LAND REFORMS IN INDIA

OBJECTIVE OF LAND REFORMS—Ownership rights of the landlords under the Zamindari system was morally and legally dubious. Naturally, therefore, land reform was the principal aim of the Congress and also of our new Constitution. The Planning Commission recommended that land policy should be such as would reduce disparities in wealth and income, eliminate exploitation, provide security for tenants and workers and promise equality of status and opportunity to different sections of the rural population.

The responsibility of enacting legislation on land reforms and adopting steps for their implementation rests with the State Governments. The Government of India, in consultation with the States, lays down the broad national land policy which is kept in view by the State Governments in working out their detailed programme on land reforms. The working of the Central Committee for Land Reforms, which is located in the Planning Commission, has helped to maintain a broad common approach in land reform programmes in the States, whose attention has been drawn from time to time to gaps in the implementation of land policy and to the urgency of putting through phased programmes of land reforms.

The main aspects of the land reform programme adopted by the different States are—

1. Abolition of intermediaries and tenancy reforms conferring security of tenure upon tenants fixing fair rents at 1/4th or 1/5th of the produce and leading eventually to the acquisition of ownership of tenants.
2. Ceiling on land holdings.
3. Consolidation and prevention of fragmentation of holdings and

The abolition of intermediaries has been carried out throughout the country with the exception of a few small pockets. Some measures for security of tenure have been taken in most States. As regards reduction of rent, legislative provisions have been adopted in almost all the States for the regulation of rent, except for Kerala and parts of Madhya Pradesh where rents are still regulated by custom or agreement between landlords and tenants.

Due to the abolition of intermediaries uncultivated lands have been acquired and are being administered by the State or through local agencies such as village Panchayats. As a result, the share of the intermediaries, who controlled about 43 per cent of the cultivated area of the country, has been reduced to about 8.5 per cent. Compensation has been paid or are being paid due to the abolition of intermediaries. With the exception of Jammu and Kashmir, all States abolishing intermediaries have made arrangements for the payment of compensation or are paying them. The total amount of compensation and rehabilitation comes up to 614.78 crores. Uttar Pradesh and Bihar are the two States which carry highest liability regarding compensation.
LAND REFORMS IN INDIA

The action taken in the States for the acquisition of ownership by tenants has followed three patterns—

(1) all tenants have been brought into direct relationship as in U. P. and Delhi.

(2) tenants have been asked to purchase ownership rights by an appointed date, failing which they became liable to ejectment, as in Bombay, and

(3) tenants have been given an optional right to purchase on payment of a price stipulated by law and payable in instalments spread over a period. Provisions on these lines have been made in Punjab, Rajasthan, Himachal Pradesh, and the former States of Hyderabad, Madhya Pradesh and Vindya Pradesh.

The ceiling on holdings has two aspects, namely (i) ceiling on future acquisition and (ii) ceiling on existing holding. Ceilings on future acquisition of land have been fixed in the States of Assam, Bombay, Jammu & Kashmir, U. P., West Bengal, Delhi and former States of Hyderabad, Madhya Pradesh, Pepsu and Saurashtra. Legislation for ceiling on existing holdings has been enacted in Assam, Jammu & Kashmir, West Bengal, Himachal Pradesh and the former States of Hyderabad and Pepsu. The Punjab Government have also taken powers to take over land held by owners under personal cultivation in excess of 30 standard acres. Except for some small areas in the former State of Hyderabad and the State of Jammu & Kashmir, the law regarding ceilings has yet to be implemented. In West Bengal, notification has been issued and further steps are being taken. Attention of State Governments has been recently drawn to the need for speedy action with regard to ceiling on existing holding and for its implementation.

Legislation for consolidation of holdings and prevention of fragmentation of land has been passed in a number of States, namely, Bombay, Orissa, West Bengal, U. P., Madhya Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh, Punjab, Himachal Pradesh Jammu & Kashmir and Delhi. In Assam, legislative provision exists in the Rural Panchayat Act, 1948 for the prevention of fragmentation of holdings. Legislation has also been enacted in Bihar. Progress in consolidation of holdings have been made in Bombay, Madhya Pradesh, Punjab (including Pepsu), Uttar Pradesh and Delhi. In order to quicken the pace of implementation and to enable the States to expand their programmes for consolidation of holdings, the Government of India have decided to include schemes for consolidation within G. M. F. programmes for purposes of granting financial assistance to the States.

Prevention of Fragmentation—The fragmentation of holdings in India due to ancient laws of inheritance has resulted in the subdivision and fragmentation of holdings to the detriment of agricultural production. Legislation to prevent fragmentation had been undertaken in Bombay, Delhi, Punjab, and Pepsu before the commencement of the First Plan. During the Plan period, Bihar, Hyderabad, Orissa, Rajasthan and Saurashtra enacted legislation regulating transfers and partition with a view to preventing break-up of a holding or diminution in the size of a plot below a
certain minimum. In 15 States, legislative measures were adopted in order to prevent excessive fragmentation or sub-division. In M. P., a minimum limit of 15 acres has been fixed in Bhopal and Madhya Bharat areas. The minimum in the Hyderabad of Andhra Pradesh is 2 to 24 acres, 6½ acres in Uttar Pradesh and 8 standard acres in Delhi.

While the progress in land reforms legislation has been generally good, implementation of the laws has lagged behind in some respects. In several States, there has been delay in the enactment of the laws and in some they could not be effectively enforced due to lack of adequate administrative machinery. The Central Committee reviews the progress of land reforms from time to time and brings to the notice of the State Governments further measures which are necessary.

LAND REFORM RESOLUTION OF THE CONGRESS

The following resolution on land reforms was passed by the Indian National Congress in 1959 at Nagpur—

"The Congress is of opinion that: (1) the organisation of the village should be based on the village panchayats and village co-operatives, both of which should have adequate powers and resources to discharge the functions allotted to them. A number of village co-operatives may form themselves into a union. All permanent residents of the village, whether owning land or not, should be eligible for membership of the village co-operative, which should promote the welfare of its members by introducing progressive farming methods and improved techniques of cultivation, developing animal husbandry and fisheries, and encouraging cottage industries. In addition to providing credit and discharging other servicing functions, it will arrange for pooling and marketing the agricultural produce of the farmers and for storage and godown facilities for them. Both the panchayat and the co-operative should be the spearheads of all developmental activities in the village and, more especially, should encourage intensive farming with a view to raising the per acre yield of agricultural produce.

(2) The future agrarian pattern should be that of co-operative joint farming, in which the land will be pooled for joint cultivation, the farmers continuing to retain their property rights and getting a share from the net produce in proportion to their land. Further, those who actually work on the land, whether they own the land or not, will get a share in proportion to the work put in by them on joint farm.

As a first step, prior to the institution of joint farming, service co-operatives should be organised throughout the country. This stage should be completed within a period of three years. Even within this period, however, wherever possible and when generally agreed to by the farmers, joint cultivation may be started.

(3) In order to remove uncertainty regarding land reforms and to give stability to the farmer, ceilings should be fixed on existing and future holdings and legislation to this effect, as well as for the abolition of intermediaries, should be completed in all States by the
end of 1959. This does not mean any ceiling on income, as it is ex-
pected that, by intensive cultivation, as well as by additional occupa-
tions, rural incomes will rise. Such surplus land should vest in the
panchayats and should be managed through village co-operatives.
The village co-operative should consist of landless labourers and
small peasants.

(4) With a view to assuring a fair return to the tiller, a mini-
mum or floor price should be fixed reasonably in advance of the sowing
season with respect to each crop, and arrangements should be made to
purchase directly whenever necessary, the crops produced.

(5) The introduction of State trading in wholesale trade in
foodgrains is welcomed and should be fully given effect to.

(6) Every effort should be made to bring the uncultivated and
waste land into cultivation. The Central Government should appoint
a committee to devise suitable measures for the utilisation of this
land.

The Congress trusts that the steps indicated above will be taken
by the Central and State Governments at an early stage, and that
the Congress organisation, in co-operation with others, will help in
every way to mobilise mass enthusiasm and arouse initiative and a
spirit of self-help in the millions of farmers in the country.

**COMPENSATION PAYABLE IN CRORES OF RUPEES**

(In Crores of Rupees)

| Andhra Pradesh | 9.00 | Madhya Bharat | 13.82 |
| Assam | 5.03 | Mysore | 1.80 |
| Bihar | 240.00 | Rajasthan | 36.00 |
| Bombay | 20.89 | Madhya Pradesh | 2.40 |
| M. P. | 5.21 | Madras | 5.90 |
| Orissa | 10.50 | Saurashtra | 10.20 |
| Uttar Pradesh | 178.00 | Ajmer | 1.67 |
| West Bengal | 59.00 | Bhopal | 0.08 |
| Hyderabad | 15.18 | | |

Total 614.78

**CEILINGS ON FUTURE HOLDINGS**

| Hyderabad State (Former) | 3 family holdings (12 to 160 acres) | Madhya Bharat (Former) | 50 acres |
| Assam | 50 acres | Pepsu (former) | 30 standard acres & 40 acres for displaced persons |
| Bombay (former) | 3 economic holdings (12 to 48 acres) | Saurashtra | 3 economic holdings |
| Delhi | 30 standard acres | Uttar Pradesh | 30 acres |
| Jammu & Kashmir | 22% acres | West Bengal | 25 acres |
PUBLIC SERVICES IN INDIA

Public Service Commission—The Constitution of India provides for the setting up of Public Service Commission for the whole of India and also for each State. Two or more States may have a common Public Service Commission. Union Public Service Commission is an independent statutory body under Article 315 (1) of the Constitution of India. The Union Public Service Commission may also work for a State with the approval of the President of India. The President appoints the Chairman and the members of the Union Public Service Commission or of a Joint Commission. In the case of a State Commission, the Governor appoints the President and the members. The Chairman or any of the members of a Public Service Commission can be removed from office only by an order of the President and after an enquiry by the Supreme Court of India. Article 319 of the Constitution deems the Chairman from further employment either under the Government of India or the Government of a State. There are also other Service Commissions apart from Central or State Public Service Commissions, such as Municipal Public Service Commissions in three Municipal Corporations of India and Railway Service Commissions for Railways of India. The Union Public Service Commission is related to the Government of India through the Ministry of Home Affairs but in its day to day work, it deals directly with the different Ministries and Departments of the Government of India.

As nearly as may be, one half of the members of the Commissions are persons who on the dates of their respective appointments have held office at least ten years either under the Government of India or under the Government of a State. A member of the Commission holds office for a term of six years from the date on which he enters upon his office or until he attains the age of sixty-five years, whichever is earlier. He may, by writing under his hand addressed to the President resign his office. The Chairman or a member of the Commi-
ssion can be removed from the office only by the order of the President under the following circumstances—(1) on the ground of misbehaviour (2) if he is adjudged insolvent (3) if he engages during his term of office in any other paid employment (4) unfit to continue in office by reason of infirmity of mind and body.

Procedure of Service—Public Service Commissions conduct examinations for the recruitment of Union and State Services. They are empowered to interview candidates for fresh appointments and promotion. The Commissions also advise their respective Governments on disciplinary cases and service matters generally. It is obligatory on the part of the Union Government and State Governments to consult their respective Commissions on all matters relating to methods of recruitment to Civil service and posts, on the principles to be followed in making appointments, promotions and transfers from one service to another, on all disciplinary matters affecting a Government servant, on any claim by or in respect of person who is serving or has served the Government, and on any claim for the award of a pension in respect of injuries received by a Government servant while on duty.

The Union Public Service Commission submits its annual report of its work to the President who is required to place it before the Parliament.

Conditions of Service—Regarding All-India Services, such as I. A. S. and I. P. S., Parliament has the authority to regulate, by law, the recruitment and the conditions of services for these services. Accordingly, the All-India Services Act was passed by Parliament in 1951. Under the Article 311 of the Indian Constitution, no member of a civil or All-India Service can be dismissed or removed by an authority subordinate to that by which he was appointed. Before any one is dismissed or removed, reasonable opportunity must be given to the party to defend himself. This privilege is, however, denied to those who are convicted of a criminal offence or when the dismissing authority is satisfied that it is not possible to give the offender an opportunity to defend himself or where the President or the Governor is satisfied that for the security of the State, it is not proper to allow opportunities for defence.

Training—The I. A. S. Training School at Delhi and the Central Police Training School at Abu train recruits to the Indian Administrative Service and the Indian Police Service respectively. There is also a Secretariat Training School. A new College known I.A.S. Staff College for imparting training to I.A.S. officers was opened Simla in 1948.

Methods of Examinations—All the examinations are conducted at suitable centres for the convenience of the candidates. The candidates competing for the All India Services and the Central Services have also to appear at a personality test after they have qualified in the written test. The marks secured in the personality test would be added to the marks obtained. Candidates would be ranked on the basis of the total marks.

Important Functions of the Commission—Some of the important functions of the Commission are as follows—
1. Examinations

(A) *Indian Administrative Service and Allied Services, Combined Competitive Examination for Recruitment to—*

(1) Indian Administrative Service.
(2) Indian Foreign Service.
(3) Indian Police Service.
(4) Indian Audit and Accounts Service.
(5) Indian Customs & Excise Service.
(6) Indian Defence Accounts Service.
(7) Indian Railway Accounts Service.
(8) Indian Income-Tax Service, Class I.
(9) Indian Postal Service Class I.
(10) Military Lands and Cantonments Service Classes I & II.
(11) Transportation (Traffic) and Commercial Departments of the Superior Revenue Establishment of Indian Railways.
(12) Central Secretariat Service, Grade III, Assistant Superintendents (Class II Gazetted).

(B) *Engineering Services Examination for recruitment to—*

(1) Indian Railway Service of Engineers.
(2) Signal Engineering Dept. of the Superior Revenue Establishment of Indian Railways.
(3) Electrical Engineering Dept. of the Superior Revenue Establishment of Indian Railways.
(4) Mechanical Engineering and Transportation (Power) Departments of the Superior Revenue Establishment of Indian Railways.
(5) Central Engineering Service, Class I & Class II.
(6) Central Electrical Engineering Service, Class I & Class II.
(7) Telegraph Engineering Service, Class I.
(8) Telegraph Traffic Service, Class II.
(9) Military Engineering Service, Class I.
(10) Indian Ordnance Factories Service, Class I.

(C) *Survey of India, Class I & Class II Service Examination.*

(D) *Examination for recruitment of Special Class Railway Apprentices in the Mechanical Engineering and Transportation (Power) Departments of the Superior Revenue Establishment of Indian Railways.*

(E) *Defence Services Examinations for admission to—*

(1) National Defence Academy.
(2) Military College.
(3) Indian Air Force, Flying College.
(4) Commissioned Ranks of the Indian Navy.

(F) *Army Medical Corps Examination.*

(G) *Ministerial Services Examination for recruitment of—*

(1) Assistants in the Government of India Secretariat and its attached offices.
(2) Lower Division Clerks in the Government of India Secretariat and its attached offices.
(3) Stenographers in the Government of India Secretariat and its attached offices.
(H) Typewriting tests for Ministerial Staff of the Secretariat and Attached Offices.

2. Direct Recruitment by Interview—There is a large number of posts in the Government of India for which more or technical, scientific or specialised person has to be obtained for responsible duties. The recruitment for such posts cannot be filled up by promoting persons already in any organised service. So recruitment is made by a system of competitive interview conducted by the Commission. The prospective candidates are called through advertisements in the important daily newspapers.

3. Promotion—Many senior posts are filled by promotion of officers who have gained experience in junior posts in those services. Recommendations for such promotion are made by a departmental promotion committee consisting of a Member of the Commission as Chairman and senior officers of the Ministry or Department concerned and are then placed before the Commission for final rectification.

4. Temporary Appointments and Reemployment—The Commission is consulted for temporary appointments for periods exceeding one year but not exceeding three years and re-employment of government servants who have attained the age of superanuation.

5. Disciplinary Actions—The Commission is consulted before orders are passed by the President imposing any penalty on a Government servant. The Commission is also consulted before the President passes an order on an appeal, petition or memorial against any disciplinary order passed by any authority subordinate to the President.

6. Quasi-Permanency Cases—Under Central Civil Services (Temporary Service) Rules 1949, temporary, employees are declared quasi-permanent on the completion of three years of approved service, provided they are within the age limits and have necessary qualifications. This quasi-permanency has to be granted by the Government in consultation with the Commission.

