

GOVERNMENT OF THE CENTRAL
PROVINCES AND BERAR
R E P O R T
OF THE
INDUSTRIAL SURVEY COMMITTEE.
PART I---VOL. 2.

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INDUSTRIAL SURVEY COMMITTEE

PART I—VOL. 2

NAGPUR

GOVERNMENT PRINTING, C. P. & BERAR

1933

[Price—Rupee One]



IMPORTANT INFORMATION

REPORT OF THE INDUSTRIAL SURVEY COMMITTEE

PART I—VOLUME 1

This volume discusses the considerations that underlie this survey and report regard to the functions of the State, taxes and expenditure, capital and labour wealth, money and barter economics, etc. It reviews the work done by the Department of Industries since its establishment and makes certain recommendations for the reorganization of the department. It contains the results of a survey of 606 villages and the suggestions made to the Government to encourage about 30 village and cottage industries.

[Pages 1 to 50—Price Re. 0-8-0]

PART I—VOLUME 2

This volume contains two sections. Section I contains Survey Reports of Wardha and Balaghat Districts, and Section II contains Notes on Village and Cottage Industries.

Section I (Pages 1 to 82)—Price Re. 0-8-0

Section II (Pages 83 to 186)—Price Re. 0-8-0

Sections I and II combined (Pages 1 to 186)—Price Re. 1-0-0

PART II—VOLUME 1

This volume discusses the possibilities of exploiting Forest, Mineral and Power resources of the Province and recommends the reorganisation of the departments.

[Pages 1 to 33—Price Re. 0-8-0]

PART II—VOLUME 2

(Under preparation)

This volume contains selected portions of the findings of the sub-committees and others on Forest, Mineral and Power resources, and Transport, Taxation and Marketing.

All these Reports
are printed on hand-made paper

PREFACE

This book forms an annex to the First Volume of Part I of the Report.

The first section contains two of the good district reports submitted by the group leaders who were in charge of the village survey parties. The space at our disposal does not permit of publishing the remaining twenty-one reports.

In the second section, selected notes and memoranda on various industries submitted by individuals and institutions are set out according to the order in which the respective industries have been dealt with in the First Volume.

The views and opinions expressed in this volume are those of the writers and are not necessarily endorsed by the Industrial Survey Committee which assumes no responsibility whatsoever on behalf of the writers for their statements.

NAGPUR :
The 5th September 1939.

J. C. KUMARAPPA,
Chairman,
Industrial Survey Committee,
Govt. of the C. P. & Berar.

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APPENDIX B

I.—IMPORTS

Drugs and Medicines including chemicals and narcotics. (Statistics from the "Accounts relating to the Sea Borne Trade Navigation of British India").

Principal articles	Quantity					
	Twelve months, (1st April to 31st March).					
	1933-34	1934-35	1935-36	1936-37	1937-38	1938-39
	Lba.	Lba.	Lba.	Lba.	Lba.	Lba.
Quinine salts ..	127,572	107,628	103,610	99,049	105,329	98,135
Preparations of opium and morphia ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Codliver oil ..	115,521	99,106	106,431	196,351	164,924	280,516
Camphor ..	1,785,942	2,018,933	2,207,386	1,868,011	1,771,471	1,868,694
Proprietary and patent medicines ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Saccharin ..	34,962	35,418	91,141	23,241	25,721	27,528
Other sorts ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Grand Total ..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Principal articles	Value					
	Twelve months, (1st April to 31st March).					
	1933-34	1934-35	1935-36	1936-37	1937-38	1938-39
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Quinine salts ..	31,74,199	25,89,966	26,17,842	23,19,610	26,28,578	25,37,102
Preparations of opium and morphia ..	80,277	92,650	1,21,880	1,62,423	1,73,969	1,93,479
Codliver oil ..	57,561	45,349	45,435	85,704	92,717	1,33,654
Camphor ..	23,13,372	21,62,936	22,41,510	21,24,856	22,33,243	21,88,036
Proprietary and patent medicines ..	30,97,635	39,26,150	64,20,669	67,76,845	73,77,559	60,74,672
Saccharin ..	2,42,858	2,42,447	3,81,548	73,782	86,481	83,210
Other sorts ..	1,03,76,252	1,01,30,538	92,87,654	91,40,249	1,10,28,780	1,08,42,997
Grand Total ..	1,93,42,154	1,91,90,036	2,11,16,538	2,06,83,469	2,36,23,327	2,20,53,230

II.—EXPORTS

	Quantity					
	Twelve months (1st April to 31st March).					
	1933-34	1934-35	1935-36	1936-37	1937-38	1938-39
Cinchona bark (lbs.) ..	94,841	141,798	24,118	52,231	28,222	32,452
Nux Vomica (Strychnia) cwt. ..	59,058	65,041	17,093	32,803	29,373	26,566
Senna cwt. ..	59,179	51,141	67,118	65,688	63,434	49,395
Other sorts of drugs and medicines ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	..	..	..	..	..	..

	Value					
	Twelve months (1st April to 31st March).					
	1933-34	1934-35	1935-36	1936-37	1937-38	1938-39
Cinchona bark ..	29,589	42,371	6,302	16,026	9,820	11,117
Nux vomica (Strychnia) ..	2,98,667	3,60,771	94,176	1,55,829	1,42,866	1,06,813
Senna ..	9,58,262	8,33,443	10,12,665	8,98,292	8,45,412	5,88,728
Other sorts of drugs and medicines ..	3,10,94,131	13,58,803	14,31,11	16,64,176	17,52,911	20,75,664
Total ..	280,649	25,95,393	25,44,256	27,34,326	27,51,009	27,82,332

APPENDIX C

List of plants having medicinal uses.

