INDIAN MINERALS

Position of the Indian Minerals—India may be said to be quite rich in mineral wealth. Her reserves of coal, iron and metals required for ferro-alloys are quite impressive. India's present place in the world of mineral-producing countries rests very largely on her position as the second largest producer of manganese and of ilmenite, on her reserves and quality of mica and, to a lesser extent, on her reserves of magnetite and bauxite.

The total reserve of coal in India down to the depth of 2,000 feet has been estimated at 66,000 million tons, while the reserve of coking coal at more than 2,000 million tons. India is endowed with very large deposits of iron ore and other raw materials to make her one of the most important producers of iron and steel in the world. Only the good quality ores containing 60-65 per cent of iron, low sulphur and variable phosphorous have been examined and the
INDIAN MINERALS

reserves estimated at about 21,000 million tons. India has considerable reserves of manganese ore of high grade quality, which is estimated at 112 million tons. In petroleum, however, India's reserves are limited. The only proved oilfield is in Upper Assam which produces about 7 per cent of India's oil requirements. Reserves of chromite are estimated at more than 1,320,000 tons. India leads in the production of ilmenite, the principal ore of titanium. The total reserves are estimated at about 250 million tons. There are large reserves of vanadium prevailing titaniferous iron ores in Bihar and Orissa. Reserves of tungsten ores in Jodhpur and Bikaner are small. The only copper mine is in Singhbhum which satisfies 1/8th of India's needs. India is self-sufficient in aluminum ore (bauxite). The total reserves as per estimate is about 250 million tons. India is deficient in lead, zinc, antimony, tin, platinum, selenium and tellurium. India's gold comes from Kolar field in Mysore and Huti mines in Hyderabad.

India has adequate supply of structural materials like limestone, clay, sand, gypsum. India's position is also satisfactory regarding mica, graphite, magnesite, kyanite and sillimanite needed for refractory and insulation purposes. India's reserves in mica, kyanite and sillimanite are very high. India produces 80 per cent of the world's supply of mica. Largest deposits of kyanite and sillimanite are found in India. India has limited resources in short fibre asbestos and high grade granite. India is deficient in borates, iodine, potash, sulphur, nitrates and phosphates. There is an excellent deposit of talc in India.

India's geologists and geophysicists have been active and over last few years a number of important discoveries have been made: white sand suitable for cement has been found in Madras, Fuller's Earth in Hyderabad, pyrite deposits in Bihar, caleite in Saurashtra, galena in Mysore, iron ore in Orissa and coal in Madhya Pradesh, which are among the many notable mineral deposits located.

FOUR CATEGORIES OF INDIA'S MINERAL RESOURCES—
The mineral resources of India can be divided into four categories—
(1) minerals of which India's exportable surplus can dominate world market, (2) minerals of which the exportable surplus forms an important factor, (3) minerals in which it appears that the country is at present self-sustaining and (4) minerals for which India has to depend largely or entirely on foreign imports. To the first category belong iron ore, titanium ore and mica, while the exportable surplus under the second head includes manganese ores, bauxite, magnesite, refractory minerals, natural abrasives, steatite, silica, gypsum, monumental granites, monazite, courndum and cement materials. In the number of minerals including coal, aluminium ore, mineral pigments, sodium salts and alkalis, rare earths, beryllium, glass sand, nitrates, zircon and phosphates, the country is known to be self-sufficient. And lastly, the following are the minerals for which it has to depend solely on imports: copper, silver, nickel, petroleum, sulphur, lead, zinc, tin, fluorides, mercury, tungsten, molybdenum, platinum, graphite, asphalt and potash.
MINES AND MINERALS CONSERVATION—With the achievement of independence, Government of India felt the great need of statutory rules for the conservation of mineral wealth and for the regulation and grant of mineral concessions. Thus the Mines and Minerals (Regulation and Development) Act was passed in September, 1948. The Central Government assumed the responsibility to co-ordinate the policy of States for mineral development and the issue of leases. The Central Government is also following an active mineral policy to control mining and the consumption of minerals of fundamental and strategic importance.

The Industrial Policy Resolutions of the Government of India on April 6, 1948 and also of 1956 explicitly recognised minerals amongst the industries whose location must be governed by economic factors of all-India import or which require considerable investment or a high degree of technical skill and must consequently be the subject of Central regulation and control.

GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENTS—The Ministry of Steel, Mines and Fuel of the Government of India has two Departments—Department of Iron and Steel and Department of Mines and Fuel. This Department of Mines and Fuel has the following offices and organisations—(1) Geological Survey of India (2) Indian Bureau of Mines (3) Oil and National Gas Commission (4) Office of the Coal Controller (5) Coal Board (6) National Coal Development Corporation Ltd. (7) Neyveli Lignite Corporation Ltd.

The Department of Mines and Fuel is responsible for following subjects—(i) Mines and Minerals including the Indian Bureau of Mines, special mining projects and the Geological Survey of India (ii) Fuels, including coal, lignite, oil and natural gas including exploration, drilling, existing and future refineries, distribution and pricing. This Department has three major Divisions—Coal and Lignite Division, Mines Division and Oil Division. Apart from the work above mentioned, this Department also deals with the administration of the Mines and Minerals (Regulation and Development) Act, 1944.

The following are the important organisations concerning mining in India—

Geological Survey of India—was established in 1951. It is responsible for the preparation of the geological map of India which forms the basis for all geological work including the appraisal of the mineral resources of the country. It is headed by a Director with his headquarters at Calcutta. For the purposes of fixed work, the entire survey region is divided into the following eight circles—Northern circle, western circle, central circle, Andhra circle, Bihar Circle, Orissa Circle, Eastern Circle and Southern Circle.

Mineral Information Bureau has been set up in 1948 to give information and advice to industries. The main function of the Bureau is the dissemination in non-technical language of facts relating to Indian minerals, fuels, iron ore, ferro-alloy minerals, light and base metal minerals, precious metals, gems, minerals for chemical industries, industrial clays, sands and miscellaneous minerals.
Indian Bureau of Mines was created in 1948 with headquarters in Delhi to function as a body of expert advisers to the Government of India on all matters relating to mineral development. The Bureau is today the chief national agency for discharging the various duties devolving on the Central Government under the Mines and Mineral (Regulation and Development) Act, 1948. Bureau of Mines will have to inspect mines to effect general improvements in mining methods, plan for the recovery of the largest possible quantity, to conserve mineral wealth, eliminate waste in mining, processing and utilization; use modern methods of prospecting to locate mineral deposits; advise Central and Provincial Governments on questions relating to mineral concessions, royalty, rents, taxation, tariff and export policies; provide analytical and testing facilities for producers of, and traders in minerals, etc.

The Mines Conservation and Development rules came into effect on April 1, 1955 and since then the responsibility for the inspection of mines as well as the collection, processing, tabulation and interpretation of mineral statistics has fallen to the Bureau which collects quarterly statistics for nine important minerals covering about 2,000 mines and receives annual returns for other major minerals covering 880 mines.

Oil and Natural Gas Commission was set up in April, 1955. The headquarters of the Commission is at Dehra Dun. This Commission is responsible for the exploration, exploitation and refining of the country’s oil and natural gas resources.

A Mineral Advisory Board was set up during 1953 to advise the Government on all matters concerning the mineral industry. It advises the Government on the export and import tariffs on minerals and mineral products. It reviews the production, internal distribution and consumption of minerals. So far as coal is concerned, the Ministry has the following organisations—(1) Coal Controller, Calcutta (2) Coal Board, Calcutta (3) National Coal Development Corporation Ltd., Ranchi (4) Neyveli Lignite Corporation Ltd., (5) Coal Council of India.

MINING EDUCATION—The Indian School of Mines and Applied Geology opened in 1926 at Dhanbad imparts high-grade technical training in Mineral Engineering and Applied Geology and offers a four-year diploma course in these subjects. Besides the two main subjects, the curriculum includes detailed instruction in allied and subsidiary subjects, such as electrical and mechanical engineering, chemistry, fuel technology, metallurgy and assaying, physics, mathematics, and foreign languages. At the end of four years, the successful students are awarded the Diploma of Associateship of the Indian School of Mines in mining, engineering or applied geology, as the case may be. The school has been thoroughly reorganised on the recommendations of the Reorganisation Committee. The new curriculum lays special emphasis on subjects like metallurgy, fuel technology, refractories and ceramics. A new Faculty of Mining and Applied Geology has been established at the Indian School of
Mines, Dhanbad, which will be linked to Bihar University and will be
known as the National School of Mines.

The Dhanbad School of Mines and Applied Geology has been
reorganised to turn out a larger number of technicians every year.
Mining education is also imparted at the Banaras Hindu University
which has a College of Mining and Metallurgy.

GOVERNMENT’S ROLE AND MINERAL POLICY—The Industrial
Policy Resolutions of the Government of India published on April
6, 1948 and in 1956 explicitly recognised minerals amongst industries
whose location must be governed by economic factors of all-India
import or which require considerable investment or a high degree of
technical skill and must consequently be the subject of central regu-
lation and control.

The Government’s role in the future development of India’s
mineral wealth was clearly laid down when the second Five-Year Plan
was begun in April, 1956 and future mineral development will be the
exclusive responsibility of the State in so far as it concerns atomic
energy minerals, iron and steel, coal and lignite, mineral oils, mining
of iron, manganese, chrome, gypsum, sulphur, gold, diamonds, copper,
lead, tin, zinc, molybdenum and wolfram. All other minerals,
except minor minerals, aluminium and other non-ferrous metals not
included in the first category, will be progressively owned by the State.

In September 1948, Indian Parliament passed the historic
measure—Mines and Minerals (Regulation and Development) Act,
1948. The Act applies to all minerals, including oil. It extends
to all States, including Centrally-administered areas. It gives powers
to Central Government to frame rules for the regulation of the terms
and conditions of prospecting licences and grant of leases, for the
conservation and development of minerals, and for the modification
of existing licences and leases on payment of compensation. The
ownership of mines and minerals continued to vest in the States, and
State Governments will continue to grant concession and collect
royalties and rents as hitherto. The Act empowers the Central Gov-
ernment to undertake prospecting and mining operations on any land
or in respect of any mineral which is the property of the State.

DESCRIPTION OF MINERALS

Coal—is the most valuable mineral product and India stands
seventh in the world. The bulk of Indian coal is concentrated in one
enormous series of deposits known as “Gondawana system.” A little
over 98 p.c. of Indian coal is raised from Gondawana coal beds and
about 2 p.c. from tertiary beds. This system stretches across
Bengal, Bihar, Orissa, Central India, Madhya Pradesh and Hyderabad.
The tertiary beds are found in Assam and Rajasthan. A little coal
is produced in Andhra Pradesh. Bengal and Bihar coalfields are
the sources of the best varieties of coal and it is also the only
source of varieties of coal which can be used directly for metallur-
gical purposes. The coal found, broadly speaking, is of four types,
peat, lignite, bituminous, and anthracite. The coal-fields of Bihar
and West Bengal account for about nine-tenths of India’s output.
Jharia and Raniganj are the principal coal-fields and from them about 70 p.c. of total output is obtained. There are important deposits of coal in Bihar, West Bengal, Madhya Pradesh, Vindhy Pradesh, Orissa and Hyderabad. Tertiary coal and lignite deposits occur in Assam, Kashmir, Rajasthan, Madras and Kutch. A new coal field has been found in the Rangit Valley in Sikkim.

The total reserve of coal in India down to the depth of 2,000 feet has been estimated at 66,000 million tons, while the reserve of coaling coal, etc. at more than 2,000 million tons.

India has now nearly 1,000 coal mines. The total output of coal at present is in the neighbourhood of 34 million tons. Of the total production Bihar accounts for 55 per cent., Bengal 28 per cent., M.P. 6 per cent., Hyderabad 4 per cent., etc.

A Fuel Research Institute at Digwadih, near Jharia, has been started in 1940. The function of the Institute is to make survey of Indian coals and to carry out researches on processing with a view to manufacturing metallurgical coke and investigation on low-temperature carbonisation and tar distillation for dyes, drugs, plastics, explosive and synthetic liquid fuels.

Stowing in Mines—Stowing is a process in mining operation, particularly in coal mining, in which any of the void created by the extraction of coal is filled with stowing material. The purpose of such operation is safety to the men working in the mine, which prevents premature collapse, surface subsidence, underground fires, expulsion of inflammable gas from open graves, which might result in an explosion. In 1941 Coal Mines Stowing Board was formed. It undertook to suppress the fire both in Jharia and Raniganj coal-fields.

Government of India have appointed a Coal Board to deal with all problems relating to coal from a comprehensive point of view. It has enforced the stowing, blending and washing of coking coal. Coal Board is also taking steps to bring about mechanisation of industry. Under the Coal Mines (Conservation and Safety) Act, 1952, the Central Government is empowered (1) to adopt measures for the safety of coal mines or for conserving coal, (2) to authorise the Coal Board to deal with problems of the industry, (3) to levy excise duty on coal and coke, (4) to frame rules for regulating the industry.

Manganese—India ranks second in the world in the output of this mineral. The total estimated reserve of this mineral is 11,2 crore tons. Its chief use is in the manufacture of steel. It is also extensively used in the chemical industry and in the making of dry cell batteries. About 10 crore tons are in Madhya Pradesh and Bombay. The manganese mines of Madhya Pradesh contain some of the best known manganese ore deposits of the world. Deposits now being worked are in Singhbhum (Bihar), Panchmahal (Bombay), Balaghat, Bhandara, Chhindwara, Nagpur (Madhya Pradesh), Indore (Madhya Bharat), Visakhapatnam, Sundar (Madras), Shimoga (Mysore); Banai, Keonjhar, Koraput, Patna State (Orissa) and Banswara (Rajasthan). Madhya Pradesh produces two-thirds of all-India production. Principal customers of manganese are United Kingdom, France, U.S.A., Norway, Canada and Belgium.
Lignite—is a soft brown type of coal retaining the texture of wood from which it originated. From it are obtained a number of valuable products, among them being petroleum and diesel oils, waxes and hydrocarbon gases. Lignite quarry is situated at Neivelli in South Arcot district. It is 24 miles from Cuddalore and about 135 miles south-west of Madras. It is also available in Rajasthan, Saurashtra, Kutch and Kashmir. Lignite, though a member of the coal family, is different from commonly-used bituminous coal, in that it contains a relatively high proportion of moisture. In the S. Indian lignite, the proportion is computed at 30 p.c. to 35 p.c. The total estimated reserve of lignite in this area is 2,000 million tons.