7. Reimbursement of Legal Expenses—The claims for reimbursement of the legal expenses incurred by Government servants in defending themselves are referred to the Commission under Article 320 (3) (d) of the Indian Constitution.

8. Extraordinary Injury Pensions—The Commission is required to be consulted on any claim in respect of injuries sustained by Government servants in a civil capacity and any question as to the amount of any such award.

Central Secretariat Service

This service includes all posts in the Central Secretariat from an assistant up to an Under Secretary, except those which are specifically excluded with the consent of the Ministry of Home Affairs. In addition, it includes posts in the attached offices which the Ministries administratively concerned with such posts as well as the Ministries of Finance and Home Affairs agree to include. The service is now organised into four grades—Recruitment of Grade I (Under Secretary)
is made entirely by selection of officers from Grade II (Superintendent) on the advice of the Central Establishment Board. Recruitment to Grade II is made by promotion from among the permanent members of Grade III (Assistant Superintendent). Half the number of vacancies in Grade III are filled by direct recruitment on the results of the combined competitive examinations held for I.A.S. and other Central Services and the remaining by promotion from Grade IV (Assistant). A new Selection Grade has also been created and persons appointed by this Grade are normally expected to hold posts of Deputy Secretary in the Central Secretariat and other departments of the Government.

Relaxation of Qualifications for Services

In was announced in the Lok Sabha on 21st August, 1958 that the Government had decided to do away with the University degree for all clerical, Central Class III and State Subordinate non-clerical services. However, candidates appearing for the Upper Division and Central Class III non-clerical services should possess the intermediate, senior Cambridge, higher secondary certificate or equivalent qualifications. The age limit for such candidates had also been revised. For clerical services, the age prescribed was 18 to 21 years, while for Central Class III and State subordinate non-clerical services—to enable graduates to compete—it was 19 to 23 years.

A University degree would continue to be an essential qualification for other services, all-India and Central Class I, Central Class II (gazetted and non-gazetted), State Class II (Gazetted) and State Subordinate (Gazetted) services. However, for Central Class II (non-gazetted) and State Subordinate (Gazetted) services, the age limit was fixed at 20 to 24. In the case of State Class II (Gazetted) it was 21 to 24 years.

The Government had also decided to permit no candidate to appear more than twice at any open competitive recruitment examination.

Pay and Scale of some Services

I.A.S. and Indian Foreign Service.

Junior Scale—350—400—450—500—540—50—600—E.B.—30—870
—40—950 (19 years)

Senior Scale—800 (6th year or under)—50—1,000—60—1,300
—50—1,800 (25 years)

Indian Police Service.

—850 (19 years).

Senior Scale—600 (6th year or under) 40—100—1000—1050
—1100—1100—1150 (22nd year)

Selection grade—1,250.
THE FIVE-YEAR PLANS

FIRST FIVE-YEAR PLAN

The Planning Commission was set up in March 1950 by a resolution of the Government of India which was entrusted with the task of preparing a plan for the "most effective and balanced utilisation of the country's resources." The Commission published India's first Five-Year Plan in its final form in December, 1952. It covered the period from April 1952 to March 1956. The outlay in the Plan originally stood at Rs. 2,069 crores. Later, the Plan was enlarged raising the investment by Rs. 2,356 crores.

OBJECTIVE OF THE PLAN—The central objective of planning in India is to raise the standard of living and opening to the people opportunities for a richer and more varied life. It must, therefore, aim both at using more effectively the available human and material resources and at reducing inequalities of income, wealth and opportunity. Although in the initial stages of the Plan, the emphasis must be on the increasing production, planning should not be confined to stimulating economic activity within the social and economic framework; the framework itself had to be remoulded so as to secure progressively for all members of the community full employment, education, security against sickness and other disabilities and an adequate income.

While India's population had increased by 52 per cent during the course of five decades, the increase in agriculture and industrial production was less than proportionate.

The level of consumption, private incomes and savings were all extremely low. Shortages were universal. There were not enough of food to go round, not enough houses to meet the needs of an expanding community. The prices of essential commodities were rising steadily; on the other hand, the partition of India caused considerable damage to India's economy.

Before any real increase in the standards of life becomes possible, agriculture must be rationalised and industry put on more secure foundation; and a better relation between the two spheres so ordered, that opportunities for employment in industry would grow, and relieve chronic under-employment in agriculture. So the Planning Commission in 1950 was asked to draw up a plan which would lead to the "most balanced and effective use of our national resources."

SOURCES OF FINANCE—The finances of the plan are to be available from following resources—(1) Budget is expected to yield a revenue surplus of Rs. 1,300 millions during the five-year period. (2) Development fund available from the revenue account of the annual budget. (3) Public loans. (4) Small savings. (5) Contribution from the railway development fund. In all, the total resources at the disposal of the Centre would amount to Rs. 6,410 millions.
while the funds that the States can raise is estimated at Rs. 4,300 millions. The increased revenue of the States would come from land taxes and estate duties, sales tax, betterment levies, etc. This still leaves a gap of Rs. 3,720 millions. The 'counterpart funds of the U.S. food loan to India were also being used to finance developments. These funds were the rupee proceeds from the sale of U.S. wheat in India. Canada and Australia had also promised assistance under Colombo Plan. If necessary, the Government would draw from the Sterling Balances to the extent of Rs. 2,300 millions.

OUTLAY OF THE FIRST PLAN: DISTRIBUTION BY MAJOR HEADS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Total Provision in Crores of Rs</th>
<th>P.c. of the total</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Agriculture &amp; Community Projects</td>
<td>357</td>
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<tr>
<td>Irrigation and Powers</td>
<td>664</td>
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<tr>
<td>Industries &amp; Mining</td>
<td>179</td>
<td>7.6</td>
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<tr>
<td>Transport &amp; Communications</td>
<td>557</td>
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<td>Social Services</td>
<td>533</td>
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<td>69</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>2,356</strong></td>
<td><strong>100.0</strong></td>
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</table>

The actual outlay in the public sectors over the five-year period was about Rs. 1,960 crores or 17 p.c. less than the revised target of Rs. 2,356 crores. Agricultural development, along with irrigation and generation of electric power had the highest precedence during the First Plan Period. The development of transport and communications also received high priority.

SECOND FIVE-YEAR PLAN

Objectives

The central objective of the Second Plan covering the period from April 1956 to March 1961 was submitted to Parliament on May 15, 1956. Its objective is the promotion of rapid and balanced economic development. Within the broad approach, the Plan has been formulated with the following main objectives—

(i) an increase of 25 per cent in national income so as to raise the level of living in the country.

(ii) rapid industrialisation with particular emphasis on the development of basic and heavy industries;

(iii) a large expansion of employment opportunities; and

(iv) reduction of inequalities in income and wealth and a more even distribution of economic power.

The Second Plan is in one sense a continuation of the process of development commenced in the First Plan, but there is inevitably a shift of priorities, with accent on industrialisation, particularly on heavy industries and transport.
Outlay and Allocations—The development outlay of the Central and State Governments amounts to Rs. 4,800 crores over the period of the Second Plan, as compared to the target of Rs. 2,556 crores under the First Plan, though actual outlay was Rs. 1,960 crores under the First Plan.

The Second Plan is one sense a continuation of the process of development commenced in the First Plan, but there is inevitably a shift of priorities, with accent on industrialisation on heavy industries and transport.

Of the total outlay of Rs. 4,800 crores, Rs. 2,559 crores represent expenditure to be incurred by the Centre and Rs 2,241 crores by the State Governments.

### DISTRIBUTION OF PLAN OUTLAY BY MAJOR HEADS OF DEVELOPMENT

(\textit{In Crores of Rupees})

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<th>1st Plan (Total)</th>
<th>Second Plan</th>
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<td>Centre</td>
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<tr>
<td>1. Agricultural &amp; Community</td>
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<tr>
<td>Development</td>
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<td>(a) Agriculture</td>
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<td>Flood Control &amp; other projects, etc.,</td>
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<td>3. Industry &amp; Mining</td>
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<td>Village &amp; small industries</td>
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<td>4. Transport &amp; Communications</td>
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<tr>
<td>Posts &amp; Telegraphs</td>
<td>50.0</td>
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<td>Other communications</td>
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<td>Broadcasting</td>
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<td><strong>5. Social Services</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>Education</td>
<td>164.0</td>
<td>95.0</td>
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<tr>
<td>Health</td>
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<tr>
<td>Housing</td>
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<tr>
<td>Welfare of backward classes</td>
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<tr>
<td>Social Welfare</td>
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<td>Labour &amp; Labour Welfare</td>
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<td>Rehabilitation</td>
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<td>Schemes for educated unemployed</td>
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<td>43.5</td>
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<td><strong>6. Miscellaneous</strong></td>
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<td>Grand Total</td>
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**COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS**

The Objectives of Community Development—The concrete plans for the Community Development Project and other rural development programmes were formulated in 1952 and inaugurated on Mahatma Gandhi's birthday Anniversary, Oct. 2, 1952. The programme seeks to change the outlook of the Indian villagers through entirely peaceful and democratic processes, so that they, on their own, plan and implement schemes for their individual and collective welfare, the Government offering only guidance and assistance. It is thus a programme of aided self-help. The programme was inaugurated with 55 community projects, each covering about 300 villages.

The general objective of these activities is to develop the social and economic life of the community by providing essential amenities for the villagers and rebuilding good life for village communities through the people's initiative and participation and with Governmental assistance. The diverse fields in which activities were planned consisted of Agriculture, Communications, Education, Health, Training, Cottage Industries and Subsidiary Employment, Housing and Social Welfare.

The scope of the Community Development Project was enlarged by the addition of a less intensive scheme called the National Extension Service. Community Devoelopment is the method and th
National Extension Service is the agency through which transformation of the social and economic life of India and its villages is sought to be achieved. Each Community Development Project covers an area of about 500 sq. miles with about 300 villages and a population of about 2 lakhs. The agriculture receives the higher priority in the programme.

The basic aims of the community development may be summed up as follows—(1) increase of agriculture, (2) tackling of unemployment problem in the rural areas, (3) improving village communications, (4) fostering primary education, public health and recreation in the villages, (5) improving housing, (6) promotion of indigenous handicrafts and small scale industries. Under the second Five-Year Plan increasing attention is also being given to (1) development of cottage and small scale industries, (2) development of co-operatives, (3) promotion of Panchayats as the basic institution of Local Self-Government, (4) improved village communications, (5) promotion of education, health and recreation in the villages and (6) provision of improved techniques and designs for rural housing in rural-cum-urban areas.

The Administration—The Ministry of Community Development is responsible for overall control of planning, directing and coordinating Community Development activities throughout India. The basic policy matters are referred to the Central Committee, consisting of the members of the Planning Commission, the Ministers for Food and Agriculture and Community Development under the Chairmanship of the Prime Minister. Implementation of programmes is the responsibility of State Governments. Each State has a single authority known as “State Development Committee” consisting of the Chief Minister as the Chairman, the Ministers for Development Departments as members and the Development Commissioner as Secretary. The Development Commissioner co-ordinates all the activities of the development departments. The Collector is the Chairman of the District Planning or Development Committee. At the block level, there is Block Development Officer who is assisted by a team of experts in agriculture, co-operation, animal husbandry, cottage industry, etc. There is also Village Level Worker with multi-purpose functions in charge of about 10 villages.

The Ministry of Community Development has ten Centres for imparting instruction in social education at Allahabad, Santiniketan, Hyderabad, Gandhigram, Udaipur, Baroda, Belur Math (West Bengal), Coimbatore, Gargoti and Kasturbagram (Indore). These centres are run by non-official agencies with grants-in-aid from the Government of India under the overall supervision of this Ministry.

The subordinate offices of the Ministry are (1) Social Education Organisers’ Training Centres, Nilokheri and Ranchi. These Centres provide for theoretical and practical training to the trainees in the fields of social science, rural economics, adult education, civics, co-operatives, etc., etc. Both the centres are run directly under the control of this Ministry. (2) Development Officers’ Training Centres at Nilokheri, Ranchi and Hyderabad were established to train officers in charge of the Community Project Blocks.
Central Institute for the Study in Community Development—
The Central Institute for Study and Research in Community Development has been established by the Government of India for applying itself to the task of giving higher training to key personnel, administrative as well as technical, of State and Central Governments, particularly in group methods and the sociological aspects of the programme which they are operating. The Institute has been set up to provide facilities for study in economics, public administration, political science, sociology, etc., and their special bearing on the subject of Community Development.

Finance—The finances for these Development Projects are drawn both from the people and the Government. The Centre’s contribution will amount to half of the total expenditure subject to a maximum of Rs. 6 crores per year. Towards the implementation of this programme, Indra is receiving assistance from the United States of America. Under the Operational Agreement No. 8 of the Community Development Programme and the supplements thereto, the U. S. Government agreed to make available from the Indo-American Technical Co-operation Fund, a sum of Rs. 14.27 million dollars for the import of equipment required for Community Projects taken up in India during 1952-53 to 1957-58. From the beginning, the Ford Foundation has been assisting India in training thousands of project workers. Ford Foundation also provided assistance in the launching of 15 pilot projects for rural development. Till September 1956, the value of the people’s contribution to this programme by way of land, cash and labour amounted to Rs. 45.6 crores as against an actual expenditure of Rs. 75.2 crores by the Government.

### NUMBER OF BLOCKS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Intensive Dev. Blocks</th>
<th>No. of Blocks allotted</th>
<th>No. of Blocks started</th>
<th>Villages covered by Blocks</th>
<th>Population in lakhs</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1952-53</td>
<td>206</td>
<td>206</td>
<td>27,385</td>
<td>169</td>
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<tr>
<td>1954-55</td>
<td>56</td>
<td>56</td>
<td>8,584</td>
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<tr>
<td>1955-56</td>
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<td>152</td>
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<td>189½</td>
<td>189½</td>
<td>25,530</td>
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<table>
<thead>
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<th>N. E. S. Blocks</th>
<th>No. of Blocks allotted</th>
<th>No. of Blocks started</th>
<th>Villages covered by Blocks</th>
<th>Population in lakhs</th>
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<td>1954-55</td>
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<td>19½</td>
<td>2,893</td>
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<td>1957-58</td>
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<td>2,152</td>
<td>2,152</td>
<td>2,76,026</td>
<td>1,494</td>
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</table>

Some of the achievements of the Programme—(1) 42 special multi-purpose Blocks have been started in Tribal Areas for intensive development. (2) Nine major Industrial Estates and 20 of the small and rural type of Industrial Estates have been started
in CD Blocks. (3) Under the first phase of the Village Housing Scheme, one hundred Rural Housing Projects have been set up in 100 Blocks. (4) 59,000 new Co-operative Societies were started up to June 30, 1957. (5) Chemical fertilizers have been distributed and Agricultural demonstrations held. Improved seeds have been distributed. Large areas have been brought under fruits and vegetable cultivation. (6) 5,326 key village centres have been started with pedigree animals and pedigree birds. (7) Large additional areas have been brought under irrigation. (8) Large number of primary health centres, maternity and child-welfare centres and wells have been constructed. (9) Large number of new schools, and adult education centres have been started. (10) Large number of pucca and kutchra roads have been constructed. (11) Many production-cum-training centres have been started.

**NATIONAL EXTENSION SERVICE**

Alongside the Community Development Project, the Government of India started National Extension Service from 1953. This is a programme somewhat less intensive in character. This is called N. E. S. in brief. It is designed to provide the essential basic staff and a modicum of finance with which the people could initiate work on a relatively less intensive programme. Out of these N. E. S. blocks, however, selection is made periodically for converting them into Community Development blocks, i.e., for intensifying the development work there. The programme has been so phased that an N. E. S. block gets converted into a Community Development block after three years of its existence. And, on the termination of the three-year period of intensive operation, the Community Development block reverts to the N. E. S. pattern and comes under the perview of development departments of the Government. Another objective in establishing the N. E. S. was to create an organisation for rural development with which the existing Government machinery could be integrated.
ATOMIC ENERGY IN INDIA

Birth of Atomic Energy in India—In the field of atomic research, India is now maintaining the lead among the countries in Asia. Under the Industrial Policy Resolution of 1948, atomic energy in India was made the exclusive subject of the Government. India created an Atomic Energy Commission as early as in 1948 to lay the foundation of the country’s atomic development. It deals with all matters connected with the development and production of atomic energy. Its immediate aims were the promotion of nuclear research, the survey, prospecting and processing of raw materials and setting up of an experimental reactor. India’s long-term objective is to generate power from atomic energy to light the countryside, to turn her industries and supply tools to science to improve agriculture and to fight disease. The basic work was at first largely concentrated in the Tata Institute of Fundamental Research, Bombay, which since its establishment in 1946 had trained up a group of scientists in nuclear physics and associated experimental techniques. Important work has also been done at the Bose Institute and the Institution of Nuclear Physics in Calcutta, and the research centres at Aligarh, Ahmedabad, and Gulmarg in Kashmir.

