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SHRI SRI PRAKASA

Born on August 3, 1890, Shri Sri Prakasa is the second son of Dr. Bhagawan Das. He was educated at the Allahabad and Cambridge Universities and was called to the Bar in 1914. He began taking active part in social and political life from the very beginning and was a member of the All India Congress Committee during 1918-45. He was one of the founders of the Kashi Vidyapith in 1921. He was a member of the Varansi Municipal Board in 1921-25. He served as a General Secretary of the U.P. Congress Committee in 1928-34 and of the Indian National Congress in 1929-31. He presided over the U.P. Political Conference in 1934 and was elected President of the UPCC for 1934-35.

He was elected to the Central Legislature in 1934 and 1945. He was chairman of the Reception Committee of the Indian National Congress in 1936. He was imprisoned for his political activities in 1930, 1932, 1941 and 1942. He was elected to the Constituent Assembly in 1946.

He served as Indian High Commissioner in Pakistan in 1947-49. He was appointed Governor of Assam in February 1949. After that he was Union Minister for Commerce and Industry from May 1950 to February 1951 and Minister for Natural Resources and Scientific Research in 1951-52. He was elected to the Lok Sabha in the general elections of 1952 and later served as Governor of Madras during 1952-56. He has been Governor of Bombay since February 1956.

Shri Sri Prakasa has also been an educationist and journalist. He was associated with the Banaras Hindu University in 1914-17. Similarly he was connected with the Leader, Allahabad in 1917-18, Independent, Allahabad in 1919; Aj, a leading Hindi Daily from Varanasi during 1920-43; Sansar of Varanasi during 1943-49 and the National Herald of Lucknow since 1938

He was awarded 'Padma Vibhushan' on January 26, 1957.

Shri Sri Prakasa is the author of annie Besant, as Woman and as a Leader in English and Grihastha Gita, Sphut Vichar and Nagarik Shastra in Hindi.

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SHRI H.V. PATASKAR

Shri Hari Vinayak Pataskar was born on May 15, 1892, at Indapur in Poona district, and is the son of Shri Vinayak Vaman Pataskar who was a civil judge of considerable repute in the Bombay State. After his early education at Dhulia, he passed his B.A. in 1914 from Ferguson College, Poona, and took his LL.B. Degree in 1916 from the Government Law College, Bombay.

Starting his legal practice at Dhulia in the Khandesh district in 1917, Shri Pataskar soon established his reputation as an able lawyer and a forceful speaker.

His connection with the Congress dates back to 1920 and membership of the A.I.C.C. to 1929. He was elected to the Bombay Legislative Council in 1926 and remained a sitting member till 1930 and resigned as a protest against the arrest of Mahatma Gandhi who had just then launched the Salt Satyagraha. He again entered the Bombay Legislative Assembly in 1937 and remained there till 1940 when Congressmen severed en masse their connections with the legislatures. For his participation in the 'Quit India' movement of 1942, he was sentenced to imprisonment for six months.

He was once again elected to the Bombay Legislative Assembly in 1946 and was sent up to the Constituent Assembly the following year. He was an associate member of the Dhar Commission. During the General Elections of 1952, Shri Pataskar was elected to the Lok Sabha from the Jalgaon Parliamentary constituency and was appointed Minister of Legal Affairs in the Union Government on December 7, 1954. In that capacity, he was responsible for piloting a number of Bills, particularly those affecting the structure of the Hindu society. He mediated on the border dispute between the Governments of Madras and Andhra and is the author of the famous Pataskar Award.

Shri Pataskar was appointed Governor of Madhya Pradesh in June 1957.

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DR. ZAKIR HUSAIN

Born on February 8, 1897, in the Farrukhabad district of Uttar Pradesh, Dr. Zakir Husain received his early education at the Islamia High School, Etawah. Graduating from M.A.O. College, Aligarh, he proceeded to Germany for further studies and obtained his Ph.D. from the University of Berlin.

Among his singular achievements since entering public life has been his chairmanship of the Committee which prepared the Wardha scheme of basic education. He built up the Jamia Milia into one of the leading educational institutions of its kind in the country and was its Vice-Chancellor between 1926-1948. He was the President of the Hindustani Talimi Sangh, Sevagram, from 1938 to 1950.