Names	Uses
1. <i>Abrus precatorius</i> , Gunja or Gumchi	Seeds used to poison cattle. Powdered root is used for coughs.
2. <i>Acacia arabica</i> (Babul)	.. Tender leaves useful in diarrhoea. Bark is a powerful astringent and demulcent.
3. <i>Acacia Catechu</i> (Khair)	.. Used as an astringent and cooling application to ulcers, boils and eruptions.
4. <i>Acacia leucophloea</i> (Hiwar)	.. The bark partakes more or less of the astringent properties of <i>Acacia arabica</i> .
5. <i>Aegle marmelos</i> (Bel)	.. The fruit is a well-known remedy for dysentery. A cooling 'Sherbet' is also made from the pulp of ripe fruits.
6. <i>Ailanthus excelsa</i> (Maharukh)	.. The leaves and bark are in great repute as a tonic in Bombay.
7. <i>Alangium lamarkii</i> (Akol)	.. The root bark is used in native medicine and has a reputation in leprosy and skin diseases.
8. <i>Albizzia lebbek</i> (Kala-siris)	.. Seeds used in ophthalmic diseases. Oil extracted from them is useful in leprosy.
9. <i>Andropogon schoenanthus</i> , (Rusa or Tikhadi).	Oil used for application in rheumatism.
10. <i>Anogeissus latifolia</i> (Dhaora)	.. The tree yields a valuable gum.
11. <i>Asparagus racemosus</i> (Shatawari, Narbodh).	The root is used medicinally as a stimulant.
12. <i>Azadirachta indica</i> (Neem)	.. The bark is used as a febrifuge, leaves useful in ulcers, fruit is also used medicinally, seeds kill insects and wash the hair.
13. <i>Balanites roxburghii</i> (Hingan)	.. The seeds, bark and leaves used in native medicine.
14. <i>Baliospermum axillare</i> (Hansia-dafar or Boa).	The seeds, bark and leaves are used in native medicine and are purgative. Stems used as a remedy for toothache.
15. <i>Barleria cristata</i> (Korat or Koranti).	The seeds are supposed to be an antidote for snake bite. The roots and leaves are used to reduce swellings.
16. <i>Barleria prionitis</i> (Keoti)	.. The juice of the leaves is applied to the soles of the feet to harden them.
17. <i>Bassia latifolia</i> , (Mahua)	.. Spirit distilled from flowers is described as heating, astringent, tonic and appetising. Flowers are regarded as cooling, tonic and nutritive.
18. <i>Berberis asiatica</i> (Daruhalidi or Rasaunt).	Used in ophthalmia and sun blindness and is a valuable tonic and febrifuge.
19. <i>Bombax malabaricum</i> (Semal)	.. A gum called 'Mocharas' is collected from the tree and sold as medicine. The roots of young plants are the semal-musti of commerce, which is considered a very good tonic.
20. <i>Boswellia serrata</i> (Salai)	.. A resin obtained from cuts of the bark has medicinal properties.
21. <i>Buchanania latifolia</i> Syn. B. Lanza (Chironji, Achar, Char).	Fruit is sweet and laxative, used to relieve thirst, burning of body and fever. Roots and leaves useful in diarrhoea. Seed a valuable article in Indian confectionery and yields an oil.
22. <i>Butea frondosa</i> (Palas)	.. The seeds are used as a vermifuge.
23. <i>Caesalpinia bonducella</i> (Sagargoti)	The seeds are used as tonic and febrifuge.
24. <i>Calotropis gigantea</i> (Ak or Rui)	.. The milky juice and root used medicinally.
25. <i>Capparis horrida</i> (Afua, Waghote)	.. Leaves used medicinally as a counter-irritant.
26. <i>Cardiospermum halicacabum</i> (Kala-gunchi or Wasan).	Root is used as an emetic and laxative. The whole plant is used in rheumatism and lumbago.
27. <i>Carissa spinarum</i> (Karonda)	.. Unripe fruit is astringent and the ripe is cooling and useful in bilious complaints. Root a bitter stomachic. Makes an excellent jelly.
28. <i>Careya arborea</i> (Kumbhi)	.. Bark is applied to the wound in snake bite. Fruit is astringent and used as a decoction to promote digestion. Flowers given as a tonic after child birth.
29. <i>Casaria tomentosa</i> (Gilchi)	.. The fruit is used for poisoning fish.