Gold—takes the third place in India, which is mined in the State of Mysore in Kolar, from where 95 per cent. of India's output of gold comes. India's production of gold is only about two per cent. of the total world production (excluding U.S.S.R.). The average grade of ore treated in Kolar is 6.83 cwt. gold per ton of ore. The only other working mine, Hutti in Hyderabad produces small quantities of gold. Goldbearing veins are also known to exist in Dharwar district of Bombay, Wynad and Anantapur districts of Madras and at Lowa in the Manbhum district of Bihar. Alluvial gold is found widely distributed in many parts of the country—Assam, Bihar, Orissa, Madhya Pradesh, East Punjab, Uttar Pradesh, Kashmir and West Bengal, but the only sources of gold of any type are at Kolar and Hutti.

Kolar Gold Mines Acquisition Act, 1956 has been passed to nationalise the mines. The Act empowers the State Government of Mysore to acquire the companies, namely, Mysore Gold Mining Co., (KGF) Ltd., Champion Reef Gold Mines of India, Nandipura Mines Ltd., and Kolar Mines Power Station Private Ltd. The gold mines have been taken over from 29th November, 1956.

Mica—India enjoys three main mica belts, situated in Bihar, Rajasthan and Madras. Bihar has the biggest field, estimated to cover some 1,500 sq. miles; Rajasthan's mica is spread over 1,200 sq. miles and the Madras field is only half that area. The richest veins are those of Bihar; they yield a high grade muscovite ruby mica (said to be the best in the world); from Rajasthan comes ruby, green and other sorts of mica; and Madras finds mostly the green and black stained varieties. New deposits are believed to have been located in Travancore, Mysore and Orissa. Mica is an indispensable item in the manufacture of electrical appliances, and in the construction of motor cars, aeroplanes, radio-stores, flat-irons, window panes and many other products. Mica finds no market in India and producers must depend on foreign sale for their living. She supplies about 80 per cent. of the world's requirements of good quality mica. United States takes nearly 60 to 70 per cent. of the total mica exports from India, second biggest importer of Indian mica is the United Kingdom. Mica factories in India are regarded "as cottage industry" establishments, for they generally operate without the benefit of mechanical power and the mica is dressed and processed or semi-processed by hand.

The main use of mica is for the electrical and technical in-
Indian minerals

The next important use of mica is in the shape of micanite by electrical engineers, colliery companies, manufacturers of iron, steel and electrical apparatus. Waste and scrap mica is ground and used for wall-paper industry, manufacture of paints, rubber industry, etc.

Petroleum—is the last of five important minerals of India. India contributes only 1.10 per cent. of the world's production. India is producing 0.40 million tons of petroleum mainly from Digboi oil fields against an annual consumption of 5 million tons. The rest of India's oil need is met by importing crude oil and refining it at the refineries recently started near Bombay.

Realising the importance of mineral oil in India's developing economy, the Government of India in the last Industrial Policy Resolution of April 30, 1956 have decided that the future developments of mineral oil will be the responsibility of the State.

The following places are being explored for oil exploration—Jwalamukhi and neighbouring areas in the Punjab, Rajasthan, Ganga Valley, West Bengal and Orissa, Cambay, Kutch and some other areas in Madras, Andhra and Kerala. Recently oil field has been found in Naharkatia, Assam, where oil is being dug at 10,000 ft. below.

The Government of India signed an agreement with the Standard Vacuum Oil Co. Ltd. for joint exploration for petroleum in West Bengal basin. In addition, departmental exploration for oil was initiated in 1955-56 in the Jaisalmer area of Rajasthan. Three oil refineries have been started in this country—two in Trombay Island, Bombay and one in Visakhapatnam. Another oil refinery is being started at Gauhati, Assam for which a rupee-company has been formed.

The Government of India have set up a high power Oil and Natural Gas Commission to undertake exploration, exploitation and refining of mineral oil in the country. The Commission is located at Dehra Dun.

Iron—India possesses some of the world's largest reserves of iron ore, mainly hematites and magnetites with iron content ranging between 60 and 70 per cent. Extensive deposits of iron ore occur in several parts of India, namely, Bihar, Orissa, Madhya Pradesh, Andhra and Mysore. Few, even amongst the greatest production countries of the world, can claim a higher percentage. The iron ores of India can be conveniently divided into three groups, namely, hematite ores, magnetite ores and laterite ores and iron-stone shales. Large deposits of hematite ores are known in Bihar, Orissa, Madhya Pradesh, Mysore and Bombay. Magnetite ores occur in Madras, Mysore, Bihar, Orissa and Himachal Pradesh. Extensive reserves of laterite ores and iron-shales are present in West Bengal, but these are not used at present. India's iron ore reserves are estimated to be of the order of 2,100 crore tons and the major part of it is of high grade. The ambition of the Indian Government is to push up production of iron from 4.5 million tons today to 12.5 million tons per year by the end of the Second Plan Period (1956-61); of this about 6 million tons of the iron ore will be required for the
three Government-sponsored steel works in Rourkela, Bhilai and Durgapur.

Salt—With a coast line of about 3,500 miles, inland sources in Rajasthan and Little Rann of Kutch and the rock salt mines in Mandi, India has possibilities of attaining a high position among the salt-producing countries of the world. India now claims to be self-sufficient in all qualities of salt, with the exception of rock variety. Salt is produced by solar evaporation on almost all the coasts of India, but particularly on the south-west and near Bombay. The principal salt producing areas are located in Saurashtra, Madras, Bombay, Rajasthan, Kutch, Travancore-Cochin and Orissa. The only one source of rock salt is at Mandi in Himachal Pradesh which produces annually one lakh maunds of crude rock salt. Besides the existing model farm and Salt Research Station at Wadala in Bombay, Central Salt Research Institute was established in 1954 at Bhavnagar in Saurashtra. The principal centres of salt manufacture are as follows—(1) Marine Salt Works—(a) Saurashtra and Kutch (Bhavnagar, Jartrabad Junction, Lavapur, Poibondar, Bharai and Kandla), (b) Bombay (Dharawana, Bhoyandar, Bhandup, Uran and Mithapur), (c) Madras (Nampada, Pennaguduru, Madras, Cuddalore, Adirampatnam and Tuticorin), (d) Orissa (Puri, Huma, Gokhurkuda and Sunabdi), (e) West Bengal (Contai), (f) Travancore-Cochin along the coast; (2) Salt Mine—Salt mines in Mandi (Himachal Pradesh); (3) Inland Sources—(a) Rajasthan (Sambhar, Didwana and Pachpadra), (b) Bombay & Saurashtra (Kharaghoda and Kuda) and Rann of Kutch.

Chromite—is mainly used as an alloy and refractory. It comes mainly from Bihar, Orissa and Mysore.

Ilmenite—One of the most striking features of India’s mineral industry is the rapid rise in the production of ilmenite. India has now become the world’s leading producer of this metal. It is the whitest of all substances and will replace lead more and more in the manufacture of white pigment. The mineral occurs along the beach-sands of the eastern and western coasts of India. The total reserves are estimated at about 3,500 lakh tons.

Monazite—is available on the beach-sands of Kerala State and also on the beach-sands on the Coromondal Coast, existing in the form of beach-sands in association with ilmenite and is perhaps the largest and the richest in thorium in the world and also contains a small quantity of uranium. In order to conserve supplies for atomic energy development, exports are now prohibited under sec. 3 of the Atomic Energy Act XXIX of 1948. A factory for processing over 1,500 tons a year of monazite beach-sands has been recently set up by the Government of India at Alwayes (Kerala).

Orches—are well-known as mineral earth pigments. Occurrences are fairly widespread in India; chief producing areas being Madhya Pradesh, Vindhya Pradesh and Saurashtra. The entire production is retained for internal consumption.

Saltpetre—occurs as natural efflorescence in extensive areas
in Bihar, U.P. and East Punjab. Crude saltpetre is used as manure, while refined saltpetre is consumed in the manufacture of fire works, blasting-powder, soap and matches and in glass, ceramic and tanning industries.

Zircon—The Travancore beaches constitute one of the principal sources of zirconia in the world. Zircon yields zirconia, a high grade refractory and also an alloy material.

Zinc—Zawar mines in Jodhpur are the only important source of zinc ore in India, which are being worked to produce enough to meet much of her needs in the near future. India’s resources are, however, poor.

Beryl—is found in small quantities in certain rocks which contain generally mica mines. India has been a large producer of beryl, chiefly from Rajasthan, Madras, Kashmir and Bihar.

Chromite—India has only moderate resources of chrome ore. It is both an alloy and a refractory. India’s known reserves of chromite are approximately more than 1,320,000 tons. The more important deposits are distributed as follows—Singhbhum & Bhagalpur (Bihar), Ratnagiri (Bombay), Salem and Kistna (Madras), Mysore, Hassan, Kadur and Chitaldrug (Mysore), Keonjhar (Orissa), Ladakh (Kashmir). The deposits are being worked at present in Singhbhum, Keonjhar, Kistna, Mysore and Hassan districts.

Magnesite—is valuable to cement, glass, paper, rubber, cosmetics refractories and aircraft industries. India’s magnesite deposits are in the States of Bihar (Singhbhum), Kashmir, Madras (Salem), Mysore, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh, Almora. By far the largest and the best magnesite deposits in India occur in the Salem district of Madras.

Bauxite—Indian bauxite reserves are estimated to be of the order of 250 million metre tons and are mainly found in Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, Madras, Bombay and Kashmir. India started mining bauxite in 1908. It is largely used as filtering material in petroleum refineries and for the manufacture of alum.

Cement—The ingredients of cement are all available in abundance in India. The principal cement producing centres are Porbandar in Kathiawar, Katni in M. P., Lakheri in Rajasthan, Jabalpur in M.P., Guntur in Madras, etc.

Kyanite—Perhaps the largest deposits of Kyanite in the world are found in India, which is the most important of the minerals used in the refractory and ceramic industries. Good workable deposits of kyanite occur in Seraikele and Kharswan in Singhbhum district, Bihar. Smaller deposits are also known to occur in the Mayurbhanj district of Orissa, in the Nellore district of Madras and in the Hassan district of Mysore. The Lapsa Buru deposit of Kharswan (Bihar) is the largest of its kind in the world and is the principal centre of production.

Feldspar—Workable occurrences of feldspar are located in th
States of Ajmer, Bombay, Bengal, Bihar, M. P., Madras, Mysore, Rajasthan and Vindhya Pradesh. The entire output is utilized in the country mainly in the ceramic industry.

Copper—The principal copper deposits of India, in order of importance, are in the Singhbhum district of Bihar, at Khetri and Singhana in Jaipur, at Daribo and Kho in Alwar (Rajasthan), at Bhotang and Dikchu in Sikkim and in the Guntur, Kurnool and Nellore districts of Andhra. The only deposits now being worked are those of Singhbhum. Here the mine is worked by Indian Copper Corporation. The Company at present mines at Mosaboni and Badia and works at Moujhandar and is the only copper smelter in India. About 370,000 tons of copper ores are being mined annually in Singhbhum, Bihar, but the production meets only 1/8th of India's needs.

Limestone—used principally for the manufacture of cement and for constructional purposes and also as a flux in melting of iron and lead ores—is found in Rhotasgarh in Sahabad district of Bihar, at Katni in M.P., in Bundi, Jodhpur, Sirohi in Rajasthan, in Rewah and Mahbar State of Madhya Bharat.

Tungsten—Tungsten ores are found in Jodhpur and Bikaner, but the reserves of this ore are small, calculated to be able to supply local needs of ferro-tungsten alloy industry.

Bentonite—is a valuable clay similar in its properties to Fuller's Earth. It occurs in limited quantities in Rajasthan, Bihar and Kashmir.

Gypsum—The main gypsum deposits in the country are located in Rajasthan, mostly in Jodhpur and Bikaner divisions and the total deposits up to the depth of 30 ft. or so are reported to be about 120 million tons. Of these total reserves, about 40 million tons are found in the Jodhpur division and about 80 million tons in the Bikaner division. The best known and probably the most valuable deposits are at Jamir, about 20 miles north of Bikaner city. Other important deposits are located in Saurashtra in the area of Ran, Bhatia and Virpur and Kutch. Next come the gypsum deposits in Trichinopoly district in Madras State. The major quantities of gypsum are being used in the fertilizer and cement industries. Gypsum is also used, to some extent, for the manufacture of plaster boards, sulphuric acid, heat-resisting boards, soil reclamation, etc. There are other industrial uses to which gypsum can be put. Among these are the paint and paper industries. It can also be used as a polishing material for tinplate and plate glass, and as an inert base in agricultural insecticides.

Sulphur—There are no known deposits of elemental sulphur in India. Reports of occurrences in Assam and Ladakh (Kashmir) require geological investigation. Assam coal is said to have a high sulphur content. It was reported recently that the Fuel Research Institute at Digwadih has found Rewa coal also rich in sulphur.

Steatite—is also known as soap-stone, pot-stone, talc and in powdered from as ‘French chalk.’ It is one of the most variously used industrial minerals. It is available in Rajasthan and Madras.
INDIAN MINERALS

Vanadium—There are large reserves of vanadium bearing titaniferous iron ores in Singhbhum and Mayurbhanj.

Sillimanite—is a mineral of rare occurrence, which is used in the manufacture of furnace lining in the iron and steel and glass and ceramic industry. It is almost a monopoly of India. Deposits of sillimanite are known to occur in Assam, Madhya Pradesh and Rewa. The world's largest concentration of sillimanite occurs in the Khasi hills. Its minimum reserves have been estimated at 250,000 tons.

Clays—India has abundant sources of clays which are distributed in almost every state of the country. Besides the deposits of China clay, those of fire clay and other clays are also widespread. Deposits of China clay occur and are worked in Bihar, Assam, Bombay, Hyderabad, Madras, Mysore and Travancore. The Travancore deposits are most important. The cotton textile industry is the principal user of China clay in India. The entire production of clays in India is used for internal consumption in the manufacture of pottery, building bricks, cement, soap and for colour washing.