He was also Vice-Chancellor of the Aligarh Muslim University from 1948 to 1956. In recognition of his services in the spheres of culture and education, he was awarded 'Padma Vibhushan' in 1954. He has been connected with UNESCO as member of India's delegations to its sessions and was elected to its Executive Board during 1956-58. Dr. Zakir Hussain has also worked as Chairman, India Committee, International Students Service (till 1955); World University Service, Geneva (1955-57); Central Board of Secondary Education (till 1957); and Basic National Education Committee (1937). Among organisations he has served as a Member, mention may be made of the Educational Reorganisation Committees of Bihar, Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh; the University Grants Commission (till 1957); and the Indian Press Commission (1952-54).

Dr. Zakir Husain was first nominated to the Rajya Sabha in 1952 in the quota reserved for those who have distinguished themselves in the fields of literature, science, art and social service. He was re-nominated in April 1956 and continued to be a member till his appointment as Governor of Bihar on July 6, 1957.

An educationist of repute, Dr. Husain has a number of publications to his credit, the more prominent among these being: Capitalism: An Essay in Understanding; Shiksha (Hindi); and Translations in Urdu of Plato's Republic, Fr. List's National System of Economics, and Edwin Cannan's Elements of Economics.

YUVRAJ KARAN SINGH

Son of Maharaja Hari Singh, the ex-Ruler of the State of Jammu and Kashmir, Yuvraj Karan Singh was born at Cannes, France, on March 9, 1931. He got his early education at Srinagar. After doing his Senior Cambridge from the Doon School, Dehra Dun, in December 1945, he passed his intermediate in 1947 from the Allahabad University and B.A. in 1951 from the Jammu and Kashmir University. He took a First class Masters' degree in Political Science from the Delhi University in 1957.

The young prince took over as Regent i.e., Constitutional Head of the State of Jammu and Kashmir in June 1949. Later in 1952 he was elected the first Sadar-i-Riyasat by the Legislative Assembly of Jammu and Kashmir. In November 1957, he was re-elected Sadar-i-Riyasat for a second term.

Oct. '60

SHRI N.V. GADGIL

Shri Narahari Vishnu Gadgil was born on January 10, 1896 at Malargarh in Rajasthan. He got his education at Neemach, Baroda and Poona and graduated in 1918 with Honours in Economics and Political Science. He did his LL.B from the Government Law College, Bombay, and joined the Bar.

Shri Gadgil took up to politics after a spell as a lawyer at Poona. He was a Member and later Vice-President of the Poona Municipality. Afterwards he joined the Poona District Congress Committee. He was associated with the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee in the capacity of its President for seven years.

In 1934 he was elected to the Central Legislative Assembly on a Congress ticket and acted as the Whip and later, as Secretary of the Congress Legislative Party till 1947, when he became a member of the Central Cabinet. He first held the portfolio of Works, Mines and Power and was later Minister for Works, Production and Supply when that Ministry was reorganised. He worked as a Cabinet Minister from August 1947 to May 1952. Before taking over as Governor of Punjab in September 1958, he was Vice-Chairman, Board of Directors, State Bank of India.

Shri Gadgil was imprisoned on a number of occasions for participating in the freedom movement. He has also been associated with the Youth Movement in Bombay.

One of the country's outstanding parliamentarians, Shri Gadgil has a deep understanding of the nation's economic problems. He has a **number** of publications to his credit and is a writer of distinction in Marathi.

Oct. '60

SHRI GURUMUKH NIHAL SINGH

Born on March 14, 1895 Shri Gurumukh Nihal Singh was educated at Rawalpindi and London. After taking his M.Sc in Economics in 1918 and being called to the Bar in 1919, Shri Singh joined the Banaras Hindu University as Professor of Economics and Political Science. Later he became the Rama Varma Professor of Political Science. During the 19 years that he spent at the Banaras University, Shri Singh was the Dean of the Faculty of Arts for a number of years.