Department of Atomic Energy—The Atomic Energy Commission was set up in 1948 with the object of developing and harnessing atomic energy for peaceful purposes in India. This Commission formed a part of the Ministry of Natural Resources and Scientific Research. As a result of the successful activities of the Commission, it was felt that the country was at last in a position to embark upon large-scale industrial projects in the field of atomic energy. So the Government of India set up a separate Department, known as Department of Atomic Energy in August 1954 under the charge of Prime Minister. All the business of the Government of India relating to atomic energy under the Atomic Energy Act, 29 of 1948, previously transacted in the Ministry of Natural Resources and Scientific Research have been transferred to this Department. The Department is located at Bombay. The Atomic Energy Commission now functions under the Department of Atomic Energy.

This Department consists of—(a) Main Secretariat of the Department of Atomic Energy, Bombay (b) Branch Secretariat, New Delhi (c) Atomic Energy Establishment consisting of Physics and Engineering Groups, Chemistry Group, Biology Division, Medical and Health Division, Information Division and Raw Materials Division.

Progress of Atomic Energy—Since the establishment of the Department of Atomic Energy in August, 1954, research and development in the peaceful uses of atomic energy have made important and rapid stride. A greatly expanded programme is envisaged for the future, in the course of which India should be able to produce all the basic materials required for the utilization of atomic energy and build a series of atomic power stations, which will contribute increasingly
to the production of electric power in the country. These developments call for an organisation with full authority to plan and implement the various measures on sound technical and economic principles and free from all non-essential restrictions or needlessly inelastic rules. For this reason, the Atomic Energy Commission under the Department of Atomic Energy has been established with full executive and financial powers, modelled more or less on the lines of the Railway Board. This Atomic Energy Commission is responsible for formulating the policy of the Department of Atomic Energy for the consideration and approval of the Prime Minister and for preparing the budget of the Department of Atomic Energy.

Over 800 Indian scientists and technical personnel are working for Atomic Energy Establishment. Almost all the instruments and electronic components that are needed for in nuclear energy work are being made in Trombay Establishment.

The Trombay Establishment (whose work is split up into 14 divisions which in turn grouped into four main groups - the physics, chemistry, engineering and biology divisions) includes India's first reactor, Apsara, the radio-chemistry laboratory and thorium processing plant. Nearing completion are the Canada-India reactor, Zerlina, a zero energy reactor, a uranium metal plant and plants for processing fuels and moderators.

Apsara, India's first atomic reactor, which went into operation 2½ years ago (August 4, 1956), is proving a very useful facility for research in many fields. It is the first reactor to go into operation in Asia, outside the USSR. It was designed, engineered and built entirely by Indian scientists and engineers and by Indian industry, except for the fuel elements. The fuel elements (convex plates of enriched uranium alloyed with aluminium and canned in aluminium) have been provided by the U.K. atomic energy authority.

This small-sized reactor, which cost Rs. 35 lakhs, is producing radio-isotopes which are already being extensively used by Indian agriculture, medicine and industry, and research workers at the universities Apsara is the nation's principal facility for training personnel in reactor technology and for fundamental research in physics, engineering and biology, which require the use of strong fluxes of neutrons.

India's third research reactor will be the Rs. 7½ crore Canada-India reactor, now under construction at Trombay. When it goes into operation in 1960, India will possess one of the best isotope producers in the world, with which it will be able to produce the full range of radio-active isotopes. A joint Indo-Canadian project, Canada's share (£2.75 million) is being provided under the Colombo Plan. The reactor will require some 20 tons of heavy water, which has been sold to India by the U.S. Atomic Energy Commission.

This laboratory, which was built in 1958, is a start to train a team of chemists in the handling of highly radioactive substances. An important function of the laboratory is to assist all divisions of the establishment in the use and handling of radioactive materials in their experiments. The laboratory was set up under the supervision of a U.K. scientist, Mr. G. R. Hall.
Thorium Plant—The four-year-old thorium plant produces two much-needed raw materials for atomic energy developments; over 300 tons of thorium and a few tons of uranium a year, which is equivalent in fuel value to roughly 1,000 million tons of coal. This is about 30 times the present annual production of coal in India. The plant is one of the largest in the world for the production of thorium nitrate. Besides supplying virtually the entire requirements of the gas mantle industry in Asia, it also supplied markets in Europe and America, and is earning valuable foreign exchange by exports.

The production of adequate supplies of uranium is the basic requirement for a self-sufficient atomic energy programme and, accordingly, a plant has been set up at Trombay to process uranium concentrates into reactor-grade uranium metal for experimental purposes and for use in the reactors that are under construction at Trombay.

Atomic Energy Minerals in India—A country desirous of harnessing nuclear energy for peaceful purposes must have: (1) Uranium 235 or Plutonium, or further fuel from thorium U. 238; (2) Beryllia, graphite or heavy water as a moderator; (3) zirconium, beryllium or niobium for sheathing fuel; (4) boron, in some form or other, as control; and (5) sodium, or bismuth as coolants.

The beach sands of Kerala and Madras carry 0.5 to 2.0 per cent of monazite (a phosphate compound of rare earths). They constitute an easily accessible source of uranium, the exploitation of which will also yield substantial tonnages of thorium and other valuable rare earth compounds. The known Indian reserves of uranium in ore containing more than 0.1 p.c. exceed 30,000 tons.

Indian monazite contains from 0.2 to 0.46 per cent of uranium oxide, and 8 to 10 per cent of thorium oxide. The known reserves of thorium are about 500,000 tons.

An intensive search is under way in India for atomic minerals. The India Government is awarding up to Rs. 10,000 for the discovery of new uranium deposits capable of producing 50 tons of ore assaying 0.4 per cent of uranium oxide, and lesser rewards for bringing uranium-bearing materials to its notice.

Beryllium is found in India as beryl—a silicate compound. This contains ten per cent of the oxide and 3.5 to 4.2 per cent of the metal. Domestic production, mainly associated with mica deposits, is of the order of 1,000 tons of beryl a year.

The other useful minerals for the production of atomic energy in India are—Zirconium reserves of India (silicate of the metal) in the sands of Kerala alone are of the order of 5,000,000 tons. Boron 10 is another valuable element used in atomic energy development, but it is not found in India. Tibet produces and exports substantial amounts of borax to India. Another metal of value in the atomic energy field is colombium generally associated with tantalum, as combined oxides. It is found associated with mica and beryl in course granite rocks in India and tin deposits in Nigeria.

The heavy water, another chemical required in nuclear reactors to serve as moderator, would be also manufactured in quantity. The scheme for the production of heavy water has also been finalised.
The decision is to produce heavy water and fertilizer to gather in a large plant which is being built in Nangal (Punjab). This plant will give 10 to 20 tons of heavy water per annum. It was also the intention of the Government to produce heavy water in all fertilizer factories which would be set up in the second Five-Year Plan. It is the intention of the Government to erect plants for the manufacture of beryllium and irconium metals. India is the largest producer in the world of the rare mineral K. Beryl from which beryllium metal was obtained. The metal irconium could be obtained from ircon sand found in the south-west coast of India. Both the metals have important uses in advanced types of atomic reactors.

Collaboration with other countries—On Dec. 23, 1955, it was announced in London and Delhi that an agreement has been reached between India and England for "close co-operation and mutual assistance between U.K. Atomic Energy Authority and the Indian Departments of Atomic Energy in the promotion and development of the peaceful uses of atomic energy. The agreement provided (1) that members of the staffs of both bodies would consult and work together on mutually agreed topics (2) that the U.K. Atomic Energy Authority would provide the Indian Dept. of Atomic Energy with enriched uraniumful elements for a 'swimming pool' reactor under construction in Bombay (3) that the Authority would also assist in the design and construction of a high flux reactor which might be built in India.

It was also announced on Feb. 22, 1956 by the American Atomic Energy Commission that U.S.A. had approved the sale of 21 tons of heavy water to India at $28 per pound on condition that all supplies will be used for peaceful application.

State Undertakings—(1) Indian Rare Earths (Private) Ltd., was set up in August 1950 by the Government of India and the Government of Kerala. This undertaking is designed to treat 1,500 tons of monazite per year and to produce therefrom about 1,500 tons of rare earth chlorides and carbonates and some 1,500 to 1,800 tons of sodium phosphate as by-products. (2) Travancore Minerals (Private) Ltd., was registered in October 1956 for all sand separation undertakings.
MINERAL OILS IN INDIA

IMPORTANCE OF MINERAL OIL AND GAS IN INDIA—The extent to which India has to depend on the mineral oil and gas may be easily ascertained from the following facts:—India needs aviation fuel for her civil and military planes, petrol for her motor cars, kerosene for lighting and cooking, diesel oil for the buses and tractors, furnace oil for factories, bitumen for roads, and lubricants for machines. Oil is not only essential for the development of our industry, it can also help to provide a solution of our biggest problem in food. If our villagers could be persuaded to do their cooking on kerosene stoves, it would mean the saving of about 250 million tons of animal dung annually which goes up in smoke.

India is producing 6.40 million tons of petroleum, mainly from Digboi oil fields against an annual consumption of about 5 million tons. It is estimated that the demand for oil in India will be about 7 and 14 million tons by the end of Second and the Third Year Plans respectively.

ADMINISTRATIVE AND FUNCTIONAL SET-UP—With the formation of the new Central Cabinet in 1957, a new Ministry has been formed known as Ministry of Steel, Mines and Fuel. The Ministry of Steel, Mines and Fuel now consists of the following Departments—(1) Department of Iron and Steel (2) Department of Mines and Fuel. This Ministry is headed by a Cabinet Minister, who is assisted by a Minister of State for Mines and Oil. The Department of Mines & Fuel has taken over the following offices and organisations—(1) Geological Survey of India (2) Indian Bureau of Mines (3) Oil and Natural Gas Commission (4) Office of the Coal Controller (5) Coal Board (6) National Coal Development Corporation and (7) Nevli Lignite Corporation.

The Department of Mines and Fuel is responsible for the following subjects—(i) Mines and minerals (including the Indian Bureau of Mines, special mining projects and the Geological Survey of India) (ii) Fuel including coal, lignite, oil and natural gas (including exploration, drilling, existing and future refineries, distribution and pricing).

The Department of Mines and Fuel has the following major Divisions—(1) Coal and Lignite Division (2) Mines Division (3) Oil Division. Of these, Oil Division administers Oil and Natural Gas Commission; exploration, production and refining of oil and natural gas; prices and distribution of petroleum products; petroleum economics; refineries; Government and Defence requirements of petroleum products; Indo-Stanvac Project and Petroleum Commission Rules.

OIL EXPLORATION IN INDIA—The occurrence of oil is known to be related to sedimentary areas. It has been estimated that the extent of sedimentary areas in India is nearly 400,000 sq. miles. This vast oil potential is distributed as follows—(1) 30,000
sq. miles in Assam including areas in which concessions are held by the Assam Oil Company, Tripura and Manipur (2) 30,000 sq. miles in West Bengal including the 10,000 sq. miles concession held by the Standard Vacuum Oil Company, parts of the coastal regions of Orissa and Sunderbans (3) 50,000 sq. miles in the Punjab, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir (4) 46,000 sq. miles in Rajasthan (5) 68,500 sq. miles in Cumbay-Cutch (6) 142,000 sq. miles in the Ganga Valley (7) 17,000 sq. miles in Madras Coast (8) 9,500 sq. miles in the Andhra Coast (10) 3,000 sq. miles in the Andaman and Nicobar Islands. The Government of India is carrying out geological and other surveys prospecting and drilling operations in every likely place in India recommended by Indian and foreign experts.

Exploration work is going on in parts of the Himalayas, Assam, Ganga Valley, West Bengal, Rajasthan, Cambay-Cutch and the narrow fringes along the East and the West Coasts under the auspices of the Commission. Test drilling is in progress at Jawalamukhi in the Punjab and at Lunej in the Cambay basin. In West Bengal basin the work is being executed by the Standard Vacuum Oil Company with financial participation by the Government. The details are given below—

**PUNJAB, HIMACHAL PRADESH AND JAMMU** : This region is thought to be an extension of West Punjab Oil field belt. Some of the structures resemble those of the Iranian oil fields.

Two favourable structures which have been geologically mapped in the sub-Himalayas and another deciphered by geophysical methods in the Punjab plains near Hoshiarpur, have been considered for drilling. One of them, viz., the Jawalamukhi structure, has been drilled to a depth of nearly 6,500 feet. One horizon interpreted as gas bearing in this well has been tested. The test proved successful and large quantities of gas, with probable industrial potentialities, have been discovered. Further drilling is being continued to its objective depth of about 10,500 feet.

The test well near Hoshiarpur has reached a depth of over 10,000 feet.

The third structure at Januari is expected to be drilled as soon as a drill is available.

**GANGA VALLEY** : Aero-magnetic surveys have indicated sediments of great thickness in these areas. Geological surveys have been undertaken in the sub-Himalayan region. Recourse has been made to geophysical methods for finding hidden underground structures. Exploration activities will be continued in this area.

**JAISALMER** : Aero-magnetic surveys have indicated considerable thickness of sediments in western and south-western portion. On account of the inaccessibility, and extremely difficult working conditions, geological and geophysical investigations have so far been confined only to the more accessible areas. These surveys will be continued.

**CAMBAY-CUTCH** : Geophysical investigations in Gogha and Cambay regions and the alluvial tracts of Gujarat indicated a good
thickness of possible oil-bearing sediments, which are expected to
occur at a comparatively shallow depth.
A favourable structure near Cambay, is being drilled now. Oil
has been struck at more than one horizon. Oil has been struck at
village Lunej about 8 miles north of Cambay on Sept. 8, 1958, and also
at experimental drilling sites at Vadser, four miles from Baroda, about
50 miles from Lunej in September 1958.

SIBSAGAR, ASSAM: Seismic surveys have located two struc-
tures at a great depth near Sibsagar. Arrangements are being made
to test one of these structures by deep drilling.

WEST BENGAL: The Commission is maintaining liaison with
the Standard Vacuum Oil Co., on behalf of the Government of
India who are co-partners in the Indo-Stanvac Project. Four holes
have been drilled. The results have confirmed the existence of
marine rocks. So far no commercial quantities of oil or gas have
been obtained.

EAST AND WEST COASTS: Good thickness of sediments are
known to occur along certain coastal patches of the East and West
Coasts of India. Gas shows are reported from parts of the Cauvery
Basin and Kerala. The Commission proposes to undertake reconnais-
sance, geological and gravity surveys in these parts in the near future.

OIL REFINARIES IN INDIA—A survey of possibilities and
suitable locations for refineries in India was undertaken by the major
oil companies in 1948 at the instance of the Government. Agreements
were signed by the Government of India with the Standard Vacuum
and Burmah Shell group of companies, whereby they agreed to provide
a modern oil refinery, each in Trombay near Bombay. Caltex followed
suit a little later by offering to construct a refinery in Visakhapatnam
on the east coast. The Stanvac Refinery came on stream in the third
quarter of 1954, the Burma Shell Refinery early in 1955 and the Caltex
Refinery started functioning in July 1957.

The Burmah-Shell Refinery is the largest in India with a design-
ed capacity of a little over two million tons, followed by Stanvac and
Caltex with a designed capacity of 1.2 million tons and 0.67
million tons of crude oil respectively.

The coastal refineries at Bombay and Visakhapatnam are running
on imported crude oil. The Burmah-Shell and Stanvac Refineries are
getting their supplies of crude oil from the Persian Gulf. The Caltex
Refinery is processing crude oil from the Middle East and Indonesia.
The Government of India announced in 1958 that they have decided
to set up two oil refineries, one at Barauni (Bihar) and the other in
Assam. Both would be in the public sector. The Rumanian Govern-
ment has offered assistance in the construction of the proposed Assam
refinery. For about 60 years a refinery has been functioning at
Digboi to exploit the crude oil obtained locally.

While these oil refineries are taking us a step nearer self-suffi-
ciency, it would be appreciated that our needs of petroleum products
are growing at the rate of some 8 to 9% per annum.