Pyrites—The deposits of pyrites from which sulphur could be obtained exist at Amjor (Bihar), Wynaad (Madras), Ingladhal (Mysore) and Tara Devi (Simla Hills). But no detailed estimates are available of the quantities of pyrites in the deposits.

Corundum—In addition to the working mines in Hassan and Mysore districts (Mysore) and Rewa (Vindhy Pradesh), Corundum deposits are also known to occur in Khasi Hills (Assam) and South Kanara and Salem districts of Madras. The mineral is chiefly used as an abrasive.

Fuller's Earth—is chiefly obtained from Bikaner and Jodhpur in Rajasthan and a little is also obtained in M. P. Entire production is used for internal consumption.

Graphite—occurs in small quantities in various parts of India, namely, Ajmer, Hyderabad, Madhya Pradesh, Madras, Mysore, Orissa and Travancore. During recent years deposits have been worked in Madhya Pradesh, Mysore and Orissa only. The quantity produced falls short of the total requirements by about 25 per cent which is met by imports. The mineral is mainly used in foundry, pencil and paint industry in India.

Antimony—There are small deposits of antimony in Lahalul (Kangra district, East Punjab) and at Shagor in Chitral State. The production is confined to one plant—Star Metal Refinery, Bombay.

Calcite—Calcite deposits are found in Saurashtra. They are also found in Nawanagar, Porbandar, Junagarh and Amereli. The most important of the deposits are found in Amereli. It is used for the manufacture of calcium carbide, bleaching powder, as a flux in metallurgical operations, for making glaze in pottery or for making industrial lime.

Lead—Lead deposits now being exploited in India, are located at Zawar in Udaipur and at the Banjavi mines in Jaipur. These are now under lease to the Metal Corporation of India.

Titanium—The most important deposits of titanium minerals
worked in India lie in Travancore on the south-west coast in five stretches along the coast—Nindakara (north of Quilon), Anjengo-Varkala (south of Quilon), Kovilam (south of Trivandrum), Muttampudur (near Colachel) and Cape Comorin-Liparum (on the eastern coast of Tinnevelly district). Recently titanium has attained perhaps the highest importance as strategic material, because the metal and its alloys have been found to have better qualities than the strongest steels and yet are lighter in weight than those steels.

Apatite—Only a small output of apatite is obtained from Singhbhum in Bihar and Trichinopoly in Madras. The entire production of the country is used for manures, which is estimated to meet only 5 per cent of the country’s requirements of phosphatic manures, the balance being imported.

Asbestos—India has a limited resources of asbestos, mainly in Andhra, Bihar, Mysore and Rajasthan. Of the two chief varieties found in India, the chrysotile asbestos which is the flexible variety amenable to spinning and hence more valuable, is found in Cuddapah (Andhra), while other deposits yield the tremolite type which is less flexible. India is deficient in this mineral.

Barytes—The mineral is used mainly in the paint and petroleum industry in India. Deposits of barytes occur in Madras, Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan and Anantapur and Cuddapah districts of Andhra Pradesh.

Precious Stones—Actual diamond mines are in Panna in Vindhya Pradesh over an area of 750 sq. miles. Geologically, the rock formation resembles that of Kimberly, South Africa, and Russian experts who visited the mining area recently reported that a daily output of 1,895 carats could be expected when the mines are fully mechanised. Sapphires of a very clear blue colour are obtained in Kashmir at an altitude of 14,000 ft. Garnets of a rich deep purplish red are found in Barwar District in Kishengarh State and the adjoining tracks of Jaipur State. Emeralds are chiefly obtained from Udaipur (Rajasthan) and from Ajmer.

MINERAL PRODUCTION OF INDIA

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Gold (ounces)</th>
<th>Manganese (000 tons)</th>
<th>Copper (000 tons)</th>
<th>Iron (000 tons)</th>
<th>Building materials (value Rs. 000)</th>
<th>Mica (000 Crt.)</th>
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<td>883</td>
<td>360,308</td>
<td>212,663</td>
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<tr>
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<tr>
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<td>238,010</td>
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<td>342,760</td>
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<tr>
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<td>—</td>
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<td>296,000</td>
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### INDIAN MINERALS

*(From Previous Page)*

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<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Bauxite (tons)</th>
<th>Chromite (tons)</th>
<th>Kyanite (tons)</th>
<th>Gypsum (tons)</th>
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*(Monthly Abstract of Statistics, August, 1958)*

### INDEX NUMBER OF MINERAL PRODUCTION IN INDIA

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<th>Gold</th>
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<th>Bauxite</th>
<th>Manganese</th>
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<td>1956</td>
<td>101.6</td>
<td>150.0</td>
<td>136.1</td>
<td>130.6</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

*(Monthly Abstract of Statistics, August, 1958)*
UNITED NATIONS


PURPOSES OF U. N.—Four purposes of the U. N. are—(1) to maintain international peace and security, (2) to develop friendly relations among nations, (3) to co-operate internationally in solving international economic, social, cultural and humanitarian problems and in promoting respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms and (4) to be a centre for harmonizing the actions of nations in attaining these common ends.

FINANCE—The United Nations is financed by the contributions from member States. Member States contribute to the expenses of the budget and Working Capital Fund on a scale determined by the General Assembly each year on the recommendation of its Committee on Contributions.

OFFICIAL LANGUAGES—The official languages of the U. N. are Chinese, English, French, Russian and Spanish. Its working languages are English and French. Spanish is also the working language of the General Assembly.

MEMBERSHIP—Membership of the United Nations is open to all peace-loving nations which accept the obligations of the U.N. Charter and, in the judgement of the Organisation, are able and willing to carry out these obligations. The original members of the United Nations are those countries which signed the Declaration of the United Nations on Jan. 1, 1942 or took part in the San Francisco Conference and signed and ratified the Charter. Other countries can be admitted by the General Assembly upon the recommendation by the Security Council.

Members Of The United Nations

Afghanistan. | Byelorussian SSR. | Dominican Republic.
Albania. | Cambodia. | Denmark.
Australia. | Ceylon. | Egypt.
Austria. | Chile. | El Salvador.
Bolivia. | Cuba. | Finland.
Brazil. | Czechoslovakia. | France.
United Nations' Flag—The flag is light blue in colour and embazoned in white in its centre is the United Nations' symbol, a polar map of the world embraced by twin olive branches.


Organs of the United Nations

Principal organs of the United Nations are—(1) General Assembly; (2) Security Council; (3) Economic and Social Council; (4) Trusteeship Council; (5) International Court of Justice; (6) Secretariat.

1. General Assembly—consists of all members of the United Nations, each with one vote but none with veto power. The General Assembly meets once a year in September. It may also hold special sessions. Voting on important questions is by a two-thirds majority. On other questions it is by a simple majority. The work of the General Assembly is divided between Six Main Committees.

First Committee—Political and Security (including the regulation of armaments).
Special Political Committee.
Second Committee—Economic and Financial.
Third Committee—Social, Humanitarian and Cultural.
Fourth Committee—Trusteeship including non-self-governing territories.
Fifth Committee—Administrative and Budgetary.
Sixth Committee—Legal.
Standing Committees—
The General Assembly is assisted by two Standing Committees,
Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions and Committee on Contributions

The Assembly has also established four standing bodies to assist in its work—

**Four Standing Bodies**—
- Board of Auditors
- Investments Committee
- U. N. Staff Pension Committee
- International Law Commission

2. **SECURITY COUNCIL**—his eleven members, five of which (United States, Britain, France, Russia and Nationalist China) are permanent. Six non-permanent members are elected by the General Assembly. The Security Council is so organised as to be able to function continuously with each of its members represented at all times at the seat of the Organisation. A negative vote by any permanent member is a veto.

The Security Council has "primary responsibility for the maintenance of international peace and security."

**Subsidiary Organs of the Security Council**—

(i) **Military Staff Committee**—consists of the Chiefs of Staff of five permanent members or their representatives, which assists the Security Council on such questions as the Council's military requirements for the maintenance of peace, the strategic direction of armed forces placed at its disposal, the regulation of armaments and possible disarmament.

(ii) **Disarmament Commission**—was established by the General Assembly under the Security Council, has the same membership as the Council plus Canada when not a member of the Council.


Three Regional Economic Commissions have also been established—Economic Commission for Europe, Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East and Economic Commission for Latin America.

4. **Trusteeship Council**—Trusteeship Council is composed of 14 members—seven members, Australia, Belgium, France, Italy, New Zealand, United Kingdom and United States which administer trust territories, China and U.S.S.R., other permanent members of the Security Council, which do not administer trust territories, and five other members elected by the General Assembly serving 3-year term.

**Trusteeship territory**—(1) New Guinea (Australia), (2) Ruanda-Urundi (Belgium), (3) Cameroons and Togoland (France), (4) Western Samoa (New Zealand), (5) Cameroons & Tanganyika (United Kingdom), Nauru (Australia), (6) Somaliland
(Italy), (7) the Territory of the Pacific Islands composed of the former Japanese-mandated islands of Marshalls, Marianas (with the exception of Guam) and Carolines is a strategic Trust Territory administered by the United States of America.

5. INTERNATIONAL COURT OF JUSTICE—It is the principal judicial body of the United Nations. It is a Court of Law and deals with legal questions only, not with political disputes. All countries which are parties to the Statute of the Court can refer to it any case they wish. In addition, Security Council may refer a legal dispute to the Court and all organs of the U.N. can ask the Court for an advisory opinion on any legal question.

The Court consists of fifteen Judges elected by the General Assembly and the Security Council, voting independently. The Judges are chosen on the basis of their qualifications, not on the basis of their nationality. Care is taken, however, to see that the principal legal systems of the world are represented in the Court. No two judges can be nationals of the same State.

The seat of the International Court of Justice is at the Hague, the Netherlands.

6. SECRETARIAT—is composed of the Secretary-General who is the chief administrative officer of the Organisation and an international staff appointed by him under regulation established by the General Assembly. The Secretary-General is appointed for a term of five years.

SPECIALISED AGENCIES

INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANISATION—I.L.O. was established in 1919 as an autonomous institution associated with the League of Nations. It is a tripartite organisation, in which Government, employees and workers are directly represented. It seeks through international action to improve labour conditions, raise living standards, and promote economic and social stability. In 1946 U. N. and I. L. O. concluded an agreement under which I. L. O. was recognised as a specialised body of U. N.

I.L.O.'s machinery consists of (1) A General Conference which is I.L.O.'s highest authority. It is the policy-making authority of the organisation. It meets annually and is composed of national delegations comprising two Government delegates and one delegate each representing management and labour. The chief function of the Conference is to formulate international social standards in the form of conventions. (2) Governing body is composed of 40 members; 20 representing Governments, ten representing management and ten representing labour. Governing Body supervises the work of the International Labour Office and the Organisations, various Committees and Commissions. (3) International Labour Office is the secretariat of the I.L.O. Head Office: Geneva, Switzerland.

FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANISATION OF THE UNITED NATIONS (FAO.)—The chief aims of F.A.O. are (1) to help nations raise the standard of living, (2) to improve the efficiency of farming,
forestry and fisheries, (4) to better the condition of rural people and, through all these means, to widen the opportunity of all people for productive work. F.A.O. was founded on October 16, 1945. Headquarters: Viale delle Terme Di Caracalla, Rome, Italy.

UNITED NATIONS EDUCATIONAL, SCIENTIFIC AND CULTURAL ORGANISATION (UNESCO)—“The purpose of the organisation “is to contribute to peace and security by promoting collaboration among the nations through education, science and culture in order to further universal respect for justice, for rule of law and for the human rights and fundamental freedoms, which are affirmed for the peoples of the world without distinction of race, sex, language or religion by the Charter of the United Nations.” It was established on 4th Nov., 1946 Office: Unesco House, 19, Avenue Kleber, Paris 16, France.

INTERNATIONAL CIVIL AVIATION ORGANISATION (ICAO)—is designed to solve the problem of international civil aviation and establishment of international standards and regulations for civil aviation. It encourages the use of safety measures, uniform regulations for operation, and simpler procedures at international borders. It promotes the use of new technical methods and equipment. It was established on 4th April, 1947. Headquarters: International Aviation Building, Montreal, Canada.

INTERNATIONAL BANK FOR RECONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT (BANK)—was established on Dec 27, 1945 when 28 nations signed Articles of Agreement drawn up at Bretton Woods Conference in July 1944. The purpose of the Bank is to assist in reconstruction and development of territories of members by facilitating the investment of capital for productive purposes; to promote private foreign investment, to promote the balanced growth of international trade. Headquarters: 1818 H. St. N.W., Washington 25 D.C.

INTERNATIONAL MONETARY FUND (FUND)—was established on Dec 27, 1945 when Articles of Agreement drawn up at Bretton Woods Conference in July 1944 came into force. The purpose of the Fund is to promote international monetary co-operation and expansion of international trade, to promote exchange stability, to assist in the establishment of multilateral system of payments in respect of current transactions between members. Headquarters: 1818 H. Street, Washington 25, D.C

INTERNATIONAL FINANCE CORPORATION (I.F.C.)—The Corporation came into force on July 20, 1956. Though affiliated with the International Bank, it is a separate legal entity and its funds are entirely separate from those of the Bank. Its objective is to further economic development by encouraging the growth of productive private enterprise in its member countries, particularly in the less-developed areas. Headquarters: 1818 H. Street NW, Washington D.C.

INTERNATIONAL ATOMIC ENERGY AGENCY (I.A.E.A.)—Statute for I.A.E.A. approved on October 26, 1956 at a confer-
ence held at U. N. Headquarters, New York came into force on July 29, 1957. Agency's working relationship with the United Nations has been determined at the first general conference of I.A.E.A. at Vienna in 1957. The purpose of the Agency is to promote the peaceful uses of atomic energy and to ensure the assistance provided by it or at its request or under its supervision or control is not used in such a way as to further any military purpose.