In 1939, Shri Singh joined the H.L. College of Commerce, Ahmedabad, as Principal, from where he came as Principal of Ramjas College, Delhi, in October 1943. He shifted to the S.R. College of Commerce, Delhi, in January 1950 and was there till May 1952, when he was elected Speaker of the Delhi State Legislative Assembly. On February 8, 1953, Shri Singh was unanimously elected Leader of the Delhi Congress Assembly Party and assumed charge of the office of Chief Minister, Delhi State, on February 12.

During his long association of over thirty years with University education, Shri Singh has rendered valuable services in his capacity as a distinguished scholar and member of various administrative and academic bodies of the Universities of Banaras, Allahabad, Lucknow and Delhi. He is one of the founders of the Indian Political Science Association and organised its first conference at Banaras in 1938. He was the first Secretary and Treasurer of the Association (1939-42) and later became its President for 1942.

Shri Singh has written a number of books and pamphlets besides contributing to journals and newspapers. Some of his better known publications are: Indian States and British India: Their Future Relations; Landmarks in Indian Constitutional and National Development; and The Changing Concept of Citizenship.

He is Governor of Rajasthan since November 1, 1956.

October, 1960

SHRI B. RAMAKRISHNA RAO

Born on March 13, 1899, in village Padakal of district Mahbubnagar in the State of Hyderabad, Shri Ramakrishna Rao graduated from Fergusson College, Poona, in 1921. After passing his LL.B., he joined the Bar at Hyderabad in 1923. As a member of the Hyderabad Reforms Association, Shri Rao prepared a scheme for the expansion of the State Legislative Council.

Shri Rao has been closely associated with the national movement in Hyderabad. He has been one of the founder-members of the Andhra Central Committee, the Hyderabad Political Conference held at Akola, and the Executive of the State Congress. He served the Hyderabad Social Conference, the Hyderabad Subjects League and the People's Convention (1957) as Secretary. Shri Rao was President of the Andhra Conference for three years.

In 1942 Shri Rao courted imprisonment in connection with the "Quit India" movement and was again jailed for three months in 1947. In the Vellodi Cabinet, he was Minister for Revenue and Education (1950-52). In the general elections of 1952, he was elected to the Legislative Assembly of Hyderabad from the Shadnagar constituency and later elected Leader of the Congress Party. As Chief Minister of Hyderabad (1952-56), Shri Rao also held the portfolios of General Administration, Land Reforms and Information.

Shri Rao was appointed Governor of Kerala in November 1956 and later became Governor of Uttar Pradesh on July 1, 1960.

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DR. HAREKRUSHNA MAHTAB

Born on November 21, 1899, at Agarpar, District Balasore, Orissa, Dr. Harekrushna Mahtab was educated at the Ravenshaw College, Cuttack, from where he was drawn into politics in response to Gandhiji's call for non-cooperation in 1921. Since then he has been in the thick of the politics of his State and the country.

He was elected to the District Board, Balasore, and was its Chairman during 1924-28. He also entered the then Bihar and Orissa Legislative Council in 1924. In these capacities he earned a reputation for intelligence and political skill, which enabled him to move higher up in the Utkal Provincial Congress, of which he became President in 1930 and again in 1937. During this period he was imprisoned twice, for organising the Inchudi Salt Satyagraha in 1930-31 and civil disobedience in 1932. He worked for the separation of Orissa from Bihar, which was eventually done through the Government of India Act, 1935. He was a member of the Congress Working Committee during 1938-46 and was imprisoned alongwith other top leaders during the 'Quit India' movement of 1942.

Dr. Harekrushna Mahtab was elected leader of the Orissa Legislature Party in 1946 and headed the Orissa Cabinet till 1950. During this period he served as President of the Orissa States Enquiry Committee and was largely instrumental in the merger of the erstwhile princely States.

Dr. Mahtab was Union Minister for Commerce and Industry during 1950-52. After leaving the Cabinet, he was elected as Secretary-General of the Congress Parliamentary Party in which capacity he worked till 1955. During the 1952 general elections he was elected to the Lok Sabha from the Cuttack constituency. He was appointed Governor of Bombay in 1955 and held this assignment till he was called upon to salvage the unsettled political state of Orissa and accept the office of Chief Minister on April 6, 1957. Ever since he has been holding the precarious political balance in that State despite his party's uncertain strength in the legislature.