Names	Uses
30. <i>Cassiauriculata</i> (Tarwar) ..	The twigs are used for cleaning teeth.
31. <i>Cassia fistula</i> (Amaltas or Bahava) ..	The pulp of the pods is a strong purgative and is considerably used in native medicine.
32. <i>Cassia tora</i> (Tarota or Panwar) ..	Both leaves and seeds constitute a valuable remedy for skin disease.
33. <i>Celastrus paniculata</i> (Malkangni) ..	An oil, known as <i>Oleum nigrum</i> , is extracted from the seeds by distillation and is used medicinally. Locally, yellow oil is extracted by compression and is used in gout and paralysis.
34. <i>Chloroxylon swietenia</i> (Bhirra or ghiria).	The astringent bark is sometimes prescribed. Leaves are applied to the wounds and useful in rheumatism.
35. <i>Cissampelos pareira</i> (Pahadmul, Safed-padh).	A decoction of the root and bark is used for stomach complaints and is applied externally in snake bite.
36. <i>Cleistanthus collinus</i> (Garari or karra).	Fruit and bark employed to poison fish.
37. <i>Coccinia indica</i> (Indravan or Dhor-kakri).	Gastro-intestinal irritant. The root is used in native medicine.
38. <i>Cochlospermum gossypium</i> (Gongal or Galgal).	Gum is used in coughs, also in gonorrhoea.
39. <i>Curculigo orchioides</i> (Kali-musli) ..	The tubers are used in medicine.
40. <i>Cuscuta reflexa</i> (Amarbel, Adharwel)	Seeds used medicinally in the Punjab as an alterative.
41. <i>Datura fastuosa</i> (Kala Dhatura (धस्तूर in Sanskrit).	Poison is extracted from the seeds.
42. <i>D. stramonium</i> . Safed-Dhatura.	A well known poison.
43. <i>Dendrocalamus strictus</i> (Bans) ..	The silicious matter found near the joints of certain culms and known as Banslochan or Tabashir is used as a cooling, tonic and astringent medicine. Leaves are given to animals during parturition.
44. <i>Dichrostachs cinerea</i> (Yelati, Sagunkanti).	The young shoots are bruised and applied to eyes in cases of ophthalmia.
45. <i>Dillenia pentagyna</i> (Rankela) ..	Used medicinally.
46. <i>Dioscorea daemonia</i> (Baichandi) ..	The tuberous root is edible after being soaked in running water.
47. <i>Dioscorea pentaphylla</i> (Masal-kand).	The tubers are sometimes used to disperse swellings. Also used as a tonic.
48. <i>Diospyros melanoxylon</i> (Tendu) ..	The bark possesses astringent properties and is used as decoction in diarrhoea and dyspepsia, as a tonic. In a dilute form it is used as an astringent lotion for eyes.
49. <i>Dolicandrone falcata</i> (Medsingh) ..	Decoction of fruit is used to procure abortion. Bark is used as a fish poison.
50. <i>Elaeodendron glaucum</i> (Jamrasi) ..	Leaves used for hysterical syncope. Root is believed to be a specific against snake-bite. Bark is used in native medicine and said to be a virulent poison.
51. <i>Embelia robusta</i> (Baibirang or Wao-ding).	The fruit is used in medicine as anthelmintic.
52. <i>Erythrina suberosa</i> (Pangra) ..	Used medicinally.
53. <i>Eugenia jambolana</i> (Jamun) ..	Juice of bark is used in diarrhoea. Juice of leaves used in dysentery. Roots and seeds are useful astringent.
54. <i>Euphorbia nerifolia</i> (Thuar) ..	The milky juice is considered as purgative, also said to be an antidote against snake-bite.
55. <i>Ficus bengalensis</i> (Bud or Bargad) ..	Milky juice externally applied for pains, bruises, etc. Infusion of bark is a powerful tonic and specific for diabetes. Seeds cooling.
56. <i>Ficus glomerata</i> (Gular or Umar) ..	Bark astringent, and used in dysentery. Seed cooling and alterative. Powder of bark is useful in fistula in anus.
57. <i>Ficus hispida</i> (Kat-umar) ..	The fruits, seeds and bark possess valuable emetic properties.
58. <i>Ficus religiosa</i> (Pipal) ..	Bark astringent and used in gonorrhoea. Seeds cooling and alterative.
59. <i>Flacourtia ramontchi</i> (Kakai) ..	Fruits are given in jaundice and enlarged spleen.
60. <i>Gardenia lucida</i> (Dikamali) ..	Used in native medicine for keeping off flies from sores and in the treatment of cutaneous diseases.
61. <i>Gardenia turgida</i> (Phetra) ..	Preparation from the root used as remedy for indigestion in children.