It is estimated that, on an average, every additional ton of oil
required in excess of existing demand calls for an investment of the
equivalent of Rs. 600 per ton and this cost is rising. About half this sum is required to finance the exploration and production of oil and the other half to cover refineries, tankers, research and marketing facilities.

PRESENT OIL PRODUCTION IN INDIA—Of all the States in the Union, Assam is today the only region possessing proved commercial reserves of oil. Efforts have been made, and indeed are still in progress today, to find underground oil which is confined to a relatively small area in the north-eastern extremity of the sub-continent. Here, at the head of the Brahmaputra Valley, lie the Digboi oil field (annual production about 410,000 tons per annum) and the newer, vastly more important, oil areas of Nahorkatiya and Moran—which, however, are not yet fully operative. Here, too, is the heart of the only full-scale petroleum industry in the country, for Digboi embraces all phases of the industry—from the search for oil in the earth’s rocks to the distribution of the refined products.

The Digboi oilfield was discovered, almost by chance, in 1890, after several unsuccessful oil prospecting efforts by various explorers elsewhere in the region. At that time practically the whole of the Upper Assam was covered with thick dark jungle, unhealthy because of malaria and uninhabited except by wild animals.

In September, 1899, the railway company began drilling a well near the track, and in November 1890, after 14 months’ hard work, oil was found when the drill reached a depth of 662 feet. Other wells followed some successful, some failing to find oil and some even catching fire, but progress in the jungle was slow.

The first Assam Oil Company was formed by the A R. & T. Co. in 1889, just 10 years after the first Digboi well began drilling. But another 20 years passed before oil production amounted to 14,000 gallons a day, and this was not sufficient to keep the Digboi refinery in full operation. The time finally came when the company found it impossible to carry on without further financial backing. The Burmah Oil Company then took over control of the Assam Oil Company and proceeded to send much-needed, up-to-date equipment to Digboi. By 1925, the first large oil well in Digboi was completed, and hopes began to rise. The wells were going deeper and more oil was being produced, but it was only in 1931 that the yield at last reached the figure of 180,000 gallons a day which was the amount the Digboi refinery, now enlarged, was designed to handle.

RUPEE COMPANY TO EXPLOIT OIL IN INDIA—In December, 1956, an agreement was reached between the Government of India and the Burmah Oil Company and the Assam Oil Company for the formation of a rupee company to exploit the oil reserves of Nahorkatiya, Hugrjan and Moran in Assam. The agreement incorporates the decision to set up two refineries.

To be called Oil India (Private) Ltd., the Rupee Company will have an authorised capital of Rs. 50 crores divided into 500,000 shares of Rs. 1,000 each, of these one third will be held by the Union Government and the rest by B.O.C. The New Company will be registered in
Assam. One of the clauses of the agreement is: Oil India (Private) Ltd., will employ Indian nationals in preference to foreigners whenever possible.

The Company will exploit the oil resources in the Nahorkatiya, Huriyan and Moran areas in the upper Assam. Nahorkatiya and Huriyan are the prospecting areas in the Brahmaputra alluvium where oil at great depth was first discovered in 1953. 30 deep wells, most of them producers of crude oil, have been drilled so far. Still further down the valley lies Moran, where five wells have been completed to date.

The Nahorkatiya area was on the list of Assam prospects to be tested as long ago as 1925. In that year, the Digboi oil explorers carried out a torsion balance (gravity) survey in Upper Assam, and parts of the region covered included the Nahorkatiya area. Gravity surveys were again undertaken during the years 1927 to 1930 (in the 1929 season the area covered Moran, where oil has recently been found by the drill), again in 1938, and yet again in 1945 to 1950. The latest gravity survey, by the modern "Worden" gravimeter, was carried out from August 1953 to July 1954.

There were also repeated seismic surveys in the effort to find more oil in Assam. These began in 1933 at Jorhat, were continued the next year at Nahorkatiya, and after the war moratorium were resumed again from October, 1953 to June, 1957 (except for one rainy season in 1956). The programme of seismic work in the Brahmaputra Valley was continued again in October, 1957. Nor is this the end of the list of AOC geophysical studies. Between November, 1953 and January, 1954 an aerial magnetometer survey was flown over 10,000 square miles of the valley.

**FAMILY PLANNING IN INDIA**

Object of the Plan—The problem of regulating India’s population for the dual standpoint of its size and quality is of utmost importance for national welfare and economy. The population of India is growing at the rate of 5 million persons on an average every year. The aim is to educate the people on the need for limiting families in the larger context of national, economic and social progress. The objects of the family planning programme as laid down by the Planning Commission are—(1) to obtain an accurate picture of factors contributing to the rapid increase of population in India (2) to discover suitable techniques of family planning and device methods by which knowledge of these techniques can be widely disseminated and (3) to make family planning an integral part of service in Government hospitals and public health agencies (4) research on the production of contraceptives (5) facilities for training of personnel in family planning.

Beginning of the Plan—The Family Planning was launched as an official programme in the later part of the First-Year Plan as
part of the Government of India's policy for population control. During the second Five-Year Plan period, the programme was intensified in different directions; firstly by opening of a large number of urban and rural clinics and sanctioning of financial assistance to State Governments and voluntary organisations and others to establish clinics and to run family planning centre and secondly, by the extension of the training programme of different categories of personnel who will implement the programme. Family planning activities are conducted solely on a voluntary basis. Every care is taken that social and cultural values are not affected.

Central Board—The head of the entire family planning organisation is the Central Family Planning Board with the Union Health Minister as Chairman and a representative membership and a Standing Committee. Family Planning Boards have been formed and Family Planning officers have been appointed in most States.

Budget of the Plan—For the family planning programmes, Rs. 25 lakhs has been provided during 1957-58 and Rs. 46 lakhs for 1958-59 under the Plan.

Second Five-Year Plan—For the execution of various faces of the Family Planning Programme, the sum allocated for the Second Plan is Rs. 497 lakhs. Rs. 400 lakhs of it is intended for the scheme of the Centre and Rs. 97 lakhs for schemes of the State Governments. During Second Plan period, 2,000 rural and 500 urban clinics are proposed to be established throughout the country in addition to 147 set up in the First Plan period.

Training and Research—The first item of the programme is a large scale opening of family planning clinics and centres at which instruction in family planning would be combined with the popularization of the methods by which objectives can be attained. Priority is given to the training of persons like doctors, health visitors, social workers and field workers.

To carry out further studies in the population trends and research work on better and effective contraceptives, two demographic centres have been started—one at Bombay in collaboration with Dorabji Tata Trust which will also function as a regional centre of the United Nations and the other at Delhi under the auspices of the Delhi University. Family Planning officers have been appointed in many States. Family Planning Boards have also been formed in all States except Madhya Pradesh and Punjab.

In the sphere of research, a grant of Rs. 15,000 was sanctioned to the Director, All India Institute of Hygiene and Public Health for continuation of research of synthetic Meta-xylo-hydroquinone as an oral contraceptive. The Demographic Centre at the Delhi School of Economics was sanctioned a grant of Rs. 18,280, while an amount of Rs. 32,670 was sanctioned to the Demographic Training and Research Centre, Bombay.

Family Planning Programme—(1) Family Planning activities are conducted solely on a voluntary basis. Every care is taken that social and cultural values are not affected. (2) Family Planning Boards have been formed and Family Planning officers have been appointed in most States. (3) Provision of family planning clinics in
teaching institutions for doctors and medical auxiliaries and incorporation of family planning in their courses of study is being initiated. (4) For the family planning programmes, Rs. 25 lakhs has been provided during 1957-58 and Rs. 49 lakhs for 1958-59 under the plan. (5) Against the target of 370 clinics, 353 clinics are reported to have started functioning.

INDIAN ELECTIONS

Election Commission—Under the Article 324 of the Indian Constitution, Election Commission has been set up by the Government of India for conducting free and fair elections throughout the country on Jan 25, 1950. The Election Commission is a Statutory body and has an independent status. The main functions of the Election Commission are as follows—

(1) Superintendence, direction and control of the preparation of the electoral rolls and keeping them up-to-date at all times (2) conducting all elections to the Parliament and State Legislatures as well as the election of the President and the Vice-President of India (3) appointing the Election Tribunals to investigate into complaints made in election petitions, etc.

The Commission consists of a Chief Election Commissioner, and such other Commissioners as necessary are appointed by the President. The President also appoints Regional Commissioners in consultation with the Election Commission. The conditions of tenure and service of the Commissioners are determined by the President.

1957 Elections—The results of the Lok Sabha elections were officially published on April 5, 1957. Candidates were returned for 488 of the 500 seats in the Lok Sabha filled by election.

The Congress won 365 seats, about the same number as in 1951-52 elections and increased its proportion of the total vote from 45 to 47 per cent. It also won absolute majority in 11 of the 13 State Assemblies, although securing a majority of the total vote only in Assam (56 per cent) and Mysore (51 per cent). In Orissa, where no single party obtained a majority, Congress as the largest party formed a minority Government with the support of certain other groups. In Kerala, the Communist Party emerged as the largest single group, and was able to take office with Independent support.

Out of an electorate of 193,129,024 about 121,400,000 people voted in the parliamentary and 112,300,000 in the State Assembly elections. 118,821,705 votes were cast in the parliamentary elections against 105,987,318 in the 1951-52 elections, when the electorate totalled about 173,000,000. The number of candidates for the Lok Sabha shared a considerable decrease, from 1975 in 1951-52 to 1493. Only 12 candidates (all congress) were returned unopposed.

Elections to the Lok Sabha.

The following table shows the seats and votes won by the four
INDIAN ELECTIONS

all India parties—the Congress, Praja Socialist Party, Communist Party and Jan Sangh.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>1957 Seats</th>
<th>1957 Votes</th>
<th>1951-52 Seats</th>
<th>1951-52 Votes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Congress</td>
<td>365</td>
<td>57,278,612</td>
<td>362</td>
<td>47,528,911</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P. S. P.</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>11,642,726</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>17,285,126</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Communists</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>12,068,452</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>4,712,009</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jan Sangh</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>7,216,800</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>3,206,361</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Others</td>
<td>71</td>
<td>30,615,115</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>33,224,911</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(All Voting figures are provisional).

Others include Independents, Scheduled Castes Federation, Ganatantra Parisad, Forward Bloc, Janata Party, Hindu Mahasabha, etc.

State Elections

Simultaneously with the Parliamentary elections, voting took place for the Legislatures in all the States except Andhra Pradesh, where voting was confined to the Telangana area (transferred from Hyderabad under the States Reorganisation Act), as elections to Andhra Assembly had been held in 1955.

The election results of the State Assemblies were as follows—Of 2,899 seats filled as a result of the state elections, the Congress won 1,888, the Communists and their allies 189, the P. S. P. 195 and the Jan Sangh 46.

The Congress obtained majority in 11 of the 13 States (excluding Kashmir). As in the Parliamentary elections, it improved its position in Andhra Pradesh, Madras, Punjab and Rajasthan, but suffered setbacks in Bihar, the Maharashtra and Gujarat areas of Bombay and Uttar Pradesh. The Communists secured representation for the first time in all the State Assemblies and in Kerala formed the first Communist Government in any Indian State. They constituted the largest opposition group in Andhra Pradesh and West Bengal and considerably increased their representation in Bombay but lost ground in Telangana and Madras. P. S. P. formed the largest opposition group in Assam, Bihar, Bombay, Madhya Pradesh, Mysore and Uttar Pradesh. The right wing parties (apart from the Orissa Ganatantra Parisad) met with little success except in Madhya Pradesh, the Punjab, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh.

Election Statistics—In 1957 election, of the electorate of 193 million, 47.54 p.c. cast their votes in the election of members of Lok Sabha, while the percentage in the case of election to Assemblies was 48.23. In the first General Election, out of an electorate of 173 million, 51.07 p.c. cast their votes in Parliamentary constituencies. About 96 per cent of the adult population was enrolled as voters in the First General Elections. The figure rose by 2.8 per cent in the present elections. Number of polling stations and ballot boxes were 1,96,084 and 27,73,850 respectively during elections in 1951, while the corresponding figures for the election in 1957 were 2,20,478 and 21,00,931.
LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLIES OF THE STATES

(Position on March 1, 1958)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>State</th>
<th>No of Seats</th>
<th>Congress</th>
<th>PSP</th>
<th>CPI</th>
<th>JS</th>
<th>OP</th>
<th>Ind.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Andhra Pradesh</td>
<td>301 (1)</td>
<td>218</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>37</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Assam</td>
<td>108 (3)</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>28</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bihar</td>
<td>318 (1)</td>
<td>268</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>55</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bombay</td>
<td>396 (5)</td>
<td>281</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>68</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kerala</td>
<td>126 (1)</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>14</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>M. P.</td>
<td>288</td>
<td>232</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Madras</td>
<td>205 (1)</td>
<td>151</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>47</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mysore</td>
<td>208 (1)</td>
<td>147</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>37</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Orissa</td>
<td>140</td>
<td>56</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>51</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Punjab</td>
<td>154 (1)</td>
<td>119</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rajasthan</td>
<td>176 (1)</td>
<td>119</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U. P.</td>
<td>480 (1)</td>
<td>284</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>71</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>West Bengal</td>
<td>252</td>
<td>152</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jammu &amp; Kashmir</td>
<td>72</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>74</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note—Figures in the brackets indicate number of vacant seats.

OP (other parties) include various state parties, such as, Hindu Mahasabha, Janata Party, Ram Raja Parsad, Janata Party, Forward Bloc.

Scheduled Castes Federation, National Conference, etc.

FACTS ABOUT 1951 AND 1957 GENERAL ELECTIONS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Lok Sabha</th>
<th>1951-52</th>
<th>1957</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Number &amp; Seats</td>
<td>489</td>
<td>494</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No. of Constituencies</td>
<td>401</td>
<td>403</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No. of contesting candidates</td>
<td>1874</td>
<td>1519</td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Legislative Assemblies</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Number of seats</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No. of constituencies</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No. of contesting candidates</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total expenditure on Elections

Both Lok Sabha & Assemblies Rs. 10,45,47,099 Rs. 5,90,21,786

Recognition of Parties—The Election Commission will allow more time to political parties to consolidate and improve their standing before the required minimum of the per cent of pulled votes to get or retain recognition for allotment of symbols. Accordingly four all-India parties—Congress, Praja-Socialist, Communist and Jan Sangh have retained their recognition as National Parties. There votes in the second general election were: Congress: 47.74 per cent as against 45 per cent in the first general election; Praja Socialists—8.92 per cent as against 10.6 per cent for socialists and 5.8 per cent for the K. M. P. P. in the earlier elections; Communists 8.42 per cent as against 3.3 per cent and Jan Sangh—4.63 per cent in the first general election against 3.1 per cent in the first general election.

The All-India Socialist Party and the Akhil Bharat Hindu Mahasabha asked for recognition on all India basis. They failed to earn it because the percentage of votes polled by either party at the elections to the Lok Sabha was less than 3 per cent of the total votes polled. However, they did secure the minimum at some places and were accorded the status of state parties—the All India Socialist Party in Uttar Pradesh and Manipur and the Akhil Bharat Hindu Mahasabha.
sabha in Delhi. Since the Union Territories of Delhi, Himachal Pradesh, Manipur and Tripura have no legislative assemblies, the Election Commission has recognised State Parties on the basis of votes polled in the Territory concerned in the preceding general election to the Lok Sabha.

State Parties—Of the existing 10 State Parties functioning in States other than Andhra Pradesh, parties which retained the recognition already granted to them were—Jharkand Pardesh Chotanagpur Santal Parganas Janta Party in Bihar; Peasants and Workers’ Party and the All India Scheduled Castes Federation in Bombay; Akhil Bharat Hindu Mahasabha in Madhya Pradesh; All India Gantantra Parisad in Orissa; All India Scheduled Castes Federation in the Punjab; Akhil Bharat Ram Rajya Parisad in Rajasthan; All India Forward Bloc (Marxist) in West Bengal; All India Scheduled Castes Federation in Himachal Pradesh. As there was no general election to the Legislative Assembly of Andhra Pradesh covering the entire State, the existing parties continue to enjoy recognition.