WORLD HEALTH ORGANISATION (WHO)—The constitution of the WHO defines health as a “state of complete physical, mental and social well-being and not merely the absence of disease or infirmity.” It sets down as the objective of this Organisation “the attainment of all peoples of the highest possible level of health.” Its services are of two kinds—advisory and technical. It came into being on April 7, 1948. Headquarters: Palais de Nations, Geneva, Switzerland.

UNIVERSAL POSTAL UNION (UPU)—Its purpose is to alleviate the uncertainty, confusion and excessive cost of international postal communications by uniting its member-countries in a single postal territory for the reciprocal exchange of mail. Its aim is to ensure the organisation and improvement of postal services throughout the world through international collaboration.

Thus every member agrees to transmit the mail of all other members by the best means used for its own mail.

It was established in 1874 by Universal Postal Convention of Berne, Switzerland. Headquarters: Berne, Switzerland.

INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION (ITU)—Its purposes are to set up international regulations for telegraph, telephone and radio services to further their development and extend their utilization by the public at the lowest possible rates.

It was established on Jan., 1934 by the International Telecommunication Convention adopted by the Madrid Conference on Dec. 9, 1932 which amalgamated the International Telegraph Union (founded 1865) and the group of countries signatory or adherent to the various radio telegraph conventions beginning with that of Berlin (1906). Headquarters: Palais Wilson, Geneva, Switzerland.

WORLD METEOROLOGICAL ORGANISATION (WMO)—This organisation as stated in the preamble to its convention, is established with a view to co-ordinating, standardising and improving world meteorological activities and to encouraging an efficient exchange of meteorological information between countries in the aid of human activities.


INTER-GOVERNMENTAL MARITIME CONSULTIVE ORGANISATION (IMCO)—This organisation will come into existence when 21 nations, of which seven must each have a total tonnage of at least one million gross tons of shipping, have become parties to convention drawn up by N. Maritime Conference are Geneva, 1948. The purposes of the Organization are to promote collaboration among
Governments in technical problems of international shipping and to encourage removal of discriminatory treatment by governments and unfair restrictive actions by shipping concerns.

INTERNATIONAL TRADE ORGANISATION (ITO): General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT)—Although establishment of ITO and the bringing into operation of the Havana Charter, on which it was to be based, have not taken place, one of the main objectives of that Charter has been embodied in an international commercial treaty, known as General Agreement on Tariff and Trade (GATT): Provision has been made for a permanent Organisation for Trade Co-operation (OTC) to administer GATT and to come into being when it has been accepted by countries which account for high proportion of world trade.

U. N. Information Centre in India—U. N. Information Centre, Theatre Communications Building, Connaught Place, Queen's Way, New Delhi 1. Area Covered—Burma, Ceylon, India.

INDIAN PORTS

INDIAN PORTS—With a coast line of 3,500 miles, India possesses only six important ports, or one to every 60 millions of its inhabitants. The major ports of India are Bombay, Cochin, Visakhapatnam, Madras, Calcutta and Kandla. Bombay, Cochin and Visakhapatnam provide natural harbours; Madras has an artificial one, bare protected from weather particularly during October and November when cyclones prevail. Calcutta lies at the head of a 120-mile-long turbulent river which has a wide range of tides to which deep-drafted ships have to suit themselves. A sixth, Kandla in Cutch, has been recently developed. Kandla will serve the vast hinterland of the Punjab, the north, western and central India more economically than Bombay. Technically major port is one which is capable of taking ocean-going steamers with a registered tonnage of 4,000 or more and berth them along harbour and they must carry on a minimum requisite trade of 5,000,000 tons per annum. The ports of Bombay, Calcutta and Madras are administered by statutory port authorities, subject to the overall control of the Central Government. The ports of Cochin, Visakhapatnam and Kandla are administered by the Central Government itself. The Port Trusts and Ports Amendment Act of 1951 ensures uniformity in port administration, brings greater measures of central control and effects decentralisation of authority in the day-to-day administration of major ports of Calcutta, Bombay and Madras. Minor ports are under control of the maritime State Governments. The following important points are to be noted—

(1) 80 per cent of all trade passes through the five of the major ports;
(2) 75 per cent of the traffic of the major ports falls to the share of Calcutta and Bombay.
(3) At Calcutta and Visakhapatnam, the larger share of the traffic consists of exports, while at Madras, Cochin
and Bombay imports predominate. The total capacity for handling cargo of these major ports is 260 lakh tons per annum.

**MAJOR AND MINOR PORTS**—Apart from six major Ports, the number of ports notified as open for traffic on the whole coast under Indian Ports Act, 1908 are 226 and the number of working Ports, i.e., ports through which some traffic, however small, has passed through, are only 150, which are as follows—Orissa 9 declared open, 3 used; Madras 54 and 30; Travancore-Cochin 9 and 6; Bombay 87 and 80; Saurashtra 60 and 29; Kutch 7 and 7. At present all ports which are directly under the Central Government are called major ports and all other ports which are under the direct administrative control of State Governments are classified as minor ports. The Port (Technical) Committee distinguished a major port as one capable of taking in ocean-going steamers with a gross registered tonnage of 4,000 or more. There is further sub-classification of ports as "minor." The ports which handle or have handled in the port 100,000 tons or more of cargo per year or are otherwise important, are classed as intermediate ports. Other ports with an annual cargo tonnage below 100,000 tons and not less than 1,500 tons or which have an importance for any reason (such as passenger amenities, customs or naval requirements, etc.) may be classified as minor ports. These ports are the responsibility of the State Governments. All the remaining ports may be classed as sub-ports or petty ports. This classification gives the following distribution:—ports declared open 227; intermediate ports 18; minor ports 67; sub-ports 142.

**Administrative Set-up**—The administration of major ports is under the Ministry of Transport and Communications: Under the Indian Constitution, the administration of "major ports" is the responsibility of the Central Government. The major ports, so far declared, are Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Cochin, Kanada and Visakhapatnam. The major ports of Calcutta, Bombay and Madras are administered by the Ports Trusts constituted under the respective Ports Trusts Acts. The ports of Cochin, Visakhapatnam and Kanada are at present administered directly by the Department of Transport through an Administrative Officer in the case of Cochin and Visakhapatnam and a Development Commissioner in the case of Kanada. The Port Trusts and Ports Amendment Act passed in 1951 brings about uniformity in port administration and ensures greater Central control and supervision in the matters of policy. The National Harbour Board was constituted in 1950 consisting of the representatives of the Government of India and major port authorities to advise government on the general policy relating to the development of ports, specially the minor ones.

**National Harbour Board**—The Government of India announced the formation of a National Harbour Board in 1950, to consider and advise the Government on important problems relating to the administration and development of ports and harbours in the country. The Board is, for the present, composed of representatives of the ministries concerned of the Government of India, State Governments and of the major port authorities and has as its
chairman the Minister for Transport and Railways. There are 18 members on the Board. The National Harbour Board constitutes the principal forum for discussing common problem relating to ports in their specialised aspects, such as the need for technical personnel and equipment, the pooling of technical knowledge, the method of control and administration, laws relating to ports and their financial position, etc. The Board also pays due regard to the effects of changes in port policy generally in industry, trade and railways.

Lighthouses—Prior to independence, the management of a substantial portion of the Lighthouses was vested in the then provincial governments and Port Trusts; the New Constitution made the Lighthouses an exclusively central subject. The Lighthouses Department is now functioning as an independent unit under the administrative control of the Transport Ministry. There are 1,714 Lighthouses in India consisting of shore lights, light-vessels, bury-lights, beacons, etc.

The total estimated cost of the first and second Five-Year Plans of the Lighthouses Department amounts to about Rs. 18 crores.

Five-Year Plans—In the Five-Year Plans, provision was made for Rs. 750 lakhs to modernise and provide additional facilities to major ports and to improve selected minor ports. The plan further provided for the construction of a new major port at Kandla. But the first Five-Year Plan has only been partially carried out. The broad aim in the Second Plan is to complete the schemes started in the First Plan and to further modernise the docks so as to provide for new needs arising from the economic and industrial development of the country.

DESCRIPTION OF PORTS

1. Kandla—With the loss of Karachi after partition, there is no big port along 1,000 mile-long coast line between Bombay and Karachi to serve vast hinterland. So in 1948 the Government of India accepted the recommendation of the West Coast Major Port Development Committee that Kandla in the Gulf of Kutch where Kandla creek forms a good natural deepwater harbour, should be developed as a major port to serve central and north west India and to relieve the pressure on Bombay. The geographical position of Kandla is best suited to replace Karachi in its service to hinterland.

Delhi is 656 miles from Kandla as against 783 miles from Karachi. The Kandla port project is under the immediate control of a high-power organisation under a development commissioner. There will be four cargo berths for ships upto 600 feet in length, passenger berths for coastal traffic between Bombay and Karachi and for ferry services across the gulf, a basin for country craft and lighters, an oil berth for tankers upto 32,600 tons (d.w.) and a small concrete floating dock.

To open the hinterland, a metre-gauge railway line was completed in 1952 upto Deesa in the north of Bombay State on the Western Railway, about 174 miles distant. The foundation stone of
the harbour works was laid by the Prime Minister of India on Jan. 10, 1952. The hinterland for the new port will be Gujarat, Rajasthan, Ajmer. Delhi, Punjab, West Uttar Pradesh. Township of Gandhidham intended for resettlement of displaced persons from West Pakistan is being built alongside the new port.

Bombay.—Situated almost mudway on the West coast of India, Bombay is the only natural deep-water harbour on this side of the country. Possessing almost all the natural facilities for shipping, it is one of the safest and most spacious of the great seaports of the world, providing secure and ample shelter for ships throughout the year. Almost one-half of the foreign trade of India passes through Bombay Port. The affairs of the port are under the supervision and control of the Bombay Port Trust, consisting of a Chairman appointed by Government and twenty-one members elected and nominated. The harbour, which is one of the safest and the most spacious in the world, covers 70 square miles and provides secure and ample shelter for shipping at all seasons of the year, being 14 miles long, 4 to 6 miles wide with a general depth varying from 22 to 40 feet. There are three main docks and a number of open wharves for country crafts. Besides the enclosed docks, there are situated along the harbour a number of ‘Bunders’ or open wharves and basins where the traffic carried by coastal and country crafts and “overside” cargo from the docks and stream is handled. Seeds, hides and skin, cotton, oil cakes, piecegoods, food grains, turmeric, ores, tobacco are chief exports.

The harbour is about 12 miles long, 4 to 6 miles wide with a minimum of 30 feet at low water in the entrance fairway. Transoceanic passenger traffic is mostly dealt with at the Ballard Pier. Coastal and harbour passenger traffic is dealt at New Ferry Wharf.

The Bombay Port Trust is administered by a Chairman appointed by the Government and a Board of Trustees, 10 of whom are nominated by the Government. The entire administration is subject to the provisions of the Bombay Port Trust Act, 1879.

Madras.—The third largest port of India situated on the east-coast of India, has a vast hinterland lying in the States of Madras, Andhra, and Kerala. It is controlled by a statutory body, the Madras Port Trust. It was an open roadstead with surf-beaten coast line, but the present harbour has been formed by two concrete walls projecting into the sea so as to enclose a space of about 200 acres with an entrance which gives a depth of 37 feet at high-water and 34 feet at low-water. The port can take vessels with 30' draft at all times. It is an artificial port developed by man's ingenuity. It handles over two million tons annually. Being an artificial harbour, the problem of silting is ever present, and constant dredging is required. It has at present nine alongside berths, besides several mooring berths, and the Buckingham Canal links it with a rich tobacco-growing region. It is well-served with rail and road communications, has a modern airport, and the Buckingham Canal which links the city with the tobacco-growing areas, brings large tonnages for export down to the city.

The port's greatest enemy is the sand menace. During south-
west monsoon period, fine sand carried along with the wind settles
down. Hundreds and thousands of tons of sand thus settle down every
year in and outside the Madras Harbour and all this sand has to be
got rid off, if Madras is not one day to cease to be a port. There
is constant dredging going on in the harbour. The Madras Port
Trust is carrying on an unceasing and continuing fight against this
enemy.

Chief imports are oil, coal, foodgrains, metals, timber, textiles,
chemical manures, machinery, steel, hardware, etc.

Chief exports are hides and skins, edible oils, textiles, ores,
tobacco, etc.

Calcutta—is the largest terminal port in south Asia. It com-
mands the largest and the richest hinterland. It not only handles
the import and export trade of West Bengal, Assam and Bihar,
but most of the exports of U.P., Orissa and even Madhya
Pradesh are sent through Calcutta port. The port handles annually
about 10 million tons of cargo, which is more than half the sea-house
trade of the Union of India. The Chief exports are coal, tea, gunnies,
bone and bone-meal, skins, hemp, iron and steel manufactures, lac, oil
other than petroleum, scrap ones, pig iron, hides, mica. The
principal imports are salt, food-grains and flour, machinery, petro-
leum, iron and steel, metals other than iron and steel, lubricat-
ing oil, cement, rubber, chemical products, soda ash, sugar, timber,
tobacco, paint, varnish, etc. It is situated on the Hooghly river 90
miles from the Bay of Bengal and is the clearing centre for the whole
of the trade, both inward and outward of North-eastern India, where it
forms the terminal of railway, road and inland waterways system and
for ocean-going and coastwise-shipping. Being a terminal of east
India’s railway, road and inland waterways system, it has a hinter-
land in Bengal, Assam, Bihar and U.P. possessing the important jute,
tea, steel and coal industries. Ships of 15,000 tons can enter the
port where there is a jetty and mooring accommodation. A maxi-
mum draught of 30 feet is available at certain times of the year.
There are moorings in the stream available for 60 ocean-going
vessels; 30 vessels can be accommodated at Kidderpore Docks; and
14 at King George’s Dock. Calcutta suffers from the inevitable dis-
advantages due to its location several miles inland, or the bank of
the estuarine Hooghly, which is subjected to strong tides and bores
from the sea to a distance of 160 miles upstream. Calcutta’s ship-
ing is at the mercy of the tides. The ships can enter and clear only
at a fixed hour corresponding with the tides. The pilotage on the
Hooghly, one of the most difficult waterways in the world, was under
the direct administrative control of the Government of India till
May 16, 1948 when it was handed over to the Calcutta Port Commis-
ioners for administrative reasons. There is an excellent pilot
service and wireless stations keep in touch with all the vessels in
the river and the Bay.