Apart from being a leading political figure, Dr. Mahtab is a veteran journalist and a noted author. He founded the Prajantra (Oriya Daily), The Eastern Times (English Daily) and the Jhankar (literary monthly in Oriya) and has been their Editor. He founded the Gandhi Dharm Pracharak Samiti and donated Rs.26,000 towards its fund. He also gave Rs. 25,000 for the publication of unpublished works of ancient Oriya poets. He is the author of quite a few novels and dramas and has written the History of Orissa (in English & Oriya) and The Beginning of the End.

Oct. '60

SHRI PRATAP SINGH KAIRON

Born in 1901 at Kairon village in Amritsar District, Shri Pratap Singh Kairon had his education at Khalsa College, Amritsar, after which he went to the United States to seek his fortune. He worked as a farmhand in California and took a degree in Political Science from Michigan University. His nine years in America brought him into contact with the revolutionaries of the Ghadar Party. He returned to India in 1929 and joined the Indian National Congress in 1930. He took active part in the Civil Disobedience Movement and was sentenced to five years imprisonment.

He was elected to the Punjab Legislative Assembly in 1936 and re-elected in 1946. He was elected to the Constituent Assembly also. He organised a Kisan agitation in 1938 and was General Secretary of the Punjab Provincial Congress Committee during 1939-46. He was its President in 1950-52. He was re-elected to the Punjab Legislative Assembly in the general elections of 1952 and 1957.

Shri Karion was Minister in the Punjab Government during 1947-49 and 1952-56. He has been Chief Minister of the State since November 1956.

Oct. '60

DR. BIDHAN CHANDRA ROY

Dr. Bidhan Chandra Roy was born on July 1, 1882, at Bankipore near Patna where his father was an Excise Inspector. He began his scholastic career from a village Pathashala and, in due course, graduated in Arts from Patna. Later he joined Medical College, Calcutta, and took M.D. in 1908. He also took M.R.C.P. and F.R.C.S. from London in 1911. Thereafter he entered the medical profession and became a leading physician before he was 30.

He was for sometime on the staff of the Campbell Medical School and the Carmichael Medical College of Calcutta University. He was elected to the University Senate in 1916, in which capacity he played a prominent part in upholding the autonomy of the University and became a close friend of Sir Asutosh Mookerjee, then Vice-Chancellor of the University. It was Sir Asutosh who persuaded Dr. Roy to enter active politics by contesting a seat for the Bengal Legislative Council (1923), in which Dr. Roy opposed Sir Surendra Nath Banerjee who was a Minister in the Government. During his term in the Council he took keen interest in health, education and financial and industrial development. In 1929 he vigorously supported the Bengal Industrial Development Bill introduced by the late Nalini Ranjan Sarcar. In most of the legislative measures he worked in co-operation with Doshbandu Chittaranjan Das's Swaraj Party and soon became its spokesman in the Council.

Besides making his mark as a seasoned parliamentarian with a pronounced bias for constructive criticism, Dr. Roy did a pioneering work in the Calcutta Corporation as its Mayor during 1930-33 and Alderman in 1938-39 and 1943-44.

Dr. Roy was first elected member of the A.I.C.C. in 1928 and later member of the Congress Working Committee. He took a leading part in the Civil Disobedience Movement in 1930 and underwent a short spell of imprisonment. He has been Chief Minister of West Bengal since January 3, 1948 and continues to serve the nation in his dual capacity as an efficient administrator and an outstanding physician.

Besides administration and medicine Dr. Roy's genius has flowered in many other directions. He was Vice-Chancellor of the Calcutta University during 1942-44. He has offered patronage to many a voluntary organisation serving the cause of the poor and the suffering and has founded a T.B. Hospital in Jadavpur. He is a member of the National Development Council and the Council of Industrial and Scientific Research. He has been President of the All-India Medical Council (1939-45), the National Council of Education, Jadavpur Technical College, the Indian Medical Association, and the Calcutta Medical Club. He has also been Chairman of the Higher Institute of Technology, Govt. of India and the All-India Board of Biophysics.