The Parties which failed to poll three per cent of valid votes lost their recognition and symbols. The parties are—Akhil Bharat Hindu Mahasabha and Akhil Bharat Ram Rajya Parisad of Bombay; Revolutionary Socialist Party of Kerala; Akhil Bharat Ram Rajya Parisad and All-India Scheduled Castes Federation of Madhya Pradesh; All India Scheduled Castes Federation and Peasants’ and Workers’ Party of Mysore; Akhil Bharat Ram Rajya Parisad of Uttar Pradesh; Akhil Bharat Hindu Mahasabha of West Bengal; All India Scheduled Castes Federation of Delhi and Tripura; and Gantantrik Sangha of Tripura.
THE INDIAN VILLAGE

In modern India, the old village communities are vanishing. There are no village communities in West Bengal in the sense in which the term is usually understood and as they are found in certain other States of India. The Permanent Settlement and the predominating local influence of the landlords, as well as other contributory causes, such as the spread of education, improved facilities of communication, and the over-increasing tendency to centralisation of control, combined to destroy all traces of any village system which existed in pre-British days.

But Mahatma Gandhi said in 1946, “Indian Independence must begin at the bottom. Every village should be a republic or a panchayet having full powers—the greater the powers of panchayat the better for the people.”

STRUCTURE OF INDIAN VILLAGES: Villages differ from each other in India; especially so, villages being widely separated parts of the country. For instance, the hermit village of Malana is quite different from Dilwara in Rajasthan, or Kumbapettai in Tanjore, or Hattarahalli in Mysore. The physical, social and linguistic isolation of Malana has enabled it to be more or less completely autonomous. The difference between villages cannot all be reduced to the degree of proximity to the forces of urbanization, industrialisation and Westernisation. Each village has a pattern and mode of life which is to some extent unique. Villages next door to each other differ considerably, and this fact is recognised by rural folk.

The number of castes living in a village is an important thing. Each caste has a culture of its own which is to some extent different from the culture of the others. The structure becomes complex as the number of castes increases. The structure of the Gaddi village of Goshen, or Malana, or the Bhil villages of Rajasthan is certainly simpler than the villages in other parts of the country. Size too is an important matter in this connection; the smallest village has about 500 inhabitant, while the largest village has about 2,7500 inhabitants. 500 inhabitants, while the largest village has about 2,7500 inhabitants. smallest. Some villages, particularly Malana or the Bhil villages in Rajasthan, enjoy a degree of isolation which is denied to the others.

Among various diversities, there is unity of the Indian village. A body of people living in a restricted area, at a distance from other similar groups, with poor communications between them, the majority of the people being engaged in agricultural activity, all closely dependent upon each other economically and otherwise, and having a vast body of common experience, provide a sense of unit to a village community. Caste is even today an institution of great strength, and as marriage and dining are forbidden with members of other castes, the members of a caste living in a village have many important ties with their fellow caste men living in neighbouring villages.
Indian Village

A caste is not self-sufficient by itself. The castes living in a village or other local area are interdependent economically and otherwise. Ideally, each caste enjoys a monopoly of an occupation, and this monopoly both unites as well as divides the people enjoying the monopoly. The strong rivalries which exist between the members of a non-agricultural or servicing caste often force them to seek friends outside their own caste. Again, the lower castes, in spite of the troubles and humiliation of subordination, are aware that the system guarantees them a living. Members of different castes are also linked up in other ways: the relationship of landlord and tenant, master and servant, creditor and debtor, and patron and client ignore caste barriers to bind together people who are unequal.

The village wards as well as the castes, both have their separate councils of elders known as the panchayat. The caste panchayat is presided over by the headman of the caste; and is composed of the elders of that particular caste. The ward council on the other hand, consists of the elders from that ward and is presided over by the headman of the ward. In practice, the more vocal assertive members of the village council become the de facto panchayat for the village.

Three petty government officials have a position of some influence in the Deccan village community. These are the Patel, the Kotwal and the Howaldar. The Patel assists in the collection of land revenue, arranges to send reports of breaches of law to the police, and generally looks after the arrangements for touring government officials. He maintains a record of significant events and developments in the village and also records births, marriages and sale of animals.

Appointed by the State's Revenue Department, the Patel gets five per cent of the land revenue of the village for his work. The Kotwal, belonging to the untouchable Madiga caste, works as an assistant to the Patel. He carries weekly reports and information pertaining to serious crime to the police-station. He has to patrol the village in the night, makes government and village announcements by the beat or drum, and looks after the arrangements for touring government officials. The Hawaldar too is a sort of general assistant to the Patel, The Kotewal and the Hawaldar both get a salary of three rupees per month in addition to grants of bits of rent-free land. At harvest time, cultivators give them some grain also.

Another feature of the Indian village life is the joint family. A joint family has long been the common form of family organisation in India, sanctified in scripture and sanctioned in secular law. It consists typically of a set of men, related as fathers and sons, brothers, together with their wives and children. The several nuclear families thus grouped together form a single unit of consumers and often also a single producing unit. The property of all is held in common under the trusteeship of the senior male; every male child is entitled to a share of the joint family property. All in the joint family are fed from a single kitchen and receive money from the family purse. Among cultivators, all in the joint family work together for the family's crop. Joint families have long been in a continuous process of formation and fission.

Governmental agencies, of both the central and state administra-
tions, have attempted to encourage the growth of a new social organisation in the village. Legislation has been passed in some provinces and funds provided to enable village councils, panchayats, to be formed and to function. In name, these are the same as the traditional councils which have for centuries adjudicated disputes among villagers. In manner of composition, in function, they are very different. The members of the new panchayat must be elected, must electioneer. In the past, they were accorded place by universal respect and could hardly keep that respect if they pressed their claims. The old councils were arbitrary, conserving agencies whose prime function was to smooth over or settle village friction. The new panchayats are supposed to be innovating, organizing bodies working for changes rather than conserving solidarity.

The community development projects and the national extension services have been designed to bring about an economic reorientation in our villages, and the panchayat system has been designed to provide a new social and political structure to our villages.

Village Administration—For the sake of administrative convenience, each State in India is subdivided into smaller units. At the top of all, we have in some States the Division into which the State is divided. At the head of each Division we have a Commissioner. There Divisions are again divided into Districts. Some States may not have Divisions but District is the principal unit of administration in a State under a Collector and District Magistrate. As a Collector he is responsible for the proper collection of revenue and for the administration of all matters connected with land excepting in some minor aspects. As District Magistrate, he is responsible for the maintenance of law and order and the criminal administration of the District.

For the sake of administrative advantage, each District is divided into number of Sub-Divisions.

Local Self-Government—The Local Self-Government in India is divided into two classes—urban and rural. Corporations or Municipalities cater to the needs of the urban areas, whereas in rural areas, so far as civic needs are concerned, they are governed by the District or Taluk Boards or village Panchayats. So in urban areas, we have different varieties for satisfying the civic needs of the people, such as municipal corporations, municipal committees, small town committees, Notified Area Committees, District and other Local Boards in addition to Gram Panchayats of villages.

The principal function of the district boards is to provide for primary education, to construct and maintain roads other than highways and to manage public health and charitable institutions in rural areas.

The importance of the civic development of rural areas can be easily imagined if we realise that there are only 3,016 towns compared to 5,58,089 villages in India. 25.5 per cent of the total rural population live in small villages (under 500 persons), 48.8 per cent in medium-sized villages (between 500 and 2000 persons), 19.4 per cent in large villages (between 2,000 and 5,000 persons) and 5.3 per cent in very large villages (over 5,000 persons).

Panchayats—A specific directive principle on panchayats were
included in the now Constitution of India. It declared, "The State shall take steps to organise village panchayats and endow them with such powers as may be necessary to enable them to function as units of self-government." The First Five Year Plan envisaged panchayats to play their part in organising village development programmes. The second plan stressed the need of a well-organised democratic structure of administration in which the village panchayats will be organically linked with popular organisation at a higher level.

The number of panchayats has been steadily increasing. In 1957 152,337 panchayats covered 3,98,222 out of 5,68,575 villages. It is estimated on March 1958 the number of panchayats had risen to 1,64,358. But it has been estimated that hardly 10 per cent of them were functioning effectively, 40 per cent unsatisfactorily and the rest were average. The Committee on Plan Projects Study Team on Community Development and N. E. S. stated that the lack of efficiency of many of our present rural self-governing bodies has been due to two large a jurisdiction, too few powers, too scanty finances accompanied by an absence of close relationship with the village panchayats and of wise guidance by governmental and political parties.

Panchayats are elected by the Gram Sabhas consisting of the entire population of the village. They are responsible for the provision of civic and other amenities of the village. Their main functions are municipal, social economic, judicial and other developmental activities, such as, medical relief, maternity and child-welfare, management of common grazing grounds, maintenance of village roads, tanks and wells, etc. In some places panchayats also look after primary education, maintenance of village records and the realization of land revenue. They levy taxes on houses and lands, fairs and festivals, sale of goods, etc., for building up funds. Besides these functions, the panchayats have also judicial function. This function is performed by a separate department known as Nyaya Panchayat elected from among the members of the Gram Panchayats. This Nyaya Panchayat is competent to try minor offences under the Indian Penal Code and other special or local laws. Their powers of punishment are limited to moderate fines and the civil jurisdiction extends to suits of the money value of Rs. 200. Legal practitioners are not allowed to appear before this Court.

Finance—The sources of finance for local bodies are as follows—
(1) taxes levied by local bodies (2) taxes levied by the local bodies but by the State Government on their behalf (3) Share in the taxes levied and collected by the Government (4) grants-in-aid given by the State Governments (5) Revenue from non-tax sources.

Progress of Panchayats—
Andhra—proposes to cover the State with Panchayats during Second Five-Year Plan. State has established 20 ad hoc panchayat Samities.

Assam—The plains have already been covered with panchayats. A bill for the establishment of Block Panchayat Samities and Union Panchayats have been referred to the Select Committee.

Bihar—There is a Bihar Panchayat Raj Act.
Bombay—propose to establish Panchayats throughout the State during Second Plan period.

Jammu & Kashmir—have established Panchayats all over the State.

Kerala—Village Panchayats have been established throughout Kerala except some parts of the Malabar area.

Madhya Pradesh—Madhya Bharat region in the Madhya Pradesh is already covered with Panchayats. Panchayats will be established throughout the State during Second Plan.

Madras—The Government propose to establish Panchayats throughout the State during Second Plan period.

Mysore—The old Mysore region is already covered with Panchayats. The Government propose to establish Panchayats in the whole State during the Five-Year Plan.

Punjab—Panchayats have been established throughout the State.

Rajasthan—The State is covered with Panchayats.

U. P.—Panchayats have been established throughout the State. U. P. Government have abolished District Boards and have setup ad hoc District Councils.

West Bengal—A beginning in the establishment of Anchal Panchayats was made during the second Five-Year Plan. The Anchal Panchayats will function at a level between the block and the villages.

COMMISSIONS & COMMITTEES

INTER-STATE TRANSPORT COMMISSION

This has been setup in 1958. Transport is a concurrent subject under the Constitution, and the lack of uniformity of standards in the operation of road transport in different States has been causing many problems. The Commission’s powers to arbitrate over inter-State disputes and to sponsor schemes for the development, regulation and co-ordination of road transport in inter-State regions will, therefore, be of great importance. It will also be open to the Commission to issue direction to the States in connection with the grant, revocation and suspension of permits for the operation of transport vehicles in inter-State areas.

KERALA & MADRAS FOOD POISONING CASES ENQUIRY COMMISSION

This Commission was appointed by the Union Ministry of Health on May 23, 1958, following reports of a large number of cases of food poisoning resulting in many deaths in various places of Kerala and Madras, to enquire into causes of death. The commission made the following recommendations—(1) the imposition
of control through a comprehensive statute or statutes in the manufacture, storage, transport, distribution and use of highly toxic insecticides (2) provision for regulations may be made under the statute for precautions to be taken in the manufacture, formulation or processing of manufacture, formulation or processing of insecticides (3) it should be made obligatory through regulations on the manufacture processor or formulator to store insecticides in special containers and to use specified containers if the authority constituted in that behalf so directs (4) regarding transport, Indian Merchants' Shipping Act and Indian Merchants Shipping (carriage of dangerous goods) Rules 1954 should be amended to make it obligatory on the shipper to give a declaration under Rule 4 and to prescribe a penalty of imprisonment for substantial period for infringement of the rules. (5) manufacturers and distributors should be licensed (6) there should be regulations for providing labels for containers and packages in which insecticides are stored.

HOTELS STANDARDS COMMITTEE

The Hotels Standards & Rates Structure Committee appointed by the Government of India with Dewan Chaman Lall as Chairman submitted its report in June 1958. The following are the main recommendations—

(1) The hotels in India should be classified from the 5-star or deluxe category to the 1-Star, which is the most economical type.
(2) Appointment of a Statutory Committee for the purpose of classification and for looking into day-to-day problems of the hotel industry.
(3) The Committee accepts and recommends the formula of the American Hotel Association which provides for a return of 10 per cent on investment.
(4) The policy of prohibition cannot be questioned, but the application of rules in the various States have adversely affected the hotel trade and tourist traffic.
(5) The opening of a number of smaller hotels of the type of the Italian tourist hotels at each of the important tourist centres.
(6) Provision of a fund of Rs. 10 crores by the Government from which loans may be advanced on low interest and easy terms to hoteliers to improve and extend their hotels.
(7) Assistance by way of loans through banks.
(8) Facilities for importing essential hotel equipment and hotel provisions.
(9) Grant of direct importers' licences to hoteliers.
(10) Enactment of comprehensive legislation governing hotel industry for the whole country.

U. K. MISSION'S REPORT ON SITE FOR NEW SHIP-YARD

U. K. Ship-yard Mission under Colombo Plan visited India in 1957 and inspected 20 sites. It had been asked to advise the Government of India on the site and the layout of a new ship-yard and the equipment required to establish it, furnish estimates of the capital
costs and to prepare a report for consideration by the Government of India. The Mission considered the sites of Cochin, Kandla, Trombay, Geonkhali and Mazagaon as most suitable for the establishment of a Second Ship-yard. The estimated costs of the proposed ship-yards at the five sites are—Cochin Rs. 19.16 crores, Kandla Rs. 20 crores, Trombay Rs. 17.88 crores, Geonkhali Rs. 20.88 crores. For somewhat different proposals for the redevelopment of Mazagaon Dock, the costs are estimated at Rs. 7.04 crores.

DIRECT TAXES ADMINISTRATION ENQUIRY COMMITTEE

The Committee was set up by the Government of India, Ministry of Finance (Department of Revenue) by their resolution, dated 3rd June, 1958 to advise Government on the administrative organisation and procedure necessary for implementing the integrated scheme of direct taxation with due regard to the need for eliminating tax evasion and avoiding inconvenience to the assesses.

COMMITTEE OF SLUM CLEARANCE

The Report of the Advisory Committee on Slum Clearance, set-up by the Prime Minister was published on August 30, 1958—

(1) The Committee has recommended the desirability of entrusting the work of urban community development to one Ministry at the Centre, which could integrate the activities of the other Ministries in respect of town planning, slum clearance, housing, health, education and industries in order to develop completely the particular slum areas chosen for treatment.

(2) The Committee has recommended that to begin with the worst slum areas in the six cities of Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Delhi, Kanpur and Ahmedabad might be taken up for treatment.

(3) To initiate the programme of urban community development and also to implement more effectively the present Slum Clearance Scheme, Committee has suggested the levy of a terminal tax on goods and passengers carried by rail.
AWARDS, HONOURS, PRIZES

Bharat Ratna.

This is India's highest award. It is made for exceptional work for the advancement of art, literature and science and in recognition of public service of the highest order. The decoration takes the form of a peepal leaf 25/16 inches long, 12 inches wide and 1 of an inch thick. It is toned bronze. The following are the recipients of the Awards up-to-date:

C. Rajagopalachari.
Dr. Radhakrishnan.
Dr. C. V. Raman.
Dr. Bhagawan Das.
Dr. M. Visvesvaraya.
Jawaharlal Nehru.
Pt. Govind Ballabh Pant.
Dr. D. K. Karve (1957).

PADMA VIBHUSHAN, 1958

Dr. John Mathai.
Dr. Radha Binode Pal.
Gaganvihar Lallubhai Mehta.

PADMA BHUSHAN, 1958

Ali Yavar Jung.
B. V. Warerkar.
B. P. Patil.
Sm. Dhanvanthi Rama Rau.
Chulam Yazdani.
Sm. Hansa Mehta.
Dr. Jal Cawasha Paymaster.
Kankanhalli Vasudevacharya.
Nirmal Kumar Sidhanta.
Pammal Sambanda Mudaliar.
Ramdhari Sinha Dinkar.
Sisir Kumar Bhaduri.
Tenzing Norkay.
Tirupattur R. Murthi.

