. Freeships and cash grants were also given to 136 students studying in private educational institutions.

A home for old and infirm and unattached women and children was established at Gandhidham in October 1952 under the management of the Sindhu Resettlement Corporation. The Government of India provided Rs. 11,500 to the Corporation for running the home.

Manipur

No major problem for rehabilitation of displaced persons remained to be solved during the year. The allotment of lands to displaced persons had long been completed. The schools established for displaced students out of the grant offered by the Central Government were taken over by the State Government from March 1953.

Tripura

The State Government spent Rs. 10,011,689 on relief and rehabilitation of displaced persons during 1952-53. Due to the passport panic in July 1952, about 77,318 persons migrated to Tripura, bringing the total number to 276,438. For accommodating the new influx of displaced persons, 22 camps were opened. During the year, however, only 15

camps with a population of 11,223 functioned. In addition, there were three unattached women's camps with 695 inmates.

Thirty-four rehabilitation centres were also set up for displaced persons. The Government have so far rehabilitated 25,454 families comprising 120,181 persons. Also, 600 families of fishermen were rehabilitated in the lake area at Rudrasagar.

During the year, 18 schools provided education to displaced students and 44 units medical aid to displaced persons. In order to provide vocational training, the Government took over the training-cum-work centre at College Tilla, Agartala, on March 1, 1953.

Vindhya Pradesh

The Government assumed the responsibility for the maintenance of unattached women and children numbering about 500. They were accommodated in the relief camps at Satna and Datia. Up to January 1953, a sum of Rs. 104,232 had been spent on rehabilitation.

Altogether, 304 displaced families were allotted 4,178.39 acres of land in the Chhatarpur, Datia and Tikamgarh districts, while rural loans amounting to Rs. 337,314 were also given.

In addition, the Rehabilitation Finance Administration sanctioned loans to the extent of Rs. 46,500 to 6 displaced persons for industrial purposes. The Government also decided to construct 780 tenements during 1952-53 at a cost of Rs. 16.38 lakh.

A provision of Rs. 12,000 has been made for 1953-54 for the grant of financial assistance to displaced students. So far, stipends to 7 displaced students in colleges have been sanctioned.

4. PART D

FOOD AND AGRICULTURE

Andaman and Nicobar Islands

The area under cultivation of paddy was 5,559 acres in 1952-53 as against 5,421 in 1951-52 and 5,100 in 1950-51. During the year, 16 varieties of paddy were grown in the Government experimental farms, of which 6 varieties were imported from Coimbatore, 2 from West Bengal, 4 from Karnal in Punjab, 2 from Burma and one each from Madras and south India. The performance of these varieties, as shown by observation, was good as far as the Burma, West Bengal, Madras and Coimbatore varieties were concerned. Nevertheless, trials are being conducted with changed treatment of soil and time of sowing with a view to ascertaining their suitability and yield.

A number of other commercial crops, such as sugarcane, *arhar*, cotton, ragi, sunn hemp and grams were grown, mostly on an experimental basis in the Government agricultural farms and also by a few of the cultivators.

An agricultural-cum-industrial exhibition was organized in March 1953, and prizes were awarded to cultivators for the various crops exhibited. Samples of varieties of paddy grown in the Islands were collected and classified for the purpose of fixing procurement prices. During 1952-53, 546 tons of paddy were procured as against 389 in 1951-52.

There is an Assistant Fisheries Research Officer with a fairly well-equipped laboratory engaged in conducting researches on the types of the catch and the various methods of fishing. A fishermen's co-operative society was formed during the year for organizing fishing on scientific lines and effecting sales of the catch. The possibility of large scale export of fish caught in the waters of the Islands through specially equipped boats is being examined.

EDUCATION

There is a junior division unit of the National Cadet Corps consisting of 90 cadets and 2 officers in the Islands.

An educational tour consisting of 30 senior students of the Government High School and 10 senior students of the Car Nicobar School in charge of two teachers was organized. The party visited the mainland from March 25, 1953 to April 29, 1953. During this period, they visited Calcutta, Allahabad, Tundla, Agra, Delhi, Bombay, Bangalore and Madras. The tour has gone a long way in enabling the students to have an idea of the conditions on the mainland. It is proposed to have this educational tour every year as part of the inter-State liaison calculated to promote exchange of views and culture.