Oct. '60.

DR. SAMPURNANAND

Born on January 1, 1891, Dr. Sampurnanand received his education at Queen's College, Varanasi, and Training College, Allahabad. After graduating he worked as a teacher in Prem Mahavidyalaya, Brindavan, and later in the Harishchandra High School, Varanasi. He served in the Daly (Rajkumar) College, Indore, during 1915-18. For the next three years he was Headmaster of Dungar College, Bikaner. He was also editor of an English Daily, Today and a Hindi Monthly, Maryada. He was appointed a Professor in the Kashi Vidyapith in 1922.

A member of the A.I.C.C. for a long time, Dr. Sampurnanand has thrice served the U.P. Provincial Congress Committee as its Secretary. He presided over the second All India Socialist Conference in Bombay, and also the 29th Hindi Sahitya Sammelan at Poona in 1940. In the U.P. Government he was Minister for Education in 1938-39, for Education, Finance and Labour in 1946-51 and for Home and Labour in 1951-54. He has been Chief Minister of Uttar Pradesh since January 1955.

Dr. Sampurnanand is essentially a scholar and has to his credit about a score of publications. His books both in Hindi and English on political, historical and philosophical subjects bear the stamp of his profound learning and research work. He is also a scholar of Sanskrit and studies Astronomy as a matter of hobby.

Oct. '60.

BAKHSI GHULAM MOHAMMED

Born in 1907, Bakhsni Ghulam Mohammed was educated at C.M.S. School, Srinagar. He began his career as a school teacher in Ladakh. His political career started in 1929 when he attended the Lahore Session of the Indian National Congress and met its youthful President, Shri Jawanarlal Nehru. Returning home he plunged into politics and the fight for freedom. He worked in Srinagar for the All India Spinners' Association. He courted arrest four times during the freedom movement and in 1934 was sentenced to 16 months' imprisonment. In 1938 he worked underground during the movement for responsible Government in Jammu and Kashmir and organised committees of the National Conference. During the "Quit Kasnmir" movement in 1946-47 he fled the State and actively mobilised Indian opinion in favour of the movement.

During the tribal raids of 1947 Bakhsni Ghulam Mohammed organised Peace Brigades and Border Scouts throughout the State. From 1948 to August 1953 he was Deputy Prime Minister of Jammu and Kasnmir and held the portfolios of Police, Militia, Transport, Supplies, P.W.D. and Emporia. From August 9, 1953 he is the Prime Minister of the State.

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SHRI BASAPPA DANAPPA JATTI

Born on September 10, 1912, at Savalgi in Jamkhandi Taluka of Bijapur District, Shri Basappa Jatti matriculated from Government High School, Bijapur. He graduated from Rajaram College, Kolhapur, and took his LL.B. degree from Sykes Law College, Kolhapur, in 1940. He practised as a pleader at Jamkhandi for five years.

Shri Jatti was elected member of the Jamkhandi State Legislature and was appointed Minister for transferred subjects. Subsequently he became the Chief Minister of that State. When Jamkhandi State was merged with Bombay on March 8, 1948, he resumed legal practice. He was nominated a member of the Bombay Legislative Assembly to represent the merged areas and was appointed Parliamentary Secretary to the Chief Minister of Bombay. After the general elections of 1952 Shri Jatti was appointed Deputy Minister for Health and Labour. After the re-organisation of States he became a member of the Mysore Legislative Assembly and was appointed Chairman of the Land Reforms Committee. On the resignation of Shri Nijalingappa in May 1958 Shri Jatti was elected Leader of the Mysore Legislature Congress Party and was sworn in as Chief Minister of the State on May 16, 1958.

Shri Jatti was formerly Secretary of Jamkhandi State Praja Parishad and later became a member of the Karnataka Prantiya Congress Committee.

Oct. '60.