Cochin—This port’s commercial and naval importance has been
greatly developed within recent years. 580 miles south of Bombay
and 200 miles north of Cape Comorin and in the centre of Kerala,
a region recently endowed by nature and known as the Garden of
India, lies this port, the finest natural harbour in the East. Behind an opening from the sea which is about 400 yards wide, there is an area of 120 sq. miles of sheltered backwater, a calm harbourage all the year round within a vast expanse of lagoons. Even in the worst monsoon weather, vessels can lie comfortably in the harbour and carry on landing and shipping operations. The system of backwaters running parallel with the coast affords cheap transport and excellent waterways connecting several places of importance in the Cochin and Travancore States. The port of Cochin serves most of the Malabar and Travancore-Cochin area and is an important nerve centre of commerce and trade. It lies on the direct route to Australia and the Far East from Europe. Its hinterland is rich in natural produce, such as pepper, cardamoms, tea, coffee, rubber, timber, etc. Other products of the area are Mangalore tiles, coir and coir products and lemon grass oil. The port, which includes the Willingdon Island, is situated in an area famous for its system of backwaters and inland waterways. The entrance channel to the harbour gives access to about 120 square miles of navigable backwaters.

Cochin port is directly administered by the Ministry of Transport of the Government of India through the Administrative Officer, assisted by an Advisory Committee.

The range of exports now covers coir yarn, fibre and mats and mattings, all state produce, cashew-kernels, cashew-shell liquid, spices, lemongrass oil, maro oil, raw earth concentrates, cotton, handloom piece-goods, cotton sewing thread, crude drugs, soap, hydrogenated oil and glycerine. Imports cover a wide field including coal, chemicals, grains, hardware, paper, petroleum and petroleum products, copra and metals.

Visakhapatnam—is a great ore-exporting port and is the only landlocked and protected port in India and is situated about midway between Calcutta and Madras. The port is controlled by the Government of India (Ministry of Railways), Railway Board through the General Manager, South Eastern Railway, who is the Conservator of the Port. Owing to a hill-range bordering the sea, harbour remains concealed from the vessels plying on the ocean outside. This fact added much to its strategic importance. In October 1933, the port was opened to ocean-going ships. The principal articles of export from the port are manganese ore, bunker coal, tobacco, myrobolan, and oilseeds. Exports are much larger than imports since the port does not serve any large consuming area, while two-thirds of the exports is made up of manganese ore, most of which comes from Madhya Pradesh.

It is now the centre of ship-building industry in India where Scindia Steamship Company first established ship-building yards, which is now being owned by the Government and the Company. Foreign imports are directly received from foreign ports. It is a natural harbour. The ship-yard can build ocean-going vessels with a maximum length of 550 ft. and a maximum carrying capacity of 12,000 tons cargo.

Tuticorin—This port is open all the year round and has next to Madras and Cochin the largest trade in southern India. The
harbour is so shallow that steamers anchor about 5 miles from the shore and continuous dredging is necessary to keep the channel open between the sea and roadstead. A Port Trust was formed in 1924. There is a considerable trade with Ceylon in rice, pulses, onions, chillies and livestock.

Saurashtra Ports—For purposes of administration, all the ports in Saurashtra have been divided into five groups, each under a port officer with headquarters at the most important port in the group. The five groups are—

**Bhavnagar** with its sub-ports of Talaja, Mahuva, Port Albert Victor, Bheroi, and Jorabak.

**Bodi** with its sub-ports of Silka, Salaya, Jodia and Pindhara, Navalakhi.

**Veraval** with its sub-ports of Mangrol, Navabarandar, Simar, Shil and Rajpara.

The five main ports of Bhavnagar, Bodi, Navalakhi, Veraval and Porbandar and several smaller ports of Saurashtra are served by a metre-gauge railway line. In all, Saurashtra has, at present, five intermediate ports and nine minor ports of the total 18 intermediate and 67 minor ports in the Indian Union.

**Okha**—is an western Indian port situated in a detached portion of Baroda. It lies in a strategic position at the extreme north-east point of the Kathiawar peninsula, readily accessible to all steamers tiding along that coast. The port is available even to large ships at all states of tides and at all seasons of the year. This port from the marine point of view, is easily the finest of the smaller ports of India. Deep water is available for a larger number of ships to be at anchor, unaffected by the strongest spring tides or S. W. monsoon.

**Surat**—situated 14 miles from the sea with which it is connected by a river, is navigable only by small country crafts. Surat was one of the earliest and most important of the East India Company’s factories. But the trade of Surat has considerably declined due to the rise of Bombay port.

**Mangalore**—is a tidal port served chiefly by backwater communication with hinterland. The backwater of Mangalore is 3½ miles long and 2,000 ft. wide. The hinterland of Mangalore consists of South Canara, Coorg, and the Malnad districts of Mysore State. Mangalore is the north-western terminus of Southern Railway. The chief exports to Europe are pepper, tea, cashew kernels, coffee, sandalwood from Mysore, rice, salt fish, dried fruits, fish manures. Mangalore is the favourite port on the coast for the Laccadive and Amdivide Islanders who bring their coir and other coconut produce for sale.

**Calicut**—is some 42 miles from Tellicherry and 90 miles from Cochin. The port is practically closed during the south-west monsoon from the end of May until the latter half of August. The principal exports are coir, coir fibre, copra, coffee, tea, pepper, ginger, rubber, groundnut, raw cotton and fish manure.

**Alleppey**—is the premier port and commercial centre in Travancore and is situated about 35 miles south of Cochin. A canal connects the port with the interior backwaters. It possesses a road-
stead affording safe anchorage during the greater part of the year. The chief exports are copra, coconuts, coir fibre and matting, cardamoms, ginger and pepper.

Quilon—is the Coilum of Marco Polo. It is connected with Alleppy by backwater. The chief industries are cotton spinning and tile manufacture. Vessels anchor about 2 mile from the shore and a railway siding runs up to the landing place.

Dhanushkadi—is the terminus of Southern Railway on the S-E. extremity of the Island of Ramaswaram at the junction of Palk Strait with the Gulf of Mannar and connected with Talaimannar in Ceylon, 21 miles distant by a daily turbine steamer service.

Negapatam—is the chief port in the Tanjore District, about 13 miles south of Karikal. Numerous sailings trade between this port and Ceylon.

Cocanada—is situated on the Cocanada Bay just north of the Godavari river, some eighty miles south of Visakhapatnam and 270 miles north of Madras. In spite of several disabilities, it ranks fourth in importance among the ports of Madras State. Principal shipments are raw cotton, groundnuts, castor seeds, rice. Imports consist of kerosine, metals, etc.

Karikal—was a French settlement covering an area of 53 square miles and a sea-board of 12 miles and is almost surrounded by Tanjore district. The chief traffic is rice, betelnuts, matches, fireworks and kerosene oil.

Pondicherry—is now an important port of India and is situated on the Coromandel Coast, 104 miles south of Madras. The roadstead possesses a good anchorage. Pondicherry is the centre of the export trade in groundnuts.

Bhatkal—is ideally situated to meet the needs of Mysore. A number of important industries are located in this area which is known as Nalnad area.

Malpe—is situated midway between the ports of Goa and Cochin, and is the largest fishing centre of the west coast of India. There is a large tract of waste land nearby suitable for establishing naval and shipbuilding yards. A long chain of islands known as Mary's Isles, 1½ miles in length running parallel to the coast, can serve as a seawall. The port has a natural harbour, free of rocks, sand-drifts and dangerous currents and is protected by nature against storms.

Vessels of 100 tons belonging to or registered in India:

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<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Steamers &amp; Motor Vessels</th>
<th>tons</th>
<th>Sailing vessels</th>
<th>tons</th>
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<tr>
<td>1954</td>
<td>360</td>
<td>562,623</td>
<td>115</td>
<td>16,234</td>
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<tr>
<td>1955</td>
<td>375</td>
<td>610,683</td>
<td>103</td>
<td>14,529</td>
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<tr>
<td>1956</td>
<td>393</td>
<td>633,193</td>
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## Exports and Imports from Three Main Ports
(000 tons)

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<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Calcutta</th>
<th></th>
<th>Bombay</th>
<th></th>
<th>Madras</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Imports</td>
<td>Exports</td>
<td>Imports</td>
<td>Exports</td>
<td>Imports</td>
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<tr>
<td>1952-53</td>
<td>3,319</td>
<td>6,354</td>
<td>4,695</td>
<td>1,943</td>
<td>1,869</td>
<td>336</td>
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<tr>
<td>1953-54</td>
<td>2,723</td>
<td>5,336</td>
<td>4,775</td>
<td>1,951</td>
<td>1,641</td>
<td>495</td>
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<tr>
<td>1954-55</td>
<td>3,240</td>
<td>4,573</td>
<td>5,630</td>
<td>1,954</td>
<td>1,716</td>
<td>485</td>
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<tr>
<td>1955-56</td>
<td>3,409</td>
<td>4,622</td>
<td>6,707</td>
<td>3,599</td>
<td>1,833</td>
<td>628</td>
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<tr>
<td>1956-57</td>
<td>.. 4,353</td>
<td>4,516</td>
<td>8,239</td>
<td>3,740</td>
<td>2,033</td>
<td>632</td>
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## Shipping at Five Principal Ports of India 1953-54

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<th>Calcutta</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>No (000)</td>
<td>tons (000)</td>
<td>No (000)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>British steamers</td>
<td>1235</td>
<td>6,112</td>
<td>1181</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indian steamers</td>
<td>6183</td>
<td>2958</td>
<td>769</td>
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<tr>
<td>Foreign steamers</td>
<td>1643</td>
<td>6789</td>
<td>1017</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sailing vessels</td>
<td>54207</td>
<td>524</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
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<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Bombay</th>
<th>Calcutta</th>
<th>Madras</th>
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<tr>
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<tr>
<td>British steamers</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>391</td>
<td>498</td>
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<tr>
<td>Indian steamers</td>
<td>409</td>
<td>577</td>
<td>1,004</td>
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<tr>
<td>Foreign steamers</td>
<td>222</td>
<td>372</td>
<td>671</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sailing vessels</td>
<td>1,062</td>
<td>510</td>
<td>695</td>
</tr>
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</table>

|                  | 1,795 | 1850 | 2,963 | 6,518 |
INDIAN PRESS

BEGINNINGS OF INDIAN PRESS—The Indian journalism had its first beginning when James Augustus Hickey started his Bengal Gazette on Jan. 29, 1780 at Serampore near Calcutta. The first journals published in this country were started in Bengal. At that time, newspapers were started mostly for the benefit of the British in India. Hickey's venture was followed by a number of others in quick succession. The most significant of these was the John Bull in the East in 1821, which was subsequently changed into the Englishman.

The development of the Indian Press, i.e., National Press, was conditioned by the political stimulus that gave rise to it but it has been one long history of trials and tribulations. Indian Press had to struggle against several statutory disabilities. The conflict which began with the notorious Vernacular Press Act, 1878 continued unabated. Other more drastic measures followed, such as Newspaper Inducement to Indian States Act of 1922, Official Secrets Act of 1923, Indian Press (Emergency Powers) Act of 1931, Foreign Regulations Act of 1934, Indian States (Protection) Act of 1934, etc., etc.

During the Second World War, when the relations between the British Government and the Press were considerably strained, a 'gentlemen's agreement' was concluded between the Government and the Press with the result, Press Advisory Committee came into being at the Centre and in many provinces. This gave the press a consultative status. Difficulties were smoothed over by mutual consultation.

This system is being still carried on and it has strengthened the foundation of a free press in India.

With the attainment of freedom, a new era of public responsibility dawned upon the Indian Press. The disappearance of the antagonism between the people and the rulers opened a new chapter in the relationship between the Government and the Press. The supreme duty of the press now is to educate and mould public opinion in favour of peace and harmony among the various communities in the country.

On a persistent demand from the Indian Press, the Government appointed a Press Laws Enquiry Committee in March, 1947 to enquire into the press laws and recommend necessary changes in them. The Committee submitted its report in May, 1948. Among its recommendations were the repeal of certain laws like Indian Press (Emergency Powers) Act of 1931 and the States (Protection) Act of 1934 and the modification of others. At the same time, the Committee recommended that State Governments should make the widest possible use of the press consultive machinery and avoid any action against newspapers except after consultation with the Local Press Advisory Committee.

FREEDOM OF THE PRESS—The Indian Constitution contains
important Articles on the Fundamental Rights of citizens. Foremost among these fundamental rights is the right to "freedom of speech and expression."

Unlike American and some other constitutions in which freedom of the press is mentioned in terms as one of the fundamental freedoms of the citizens guaranteed by the constitution, the Indian Constitution does not specifically mention freedom of the press; the fundamental rights clause of the Indian Constitution treats freedom of the press as an aspect of the larger "freedom of expression."

With the coming of Independence, the freedom of the Press has been embodied in the Constitution. Article 19(1) of the Constitution guarantees that all citizens shall have "the right to freedom of speech and expression." But under the Constitution (First Amendment) Act of 1951, Parliament can pass legislation reasonably restricting this right "in the interest of the security of the State, friendly relations with foreign States, public order, decency or morality or in relation to contempt of court, defamation or incitement to offence." The words "reasonable restriction" make such legislation in this behalf justifiable.