Names	Uses
62. <i>Garuga pinnata</i> (Ghogar or Kekad)	The juice of stem is useful for eye complaints. Fruit is a stomachic remedy.
63. <i>Gloriosa superba</i> (Bishnangul) Kallais or Kirkichigao or Karkari).	The tuberous root is believed in Madras to be a specific against snake bite and scorpion stings.
64. <i>Gmelina arborea</i> (Siwan or Khamer)	The root is used in native medicine.
65. <i>Gymnosporia montona</i> (Bharati) ..	Bark applied with other oils to the head for destroying pediculi.
66. <i>Helicteres isora</i> (Marorphal, Aithni)	The fruits are used medicinally for colic and intestinal complaints.
67. <i>Hemidesmus indicus</i> (Anantmul, Khuberwel).	The root is commonly used as a substitute for Sarsaparilla, as a tonic and alterative.
68. <i>Hibiscus cancellatus</i> (Kacheli, Bhojraj, Tezraj).	A decoction of the plant is used in conjunction with other medicines for debility and impotence.
69. <i>Holarrhena antidysenterica</i> (Kura, Indrago, Kudo).	The barks, leaves, fruits and seeds are well known remedies for dysentery.
70. <i>Hymenodictyon excelsum</i> (Bhourmal).	The inner bark is used in native medicine as a febrifuge.
71. <i>Ixora parviflora</i> (Lokhandi) ..	Flowers used in dysentery.
72. <i>Lantana aculeata</i> (Raimunia) ..	Leaves, boiled with barley, are given to women in child-birth.
73. <i>Leea macrophylla</i> (Hatikand, Hathi- pan).	The root is used medicinally in the cure of guinea-worm.
74. <i>Litsaea sebifera</i> (Maida-lakri, Lenja)	The mucilaginous bark is largely used in native medicine, as an astringent in diarrhoea.
75. <i>Mallotus philippinensis</i> (Kamela) Sirduri or Kunkuma.	Fruit powder as an anthelmintic, vermifuge and purgative medicine.
76. <i>Millettia auriculata</i> (Ganj or Nasbel)	Bark used to poison fish and infusion of root as an insecticide.
77. <i>Moringa pterygosperma</i> (Shewaga, Munga).	Root and seed stimulant. Root poultice reduces swelling. Decoction of root bark is used as fomentation to relieve spasm. Fruit used in affection of liver and spleen.
78. <i>Mucuna pruriens</i> (Kanchkuri or or Kewanch).	The hairs of the pods have long been used as a vermifuge in European medicine. The cowitch climber of the Anglo Indians.
79. <i>Murraya Koenigii</i> (Karipat) Mithi- neem.	The leaves, bark and root are used in native medicine as a tonic and stomachic.
80. <i>Nyctanthes arbor-tristis</i> (Harsingar) Parijatak.	Leaves useful in fever and rheumatism. Powdered seeds are used to cure scurvy affection of the scalp.
81. <i>Ocimum sanctum</i> (Tulsi) ..	The juice of the leaves is largely used in native medicines.
82. <i>Opuntia elatior</i> (Nagphani) ..	Used medicinally.
83. <i>Oroxylum indicum</i> (Sonpadar, Jai- mangal).	The root bark is used in native medicine as an astringent and tonic.
84. <i>Ougenia dalbergiodes</i> (Tiwas or Tinsa).	The bark is used as febrifuge.
85. <i>Pachystoma senile</i> (Safed Musli) ..	The rhizomes are collected and sold for medicinal purposes.
86. <i>Phyllanthus emblica</i> (Aonla) ..	The fruit is used medicinally.
87. <i>Pongamia glabra</i> (Karanji) ..	The oil extracted from seeds is useful in skin diseases.
88. <i>Plumbago zeylanica</i> (Chitawar or Chitrak).	The root is employed in medicine. It is made into a paste and applied in leprosy and skin diseases as well as in rheumatism.
89. <i>Polygala chinensis</i> (Bijnori) ..	Root used in cases of fever and dizziness.
90. <i>Pterocarpus marsupium</i> (Bija) ..	A red gum resin obtained from wounds in the bark used in medicine, as an astringent.
91. <i>Pueraria tuberosa</i> (Ghorbel) ..	The roots are used in medicine.
92. <i>Radia dumetorum</i> (Mainhar, Main- phal).	The unripe fruit is used to poison fish. Bark and fruit are used medicinally. Pulp of the fruit is a valuable and safe emetic.
93. <i>Santalum album</i> (Chandan or San- dal).	Oil from seed used in skin disease. Wood useful in biliousness and vomiting.
94. <i>Sapindus laurifolius</i> (Ritha) ..	Used in native medicine.
95. <i>Sesbania aculeata</i> (Savri) ..	Seeds used medicinally.
96. <i>S. Grandiflora</i> (Agasta Cultivated) ..	The juice of leaves and flowers a popular remedy for nasal catarrh and headache.

Names	Uses
97. <i>Semecarpus anacardium</i> (Bhilwa, Bibba).	The juice of pericarp is used in native medicine, in all kinds of skin diseases. It is a powerful vesicant.
98. <i>Smilax macrophylla</i> (Ramdaton) ..	The stems are used as tooth brushes. Roots used as Sarsaparilla.
99. <i>Solanum indicum</i> (Bhatkataia) ..	Root useful in cough, fever, colic, etc. Juices of leaves useful in stopping vomiting.
100. <i>Soyimida febrifuga</i> (Rohan) ..	Bark useful in intermittent fevers and debility.
101. <i>Sterculia urens</i> (Kulu) ..	Leaves and tender branches useful in pleuro-pneumonia in cattle. Gum useful in throat affection.
102. <i>Stereospermum xylocarpum</i> (Bhains-padar).	In Western India a resin is extracted from the wood which is used as a remedy for skin eruptions.
103. <i>Stereospermum suaveolens</i> (Padar)	Flowers useful to check hic cough.
104. <i>Strychnos nux-vomica</i> (Kuchla) ..	The wood is a useful remedy for dysentery, fever and dyspepsia. Seeds useful in colic. Leaves used as poultice. Poison.
105. <i>Strychnos potatorum</i> (Nirmali) ..	The seeds are used in cleaning muddy water and in medicine.
106. <i>Swertia angustifolia</i> (Chiretta) ..	An infusion of this plant is used for fever and as a stomachic.
107. <i>Tamarindus indica</i> (Imli) ..	The acid pulp in the pod is a laxative and is medicinally used. Poultices of the leaves are used for inflammatory swellings.
108. <i>Tectona grandis</i> (Sagwan) ..	Plaster of powdered wood useful in headache and in inflammatory swellings. Bark astringent. Oil of nuts removes itchiness of skin. Flowers diuretic.
109. <i>Terminalia Arjuna</i> (Koha or arjun) ..	Bark useful in bilious affections and antidote to poison, tonic and useful in head diseases. Juice of fresh leaves is remedy for ear ache.
110. <i>Terminalia belerica</i> (Bahera) ..	The seeds are used medicinally.
111. <i>Terminalia chebula</i> (Harra) ..	Used in fevers, cough, asthma and urinal diseases etc.
112. <i>Terminalia tomentosa</i> (Saj, Ain) ..	Decoction of bark is taken in diarrhoea.
113. <i>Thespesia lampas</i> (Jangli bhindi) ..	The root and fruits are said to be used medicinally in Chota Nagpur.
114. <i>Tinospora cordifolia</i> (Gulvel, Gurbel).	The root, stem and leaves are used in native medicine as a febrifuge and as a valuable alterative and tonic.
115. <i>Tribulus terrestris</i> (Gokru) ..	The fruit is used medicinally throughout India, as a tonic and aphrodisiac.
116. <i>Trichosanthes palmata</i> (Kahira or Kaundal).	The fruit and root are used in native medicine.
117. <i>Triumfetta rhomboidea</i> (Chirpat) ..	Used medicinally.
118. <i>Ventilago calyculata</i> (Papri, Keoti, Lal-bel).	Powdered root bark useful as a tonic for dyspepsia and debility.
119. <i>Vitexnegundo</i> (Nirgudi) ..	The leaves which are aromatic when bruised are employed in native medicine.
120. <i>Vitex quadrangularis</i> (Hadjuri) ..	The stunts are applied to assist healing of broken bones.
121. <i>Wrightia tomentosa</i> (Dudhi) ..	Seed produces medicinal oil. Bark is given in mensrual and renal complaints. Bark and root bark useful in snake bite and scorpion stings.
122. <i>Zehneria umbellata</i> (Gulakri) ..	The juice of the plant is used medicinally in Konkan.