PUBLIC HEALTH

It was proposed during the year to open a reception dispensary for serving the colonized area at Rangat in the Middle Andaman. The construction of a part of the new hospital at Car Nicobar, for which a firm had given Rs. 20,000, is nearing completion. A hospital with 20 beds was opened at Mayabander and a medical officer posted to give better medical aid to the people. It was also proposed to send a medical team to the Nicobar groups of Islands for the eradication of venereal diseases.

As malaria is the biggest scourge of the Islands, residual spraying was done most extensively. A medical examination of school children was also carried out and treatment given, wherever necessary.

LABOUR

During 1952-53, the Government maintained a labour force chiefly for stevedoring and clearing the forest areas for the rehabilitation of displaced persons, besides meeting the demands of various Government departments relating to development. Labour was also supplied to cultivators on payment basis in helping them during the cultivation season.

The welfare of the labour force was looked after by the Government. A co-operative shop of their own for buying

and distributing rations and other commodities was run during the year. They were also provided with facilities for recreation and sports.

INDUSTRY

During the year, there were two large industrial factories in the Islands, viz., the Chatham Saw Mill belonging to the Forest Department and the Match Factory of Messrs. Western India Match Co. Ltd.

As for small scale industries, a handloom weaving society was engaged in turning out handloom products. The proposal for starting a coconut oil crushing industry at Car Nicobar on a co-operative basis is under consideration. Coir ropes were manufactured by the Nicobarese which are marketed in Port Blair itself.

REHABILITATION

Up to the end of 1952-53, 350 displaced families from East Bengal had been settled in Andamans. The Government made all efforts in helping the displaced persons by giving them land and rehabilitation and *taqavi* loans. So far, Rs. 279,733 and Rs. 39,848 have been given as rehabilitation and *taqavi* loans respectively. Also, the extra working members of the families were given employment in the labour force and PWD when they had no work on hand.



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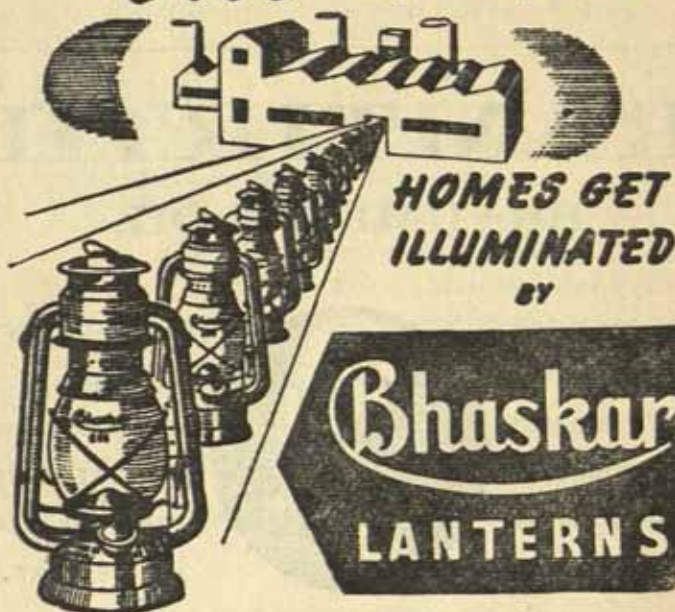
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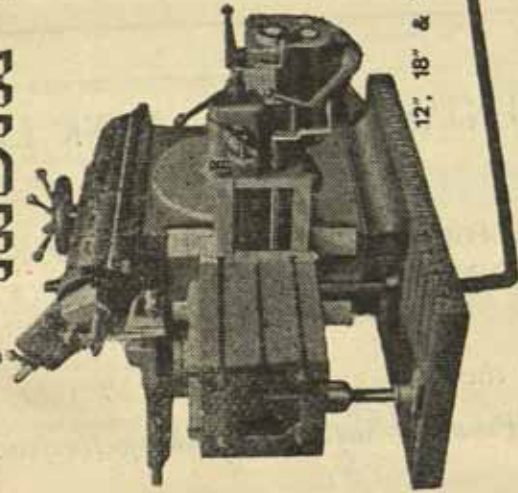
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