PADMA SHRI, 1958

Dr. Atma Ram, Director, Central Glass and Ceramics Research Institute.
Dr. Badri Nath Upadhyay, Agricultural Commissioner, I. C. A. R.
Balwant Singh Nag, Chief, Natural Resources Division, Planning Commission.
Ganesh Govind Karkhanis Vice-President, Harijan Sewak Sangh.
H. N. Sethna, Chief Chemical Engineer, Atomic Energy Establishment.
K. Chandrasekharan, Professor, School of Mathematics, Tata Institute of Fundamental Research.
Lakhan Singh Janpangi, Ind. Trade Agent, Western Tibet.
M. B. Diwan, In charge, Dattapur Kushta Dham.
Mathew K. Mathulla, Managing Director, Hindustan Machine Tools, Bangalore.
Mihir Sen (Channel Swimmer).
Jamedar Milkha Singh, Athlete, Southern Command.
Om Parkash Mathur, Executive Engineer, C. P. W. D.
O. Srinivasa Murthy, Director (Planning), Railway Board.
P. K. Panikkar, Director of Exhibitions, Ministry of Commerce & Industry.
Parinital Majumdar, President, Gujerat Harijan Sewak Sangh.
P. C. Mehta, Chairman, Lalitkala Academy.
Sm. Ratnamma Issac, Social Worker.
Sm. Shailabala Das, Social Worker.
Dr. S. Patwardhan, Leprosy Worker.
Surendra Nath Kar, Shantiniketan.
SAHITYA AKADEMI AWARDS, 1958

The Executive Board of the Sahitya Akademi has awarded prizes of Rs. 5,000 each to following books during 1955-57.

Bengali—Anandibai Ityadi Gulpa (short stories)—Raj Sekhar Bose.

Gujarati—Darshan Ane Chintan (2 Vols. Philosophical essay)—Pandit Shukhlalu.

Kannada—Aralu Maralu (Poems)—D. R. Bendre.

Kashmiri—Sat Sangar (Short Stories)—Akhtar Mohiuddin.


Oriya—Ka (Novel)—Kanchucharan Mohanty.

Urdu—Atishe gul (Poems)—Jigar Moradabadi.

Hindi—Madhya Aśia Ka Itihas (2 vols.)—Rahul Sankrityayan.


Tamul—Chakravarti tirumagan (Ramayana retold in prose)—C. Rajagopalachari.

RABINDRA MEMORIAL PRIZE
(West Bengal Government Award)

1949-50 Nihar Ranjan Ray, (Bangalir Itihas).

1950-51 Satinath Bhaduri, (Jagori).

1951-52 Brajendranath Banerjee.

1952-53 Dinesh Chandra Bhattacherjee.

1953-54 Ram Chanda, (Purna Kumbha).

1954-55 Rajsekhar Bose, (Krishnakali).


1956-57 Samarendra Nath Sen, (Bishneer Itihas).

1957-58 Pravat Kumar Mukerjee (Ravindra Jibani 4 vols.).

Dr. R. C. Majumdar (History and Culture of the Indian People—4 vols. (English).

1957-58 Premendra Mittra (Sagar Theke Fera).

—Benoy Ghosh (Paschim Banger Sanskriti).

—Dr. Suniti K. Chatterjee (Literature Mediavali E Moderne Del Subcontinente Italiano in Italian).

LALIT KALA AKADEMI AWARDS FOR ART, 1958
(Rs. 1000 Each)

First Prize—Marriage Procession by Mohammad Yasir (also a gold plaque)

Rs. 1000 Each—Bull (Sculpture) by Raghav R. Kanaia

—The Death by A S Jagannathan.

—At the Cafe by M. Peddeppa Naidu.

—Composition by P. L Jain.

—Portrait by Ratan Wadke.

—Three Horses by Sunil Kumar Das

—Steel Exterior by Dipak Prosad K. nerjee.
BENGALI LITERARY AWARDS (1958-59)
Bengali Year—1365

Amrita Bazar Patrika Award (Sisir Kumar Memorial Prize Rs. 1,000)—Hari Charan Banerjee.
Jugantar Award (Mortilal Memorial Prize Rs. 1,000)—Saradindu Banerjee.
Ananda Bazar Patrika Prize (Rs. 1,000)—Pratulark Sarkar Memorial)—Samaresh Bose.
Desh Prise (Suresh Majumdar Memorial Prize Rs. 1,000)—Bibhuti Mukherjee.
Mauchak Prize (Children's Book Rs. 1,000)—Hemendra Kumar Roy.
'Ulterior' Prize (for poetry Rs. 500)—Nirendranath Chakravarti and Subhas Mukherjee.

HONOURS TO SANSKRIT SCHOLARS

The Scheme of awards introduced by the Government of India in 1958 is intended to accord recognition to eminent Sanskrit, Arabic and Persian scholars and to encourage advanced study in these languages. Along with a Sanad, the scholars will be granted Rs. 1,500 per annum for life and a Robe of Honour—
1958 Vidhusekhara Bhattacharya (Bengal).
Dr. Pandurang Vaman Kane.
Krishnamurthi Sastri (Andhra Pradesh).
Dr. Mohammad Zubair Siddiqui.

NATIONAL PROFESSORS

The Government of India created posts of National Professorship of India in 1949. The National Professorship carry a salary of Rs. 2,500 per month and have been created so that the holders may devote their entire energies to research work, which they may carry on in any university or institution of their choice.
1949 Dr. C. V. Raman.
1958 S. N. Bose F.R.S. (for 5 years).
1958 Dr. K. S. Krishnan (for 5 years).

ORDER OF PRECEDENCE OF WEARING VARIOUS MEDALS
AND DECORATIONS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No. of Act</th>
<th>Name of the Act</th>
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<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>The Requisition and Acquisition of Immovable Property (Amendment) Act, 1958.</td>
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<td>2.</td>
<td>The Criminal Law Amendment Act, 1958</td>
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<td>3.</td>
<td>The Indian Reserve Forces (Amendment) Act, 1958.</td>
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<td>5.</td>
<td>The Central Sales Tax (Amendment) Act, 1958</td>
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<td>7.</td>
<td>The Indian Post Office (Amendment) Act, 1958.</td>
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<td>10.</td>
<td>The Appropriation (Railways) No. 2 Act, 1953.</td>
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<td>11.</td>
<td>The Finance Act, 1958</td>
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<td>14.</td>
<td>The Appropriation (No 3) Act, 1958</td>
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<td>16.</td>
<td>The Indian Oaths (Amendment) Act, 1958</td>
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<td>17.</td>
<td>The Hyderabad Securities Contracts Regulation (Repeal) Act, 1958</td>
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<td>19.</td>
<td>The Indian Stamp (Amendment) Act, 1958</td>
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<td>25.</td>
<td>The All India Services (Amendment) Act, 1958</td>
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<td>27.</td>
<td>The Mineral Oil (Additional Duties of Excise and Customs)* Act, 1958</td>
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<td>34.</td>
<td>The Banaras Hindu University (Amendment) Act, 1958.</td>
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<td>35.</td>
<td>The Manipur &amp; Tripura (Repeal of Laws) Act, 1958.</td>
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<td>36.</td>
<td>The Indian Medical Council (Amendment) Act, 1958.</td>
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38. The Industrial Disputes (Banking Companies) Decision Amendment Act, 1958.
39. The Sea Customs (Amendment) Act, 1958
40. The Appropriation (No. 4) Act, 1958.
41. The Supreme Court Judges (Conditions of Service) Act, 1958.
42. The International Finance Corporation (Status Immunities and Privileges) Act, 1958.
43. The Trade and Merchandise Marks Act, 1958.
44. The Merchant Shipping Act, 1958
45. The Tea (Alteration in Duties of Customs & Excise) Act, 1958.
46. The High Court Judges (Conditions of Service) Amendment Act, 1958
47. The Poisons (Amendment) Act, 1958.
48. The Assam Rifles (Amendment) Act, 1958
49. The Appropriation (Railways) No. 4 Act, 1958
51. The Appropriation No 5 Act, 1958
52. The Indian Tariff (Amendment) Act, 1958
55. The Salaries and Allowances of Members of Parliament (Amendment) Act, 1958
56. The Himachal Pradesh Legislative Assembly (Constitution and Proceedings) Validation Act, 1958
57. The Orissa Weights and Measures (Delhi Report) Act, 1958
58. The Representation of the People (Amendment) Act, 1958.
INDIAN MINISTRIES

FUNCTIONS AND ORGANISATION—SCOPE OF WORK

Functions of Govt. Ministries—The business of the Government is allocated under Article 77 (3) of the Indian Constitution. This allocation is made by the President on the advice of the Prime Minister. The items of business to each Minister are allotted. A Ministry is responsible for the formulation of the policy of the Government within its sphere of responsibility as well as for the execution of the policy. A Secretary or Secretaries are appointed as the administrative head of the Ministry. For the convenience of work, the Ministry is divided into Divisions, Branches, Sections, etc. under Deputy Secretaries, Under Secretaries, Section Officers, etc.

The Government of India Ministries—The following are the Ministries of the Government of India—

5. Ministry of Law.
11. Ministry of Food and Agriculture.

Departments

Department of Parliamentary Affairs. Cabinet Secretariat.
Department of Atomic Energy. Planning Commissions.

1. Ministry of External Affairs—has the following subjects under its control—
   (1) Foreign Affairs.
   (2) Diplomatic and consular representation; Indian Foreign Service; Indian Foreign Publicity;
   (3) United Nations Organisation; international conferences associations and other bodies.
   (4) Treaties and agreements with foreign countries.
   (5) Foreign jurisdiction and extradition.
(6) Emigration from India; pass-ports and visas and pilgrimage to places outside India.
(7) Administration of the North-East Frontier Agency and Naga Hills Tuensang Area.
(8) Administration of Pondicherry and other former French possessions in India.

The Ministry is also responsible for the administration of following laws—
(a) Indian Emigration Act, 1922
(b) Reciprocity Act, 1943
(c) Port Haj Committee Act, 1932
(d) Indian Merchant Shipping Act 1923 in so far as it relates to pilgrim ships
(e) Indian Pilgrim Ships Rules
(f) Protection of Pilgrims Act 1887 (Bombay)
(g) Protection of Mahomedan Pilgrims Act, 1896 (Bengal).

Ministry of Defence—The functions of the Ministry are as follows—
(a) Defence of India and every part thereof.
(b) Maintenance of Land, Naval and Air Forces of India including National Cadet Corps, Auxiliary Cadet Corps, Territorial Army and Lok Sahayak Sena.
(c) Formation of Cantonments, delimitation-excision of Cantonment areas, local self-government in such areas, the constitution of Cantonment Boards.
(d) Army, Navy and Air Force works including ordnance factories.
(e) Acquisition and derequisitioning of property for Defence Services.
(f) Union agencies and institutions for professional, vocational or technical training, for the Armed Forces and for promotion of special studies or research in relation to the Forces, Defence Science Organisation.

The Ministry of Finance—is responsible for the following functions:
(1) Administration of the finances of the Central Government and dealing with finances affecting the whole country.
(2) Raising the necessary revenues for carrying on the administration and regulating the taxation and borrowing policies of the Government.
(3) Administration of problems relating to banking and currency and in consultation with the ministries concerned arranging for the proper utilization of the country's foreign exchange.
(4) Controlling the entire expenditure of the Government in cooperation with Ministries and Departments concerned.

Departments—The Ministry is organised into the following three Departments—
(1) Department of Revenue
(2) Department of Expenditure
(3) Department of Economic Affairs.

Department of Revenue deals with Income-tax, Expenditure tax, Wealth tax and Estate Duty, customs, Central Excise, opium and narcotics and Central functions under the Indian Stamp Act. This is also known as Central Board of Revenue.

Department of Expenditure has the following four Divisions—
(1) Establishment Division
(2) Civil Expenditure Division
(3) Special Re-organisation Unit
(4) Defence Expenditure Division.
Department of Economic Affairs—has the following six Divisions—(1) Budget Division (2) Planning Division (3) Internal Finance Division (4) External Finance Division (5) Economic Division (6) Insurance Division.

Ministry of Home Affairs—deals mainly with ‘Public Services’ and ‘Public Security’. The Ministry is also responsible for the teaching of Hindi to Central Government Servants in offices scattered throughout India. It is also responsible for the administration of Union Territories of Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Delhi, Himachal Pradesh, Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands, Manipur and Tripura. In addition, the Ministry is also concerned with the welfare of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and other Backward Classes, improvement in Fire Services, Emergency Relief and Social Welfare Programmes. It also continues to deal with the residuary matters resulting from the Reorganisation of States.

Ministry of Law—The main functions of the Ministry are as follows—

(1) To advise the Ministries and Departments of the Government of India on all legal matters.
(2) To draft bills, ordinances and regulations and follow them up in all their stages up to their enactment and promulgation.
(3) To scrutinise statutory rules and orders from the legal and drafting points of view.
(4) To make arrangements for the publication of Central laws and other statutory rules and orders as and when necessary.

The Ministry of Law has been split up into two separate Departments—(1) Legal Affairs Department—This Department deals with the advisory and conveyancing work, arrangements for the conduct of Government litigation and matter relating to Election Commission and the Income-tax Appellate Tribunal. (2) The Legislative Department deals with legislative drafting, co-ordination between the Centre and the States in legislative drafting, publication of central laws, implementation of the recommendations of the Law Commission relating to statute law revision and legislative subjects allotted to the Ministry.

Ministry of Commerce and Industry—is responsible for the regulation and fostering of trade and commerce, the control and regulation of imports and exports, negotiation of trade agreements with foreign countries, determination of tariffs, commercial representation overseas, promotion of exports, and participation at Government level in fairs and exhibitions held abroad. On the Industries side, the Ministry’s activities include the encouragement and ordered development of large and small industries in the private and public sectors, assistance to industries, development and control of plantation industries and active promotion of overall industrialisation. The Ministry also exercises control over production, distribution, and prices of certain essential commodities like cement and are also responsible for the Regulation of “Forward Trading”.

Almost the entire field of privately owned industries, and industries of the public sector, including small scale industries and plantation industries are under the charge of this Ministry.
Ministry of Steel, Mines and Fuel—This Ministry which was formed in 1957 consists of the following Departments—
(1) Department of Iron and Steel.
(2) Department of Mines and Fuel.

The Department of Iron and Steel deals exclusively with iron and steel projects of the Government. In addition, this Ministry is responsible for the two steel works in the private sector, namely, Tata Iron and Steel Co., and the Indian Iron and Steel Co., as well as for the production and distribution of iron and steel in the country.

The Steel plants of the Government are (1) Rourkela Steel Project (2) Bhilai Steel Project and (3) Durgapur Steel Project.

The Steel plants in the private sector with which this Department is concerned due to the Government of India's guaranteeing foreign loan or advancing money are (1) Tata Iron and Steel Company (2) Indian Iron and Steel Company and also Mysore Iron and Steel Works at Bhadravati.

The Department of Mines and Fuel is concerned with the following offices and organisations—(1) Geological Survey of India (2) Indian Bureau of Mines (3) Oil and Natural Gas Commission (4) Office of the Coal Controller (5) Coal Board (6) National Coal Development Corporation (7) Neyveli Lignite Corporation.

This Department is responsible for the following—(i) Mines and Minerals (including the Indian Bureau of Mines, special mining projects and the Geological Survey of India (ii) fuels including coal, oil and natural gas (including exploration, drilling existing and future refineries, distribution and pricing).

Ministry of Railways—The function of the Ministry of Railways is performed by the Railway Board. The Railway Board exercises all the powers of the Central Government in respect of regulations, construction, maintenance and operation of Railways. The Railway Board consists of a Chairman and four members, one of whom is the Financial Commissioner and the three other members of the Railway Board are in charge of the following, namely, Staff, Transportation and Engineering. There are also five Additional members in charge of works, mechanical, commercial, finance and staff matters respectively.

The Chairman of the Railway Board is the ex-officio Secretary to the Government of India in the Ministry of Railways.

Ministry of Transport and Communications—This Ministry has now two Departments—(A) Department of Transport (B) Department of Civil Aviation and Communications.

The Department of Transport is responsible for following subjects—
(a) Road Transport (including Delhi Transport Service) and Road Development.
(b) Major Ports.
(c) Maritime Shipping and Light-houses.
(d) Inland Waterways and Inland Water Transport.
(e) Tourism.
(f) Hindusthan Shipyards.
The Department of Civil Aviation and Communications are responsible for the following—
(a) Civil Aviation and Air Transport Industry.
(b) Posts and Telegraphs and Telephone Industries.
(c) Meteorology.
(d) Railway Inspection.
(e) Overseas Communications.
(f) Wireless Planning and Co-ordination.