SHRI K. KAMARAJ NADAR

Shri Kamaraj Nadar was born in 1903 and was educated at Nadar Vidyalaya High School, Virudhunagar, in Ramnad District of Madras. He entered public life in 1921 during the first Satyagraha when he was convicted for two years. In 1931 he was elected a member of the working Committee of the Tamil Nad Congress and of the A.I.C.C. In the 1932 movement he was sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment. He was one of the accused in the Virudhunagar bomb case of 1934 but was acquitted. In 1935 he was elected Secretary of the Tamil Nad Congress Committee.

Shri Kamaraj was elected to the Madras Legislative Assembly in 1937 and again in 1946. He was detained during the individual Satyagraha movement in 1941. While in detention he was elected Chairman of the Virudhunagar Municipality. He was again detained in 1942 and released in 1945. In 1947 he was elected to the Constituent Assembly of India. From 1951 to 1954 he was a member of the Lok Sabha, from Srivilliputnur constituency.

Shri Kamaraj has been President of the T.N.C.C. since 1939 except for a brief period in 1952. He has also been a member of the A.I.C.C. since 1947. In April 1954 he succeeded Shri C. Rajagopalachari as Chief Minister of Madras and was subsequently elected to the Madras Legislative Assembly from Gudiyatnar constituency.

Oct. '60.

SHRI BIMALAPROSAD CHALIHA

Born on March 26, 1912, at Sibsagar, Shri Bimalaprosad Chaliha was educated at Government High School, Sibsagar, and City College, Calcutta. While still in I.Sc. he left studies to join the freedom movement. He was convicted for six months in 1932.

Shri Chaliha became keenly engaged in the Khadi and village uplift movement. He invented a mechanical automatic spinning wheel and obtained a patent for it. He was elected Secretary of the Assam Branch of All-India Spinners' Association. During 1942-44 he was imprisoned in connection with the "Quit India" movement.

In 1946 Shri Chaliha was returned to the Assam Legislative Assembly and was appointed Parliamentary Secretary in 1947. He became Honorary Provincial Rural Development Organiser in the Assam Government and also became the first Chairman of the Assam Co-operative Apex Bank and Assam Co-operative Cottage Industries Association. He was appointed Regional Organiser for constructive work for the Eastern Zone in 1952. In 1953 he became a member of the Lok Sabha after winning a by-election from the Sibsagar constituency. He was elected Chairman of the Reception Committee of the 63rd Session of the Indian National Congress. In December 1957 Shri Chaliha became Chief Minister of Assam.

Besides contributing a large number of articles on Gandhism, cottage industries and bee-keeping, Shri Chaliha has written two books viz., The Philosophy of Khadi and Village Economy and Bee-keeping.

SHRI SRI KRISHNA SINHA

Born on October 21, 1887, in a Zamindar family of Bihar, Shri Sri Krishna Sinha received his early education at the Zila School at Monghyr. Later he went to Patna College and Calcutta University for higher education. After completing his studies he joined the Bar in 1916. But soon after that he gave up his practice and joined the Non-Co-operation Movement in 1920. Ever since having been a leading and active worker of the Indian National Congress, he has undergone over eight years' of imprisonment for his political activities.

Shri Sinha was leader of the Swaraja Party in the Bihar Legislative Council in 1927. He was also Chairman of the Monghyr District Board in 1930. He was elected President of the Bihar Provincial Congress Committee in 1935 and 1953. He was elected to the Central Legislature in 1935-36 and was the Chief Minister of Bihar in 1937-39. He was also Member of the Constituent Assembly.

Shri Sinha was elected to the Bihar Legislature Assembly in 1946, 1952 and 1957 and re-elected leader of the Congress Legislature Party in all the three successive terms. He has been Chief Minister of the State for the last 14 years on end.

Oct. '60.

DR. KAILAS NATH KATJU

Dr. Kailas Nath Katju was born on June 17, 1887. After his High School education at Jaora, Madhya Pradesh, he studied in Forman Christian College, Lahore, and Muir Central College, Allahabad. He practised as a lawyer at Kanpur from 1908 to 1914 when he joined the High Court Bar at Allahabad. He obtained his LL.D. degree from Allahabad University in 1919.