APPENDIX B

L—IMPORTS

Drugs and Medicines excluding chemicals and narcotics. (Statistics from the "Accounts relating to the Sea Borne Trade and Navigation of British India").

Principal articles	Quantity					
	Twelve months, (1st April to 31st March).					
	1933-34	1934-35	1935-36	1936-37	1937-38	1938-39
	Lba.	Lba.	Lba.	Lba.	Lba.	Lba.
Quinine salts ..	127,572	107,628	103,610	99,049	105,329	98,132
Preparations of opium and morphia ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Codliver oil ..	115,521	99,106	106,431	196,351	164,924	280,516
Camphor ..	1,785,942	2,018,933	2,207,386	1,868,011	1,771,471	1,868,694
Proprietary and patent medicines ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Saccharin ..	34,962	35,418	91,141	23,241	25,721	27,526
Other sorts ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Grand Total ..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Principal articles	Value					
	Twelve months, (1st April to 31st March).					
	1933-34	1934-35	1935-36	1936-37	1937-38	1938-39
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Quinine salts ..	31,74,199	25,89,966	26,17,842	23,19,610	26,28,578	25,37,182
Preparations of opium and morphia ..	80,277	92,650	1,21,880	1,62,423	1,73,969	1,93,479
Codliver oil ..	57,561	45,349	45,435	85,704	92,717	1,33,654
Camphor ..	23,13,372	21,62,936	22,41,510	21,24,856	22,33,243	21,88,036
Proprietary and patent medicines ..	30,97,635	39,26,150	64,20,669	67,76,845	73,79,559	60,74,672
Saccharin ..	2,42,858	2,42,447	3,81,548	73,782	86,481	83,210
Other sorts ..	1,03,76,252	1,01,30,538	92,87,654	91,40,249	1,10,28,780	1,08,42,992
Grand Total ..	1,93,42,154	1,91,90,036	2,11,16,538	2,06,83,469	2,36,23,327	2,20,53,230

II.—EXPORTS

	Quantity					
	Twelve months (1st April to 31st March).					
	1933-34	1934-35	1935-36	1936-37	1937-38	1938-39
Cinchona bark (lbs.) ..	94,841	141,798	24,118	52,231	28,222	32,452
Nux Vomica (Strychnia) cwt. ..	59,058	65,041	17,093	32,803	29,373	26,566
Senna cwt. ..	59,179	51,141	67,118	65,688	63,434	49,395
Other sorts of drugs and medicines ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	..	..	..	..	..	..

	Value					
	Twelve months (1st April to 31st March).					
	1933-34	1934-35	1935-36	1936-37	1937-38	1938-39
Cinchona bark ..	29,589	42,371	6,302	16,026	9,820	11,117
Nux vomica (Strychnia) ..	2,98,667	3,60,771	94,176	1,55,829	1,42,866	1,06,813
Senna ..	9,58,262	8,33,443	10,12,665	8,98,292	8,45,412	5,88,728
Other sorts of drugs and medicines ..	3,10,94,131	13,58,803	14,31,11	16,64,176	17,52,911	20,75,664
Total ..	280,649	25,95,393	25,44,256	27,34,326	27,51,009	27,82,332

APPENDIX C

List of plants having medicinal uses.