The subjects are administered through the following organisations under respective Heads—
(1) Civil Aviation Department (Director-General of Civil Aviation)
(2) Air Transport (Indian Airlines and Air India International Corporations)
(3) Posts and Telegraphs Department (Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs)
(4) Wireless Planning and Co-ordination Organisation
(5) Indian Meteorological Department (Director-General of Observatories)
(6) Overseas Communications Service (Director-General, Overseas Communications Service)
(7) Railway Inspectorate
(8) Indian Telephone Industries, Private Ltd.

The Ministry of Labour and Employment—has the responsibility of the following subjects—
(i) Labour Welfare and Trade Unions.
(ii) Industrial and Labour Disputes.
(iii) Factory Labour.
(iv) Unemployment Insurance and Health Insurance, etc.
(v) Labour employed in Railways, major ports, mines and oil fields.
(vi) Resettlement of demobilised soldiers and discharged men workers.
(vii) Participation in the International Labour Conference and work connected with it.

Ministry of Food and Agriculture is comprised of two Departments—
(1) Agriculture
(2) Food. The Department of Agriculture is responsible for the following functions—
1. Agricultural Production.
3. Animal Husbandry, Fisheries and Forestry.
4. Fruit and Vegetable Products Industry.
5. Agricultural Economics and Statistics.
6. Agricultural Development.
7. Liaison with Food and Agriculture Organisation of the United Nations and other International Organisations and economic aid in the agricultural sector.
8. Procurement and Distribution of Fertilizers.
10. Co-operation.
11. Land Reclamation.
12. Tube-well and minor irrigation.

Department of Food has the following functions—
1. Procurement of food-grains for civil and military requirements.
2. Distribution of imported food-grains to States.
3. Co-ordination, planning and guidance in regard to food policy from an all-India point of view.
4. Regulating import and export of food-grains.

Ministry of Irrigation and Power—Besides laying down the general policy for the development of water and power resources, the Ministry performs the following among other functions—
(1) Watching the progress of the projects in the Irrigation and Power Sector and of costs against estimates.
(2) Examination of schemes formulated by the States for inclusion in the Plan.
(3) Formulation of integrated flood control programmes in consultation with the States which have a flood problem and assistance to the States in executing flood protection works.
(4) Training of operators of earth-moving machinery.

So, the Ministry is responsible for the following functions—(1) Power (2) Irrigation (3) Flood control (4) River Valley Projects.

Ministry of Education—has the responsibility under the following heads—

**General Educational Development** : University, Secondary, Primary, Pre-Primary and Basic Education; Central Universities; Central Bureau of Text-book Research; Central Bureau of Educational and Vocational Guidance; Public Schools; Central Educational Library; Delhi Public Library; National Book Trust; Central Social Welfare Board; UNESCO; Various Schemes of Scholarships; Development of Hindi; Publications, Information and Statistics; National Institute of Basic Education; National Fundamental Education Centre; All India Council of Secondary Education; Central Institute of Education; Training Centre for Adult Blind; Central Braille Press and University Grants Commission.

Ministry of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs has the following subjects under its charge :

**Cultural Activities** : Sangeet Natak Akademi; Lalit Kala Akademi; Sahitya Akademi; National Theatre; Compilation of the Gazetteer; History of the Freedom movement, Copyright; Indology; Museum; Youth Welfare and Physical Culture; Sports; Cultural Relations with other countries; Indian Council for Cultural Relations; Department of Archaeology; Department of Anthropology; National Archives of India; National Gallery of Modern Art; Indian War Memorial Museum; National Library Calcutta; Central Secretariat Library.

**Scientific Research** : Technical and Scientific Education; Vigyan Mandirs; All Polytechnics; All India Council for Technical Education; Delhi School of Town and Country Planning; Indian Institute of Technology, Kharagpur and similar Institutes; Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore; Compilation of National Atlas; Geological Survey of India; Survey of India; Central Board of Geophysics; Botanical Survey of India; Zoological Survey of India.

Ministry of Health—is responsible for the following functions—
(1) Administration of central health institutions.
(2) Promotion of medical research, regulation and development
of medical pharmaceutical, dental and nursing professions in consultation with the State Governments and the Statutory Councils concerned and laying down the standards of education for these professions.

(3) Establishment and maintenance of drugs standards in consultation with the State Governments, and prevention of adulteration of food.

(4) Promoting investigations into particular health problems.

(5) Promoting through the Central Council of Local Self-Government and otherwise, discussions and exchange of information on problems relating to Panchayats and other local bodies.

(6) International health relations and administration of port quarantine.

Ministry of Information and Broadcasting—functions through a number of constituent units, such as—

(1) Press Information Bureau.
(2) All India Radio.
(3) Films Division.
(4) Directorate of Advertising and Visual Publicity.
(5) Publications Division.
(6) Field Publicity Units.
(7) Research and Reference Division.
(8) Registration and Statistics of Newspapers.

Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply—This Ministry has the following functions—

(1) Public Works.
(2) Housing.
(3) Accommodation.
(4) Purchase and disposal of Government Stores.
(5) Printing and Stationery.
(6) Explosives and Boilers.

Ministry of Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs has the following functions under its charge—

(1) Arrangement for Relief and Rehabilitation.
(2) Administration of Evacuee Property.
(3) Settlement of claims and grants of compensation.

Ministry of Community Development has the following main functions—

To secure the fullest development of the material and the human resources of the rural areas through co-operative effort of the people themselves in rebuilding the village community of India assisted by the Government of India. This Ministry is responsible for the overall control of the programme, namely, planning, directing and co-ordinating Community Development activities throughout India.

Department of Parliamentary Affairs is responsible for the following functions—

(1) Fixing the dates of the commencement and the duration of the sessions of the both Houses of Parliament;
(2) Planning Government's legislative programme in each House and obtaining the opinion of concerned Ministries and determining Government's stand on non-official bills and resolutions in either House.
3) Advising Ministries on parliamentary matters and procedure.
4) Maintaining liaison between the Ministries and the two Houses of Parliament.
5) Extracting from the proceedings of both Houses statements involving assurances, promises or undertakings of given by Ministers in replies to questions during debates; ensuring their implementation by the Ministries concerned.
6) Suggesting names for Select Committees and other Committees, Commissions, Delegations, etc.
7) Dealing with matters concerning salary and allowances of the members of Parliament, the Chairman and the Speaker respectively.
8) Keeping touch with the State Legislatures and the State Legislative Departments in respect of their legislative procedures and programmes.
9) Rendering secretarial assistance to the Parliamentary and Legal Affairs Committee of the cabinet.

Department of Atomic Energy—This is a new Department under the Prime Minister of India for looking after—
1) All the business of the Government of India relating to atomic energy.
2) All the functions of the Central Government under the Atomic Energy Act 29 of 1948.
   The Atomic Energy Commission now functions under this Department.

INDIAN PARLIAMENT

Indian Parliament—It consists of two Houses. The Upper House is known as Rajya Sabha (Council of States) and the Lower House known as Lok Sabha (House of the People). These two Houses and the President together constitute the Parliament of India.

Rajya Sabha—Consists of not more than 250 members of whom 12 are nominated by the President and the rest elected who are representatives of States and Union Territories. The Rajya Sabha is not subject to dissolution, one-third of its members retiring on the expiration of every second year and their place is taken by new members. The elections to the Sabha are indirect. Each State Assembly chooses its representatives according to a system of proportional representation by means of the single transferable vote. Where there are no Assemblies, the members are elected by Electoral Colleges.

Lok Sabha—This consists of 500 members directly elected on the basis of adult franchise excluding the 20 seats allotted to the Union Territories and two members of the Anglo-Indian Community to be nominated by the President, if he is of the opinion that the community is not adequately represented in the Lok Sabha. The number of seats in each State is so allotted that the ratio between the number
and the population of the State is, as far as practicable, the same in all States.

Department of Parliamentary Affairs—This Department was set up in 1949. The functions and organisation of this Department are as follows—

1. Fixing the dates of the commencement and duration of the sessions of the Lok Sabha and the Rajya Sabha.
2. Planning Government’s legislature programme in each House and obtaining the opinion of concerned Ministries and determining Government’s stand on non-official bills and resolutions moved in either house.
3. Advising the Ministries on parliamentary matters and procedure.
5. Extracting from the proceedings of both Houses statements involving assurances, promises or undertakings given by Ministers in replies to questions; ensuring their implementation by Ministries concerned.
6. Suggesting names for select committees and other committees, commissions, Delegations etc.
7. Dealing with matters concerning salary and allowances of the members of Parliament, the Chairman and the Speaker respectively.
8. Keeping in touch with State Legislatures and State Legislative Departments in respect of their legislative procedures and allied matters.
9. Rendering secretarial assistance to the Parliamentary and Legal Affairs Committee of the Cabinet.

Officers of the Parliament—The Principal officers of the Parliament are: Chairman and Deputy Chairman of the Rajya Sabha and the Speaker and Deputy Speaker of the Lok Sabha. The Chairman and the Speaker preside over the respective Houses, act as their representatives and guardians of their liberties. They interpret the Rules of the Houses and are the final authority on the procedure to be followed in the respective Houses or any of their Committees.

Powers & Privileges—(1) Legislative Powers—The Parliament has exclusive authority to make laws on the subjects mentioned in the Union List. The laws enacted by the Parliament relating to the items in the Concurrent List shall prevail over the corresponding legislation by the States. The residuary power is thus vested in the centre. Even in regard to the State List, over to which the States have exclusive jurisdiction, Parliament can assume authority if Rajya Sabha recommends by two third majority that such legislation is in the national interest or two or more States mutually agree that Parliament may do so or it is necessary to implement treaties or international conventions.

(2) Executive and Judicial Powers—Parliament controls the Executive through votes of censure and adjournment motion. It can refuse to pass law required by the Government. It can refuse to give sanction to an Ordinance issued by the President. As for judicial power, no court in India has any jurisdiction over it. The Parliament
may order the arrest of any person and try him for the contempt of
Parliament or for breach of its privileges.

Privileges—(1) Freedom from arrest. This is of a civil nature
and operates during sessions of Parliament and 14 days before
and after. A member of the Parliament cannot be arrested inside
Parliament, even if he is wanted in a criminal case (2) Power to
summon persons. The Houses and their Committees have the right
to summon any person to give evidence, information or to answer a
charge. Disobedience is punishable by the House. (3) Power to
punish for breach of privilege.—The Parliament can try and punish
any person for contempt or breach of parliamentary privileges,
whether committed inside or outside. (4) Right to regulate affairs—
(5) Rights to exclude strangers.

Committees of the Parliament—There are two classes of Parlia-
mentary Committees—Ad hoc Committee and Standing Committees.
Ad hoc Committees are the Select and Joint Committees on Bills and
they are also formed on other matters for specific purpose. The
Committees cease to exist when the assigned task is finished. Each
House has a number of Standing Committees which are of permanent
nature. The following are the Standing Committees.

1. Estimates Committee.—It has 30 members elected annually by
Lok Sabha from amongst its members. The Committee examines the
estimates of the various Ministries, Departments, or projects of the
Government as well as undertakings in the public sector and reports
on economics, improvements in organisation, efficiency or administra-
tive reform. This Committee functions under the guidance of the
Speaker.

2. Public Accounts Committee.—The Committee consists of 15
members elected by the Lok Sabha and seven members of the Rajya
Sabha. The function of the Committee is to examine the accounts
showing the appropriation of sums granted by the House for expendi-
ture by the Government of India, the annual Finance Accounts of
the Government of India and such other accounts laid before Parlia-
ment as the Committee may deem fit.

3. Business Advisory Committee.—The business of the House is
settled by the Committee before the session starts. It has 15 mem-
bers nominated by the Speaker from the main parties in the House.

4. Committee on Petitions.—This Committee examines the peti-
tions sent to the House by the citizens of India. The Committee’s
main function is to report on all petitions.

5. Committee of Privileges—is a parliamentary committee nomi-
nated by the Speaker. Its function is to examine every question in-
volving breach of privilege of the House or of the members or of any
Committee thereof referred to it by the House or by the Speaker.

6. Rules Committee.—The function of this Committee is to con-
sider matters of procedure and conduct of business in the House.

7. Committee on Private Member’s Bills and Resolutions.—This
Committee is nominated by the Speaker. The function of the Com-
mittee is to consider Private Members’ Bills and Resolutions and sug-
gest fixation of time limits and other ancillary matters to regulate debates regarding 'bills' and 'resolutions'.

8. Committee on Subordinate Legislation—It consists of 15 members nominated by the Speaker. It has authority to investigate and report whether the powers delegated by Parliament have been properly exercised within the framework of the statute delegating such powers.

9. Committee on Government Assurances—The Committee scrutinises the assurances, promises, undertakings, etc., given by the Ministers from time to time on the floor of the House and to report on the extent to which such promises, undertakings, etc., have been implemented and where implemented, whether such implementation has taken place within minimum time necessary for the purpose.

10. House Committee deals with questions relating to the housing of the members.

11. Library Committee—advises the Speaker on matters relating to the Library of the House.

Parliamentary Secretariats—There are two separate Parliamentary Secretariats—one for Lok Sabha and another for Rajya Sabha. They are known as Lok Sabha Secretariat and Rajya Sabha Secretariat. The Secretariats have several branches dealing separately with each function of the Houses, such as Questions Branch, Legislative Branch, Private members Business Branch, Editorial Branch, Research & Reference Branch, etc. The Secretariat maintains a research and reference service.

USEFUL INFORMATION

NEW METRIC SYSTEM OF WEIGHTS & MEASURES

This system is known as 'metric' system because it uses the 'metric' as the primary unit. In this integrated system, the various units of length, surface, volume, capacity or mass always bear a strictly decimal relation to each other. For its different multiple units, the metric system uses Greek prefixes like deca (ten times), hecto (hundred times) and kilo (thousand times). For the sub-multiples are used the Latin prefixes, deci (one fourth), centi (one-hundredth) and milles (one thousands). These six prefixes, along with main units, namely, metre (for length), litre or cubic decimetre (for capacity), cubic metre (for volume), gram (for mass), square metre (for area) and hectare or sq. hectometre (for land measurement) constitute terminology for the metric system.

An Act known as the Standards of Weights and Measures Act 89 of 1956 has been passed by the Indian Parliament. This Act while authorising the Government of India to introduce the metric system also lays down, it will 'come into force on such date, not being later than 10 years from the passing of the Act.' Beginning with a limited field, the system will be extended gradually to cover all branches of trade and industry and is expected to be fully established in the country by 1966.
Conversion Factors.

**Length**
- Kilometre = 0.62 Mile
- Metre = 1.09 Yards
- Centimetre = 0.39 Inch
- Millimetre = 0.04 Inch
- Mile = 1.61 Kilometres
- Yard = 0.91 Metre
- Inch = 25.4 Millimetre

**Area**
- Square kilometre = 2.47 Sq. mile
- Hectare (10,000 sq. metres) = 2.47 Acres
- Square metre = 1.20 Sq. Yards
- Sq. mile = 2.59 Sq. k. m.
- Acre = 0.40 Hectare
- Sq. Yard = 0.84 Sq. metre

**Volume**
- Cubic metre = 1.31 Cu. Yds.
- Cubic Yard = 0.76 Cu. metre

**Weights**
- Metric
  - Tonne = 0.98 Ton
  - Quintal = 1.97 Hundred weights
  - Tonne = 1.02 Metric Tonnes
  - Hundred-weight = 0.51 Quintal
  - Maund = 2.68 Maund
  - Seer = 1.07 Seers
  - Pound = 2.20 lbs.
  - Kilogram = 0.37 Quintal
  - Tola = 0.99 Kilogram
  - Gram = 11.66 Grams

**CAPITAL GAINS TAX**

This tax is applicable to capital gains resulting from the sale, exchange or transfer of capital assets and arising on or after April 1, 1956. No capital gains tax is, however, payable by a person (not being a company) if the capital gains during the year are less than Rs. 5,000. It is also not payable if the capital gains together with the other income of the assessee do not exceed Rs. 10,000. The tax is imposed only on realised capital gains and not on the accrued profits. Capital gains arising from the sale of agricultural land or sale of personal effects and household goods are exempted from this tax. Persons owning residential houses, are not liable to this tax if they make capital gains on the sale of such a house provided the sale is effected for the purpose of acquiring another residential house. The capital gains are taxed at the rate of income-tax applicable to the total income after including therein only one-third of the capital gains.