Dr. Katju was elected Chairman of the Allahabad Municipal Board in 1935 and held that position up to 1937. From 1937 to 1939 and again from April 1946 to August 1947 he was Minister of Justice, Industries and Development in the U.P. Government. In November 1940 he was imprisoned in connection with the Civil Disobedience Movement and was later detained under the Defence of India Rules from August 1942 to April 1943. In 1946 he became a member of the Constituent Assembly of India.

After the achievement of independence Dr. Katju was appointed Governor of Orissa in August 1947. From 1948 to 1951 he was Governor of West Bengal. In October 1951 he joined the Government of India as Law Minister. On the formation of the new Government in May 1952 he was given the portfolio of States and Home Affairs. In 1955 he became Minister for Defence. On January 31, 1957 he was appointed the Chief Minister of Madhya Pradesh.

Besides having been a member of the U.P.P.C.C. and A.I.C.C. for a number of years, Dr. Katju has also been a member of the Executive Council of the Benares Hindu University (1946-47) and Chancellor of the Prayag Mahila Vidyapith.

Dr. Katju was editor of the Allahabad Law Journal from 1918 to 1946. His publications include a thesis on the law relating to Criminal and Actionable Conspiracies; a commentary (with Shri S. C. Das as co-author) on the Codes of Civil and Criminal Procedure; My Parents (1950); Reminiscences and Experiments in Advocacy (1952); My Memorable Cases; and Rural Development Through Self-help.

SHRI YASHWANTRAO BALWANTRAO CHAVAN

Born on March 12, 1914, at Devrashtre in Satara District, Shri Yashwantrao Chavan had his early education in Tilak High School, Karad. He matriculated in 1934 and graduated from Rajaram College, Kolhapur, in 1938. Taking his LL.B. degree from Law College, Poona, in 1941 he started practice at Karad.

As a student Shri Chavan not only won several prizes in declamation contests but also organised student movements in the early thirties and was jailed during the Civil Disobedience movement. At first Shri Chavan was a follower of the late M. N. Roy but dissociated himself from his movement on the outbreak of World War II. He directed underground movement in Satara District during 1941-43 and was arrested in 1944. He took an active part in organising Home Guards. In 1948 he started a Marathi daily Prakash at Satara; earlier he had started the Marathi weekly Lok Kranti.

In 1946 Shri Chavan was elected to the Bombay Legislative Assembly and was appointed Parliamentary Secretary. After the general elections of 1952 he was appointed Minister for Civil Supplies. Later he became Minister for Local Self-government and Forests and was also in charge of Community Projects. He became the Chief Minister of Bombay on November 1, 1956. After the second general elections he was unanimously re-elected leader of the Congress Legislature Party. After the bi-furcation of the Bombay State on May 1, 1960 he became the Chief Minister of Maharashtra.

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SHRI MOHANLAL SUKHADIA

Born on July 31, 1916 Shri Mohanlal Sukhadia had his early education in Nathdwara, Udaipur, and later studied electrical engineering at Bombay.

Shri Sukhadia entered politics at the young age of 23, having actively associated himself with the activities of the Praja Mandal in the former Mewar State. In 1943 he was interned in connection with the "Quit India" movement. Before Shri Sukhadia became Development Minister on the formation of the State of Rajasthan, he had been Minister for Civil Supplies, P.W.D., Relief and Rehabilitation in the former Mewar (Udaipur) State. Between 1951 and 1954 he has been a Minister of the Rajasthan Government and has held the portfolios of Civil Supplies and Agriculture (including Irrigation) from April 1951 to March 1952; Agriculture, Revenue (except Forests and Co-operation) and Famine Relief from March to October 1952 and again from November 1952 to November 1954. Since November 13, 1954, Shri Sukhadia is the Chief Minister of Rajasthan.

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DR. JIVRAJ NARAYAN MEHTA

Dr. Jivraj Mehta was born on August 29, 1887. After his early education at Amreli he studied Medicine at the Bombay and London Universities taking the degrees of L.M.&S. from Bombay, M.D. and M.R.C.P. from London and again F.C.P.S. from Bombay. While in London, he acted as Assistant Director at the Hale Clinical Laboratory. From 1921 to 1924 he served as Chief Medical Officer in Baroda State.