PRESS LAWS—The acts in conformity with the recommendations of the Press Commission's Report are being passed by the Government The following are the main acts concerning the Press in India now in operation. The Working Journalists (Conditions of Servuce and Miscellaneous Provisions) Act, which was passed in 1955 and came into force in December 1955. The Act also provides for the payment of gratuity and provident fund to working journalists and regulates the hours of work, holidays with pay, notice period for termination of service. The important provisions of the Act are—(1) appointment of Wage Boards, their composition and power, (2) an employer must give six months' notice to an editor and three months' notice to other working journalists in case of retrenchment. Employees' Provident Funds Act 1952 has been extended to all newspaper establishments employing twenty working journalists or more. The Act prescribes a maximum of 144 working hours during four consecutive weeks for a journalist. It also contains provision for a weekly holiday, casual leave, earnest leave and leave on medical grounds. Prize Competition Act, 1956 prohibiting the running of cross-word competitions in which prizes for more than Rs. 1,000 are offered has been passed. The promoters of the competition offering prize upto Rs. 1,000 will be required to take out licences and also keep regular accounts for showing them to the licensing authority. The Act will apply to all States in India except four, namely, Punjab, Bihar, West Bengal and Kerala whose legislatures have not yet passed resolutions in favour of the Act. The Press and Registration of Books Act of 1817 regulates printing presses and newspapers of India, preservation of copies of books and newspapers printed in India and the registration of such books and newspapers. This Act was amended by the Amending Act of 1955 which provides for appointment of a Press Registrar with powers mainly on the side of collecting statistics and information on
economic working of newspapers. The Registrar of Newspapers was appointed on July 1, 1956 with headquarters in New Delhi. The publishers of newspapers are to furnish to the Press Registrar information, statistics and returns required by him. The Press Registrar is authorised to issue certificates of registration to newspapers.

The Delivery of Books and Newspapers (Public Libraries) Act 97 of 1954 makes it obligatory for the publisher of every newspaper, to supply free of charge a copy of each issue of such newspaper to each of such public libraries as may be notified in this behalf by the Central Government in the official gazette. The Parliamentary Proceedings (Protection of Publication) Act 24 of 1956 provides that no person shall be liable to any proceedings, civil or criminal, in respect of publication in a newspaper or by means of wireless telegraphy, of a substantially true report of any proceedings of either House of Parliament, unless the publication is proved to have been made with malice. The Drugs and Magic Remedies (Objectionable Advertisements) Act 21 of 1954 provides to control the advertisement of drugs in certain cases, to prohibit the advertisement for certain purposes of remedies alleged to possess magic qualities and to provide the matters connected with it. Copyright Act 14 of 1957 amends and consolidates the law relating to copyright. It contains certain important provisions regarding the copyright of newspaper articles, articles written by paid journalists attached to newspaper offices, besides the copyright of books, films and records. Newspaper (Price and Page) Act 45 of 1954 empowers Government to issue a price-page schedule from time to time by making an order providing for the regulation of the prices charged for newspapers in relation to their maximum or minimum number of pages, sizes or areas and for the space to be allotted for advertising matter in relation to other matters.

Industrial Employment (Standing Orders) Acts 1946 has been extended to all newspaper establishments with 20 or more working journalists. The working Journalists (Industrial Disputes Act, 1955, has been repealed and its provisions incorporated in this Act.

NEWSPAPERS IN INDIA—The total number of newspapers in the country in 1957 was 5,932. In addition, there were supposed to be in existence 971 newspapers about which no particulars were available. In 1957, 800 new newspapers came into existence and 175 ceased publication.

INDIAN NEWS AGENCIES—So far as the Indian news is concerned, Associated Press of India started by the late Mr. K. C. Roy was the pioneer in the field. Afterwards it became a Reuters subsidiary company. But in August 1947 Indian and Eastern Newspaper Society and Reuters came to a settlement by which a successor news agency was formed called Press Trust of India in the place of Associated Press of India, which now runs as a national news agency. The Press Trust of India entered Reuter’s world set-up as a partner, paying for its qualifying shares with a seat on Reuter’s Board and a voice in its organisational control. P.T.I. is represented in Reuter
by a Trustee and a Director and is a party to the Reuter Trust. P.T.I. is a public non-profit-sharing company.

Near and Far East News (Asia) was started on April 31, 1952. NAFEN issues news bulletins in English and in almost all Indian languages from its four centres.

There are other minor news agencies in India but their fields are restricted, the most important among them being Dhman Press of India started in 1935, which has its headquarters in Ludhiana. It supplies news, news photos and features from all over the world to more than 100 daily and weeklies in India. Another newly started news agency is the Hindustan Samachar Ltd., which commenced its work in 1948.

Free Press of India was founded in 1923 but was suspended in 1935. The Agency has again commenced business in 1945. But its news service is mainly confined to Free Press group of papers at Bombay.

Foreign Agencies—The Foreign News Agencies comprise—Reuters, Associated Press of America, Agence France-Presse, Tass News Agency, Central News Agency, International News Service of United States, United Press of America and others. Some Foreign News Agencies supply world news to Indian papers and send Indian news to their clients abroad. In addition to these there are press correspondents for individual papers.

PRESS COMMISSION’S REPORT—The Indian Press Commission appointed by the Government of India on September 23, 1952, under the chairmanship of Mr. Justice Rajadhyaksha issued its report on the 26th July, 1954. The main recommendations of the Report are as follows:

1. All India Press-Council should be set up to ensure a high standard of journalism and to censure persons guilty of unethical conduct, principally composed of people connected with the industry. The council will also be responsible for fostering the development of the press and protecting it from external pressure. The functions of the proposed Council will be mainly to safeguard freedom of the press and to build up a code of journalism by censuring objectionable types of journalistic conduct and by other means. Another function will be to improve methods of recruitment and training by creation of suitable agencies such as Press Institute.

2. There should be more than one news agency functioning efficiently. News agencies should not be State owned or State-controlled.

3. Working Journalists—The definition of the word “employee” in the Industrial Disputes Act should be extended to include within it, on a per view working journalists as well as employees on the managerial side. Alternatively, a provision may be made in the proposed Newspapers and Periodicals Act making the new industrial relations legislation applicable to newspaper employees. Provisions regarding notice period, bonus, minimum wages, leave, provident fund and gratuity should also be embodied in the same legislation. Journalists should be given a minimum basic wage of Rs. 125 per month and dearness allowance. They should be entitled to pro-
vident fund, different kinds of leave and a gratuity on the basis of 15 days' pay for every year of service.

(4) A State Trading Corporation should be set up to import all newsprint. It should take over the entire output of Indian mills also and sell it along with imported newsprint at equated price.

(5) A price-page schedule for newspapers should be introduced and advertisement should not cover more than 40 p.c. of the space in a newspaper.

(6) The tendency towards the concentration in the ownership of the newspapers is an unhealthy trend and should be discouraged.

(7) Whenever possible, every paper should be constituted as a separate unit so that its profits and losses can be definitely ascertained. In the case of multiple editions, separate cost accounts should be kept in respect of each.

(8) Appointment of a Press Registrar who should be responsible for the compilation of facts and figures relating to the newspaper industry. It should be made incumbent on each newspapers and periodical to file certain returns with the Registrar.

NEWSPAPER ASSOCIATIONS—There are at present four All-India main bodies in India which seek to promote the welfare of Indian newspapers and better understanding and appreciation of each other's difficulties—(1) Indian and Eastern Newspaper Society started in February 1939, the objects of which are as follows: (a) to act as a central organisation of the Press of India, Burma and Ceylon, (b) to promote and safeguard the business interests of members as affected by the action of Legislatures, Governments, the Law Courts, municipal and local bodies and associations or organisations, etc. (c) to collect information upon all topics having a practical interest for members and to communicate the same to them, (d) to promote cooperation in all matters affecting the common interests of members, (e) to hold periodical conferences of its members to discuss and determine action on matters of common interests, (f) to make rules to govern the conduct of its members in specified matters, to provide penalties for the infringement thereof, and to provide means of determining whether there has been such infringement, (g) to maintain a permanent secretariat in India, which should watch over the interests of members and should permit of a constant interchange of information and views, (h) to do all such other things as may be conducive to the attainment of the aforesaid objects.

(2) All-India Newspaper Editors’ Conference was started in 1940. Its constitution is as follows: (a) to preserve the high traditions and standard of journalism, (b) to serve and safeguard the interests of the press in regard to the publication of news and fair comment, (c) to secure all facilities and privileges to the press for the due discharge of its responsibilities, (d) to represent the press in India in its relations with public and public institutions and particularly in its relations with Government, to set up Committees that would act as liaison between the Government and the press as a whole, (e) to establish and develop contacts with Associations with similar objects in other countries. The A.I.N.E.C. is primarily concerned with the editorial side of the newspapers, while Indian and
Eastern Newspaper Society and Indian Language Newspapers' Association are concerned with the business aspects of the newspaper industry.

Another Association has also been started known as (3) Indian Languages Newspapers' Association (established in 1941) for the welfare of newspapers in Indian languages. It is the only organisation in India representing the interests of small newspapers, periodicals and magazines. About 80 newspapers and periodicals are members of this Association.

(4) Indian Federation of Working Journalists came into being on October, 1950. At present there are 22 units affiliated to the Federation. It is the organisation of the employees.

Audit Bureau of Circulations (A.B.C.)—This Bureau was established 10 years ago. The chief work of the Bureau is to collect all information about the newspaper circulation and to give a certificate of approved number of newspaper circulation. The membership of the Bureau in 1948 was 294.

Commonwealth Press Union—This Union was originally known as Empire Press Union. It is a body of newspaper proprietors from Commonwealth countries with headquarters in London and Sections in the Commonwealth countries. Its aims are to promote the welfare of the Commonwealth Press by all possible and legitimate means, to defend the privileges and freedom of the Press and to promote conferences in various Commonwealth countries.

INFORMATION AND PUBLICITY OF THE CENTRAL AND STATE GOVERNMENTS—The Indian Government Publicity work is carried out chiefly through the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting. This Ministry is responsible for the following functions—


There is not only Press Information Bureau under the Information Officers attached to each Central Ministry, Public Relations Officers, or Press Attachés attached to Indian Embassies and consular establishments abroad and Public Relations Officers for Railways and other governmental agencies, but there are also Information Ministers in the States controlling information departments under the Directors of Publicity.

INFORMATION SERVICES

Press Information Bureau—This Department of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting provides information services to Indian and foreign press on the activities of the Government of India. These Services are available in English and twelve regional languages. It also keeps Government informed of the views and comments in the Press on Government policies and actions. A unit of the Bureau supervises the public relations work of the Community Projects Administration and co-ordinates publicity through other media. Wing of the Press Information Bureau functions as an integral part
of the Bureau in all matters connected with publicity for the
Ministry of Defence and the Armed Forces. Similarly, the pub-
licity units of the Bureau, attached to the Ministries of Food and
Agriculture and Railway and the Planning Commission, co-ordinate
publicity through various media.

Accredited Correspondents—There are at Delhi, representing
Indian and foreign newspapers, nearly 160 correspondents accred-
ted to the Government of India, to whom the Press Information
Bureau extends facility for collection of information.

Foreign Journalists—Facilities are extended to visiting foreign
correspondents, editors, columnists, photographers, news-reel and
documentary cameramen, broadcasters and television producers.

Services in Indian Languages—For the release of services in
different languages, there are regional offices and distribution
centres in Delhi (Hindi & Urdu), Bombay (Marathi & Gujarati),
Madras (Tamil & Telugu), Bangalore (Kannada), Ernakulam
(Malayalam), Calcutta (Bengali), Gauhati (Assamese), Cuttack
(Odia), Nagpur (Marathi), Lucknow, Patna and Varanasi (Hindi),
and Jullundur (Punjabi).

Feature Services—Programme of feature services includes illus-
trations and texts. Illustrated features are issued on special occa-
sion, such as Handicrafts Week, Republic Day, etc.

Distribution of Materials—Blue books and other Government pub-
lications are distributed to newspapers for their record and reference.
Newspapers are assisted to bring out special supplements on occa-
sions of national or international importance.

Press Tours—are organised by the Bureau to various regions
and development projects to provide an opportunity to journalists
to form their own impressions of the progress made in implementing
various projects under the Plan.

Photographic Services—Prints of news and feature photo-
graphs are distributed to newspapers. A new photo service "In the
news," interpreting current events through photographs with adequa-
t details and background information, has been introduced for the
benefit of second line papers which cannot get spot news photo-
graphs in time. Accredited photographers are also invited to cover
official functions. There is a Photo Library which maintains
albums of classified photographs.

Ebonoid Service—This Service started in 1954 assists second and
third line Indian language newspapers and periodicals with blocks.

Services for Official Information—Clippings are supplied daily to
the Ministries on subjects in which they are interested.

Information Centres—The Bureau has information centres at
New Delhi, Jullundur, Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Srinagar, Lucknow,
Patna, Hyderabad, Trivandrum, Rajkot, Nagpur. Other two centres
have also been opened at Bhakra-Nangal and Hirakud.

Publications Division—This Division of the Government of
India is responsible for the production, sale and distribution of
popular pamphlets, books, magazines, etc., which provide the general
public at home and abroad with true information about the people and
their culture, places of tourist information, and the progress of the
various development programmes in the country. This publicity is undertaken in English, Hindi and regional languages. The Division also gives advice to the Ministries and the departments of the Government on the preparations and productions of publicity literature.

Magazines—The Division continues to publish 20 magazines including three A.I.R. programme journals. These magazines cover various aspects of governmental activity and the publications are intended to serve the needs of the readers at home and abroad. The Division also advises the various Ministries on the preparation and production of publicity literature. The following are the periodicals published by the Division—(1) A. I. R. Selections. (2) Prasarika. These two contain important radio talks. (3) Social Welfare, a monthly Journal of the Central Social Welfare Board; (4) India—A Reference Annual (yearly); (5) March of India—English bi-monthly for external publicity; (6) Kashmir—An English monthly on Kashmir; (7) Ajkal, a monthly published in Hindi and Urdu, which seeks to promote better understanding between the various cultural regions of the country; (8) Bal Bharati, a Hindi monthly journal for children and (9) Kurukshetra, the monthly journal for Community Projects Administration; (10) Indian Information; (11) Yojana; (12) Metric Measure.

Books and Publications—Books, pamphlets, etc., both for general publicity and publicity for the Five-Year Plan, are released in English, Hindi and the regional languages; some of the recent publications are: art books and speeches of Jawaharlal Nehru, Dr. Rajendra Prasad and Dr. S. Radhakrishnan, etc. Large number of publications on tourist publicity are also released every year, such as, Museums and Art Galleries, Kashmir, etc., etc. Among other important publications are the following—Contemporary Indian Painters, Women of India, the Way of the Buddha, Literatures in modern Indian Languages, etc., etc. Several publications containing important broadcast talks in English and Hindi and regional languages are published every year. Mahatma Gandhi's collected works are being published also.