Names	Uses
1. <i>Abrus precatorius</i> , Gunja or Gumchi	Seeds used to poison cattle. Powdered root is used for coughs.
2. <i>Acacia arabica</i> (Babul)	.. Tender leaves useful in diarrhoea. Bark is a powerful astringent and demulcent.
3. <i>Acacia Catechu</i> (Khair)	.. Used as an astringent and cooling application to ulcers, boils and eruptions.
4. <i>Acacia leucophloea</i> (Hiwar)	.. The bark partakes more or less of the astringent properties of <i>Acacia arabica</i> .
5. <i>Aegle marmelos</i> (Bel)	.. The fruit is a well-known remedy for dysentery. A cooling 'Sherbet' is also made from the pulp of ripe fruits.
6. <i>Ailanthus excelsa</i> (Maharukh)	.. The leaves and bark are in great repute as a tonic in Bombay.
7. <i>Alangium lamarkii</i> (Akol)	.. The root bark is used in native medicine and has a reputation in leprosy and skin diseases.
8. <i>Albizzia lebbek</i> (Kala-siris)	.. Seeds used in ophthalmic diseases. Oil extracted from them is useful in leprosy.
9. <i>Andropogon schoenanthus</i> , (Rusa or Tikhadi).	Oil used for application in rheumatism.
10. <i>Anogeissus latifolia</i> (Dhaora)	.. The tree yields a valuable gum.
11. <i>Asparagus racemosus</i> (Shatawari, Narbodh).	The root is used medicinally as a stimulant.
12. <i>Azadirachta indica</i> (Neem)	.. The bark is used as a febrifuge, leaves useful in ulcers, fruit is also used medicinally, seeds kill insects and wash the hair.
13. <i>Balanites roxburghii</i> (Hingan)	.. The seeds, bark and leaves used in native medicine.
14. <i>Baliospermum axillare</i> (Hansiadafar or Boa).	The seeds, bark and leaves are used in native medicine and are purgative. Stems used as a remedy for toothache.
15. <i>Barleria cristata</i> (Korat or Koranti).	The seeds are supposed to be an antidote for snake bite. The roots and leaves are used to reduce swellings.
16. <i>Barleria prionitis</i> (Keoti)	.. The juice of the leaves is applied to the soles of the feet to harden them.
17. <i>Bassia latifolia</i> , (Mahua)	.. Spirit distilled from flowers is described as heating, astringent, tonic and appetising. Flowers are regarded as cooling, tonic and nutritive.
18. <i>Berberis asiatica</i> (Daruhalidi or Rasaunt).	Used in ophthalmia and sun blindness and is a valuable tonic and febrifuge.
19. <i>Bombax malabaricum</i> (Semal)	.. A gum called 'Mocharas' is collected from the tree and sold as medicine. The roots of young plants are the semal-musti of commerce, which is considered a very good tonic.
20. <i>Boswellia serrata</i> (Salai)	.. A resin obtained from cuts of the bark has medicinal properties.
21. <i>Buchanania latifolia</i> Syn. B. Lanza (Chironji, Achar, Char).	Fruit is sweet and laxative, used to relieve thirst, burning of body and fever. Roots and leaves useful in diarrhoea. Seed a valuable article in Indian confectionery and yields an oil.
22. <i>Butea frondosa</i> (Palas)	.. The seeds are used as a vermifuge.
23. <i>Caesalpinia bonducella</i> (Sagargoti)	The seeds are used as tonic and febrifuge.
24. <i>Calotropis gigantea</i> (Ak or Rui)	.. The milky juice and root used medicinally.
25. <i>Capparis horrida</i> (Afta, Waghoti)	.. Leaves used medicinally as a counter-irritant.
26. <i>Cardiospermum halicacabum</i> (Kala-gunchi or Wasan).	Root is used as an emetic and laxative. The whole plant is used in rheumatism and lumbago.
27. <i>Carissa spinarum</i> (Karonda)	.. Unripe fruit is astringent and the ripe is cooling and useful in bilious complaints. Root a bitter stomachic. Makes an excellent jelly.
28. <i>Careya arborea</i> (Kumbhi)	.. Bark is applied to the wound in snake bite. Fruit is astringent and used as a decoction to promote digestion. Flowers given as a tonic after child birth.
29. <i>Casearia tomentosa</i> (Gilchi)	.. The fruit is used for poisoning fish.