**RATES OF ESTATE DUTY**

**Part I**

In the case of any property which passes or is deemed to pass on the death of the deceased—
(1) on the first Rs. 50,000 of the principal value of the estate Nil
(2) on the next Rs. 50,000 6 per cent
(3) on the next Rs. 50,000 7
(4) on the next Rs. 50,000 10
(5) on the next Rs. 1,00,000 12
(6) on the next Rs. 2,00,000 15
(7) on the next Rs. 5,00,000 20
(8) on the next Rs. 10,00,000 25
(9) on the next Rs. 10,00,000 30
(10) on the next Rs. 20,00,000 35
(11) on the balance 40

Part II
If the case of shares or debentures held by the deceased in any company as referred to in S. 20A—

Rates of duty
(1) If the principal value of the shares or debentures does not exceed Rs. 500 Nil
(2) If the principal value of the shares or debentures exceeds Rs. 5,000 7½%

RATES OF WEALTH TAX

Part I
(a) In case of every individual—
(i) on the first Rs. 2 lakhs of net wealth Nil
(ii) on the next Rs. 10 lakhs of net wealth ½%
(iii) on the next Rs. 10 lakhs of net wealth 1%
(iv) on the balance of net wealth 1½%
(b) In the case of every Hindu undivided family
(i) on the first Rs. 4 lakhs of net wealth Nil
(ii) on the next Rs. 9 lakhs of net wealth ½%
(iii) on the next Rs. 10 lakhs of net wealth 1%
(iv) on the balance of net wealth 1½%

Part II
In the case of every company—
(i) on the first Rs. 5 lakhs of net wealth Nil
(ii) on the balance of net wealth ½%

On certain conditions specified in the Schedule of the Act.

RATES OF EXPENDITURE TAX
In the case of every individual and Hindu undivided family, on that portion of the taxable expenditure—
(i) which does not exceed Rs. 10,000 10%
(ii) which exceeds Rs. 10,000 but does not exceed Rs. 20,000 20%
(iii) which exceeds Rs. 20,000 but does not exceed Rs. 30,000 40%
(iv) which exceeds Rs. 30,000 but does not exceed Rs. 40,000 60%
(v) which exceeds Rs. 40,000 but does not exceed Rs. 50,000 80%
(vi) which exceeds Rs. 50,000 100%
**GIFT TAX RATES**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rates</th>
<th>on the first Rs. 5,000 of the value of all taxable gifts</th>
<th>4%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>on the next Rs. 50,000 of the value of all taxable gifts</td>
<td>6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>on the next Rs. 50,000 of the value of all taxable gifts</td>
<td>8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>on the next Rs. 50,000 of the value of all taxable gifts</td>
<td>10%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>on the next Rs. 1,00,000 of the value of all taxable gifts</td>
<td>12%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>on the next Rs. 2,00,000 of the values of all taxable gifts</td>
<td>15%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>on the next Rs. 5,00,000 of the value of all taxable gifts</td>
<td>20%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>on the next Rs. 10,00,000 of the value of all taxable gifts</td>
<td>25%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>on the next Rs. 10,00,000 of the value of all taxable gifts</td>
<td>30%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>on the next Rs. 20,00,000 of the value of all taxable gifts</td>
<td>35%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>on the balance of the value of all taxable gifts</td>
<td>40%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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**INDIAN STATISTICS**

**STERLING BALANCES WITHDRAWALS 1950-57**

The net amount withdrawn from or added to India's sterling balances since 1950.

*(In Crores of Rupees)*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Level of sterling balances withdrawn (−) and added (+)</th>
<th>1949</th>
<th>826.28</th>
<th>—</th>
<th>1954</th>
<th>730.79</th>
<th>+8.32</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1950</td>
<td>834.42</td>
<td>+8.14</td>
<td>1955</td>
<td>735.18</td>
<td>+4.39</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1951</td>
<td>781.09</td>
<td>−53.33</td>
<td>1956</td>
<td>529.91</td>
<td>−205.27</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1952</td>
<td>705.49</td>
<td>−75.60</td>
<td>1957</td>
<td>297.65</td>
<td>−232.26</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1953</td>
<td>727.47</td>
<td>+21.98</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*(Lok Sabha, March 9, 1958).*

**BORROWINGS BY STATE GOVERNMENTS**

*(upto March 31, 1957 from the Central Government)*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rs. in lakhs</th>
<th>Andhra Pradesh</th>
<th>..</th>
<th>62,15</th>
<th>Orissa</th>
<th>..</th>
<th>78,93</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Assam</td>
<td>..</td>
<td>22,24</td>
<td>Punjab</td>
<td>..</td>
<td>1,92,34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Bihar</td>
<td>..</td>
<td>62,94</td>
<td>Rajasthan</td>
<td>..</td>
<td>34,20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Bombay</td>
<td>..</td>
<td>86,42</td>
<td>Uttar Pradesh</td>
<td>..</td>
<td>1,14,98</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Kerala</td>
<td>..</td>
<td>11,54</td>
<td>West Bengal</td>
<td>..</td>
<td>1,53,55</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Madhaya Pradesh</td>
<td>..</td>
<td>48,21</td>
<td>Jammu &amp; Kashmir</td>
<td>..</td>
<td>4,97</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Madras</td>
<td>..</td>
<td>84,01</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Mysore</td>
<td>..</td>
<td>23,54</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>9,80,52</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

88
MILEAGE OF NATIONAL HIGHWAYS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>States</th>
<th>Mileage States</th>
<th>Mileage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Andhra</td>
<td>1412</td>
<td>Madras</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Assam</td>
<td>796</td>
<td>Manipur</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bihar</td>
<td>1189</td>
<td>Mysore</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bombay</td>
<td>2192</td>
<td>Orissa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Delhi</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>Punjab</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Himachal Pradesh</td>
<td>222</td>
<td>Rajasthan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jammu and Kashmir</td>
<td>328</td>
<td>Sikkim</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kerala</td>
<td>260</td>
<td>Uttar Pradesh</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Madhya Pradesh</td>
<td>1404</td>
<td>West Bengal</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

INDIAN EMPLOYEES IN FOREIGN FIRMS (On salaries of Rs. 1,000 or over)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Indians</th>
<th>P.c.</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Indians</th>
<th>P.c.</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1947</td>
<td>504</td>
<td>7.9</td>
<td>6,348</td>
<td>1954</td>
<td>3,346</td>
<td>32.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1948</td>
<td>742</td>
<td>10.4</td>
<td>7,102</td>
<td>1955</td>
<td>3,995</td>
<td>37.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1949</td>
<td>1,085</td>
<td>13.9</td>
<td>7,794</td>
<td>1956</td>
<td>4,685</td>
<td>41.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1950</td>
<td>1,406</td>
<td>17.0</td>
<td>8,277</td>
<td>1957</td>
<td>5,614</td>
<td>48.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1951</td>
<td>1,784</td>
<td>20.4</td>
<td>8,787</td>
<td>1958</td>
<td>6,704</td>
<td>54.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1952</td>
<td>2,290</td>
<td>24.4</td>
<td>9,394</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

PRINTING PRESSES & PUBLICATIONS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>No. of Printing</th>
<th>In English &amp; other European Languages</th>
<th>In Indian Languages</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1948-49 (a)</td>
<td>9,533</td>
<td>1,805</td>
<td>7,335</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1949-50 (a)</td>
<td>10,655</td>
<td>1,950</td>
<td>8,684</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1950-51 (b)</td>
<td>11,737</td>
<td>2,312</td>
<td>18,377</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1951-52 (c)</td>
<td>11,966</td>
<td>2,186</td>
<td>10,874</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1952-53</td>
<td>12,574</td>
<td>2,573</td>
<td>11,929</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1953-54 (d)</td>
<td>11,954</td>
<td>2,599</td>
<td>11,423</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(a) excludes figures of Rajasthan and Vindya Pradesh.
(b) excludes figures of Rajasthan.
(c) excludes figures of Manipur and some districts of Rajasthan.
(d) excludes figures of Andhra, Hyderabad, Madhya Bharat, Mysore, Saurashtra and Manipur.

INDIA'S DEFENCE EXPENDITURE (In Crores of Rupees)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1951-52</td>
<td>..</td>
<td>196.45</td>
<td>..</td>
<td>..</td>
<td>..</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1952-53</td>
<td>..</td>
<td>198.34</td>
<td>..</td>
<td>..</td>
<td>..</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1955-54</td>
<td>..</td>
<td>203.22</td>
<td>..</td>
<td>..</td>
<td>(Revised estimate)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1954-55</td>
<td>..</td>
<td>209.81</td>
<td>1958-59</td>
<td>..</td>
<td>(Budget estimate)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
# INDIA IN WORLD ECONOMY

## Average Size of Family Holding

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Acres</th>
<th></th>
<th>Acres</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>India</td>
<td>7.5</td>
<td>Germany</td>
<td>21.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U.K.</td>
<td>20.0</td>
<td>Holland</td>
<td>26.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>France</td>
<td>20.0</td>
<td>U.S.A.</td>
<td>145.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## P.c. of Population Dependent on Land

<p>| | | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>India (1951)</td>
<td>72</td>
<td>France (1946)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Japan (1952)</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>U.S.A. (1955)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Italy (1944)</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>U.N. (1955)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Canada (1951)</td>
<td>20</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## World Roads

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Total length (000 miles)</th>
<th>Road length per one lakh of population</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>India</td>
<td>272.4</td>
<td>71 S. Africa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Australia</td>
<td>516.6</td>
<td>5,861 U.K.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Canada</td>
<td>524.1</td>
<td>3,546 U.S.A.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Total length (000 miles)</th>
<th>Road length per one lakh of population</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>India</td>
<td>94.2</td>
<td>716</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Australia</td>
<td>367</td>
<td>716</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Canada</td>
<td>2,127</td>
<td>2,127</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## World Telephones, 1955

<p>| | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>India</td>
<td>2,78,000 Canada</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Australia</td>
<td>1,587,000 U. K.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Japan</td>
<td>3,123,000 U. S. A.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## Per Capita Generation of Electricity (Kwh)

<p>| | | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>India</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>Australia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Japan</td>
<td>589</td>
<td>U. K.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>France</td>
<td>752</td>
<td>U. S. A.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>USSR</td>
<td>850</td>
<td>Canada</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>West Germany</td>
<td>933</td>
<td>World</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## World Livestock (in millions)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Cattle</th>
<th>Buffalo</th>
<th>Sheep</th>
<th>Horses &amp; ponies</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>India (1956)</td>
<td>159</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>1.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U.S. (1954-55)</td>
<td>97</td>
<td></td>
<td>32</td>
<td>3.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U.S.S.R. (1954-55)</td>
<td>67</td>
<td></td>
<td>125</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>China (1954-55)</td>
<td>66</td>
<td></td>
<td>84</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Australia (1954-55)</td>
<td>16</td>
<td></td>
<td>130</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Hindustan Year-Book

World Motor Cars 1955
(Passenger Cars & Commercial Vehicles in thousands)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>1955</th>
<th>Country</th>
<th>1955</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>India</td>
<td>330.4</td>
<td>Italy</td>
<td>1,220</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Australia</td>
<td>1,997</td>
<td>Japan</td>
<td>439.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Canada</td>
<td>3,912</td>
<td>Sweden</td>
<td>755.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>France</td>
<td>4,820</td>
<td>U. K.</td>
<td>4,732</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>West Germany</td>
<td>2,909</td>
<td>U. S. A.</td>
<td>62,020</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

World Radios, 1956

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>No. of radio stations</th>
<th>No. of radio owners</th>
<th>Country</th>
<th>No. of radio stations</th>
<th>No. of radio owners</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>India</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>946,000</td>
<td>W. Germany</td>
<td>262</td>
<td>13,325,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Australia</td>
<td>160</td>
<td>2,051,000</td>
<td>U. K.</td>
<td>51</td>
<td>14,248,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Canada</td>
<td>246</td>
<td>8,080,000</td>
<td>U.S.A.</td>
<td>3,364</td>
<td>138,700,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Japan</td>
<td>157</td>
<td>13,000,000</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Gold & Foreign Exchange Reserves in Central Banks, 1955
(In Crores of Rupees)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Gold reserves</th>
<th>Foreign exchange</th>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Gold reserves</th>
<th>Foreign exchange</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>India</td>
<td>117.6</td>
<td>735.2</td>
<td>Sweden</td>
<td>131.4</td>
<td>92.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pakistan</td>
<td>22.9</td>
<td>153.3</td>
<td>U. K.</td>
<td>1,009.5</td>
<td>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Italy</td>
<td>167.6</td>
<td>421.4</td>
<td>Union of S.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Canada</td>
<td>540.0</td>
<td>369.5</td>
<td>Africa</td>
<td>101.0</td>
<td>74.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Switzerland</td>
<td>760.5</td>
<td>.</td>
<td>U. S. A.</td>
<td>10,368.1</td>
<td>not available</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

National Income

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>1950 Total income (crore Rs.)</th>
<th>1950 per capita income (rupees)</th>
<th>1955 Total income (crore Rs.)</th>
<th>1955 per capita income (crore Rs.)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>India</td>
<td>9,530.0</td>
<td>265</td>
<td>9,650.0</td>
<td>252</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Australia</td>
<td>3,245.0</td>
<td>3,606</td>
<td>4,520.5</td>
<td>5,651</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Canada</td>
<td>6,093.1</td>
<td>4,352</td>
<td>9,915.5</td>
<td>6,197</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ceylon</td>
<td>384.0</td>
<td>548</td>
<td>517.2</td>
<td>753</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>France</td>
<td>9,928.5</td>
<td>2,309</td>
<td>16,924.3</td>
<td>3,936</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>West Germany</td>
<td>8,100.0</td>
<td>1,688</td>
<td>14,340.0</td>
<td>2,683</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Italy</td>
<td>5,230.0</td>
<td>1,113</td>
<td>8,000.0</td>
<td>1,683</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Japan</td>
<td>4,450.0</td>
<td>536</td>
<td>8,990.0</td>
<td>1,010</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pakistan</td>
<td>2,468.1</td>
<td>325</td>
<td>n. a.</td>
<td>n. a.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U. K.</td>
<td>14,168.0</td>
<td>2,833</td>
<td>20,301.3</td>
<td>3,981</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U.S.A.</td>
<td>114,285.7</td>
<td>7,568</td>
<td>154,285.7</td>
<td>9,351</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### World's Natural Rubber Production, 1956*  
#### (000 Metric tons)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Production (000 Metric tons)</th>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Production (000 Metric tons)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>World</td>
<td>1,918.0</td>
<td>Nigeria†</td>
<td>38.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indonesia</td>
<td>697.2</td>
<td>Belgian Congo†</td>
<td>82.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Malaya Fed.</td>
<td>637.2</td>
<td>Brazil</td>
<td>24.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thailand†</td>
<td>135.8</td>
<td>India</td>
<td>23.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cambodia &amp; Vietnam</td>
<td>102.4</td>
<td>N. Borneo &amp; Brunei†</td>
<td>21.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ceylon</td>
<td>97.2</td>
<td>Burma†</td>
<td>13.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Liberia†</td>
<td>39.0</td>
<td>Papua &amp; New Guinea†</td>
<td>3.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Siberia†</td>
<td>39.0</td>
<td>Cameroun†</td>
<td>3.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Main countries.
†Net Exports.

### World Tea Production, 1957  
#### (In million lb.)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Production (In million lb.)</th>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Production (In million lb.)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>India</td>
<td>668</td>
<td>Indonesia</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ceylon</td>
<td>395</td>
<td>Formosa</td>
<td>34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pakistan</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>Other countries</td>
<td>104</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Japan</td>
<td>150</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### World Cotton Yarn Production, 1956  
#### (000 metric tons)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Production (000 metric tons)</th>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Production (000 metric tons)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>India</td>
<td>757.2</td>
<td>Italy</td>
<td>158.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Japan</td>
<td>493.2</td>
<td>Pakistan</td>
<td>136.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>German Fed. Rep.</td>
<td>396.2</td>
<td>Poland</td>
<td>115.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United Kingdom</td>
<td>318.0</td>
<td>Belgium</td>
<td>108.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>France</td>
<td>280.8</td>
<td>Argentina</td>
<td>101.8</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>