Photo and Art Sections—The Division has these two sections. The Art Section is responsible for the designs, illustrations, maps, charts, pictographs, lay-outs, etc., required for the publications produced and issued by the Division. The Photo Section covers local and outstation assignments. The Section supplies prints to various Ministries.

Distribution Section—This Section handles copies of various publications for sale and free distribution. It also sets up stalls at important conferences and occasions.

Directorate of Advertising and Visual Publicity—This Department is meant for the publicity requirements of the Government of India. Apart from being responsible for planning, production and release of display, press advertising, the Directorate has been entrusted with all classified advertising of the Ministries of the Government of India (except Railways) and their attached and subordinate Offices. In the sphere of Visual Publicity, diffe-
rent display media, like posters, broadsheets, folders, pamphlets, leaflets, calendars, blotters, etc., have been utilised for various publicity campaigns. A beginning has been made for more effective use of the out-door publicity media, like hoardings, neon-signs, enamel-boards, cinema slides, etc. There is an Exhibition Wing which has seven Regional Exhibition Units at Ambala, Indore, Hyderabad, Allahabad, Coimbatore, Calcutta and Bombay. These Exhibition Units are fitted on five-ton classics, which move from village popularising the achievements of the Five-Year Plan. Display Advertisements in newspapers and periodicals cover such major campaigns as Five-Year Plan, Small Savings, Decimal Coinage, Tourism, Handloom and Handicrafts products, Anti-untouchability, Metric system, etc. Classified Advertisements are released on behalf of various Ministries of the Government of India. Increasing emphasis is being laid on Visual Publicity material. Outdoor Publicity is also carried on with the production of permanent metal calendar for the National Savings Organisation; Enamel Boards for Five-Year Plan; Hoarding for publicity of Five-Year Plan, Small Savings and Handloom Fabrics. Another medium of publicity is Exhibitions which have proved to be very popular and effective media of visual publicity. Exhibition Division participates or organises Exhibitions. The Distribution section handles despatch of publicity materials to about 21 lakh addresses, covering various categories of recipients. Exhibition of books and Display of publicity materials are held every year when State Awards for excellence in printing & designing of books and other display publicity materials are given away.

Research and Reference Division—The main function of this Division are to furnish reference materials and background notes for publicity purposes to the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting and the various media units under it. So the functions can be classified like these—(1) to undertake basic research on matters of publicity, (2) to build up an indexed reference compendium of current events, (3) to compile a Year Book to give a comprehensive picture of the activities of the Central and State Governments.

This Division has started issuing a regular bi-weekly service 'Background of News' giving background notes to selected news items of topical interest. This Service also includes a series of eras, anniversaries, festivals, etc., highlighting the significant landmarks in the cultural and social heritage of the nation. The Division has undertaken the issue of periodical 'Reference Papers' on subjects of long-term interest. The Division has been maintaining since 1951 an index of new items—national and international. Selective in nature, the coverage of new items is governed by the reference value.

Films Division—The Films Division is responsible for the production and distribution of documentary films, cartoons and newsreels. Films Division of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting with its headquarters, is at 91, Welkessyar Road, Bombay. The Division is divided into four main departments as under—(i) Production Department which has Documentary Section and Newsreel Section
(ii) Distribution Department (iii) Publicity Department (iv) Administration Department.

There is also Central Board of film censors which works as a single censoring authority for certification of films for the whole of India.

The Films Division produces, on an average, one newsreel a week and about 42 documentaries a year. All the films for internal circulations are produced in five languages—Hindi, Bengali, Tamil, Telugu and English. By arrangements with some foreign newsreel companies, facilities have been made available for the exhibition of important Indian newsreels abroad. The distribution of films is carried out by five branch centres at Bombay, Calcutta, Nagpur, Lucknow and Madras. A unit has been set up for the training of our artists and technicians in the art of carbon films under the guidance of a foreign expert.

Registrar of Newspapers for India—The office of the Registrar of Newspapers for India was set up on July 1, 1956 in pursuance of the recommendations of the Press Commission. The Press Registrar is the statutory authority for the collection of statistics regarding the Press in the country under the Press and Registration of Books (Amendment Act, 1955). Under the Press Registrar, a central agency has been created to maintain a Register of newspapers containing prescribed particulars about every newspaper in India as well as information about ownership and statistics about their circulation.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA TOURIST INFORMATION OFFICES—The Government of India have regional Tourist offices in Bombay, Calcutta, Madras and Delhi. Tourist Information Offices are already functioning in Srinagar, Agra and Banaras. New Tourist Information offices have just been opened at Simla, Ootacamund, Bangalore and Aurangabad. The functions of the Tourist Information Offices are to give information to Indian and Foreign tourists regarding tourist amenities, help them in planning itineraries, and circulate tourist publicity materials with a view to promoting tourism. These offices also help in the development of tourist facilities in their respective areas.

FOREIGN INFORMATION SERVICES

U. N. Information Centre—Theatre Communication Building, Queen’s Way, New Delhi, disseminates information of the activities of the United Nations to Indian People.

U.S. Information Services—Offices at New Delhi, Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, Hyderabad, Bangalore, Trivandrum.

British Information Services—Office New Delhi; Branches at Bombay, Calcutta and Madras.

F. A. O. Information Centre—has been established for dissemination of useful information resulting from the work of the Food and Agriculture Organisation of United Nations, Theatre Communication Building, New Delhi. It covers Ceylon, India, Indonesia and Nepal.

W. H. O. Public Information Unit—The office for South-East Asia is at Patiala House, Hardinge Avenue, New Delhi. It covers the area of Burma, Ceylon, Indonesia and Thailand. The unit issues press
releases, pamphlets, features, photographs, etc. concerning the activities of W. H. O.

Dominion of Canada—4 Aurangzeb Road, New Delhi. Australia—
Australian High Commission, Connaught Place, New Delhi.

IMPORTANT INDIAN NEWSPAPERS

WEST BENGAL

Dailies

Statesman (Eng.): 4, Chowringhee Square, Calcutta.

Amrita Bazaar Patrika (Eng.): 12, Ananda Chatterjee Lane, Calcutta

Hindustan Standard (Eng.): 6, Sooterin St, Calcutta-1.

Ananda Bazar Patrika (Beng.): 6, Sooterin St, Calcutta-1

Basumati (Bengali): 166, Bowbazar Street, Calcutta

Loka-Sevak (Bengali): 86-A, Lower Circular Road, Calcutta.

Jayanti (Bengali): 2, Ananda Chatterjee Lane, Calcutta-3

Janasvam (Bengali): 27/C, Beadon Street, Calcutta-6.

Swadhinata (Bengali): 33 Ahmuddin St, Calcutta 16.

Lokmanya (Hindi): 94/3, Lower Chittpur Rd Calcutta 7

Rana Hind (Urdu): 17, Sagar Dutt Lane, Calcutta-12

Imroz (Urdu): 45, Phear Lane, Calcutta 1

Visvanlita (Hindi): 74, Dharmatala Street, Calcutta-13

Sanmarg (Hindi): 160C, Chittaranjan Avenue, Calcutta-7


Periodicals

Basumati (Bengali Monthly): 166, Bowbazar Street, Calcutta.

Bharatvinda (Bengali Monthly): 203-1-1, Cornwallis St., Cal.

Pratham (Bengali Monthly): 120/2, Upper Circular Road, Calcutta.


Sanbarer Chitti (Bengali Monthly): 57, Indra Biswas Road, Calcutta-37.

Mahina (Bengali Monthly): 123/1, Upper Circular Road, Calcutta.

Manchak (Children's Bengali Monthly): 14, Bankim Chatterjee St., Calcutta-12.


Newmans' Indian Bradshaw: (English Monthly) 3, Old Court House St, Calcutta.


Utsa Ruth (Bengali monthly): 22-1, Cornwallis Street, Cal.

Jalsa (Beng Cinema Monthly): Calcutta.


Hindustan Year-Book (English Annual): 14, Bankim Chatterjee St., Calcutta-12.


Dosh (Bengali Weekly): 6, Sooterin St., Calcutta-1.

Samakalin (Bengali Monthly): 24, Chowringhee Road, Cal.-13.


Yugavani (Beng. Weekly): 120/2, Upper Circular Rd., Cal.

Abhinaya (Hindi Monthly): 61, Muktam Babu St., Cal.-7.

ASSAM

**Dailies**
- *Assam Tribune (Eng.)*: Gauhati
- *Natun Assam (Hindi)*: Gauhati
- *Dainik Saptadoot (Assamese)*: Pandu (Assam)

**Periodicals**
- *Young India (Eng Weekly)*: Shillong
- *Assamese (Assamese Weekly)*: Gauhati
- *Assam Lamp (Assamese Weekly)*: Gauhati
- *Nabaya (Bengali Weekly)*: Karimganj
- *Jugadsakti (Beng Weekly)*: Karimganj
- *Juger Alo (Ben Weekly)*: Dhubri
- *Assam (Assamese Weekly)*: Gauhati
- *Jannabhumi (Assamese Weekly)*: Jorhat
- *Jannabhumi* (do): Gauhati
- *Rambhuti (Assamese Monthly)*: Gauhati
- *Deipak (Assamese Monthly)*: Gauhati
- *Janamat (Ben Weekly)*: Dhubri
- *Derbati Pratidin (Assamese Monthly)*: Dhubri
- *Assam (Assamese Monthly)*: Gauhati

BIHAR

**Dailies**
- *Indian Nation (English)*: Patna
- *Seerchlight (English)*: Patna
- *Viswamitra (Hindi)*: Patna
- *Narayana (Hindi)*: Rajendra Puri, Patna
- *Sada e Aman (Hindi)*: Patna
- *Arjuna (Hindi)*: Patna
- *Pradeep (Hindi)*: Patna
- *Rashtra (Hindi)*: Patna
- *Sathi (Urdu)*: Patna

**Periodicals**
- *Behar Herald (Eng. Weekly)*: Patna
- *Sentinel (Eng Weekly)*: Ranchi
- *Spark (Eng. Weekly)*: Kadam Kuan, Patna
- *Navashakti (Hindi Weekly)*: Patna-Gaya Road, Patna
- *Joytsna (Hindi Monthly)*: Patna
- *Yogi (Hindi Weekly)*: Patna
- *Janata (Hindi Weekly)*: Patna
- *Sangam (Urdu Weekly)*: Patna
- *Amit (Hindi Monthly)*: Patna
- *Gaan (Hindi Monthly)*: Patna
- *Kishore (Hindi Monthly)*: Patna
- *Hindustan Kavita (Eng. Monthly)*: Patna

BOMBAY

**Dailies**
- *Times of India (English)*: Dadabhai Naoroji Rd, Bombay
- *Indian Express (Eng.)*: Colaba, Bombay
- *Bombay Chronicle (Eng.)*: Parsi Bazar, Fort, Bombay
- *Economic News of India (Eng.)*: Dadabhai Naoroji Rd, Bombay
- *Free Press Journal (English)*: 21 Duldul Street, Fort, Bombay
- *Free Press Bulletin (Eng.)*: 21, Duldul Street, Fort, Bombay
- *Bombay Sentinel (Eng.)*: Bari Bazar, Bombay
- *Poonah Daily News (Eng.)*: Poona
- *Hitwada (Eng.)*: Nagpur
- *Navni Times (Eng.)*: Nigpur
- *Bombay Samachar (Guarati)*: Parsi Bazaar St, Fort, Bombay
- *Jame (Gujarati)*: Pallard House, Fort, Bombay
- *Jannabhoomi (Gujarati)*: Ghogha Street, Bombay
- *Polamanna (Marathi)*: Ghogha, Bombay
- *Lokasatta (Marathi)*: Sassoon Dock, Colaba, Bombay
- *Navabharaan Times (Hindi)*: Dadabhai Naoroji Rd, Bombay
- *Navajati (Marathi)*: 21, Dalal St, Fort, Bombay
- *Sandesh (Gujarati)*: Ahmedabad
- *Sandhuakal (Marathi)*: 13, Shenwewadi, Bombay
Vishwamitra (Hindi): Noble Chambers, Parsi Bazar Street.
Janasatta (Gujarati): Revdi Bazar, Ahmedabad.
Janmabhoomi (Gujarati): Bombay-1.
Gavakari (Marathi): Nasik.
Martha (Marathi): Dadar, Bom.
Navakal (Marathi): Bombay.
Sakal (Marathi): Budhwar Peth, Poona.
Navabharat (Hindi): Nagpur-2.
Gujarat Samachar (Gujarati): Ahmdabad-1.
Lokasatya (Gujarati): Baroda.
Prajatantra (Gujarati): Frere Road, Bombay.
Periodicals
Atom (English Weekly): Taj Building, Hornby Road.
March (Eng. Weekly): Parsi Bazar St, Bombay.
Blitz (Eng. Weekly): 17th Cowasji Patel St., Fort, Bom.
Current (Eng Weekly): Tardeo Road, Bombay.
Jagriti (Eng Weekly): Dinshaw Vacha Road, Bombay.
Janata (Eng Weekly): 6, Tulloch Road Bombay-1.
Filmfare (Eng Cinema Weekly): Dadabhai Naoroji Rd., Bombay.
Eve's Weekly (English): Apollo St., Bombay.
Filmindia (Eng. Monthly): 55, Phirozshah Road, Bombay.
Forum (Eng Monthly): 10, Homi Road, Bombay.
Onlooker (Eng. Fortnightly): Sir P. M. Road, Bombay-1.
Sound (Eng. Monthly): Sir P. M. Road, Bombay-1.
Illustrated Weekly of India (Eng.): Dadabhai Naoroji Road, Bombay-1.
Bombay Samachar (Gujarati Weekly): Parsibazar Street, Bombay-1.
Kesari (Marathi Tri-weekly): 568, Nriavam Peth, Poona.
Janmabhumi & Pravasi (Gujarati Weekly): Ghoga Street, Bombay-1.
Swaraj (Marathi Weekly): 595, Budhwar Peth, Poona-3.
Zagmag (Gujarati Weekly): Ahmdabad-1.
Abhand Anand (Gujarati Monthly): Ahmdabad.
Navancet (Hindi Monthly): 341 Tardeo Road, Bombay-7.