Names	Uses
30. <i>Cassia auriculata</i> (Tarwar) ..	The twigs are used for cleaning teeth.
31. <i>Cassia fistula</i> (Amaltas or Bahava) ..	The pulp of the pods is a strong purgative and is considerably used in native medicine.
32. <i>Cassia tora</i> (Tarota or Panwar) ..	Both leaves and seeds constitute a valuable remedy for skin disease.
33. <i>Celastrus paniculata</i> (Malkangni) ..	An oil, known as <i>Oleum nigrum</i> , is extracted from the seeds by distillation and is used medicinally. Locally, yellow oil is extracted by compression and is used in gout and paralysis.
34. <i>Chloroxylon swietenia</i> (Bhirra or ghiria).	The astringent bark is sometimes prescribed. Leaves are applied to the wounds and useful in rheumatism.
35. <i>Cissampelos pareira</i> (Pahadmul, Safed-padh).	A decoction of the root and bark is used for stomach complaints and is applied externally in snake bite.
36. <i>Cleistanthus collinus</i> (Garari or karra).	Fruit and bark employed to poison fish.
37. <i>Coccinia indica</i> (Indravan or Dhor-kakri).	Gastro-intestinal irritant. The root is used in native medicine.
38. <i>Cochlospermum gossypium</i> (Gongal or Galgal).	Gum is used in coughs, also in gonorrhoea.
39. <i>Curculigo orchioides</i> (Kali-musli) ..	The tubers are used in medicine.
40. <i>Cuscuta reflexa</i> (Amarbel, Adharwel)	Seeds used medicinally in the Punjab as an alterative.
41. <i>Datura fastuosa</i> (Kala Dhatura (धतूर in Sanskrit).	Poison is extracted from the seeds.
42. <i>D. stramonium</i> . Safed-Dhatura.	A well known poison.
43. <i>Dendrocalamus strictus</i> (Bans) ..	The silicious matter found near the joints of certain culms and known as Banslochan or Tabashir is used as a cooling, tonic and astringent medicine. Leaves are given to animals during parturition.
44. <i>Dichrostachys cinerea</i> (Yelati, Sagunkanti).	The young shoots are bruised and applied to eyes in cases of ophthalmia.
45. <i>Dillenia pentagyna</i> (Rankela) ..	Used medicinally.
46. <i>Dioscorea daemona</i> (Baichandi) ..	The tuberous root is edible after being soaked in running water.
47. <i>Dioscorea pentaphylla</i> (Masal-kand).	The tubers are sometimes used to disperse swellings. Also used as a tonic.
48. <i>Diospyros melanoxylon</i> (Tendu) ..	The bark possesses astringent properties and is used as decoction in diarrhoea and dyspepsia, as a tonic. In a dilute form it is used as an astringent lotion for eyes.
49. <i>Dolicandrone falcata</i> (Medsingh) ..	Decoction of fruit is used to procure abortion. Bark is used as a fish poison.
50. <i>Elaeodendron glaucum</i> (Jamrasi) ..	Leaves used for hysterical syncope. Root is believed to be a specific against snake-bite. Bark is used in native medicine and said to be a virulent poison.
51. <i>Embelia robusta</i> (Baibirang or Wao-ding).	The fruit is used in medicine as anthelmintic.
52. <i>Erythrina suberosa</i> (Pangra) ..	Used medicinally.
53. <i>Eugenia jambolana</i> (Jamun) ..	Juice of bark is used in diarrhoea. Juice of leaves used in dysentery. Roots and seeds are useful astringent.
54. <i>Euphorbia nerifolia</i> (Thuar) ..	The milky juice is considered as purgative, also said to be an antidote against snake-bite.
55. <i>Ficus bengalensis</i> (Bud or Bargad) ..	Milky juice externally applied for pains, bruises, etc. Infusion of bark is a powerful tonic and specific for diabetes. Seeds cooling.
56. <i>Ficus glomerata</i> (Gular or Umar) ..	Bark astringent, and used in dysentery. Seed cooling and alterative. Powder of bark is useful in fistula in anus.
57. <i>Ficus hispida</i> (Kat-umar) ..	The fruits, seeds and bark possess valuable emetic properties.
58. <i>Ficus religiosa</i> (Pipal) ..	Bark astringent and used in gonorrhoea. Seeds cooling and alterative.
59. <i>Flacourtia ramontchi</i> (Kakai) ..	Fruits are given in jaundice and enlarged spleen.
60. <i>Gardenia lucida</i> (Dikamali) ..	Used in native medicine for keeping off flies from sores and in the treatment of cutaneous diseases.
61. <i>Gardenia turgida</i> (Phetra) ..	Preparation from the root used as remedy for indigestion in children.

Names	Uses
62. <i>Garuga pinnata</i> (Ghogar or Kekad)	The juice of stem is useful for eye complaints. Fruit is a stomachic remedy.
63. <i>Gloriosa superba</i> (Bishnangul) Kallais or Kirkichigao or Karkari)	The tuberous root is believed in Madras to be a specific against snake bite and scorpion stings.
64. <i>Gmelina arborea</i> (Siwan or Khamer)	The root is used in native medicine.
65. <i>Gymnosporia montona</i> (Bharati)	Bark applied with other oils to the head for destroying pediculi.
66. <i>Helicteres isora</i> (Marorpha, Aithni)	The fruits are used medicinally for colic and intestinal complaints.
67. <i>Hemidesmus indicus</i> (Anantmul, Khaberwel)	The root is commonly used as a substitute for Sarsaparilla, as a tonic and alterative.
68. <i>Hibiscus cancellatus</i> (Kacheli, Bhojraj, Tezraj)	A decoction of the plant is used in conjunction with other medicines for debility and impotence.
69. <i>Holarrhena antidysenterica</i> (Kura, Indrajao, Kudo)	The barks, leaves, fruits and seeds are well known remedies for dysentery.
70. <i>Hymenodictyon excelsum</i> (Bhourmal)	The inner bark is used in native medicine as a febrifuge.
71. <i>Ixora parviflora</i> (Lokhandi)	Flowers used in dysentery.
72. <i>Lantana aculeata</i> (Raimunia)	Leaves, boiled with barley, are given to women in child-birth.
73. <i>Leea macrophylla</i> (Hatikand, Hathi-pan)	The root is used medicinally in the cure of guinea-worm.
74. <i>Litsaea sebifera</i> (Maida-lakri, Lenja)	The mucilaginous bark is largely used in native medicine, as an astringent in diarrhoea.
75. <i>Mallotus philippinensis</i> (Kamela) Sirduri or Kunkuma.	Fruit powder as an anthelmintic, vermifuge and purgative medicine.
76. <i>Milletia auriculata</i> (Ganj or Nasbel)	Bark used to poison fish and infusion of root as an insecticide.
77. <i>Moringa pterygosperma</i> (Shewaga, Munga)	Root and seed stimulant. Root poultice reduces swelling. Decoction of root bark is used as fomentation to relieve spasm. Fruit used in affection of liver and spleen.
78. <i>Mucuna pruriens</i> (Kanchkuri or Kewanch)	The hairs of the pods have long been used as a vermifuge in European medicine. The cowitch climber of the Anglo Indians.
79. <i>Murraya Koenigii</i> (Karipat) Mithineem.	The leaves, bark and root are used in native medicine as a tonic and stomachic.
80. <i>Nyctanthes arbor-tristis</i> (Harsingar) Parijatak.	Leaves useful in fever and rheumatism. Powdered seeds are used to cure scurvy affection of the scalp.
81. <i>Ocimum sanctum</i> (Tulsi)	The juice of the leaves is largely used in native medicines.
82. <i>Opuntia elatior</i> (Nagphani)	Used medicinally.
83. <i>Oroxylum indicum</i> (Sonpadar, Jaimangal)	The root bark is used in native medicine as an astringent and tonic.
84. <i>Ougenia dalbergiodes</i> (Tiwas or Tinsa)	The bark is used as febrifuge.
85. <i>Pachystoma senile</i> (Safed Musli)	The rhizomes are collected and sold for medicinal purposes.
86. <i>Phyllanthus emblica</i> (Aonla)	The fruit is used medicinally.
87. <i>Pongamia glabra</i> (Karanji)	The oil extracted from seeds is useful in skin diseases.
88. <i>Plumbago zeylanica</i> (Chitawar or Chitrak)	The root is employed in medicine. It is made into a paste and applied in leprosy and skin diseases as well as in rheumatism.
89. <i>Polygala chinensis</i> (Bijnori)	Root used in cases of fever and dizziness.
90. <i>Pterocarpus marsupium</i> (Bija)	A red gum resin obtained from wounds in the bark used in medicine, as an astringent.
91. <i>Pueraria tuberosa</i> (Ghorbel)	The roots are used in medicine.
92. <i>Radia dumetorum</i> (Mainhar, Mainphal)	The unripe fruit is used to poison fish. Bark and fruit are used medicinally. Pulp of the fruit is a valuable and safe emetic.
93. <i>Santalum album</i> (Chandan or Sandal)	Oil from seed used in skin disease. Wood useful in biliousness and vomiting.
94. <i>Sapindus laurifolius</i> (Ritha)	Used in native medicine.
95. <i>Sesbania aculeata</i> (Savri)	Seeds used medicinally.
96. <i>S. Grandiflora</i> (Agasta Cultivated)	The juice of leaves and flowers a popular remedy for nasal catarrh and headache.

Names	Uses
97. <i>Semecarpus anacardium</i> (Bhilwa, Bibba).	The juice of pericarp is used in native medicine, in all kinds of skin diseases. It is a powerful vesicant.
98. <i>Smilax macrophylla</i> (Ramdaton) ..	The stems are used as tooth brushes. Roots used as Sarsaparilla.
99. <i>Solanum indicum</i> (Bhatkataia) ..	Root useful in cough, fever, colic, etc. Juice of leaves useful in stopping vomiting.
100. <i>Soymida febrifuga</i> (Rohan) ..	Bark useful in intermittent fevers and debility.
101. <i>Sterculia urens</i> (Kulu) ..	Leaves and tender branches useful in pleuro-pneumonia in cattle. Gum useful in throat affection.
102. <i>Stereospermum xylocarpum</i> (Bhains-padar).	In Western India a resin is extracted from the wood which is used as a remedy for skin eruptions.
103. <i>Stereospermum suaveolens</i> (Padar)	Flowers useful to check hic cough.
104. <i>Strychnos nux-vomica</i> (Kuchla) ..	The wood is a useful remedy for dysentery, fever and dyspepsia. Seeds useful in colic. Leaves used as poultice. Poison.
105. <i>Strychnos potatorum</i> (Nirmaali) ..	The seeds are used in cleaning muddy water and in medicine.
106. <i>Swertia angustifolia</i> (Chiretta) ..	An infusion of this plant is used for fever and as a stomachic.
107. <i>Tamarindus indica</i> (Imli) ..	The acid pulp in the pod is a laxative and is medicinally used. Poultices of the leaves are used for inflammatory swellings.
108. <i>Tectona grandis</i> (Sagwan) ..	Plaster of powdered wood useful in headache and in inflammatory swellings. Bark astringent. Oil of nuts removes itchiness of skin. Flowers diuretic.
109. <i>Terminalia Arjuna</i> (Koha or arjun) ..	Bark useful in bilious affections and antidote to poison, tonic and useful in head diseases. Juice of fresh leaves is remedy for ear ache.
110. <i>Terminalia belerica</i> (Bahera) ..	The seeds are used medicinally.
111. <i>Terminalia chebula</i> (Harra) ..	Used in fevers, cough, asthma and urinal diseases etc.
112. <i>Terminalia tomentosa</i> (Saj, Ain) ..	Decoction of bark is taken in diarrhoea.
113. <i>Thespesia lampas</i> (Jangli bhindi) ..	The root and fruits are said to be used medicinally in Chota Nagpur.
114. <i>Tinospora cordifolia</i> (Gulvel, Gurbel).	The root, stem and leaves are used in native medicine as a febrifuge and as a valuable alterative and tonic.
115. <i>Tribulus terrestris</i> (Gokru) ..	The fruit is used medicinally throughout India, as a tonic and aphrodisiac.
116. <i>Trichosanthes palmata</i> (Kahira or Kaundal).	The fruit and root are used in native medicine.
117. <i>Triumfetta rhomboidea</i> (Chirpat) ..	Used medicinally.
118. <i>Ventilago calyculata</i> (Papri, Keoti, Lal-bel).	Powdered root bark useful as a tonic for dyspepsia and debility.
119. <i>Vitexnegundo</i> (Nirgudi) ..	The leaves which are aromatic when bruised are employed in native medicine.
120. <i>Vitex quadrangularis</i> (Hadjuri) ..	The stunts are applied to assist healing of broken bones.
121. <i>Wrightia tomentosa</i> (Dudhi) ..	Seed produces medicinal oil. Bark is given in mensrual and renal complaints. Bark and root bark useful in snake bite and scorpion stings.
122. <i>Zehneria umbellata</i> (Gulakri) ..	The juice of the plant is used medicinally in Konkan.