MADRAS

Dailies
Hindu (Eng.): Mount Rd., Madras.
Indian Express (Eng.): Mount Road Madras.
Maha (Eng.): 201, Mount Rd., Mad.
Andhra Prava (Telegu): Mount Road, Madras-2.
Andhra Patika (Telegu): 7, Thambu Chetty St., Madras.
Nava India (Tamil): Coimbatore & Madurai.
Tamil Nadu (Tamil): Madurai.
Janashakthi (Tamil): Madras.
Thanthi (Tamil): Madras & Madurai.
Swadesh Mitram (Tamil): Madras.
Periodicals

**SPORT & PASTIME (Eng. Weekly)**: Mount Road, Madras-2.


**KALKI (Tamil Weekly)**: Kilpauk, Madras.


**ANANDAMKATAN (Tamil Weekly)**: 151, Mount Road, Madras.

**KALIAMANGAL (Tamil Monthly)**: Madras.

**DINAMANI KADIR (Tamil Weekly)**: Madras.

**DINAMANI (Tamil Weekly)**: Madras.

**ANDHRA PRAKASHA (Telugu Weekly)**: Madras.

**BHARATI (Telugu Monthly)**: 6 & 7, Thumbu Chetty Street, Madras.

**ANDHRA PATRIKA ILLUSTRATED (Telugu Weekly)**: Madras.

**ANDHRA PROTHA ILLUSTRATED (Telugu Weekly)**: Madras-2.

**SWADHISHAMITRA (Tamil weekly)**: Madras.

**TELUQU SWATAPRAM (Weekly)**: Trivandrem, Madras.

**INDIAN REVIEW (Eng. Monthly)**: Madras.

**MY MAGAZINE OF INDIA (Eng. Monthly)**: Chintadri Pet, Madras.

**CHANDMAMA (Monthly in 8 languages)**: Chandmama Buildings, Madras-26.

**KATHAL (Tamil Monthly)**: Madras.

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**ORISSA**

**DAILIES**

**EASTERN TIMES (Eng.):** Cuttack.

**MATRUBLUMI (Oriya):** Cuttack.

**SAMAJ (Oriya):** Cuttack.

**PRAJATANTRA (Oriya):** Cuttack.

**GANATANTRA DAILY (Oriya):** Cuttack.

**WEKLLIES**

**ASHA (Oriya):** Berhampore.

**GANATANTRA (Oriya):** Cuttack.

**LOK SASHAN (Oriya):** Cuttack.

**NABEEN (Oriya):** Berhampore.

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**DELHI**

**DAILIES**

**HINDUSTAN TIMES (English):** Connaught Circus, New Delhi.

**STATESMAN (English):** Connaught Circus, New Delhi.

**INDIAN EXPRESS, MORIGATE, DELHI.**

**DELHI HINDUSTAN STANDARD (English):** Qutub Rd., Delhi.

**TIMES OF INDIA (English):** 10, Daryaganj, Delhi.

**HINDUSTAN (Hindi):** Connaught Circus, New Delhi.

**VIR ARJUN (Hindi Daily):** Mathura Road, New Delhi.

**MULAP (Urdu Daily):** Asaf Ali Road, New Delhi.

**SUJAT (Urdu):** 26F, Connaught Place.

**ALZAMAT (Urdu):** Bara Hindu Rao, Delhi.

**PRATAP (Urdu Daily):** Delhi.

**WATAN (Urdu):** Delhi.

**TEJ (Urdu Daily):** Delhi.

**NAVBHARAT TIMES (Hindi):** 10, Daryaganj, Delhi.

**PERIODICALS**

**EASTERN ECONOMIST (Eng. Finance Weekly):** New Delhi.

**HINDUSTAN TIMES WEEKLY (Eng):** Connaught Circus, New Delhi.

**SHANKAR'S WEEKLY (Eng):** Connaught Circus, New Delhi.

**THOUGHT (Eng. Weekly):** Faiz Bazar, Delhi-7.

**SUNDAY STANDARD (Eng. Weekly):** Morigate, Delhi.

**SAPTAKI HINDUSTAN (Hindi Weekly):** Connaught Circus, New Delhi.

**SAPTAKI NAVBHARAT TIMES (Hindi Weekly):** 10, Daryaganj, Delhi.

**CARAVAN (Eng. Monthly):** Connaught Circus, New Delhi.

**INDIAN RAILWAYS (Eng. Monthly):** Ry. Road, New Delhi.

**NAV CHITRAPAT (Hindi Monthly):** Daryaganj, Delhi.
Sarita (Hindi Monthly): Connaught Circus, New Delhi.
Samik Samachar (8 Languages Weekly): New Delhi.

ANDHRA PRADESH

Dailies
Deccan Chronicle (Eng.): Secunderabad
Daily News (Eng.): Secunderabad.
Visalandhra (Telugu): Vijayawada.
Colonna Patrika (Telugu): Hyderabad.
Hindi Milap (Hindi): Hyderabad.
Sudarshan (Marathi): Hyderabad.
Andhra Jnana (Telugu): Secunderabad.
Milap Daily (Urdu): Hyderabad.
Siasat Daily (Urdu): Hyderabad.
Periodicals:
Andhra Janata (Telegu Weekly): Nellore.
Hithavadi (Telegu Weekly): Kurnool.
Kishna Patrika (Telugu Weekly): Masulipatnam.
Mandakini (Telugu Weekly): Nellore.
Manjumani (Telugu Weekly): Eluru.
Navashaakti (Telugu Weekly): Hyderabad.
Vasundhara (Telugu Weekly): Guntur.

RAJASTHAN

Dailies
Lokvani (Hindi Daily): Jaipur.
Rashtriyaoot (Hindi Daily): Jothi Bazar, Jaipur.
Navajyoti (Hindi Daily): Katserganj, Ajmer.

Darbar (Hindi Daily): Ajmer.
Nav Yug (Hindi Daily): Jaipur.

Weeklies
Lalkar (Hindi): Jodhpur.
Lokamat (Hindi): Bikaner.
Mran (Hindi): Ajmer.
Navajyoti (Hindi): Ajmer.
Rajasthan Herald (Eng.): Jaipur.
Adhikar (Hindi): Jaipur.
Amar Jyoti (Hindi): Jaipur.
Navajiban (Hindi): Udaipur.

UTTAR PRADESH

Dailies
Amrita Bazar Patrika (English): 10, Edmondstone Road, Allahabad.
Amrit Patrika (Hindi): 10, Edmondstone Road, Allahabad.
Leader (English): 5, Leader Rd., Allahabad.
National Herald (Eng.): Lucknow.
Pioneer (English): Lucknow.
Telegraph (English): Kanpur.
Pratap (Hindi): Kanpur.
Sainik (Hindi): Agra.
A1 (Hindi): Vaishali.
Amar Ujala (Hindi): Agra.
Sanmarg (Hindi): Vaishali.
Quami Awaz (Urdu): Lucknow.
Rahat (Hindi): Leader Road, Allahabad.
Jagran (Hindi): Kanpur and Jhansi.
Swatantra Bharat (Hindi): Lucknow.
Ujala (Hindustani): Agra.
Veer Bharat (Hindi): Kanpur.
Paigam (Urdu): Kanpur.
Periodicals
Arun (Hindi Monthly): Moradabad.
Sanmarg (Hindi): Banaras.
Swatantra (Hindi): Kanpur.
Manohar Kahanian (Hindi Monthly): Allahabad.
Saraswati (Hindi Monthly): Allahabad.
Maya *(Hindi Monthly)*: 166, Muthiaganj, Allahabad.
Manorama *(Hindi Monthly)*: Allahabad.
Roopsi *(Hindi Monthly)*: Allahabad.

**KASHMIR**

Khidmat *(Urdu Daily)* Srinagar, Kashmir.
Chand *(Urdu Weekly)*: Jammu, Kashmir.

**PUNJAB**

Dailies
Tribune *(Eng.)*: Ambala Cantt.
Pratap *(Urdu)*: Jullundar.
Milap *(Urdu)*: Simultaneously from Patiala & Jullundar.
Hindi Milap: Jullundar.
Veer Arjun *(Hindi)*: Jullundar.
Khalsa Sevak *(Punjabi)*: Amritsar & Patiala.
Varutman *(Punjabi Daily)*: Amritsar.
Ajit Patrika *(Punjabi)*: Jullundar.
Akali Patrika *(Punjabi)*: Jullundar.
Hind Samachar *(Urdu)*: Jullundar.
Prabhat *(Urdu)*: Jullundar.
Vir Bharat *(Urdu)*: Jullundar.

**KERALA**

Dailies
Express *(Malayalam)*: Trichur.
Malayala Rajyam *(Malayalam)*: Quilon.
Deepika *(Malayalam)*: Kottayam.
Prabhatham *(do)*: Quilon.
Chandrika *(Malayalam)*: Kozhikode.
Deshamani *(Malayalam)*: Kozhikode.
Janaksheeman *(Malayalam)*: Trivandrum.
Janayugam *(Malayalam)*: Quilon.
Kerala Bhushanam *(Malayalam)*: Kottayam.
Kerala Kaumudi *(Malayalam-English)*: Trivandrum.

**Weeklies**
Malayala Rajyam *(Malayalam)*: Quilon.
Janashakthi *(Malayalam)*: Cochin.
Malabar Herald *(Eng.)*: Cochin.
Bharatha Bhumi *(Malayalam)*: Kozhikode.
Dakshina Bharati *(Malayalam)*: Trivandrum.
Kaumudi *(Malayalam)*: Trivandrum.
Chandrika *(Malayalam)*: Kozhikode.
Muthrubhumi *(Malayalam Illustrated)*: Kozhikode.

**Monthlies**
Gaprum *(Malayalam)*: Trivandrum.
Grandhalokam *(Malayalam)*: Trivandrum.
Chitrabhumi *(Malayalam)*: Trivandrum.
Kamini *(Malayalam)*: Cochin.

**HIMACHAL PRADESH**

Sandesh *(Urdu Weekly)*: Mahas. 
Himachal Samachar *(Hindi Fortnightly)*: Lower Bazar, Solan.

**MANIPUR**

Anouba Samaj *(Manipur Daily)*: Imphal.
Ngasi *(Manipur Daily)*: Imphal.
Chithimarup *(Manipur Monthly)*: Imphal.

**TRIPURA**

Jagaran *(Bengali Daily)*: Agartala.
Manush *(Bengali Weekly)*: Agartala.
Samaj *(Bengi. Weekly)*: Agartala.
MYSORE

Dailies

Deccan Herald (Eng.): Bangalore.
Daily News (Eng.): Bangalore.
Daily Post (Eng.): Bangalore.
Sumyukta Karnataka (Kannada): Hubli.
Janavani (Kannada): Basavanagudi, Bangalore-4.
Prajavani (Kannada): Bangalore.

Weeklies

Chitra Gupta (Kannada Weekly): Bangalore.
Prajavani (Kannada Weekly): Bangalore.
Janmabhuma (Kannada Weekly): Mysore.
Karnaucar (Kannada Weekly): Hubli.
Aruna (Kannada Weekly): Mangalore.
Janapragathi (Kannada Weekly): Bangalore.

PRESS ASSOCIATIONS

Bombay Union of Journalists, Bombay.
Ind Journalists' Association, 211B, Bowbazar Street, Cal.
Ahmedabad Journalists' Association, Ahmedabad.

Southern India Journalists' Federation, Sri Rama Buildings, 5-6, Mount Road, Madras-2.
Assam Journalists' Association, Gauhati.
Indian Newspapers' Co-operative Society Ltd., Janmabhoomi Bhavan, Ghoga Street, Fort, Bombay.
Kerala Newspaper Editors' Association.
Marathi Journalists' Conference, Poona.
U. P. Journalists' Union, Lucknow.
Delhi Union of Journalists, Delhi.
M.P. Union of Journalists, Nagpur.
Federation of Indian Working Journalists.
Bhar Journalists' Association, Patna.
The Press Club (Reporters' Club), Calcutta.
Foreign Correspondents' Association, New Delhi.
Press Association, New Delhi.
Press Owners' Association, Bombay.
Press Owners' Association, Calcutta.
Tra-Cochin Journalists' Association.

JOURNALISM COURSES IN INDIA

University of Madras—Post-Graduate Course in Journalism is conducted by the University.
Calcutta University—two-year diploma course.
University of Mysore—Journalism course is included as one of the optional subjects for the B.A. degree of the University and is taught at the Maharaja's College, Mysore.
Husop College, Nagpur—Diploma and Certificate Course, each for one year's duration.

"Hindu" of Madras scholarship for journalism—one candidate is taken each year for all-round training.
Gujarat University—A journalism course introduced in the University, but no College has been started.
Osmania University—conducts two courses for Diploma of journalism for graduates and certificates of proficiency in journalism for matriculataes.
Punjab University—maintains a University Journalism Department at Camp College, New Delhi, for a post-graduate course for diploma of journalism.

INDIAN NEWS AGENCIES

Press Trust of India (P.T.I.), Hindustan Samachar, 29, Ghoga St., Bombay.

FOREIGN NEWS AGENCIES IN INDIA

British—Reuters, Associated Press.
France—Agence France Presse.
—United Press of America.
International News Service—United Press Associations Ltd.
China—Hsin Hua (New China News Agency, Peking).

Increase or Decrease of Ind. Paper Circulation in 1957 Compared with 1956

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Language</th>
<th>P.C.</th>
<th>Decrease</th>
<th>P.C.</th>
<th>Combined figures P.C.</th>
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<td>Gujarati</td>
<td>12.9</td>
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<td>Malayalam</td>
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<td>Telugu</td>
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<td>Hindi</td>
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<td>(Increase) 84.6</td>
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<td>Weeklies (do) 1.1</td>
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LANGUAGE-WISE NEWSPAPERS

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# NEWSPAPER CIRCULATION

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<td>Dailies</td>
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<td>Monthlies</td>
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<td>Weeklies</td>
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<td>Other periodicals</td>
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## LANGUAGE-WISE CIRCULATION IN P.C., 1957

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## DAILY NEWSPAPER CIRCULATION IN LANGUAGES, 1957

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## NUMBER OF NEWSPAPERS, 1957

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<td>(ii) Fortnightlies</td>
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<td>(iii) Dailies</td>
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<td>(iv) Weeklies</td>
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