An eminent physician, Dr. Mehta came into limelight as an administrator when he was the Dean of King Edward Memorial Hospital, Bombay. He has been connected with a number of institutions, having been President of the Indian Medical Association in 1930, 1943 and 1945. He was a member of the Medical Council of India from 1938 to 1943 and again since 1947. He has been on the Board of Scientific and Industrial Research since 1942. He has been a Fellow of the Bombay University and a member of the Syndicate of Baroda University.

Dr. Mehta was arrested and imprisoned during the 1932 movement and was detained under the Defence of India Act during 1942-44. He was elected to the Bombay Legislative Assembly in 1946. In 1947 he was appointed Director-General of Health Services and Secretary of the Health Ministry, later becoming Adviser to the same Ministry. During 1948-49 he was Dewan of Baroda State and was also Chief Adviser of the Central and Bombay Governments on Baroda affairs.

From 1949 to 1960 Dr. Mehta was a Minister of the Bombay Government, holding the portfolio of P.W.D. during 1949-52, that of Finance, Prohibition and Industries from May 1952 to October 1956 and that of Finance in the re-organised State of Bombay from November 1956 to April 1960. From May 1, 1960, when the new State of Gujarat was formed, Dr. Mehta became its Chief Minister and took over the portfolios of Finance, General Administration and Planning.

SHRI DAMODARAM SANJIVAIAH

Shri Damodaram Sanjivaiah was born on February 14, 1921, at Peddapadu, Kurnool district. After taking his B.A. degree from Government Arts College, Anantapur, he took his B.L. from Law College, Madras. He was enrolled as an Advocate in 1950. The same year he was elected Member of Parliament.

In 1952 Shri Sanjivaiah was elected to the Madras Legislative Assembly for the reserved seat from Kurnool. From April 10, 1952 to September 30, 1953 he was Minister for Housing and Co-operation in the Madras Government. After the separation of Andhra from Madras on October 1, 1953 he became a member of the Andhra Cabinet and held the portfolio of Health and Planning. In March 1955 he was elected to the Andhra Legislative Assembly from the reserved seat for the Yemmiganur constituency.

Before he became the Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh on January 11, 1960, Shri Sanjivaiah was Minister for Local Administration and Labour in the Andhra Pradesh Government. He is the first Harijan to become Chief Minister of a State and is also the youngest Chief Minister in the country.

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SHRI PATTOM THANU PILLAI

Seventy-four-year old Shri Pattom Thanu Pillai was a practising lawyer before he entered public life more than thirty years ago. He was first elected to the Travancore Legislative Assembly in 1928 and since then has been repeatedly elected to the State Legislature except for a period of eight years (1938-46) when the State Congress, which he had formed, was declared an unlawful body.

As President of the State Congress he led the agitation for responsible Government in the erstwhile Travancore State and suffered imprisonment several times. When the State was granted responsible Government in 1948 he became the Chief Minister but resigned seven months later after the Party had elected another leader. He subsequently joined the Socialist Party, which united with the Kisan Mazdoor Party in 1952 to form the Praja Socialist Party. Following general elections in Travancore-Cochin in 1954 he formed a minority Government with Congress support which held office for 11 months.

After the elections held in early 1960 Shri Pillai became the Chief Minister of Kerala from February 22, 1960.

Oct. '60.

Biographical sketches of the members of
the Saudi Arabian press delegation.

1. Sheikh Saleh Mohammad Jamal - Chief Editor and Director of the daily 'ALMEDWA' of Mecca.
2. Mr. Ali Hafez Othman - Editor-in-chief of the bi-weekly 'ALMADINATUL MUNAWWARA' issued from Medina.
3. Mr. Yaseen Taha - A prominent columnist of 'Al-Bilad'.

connected with the work of UNESCO. She was a member of the UNESCO Executive Board during 1960-64. She is chairman of the Sangeet Natak Akademi.

When the Citizens' Central Council was formed in 1962 after the Chinese aggression, Shrimati Indira Gandhi was appointed its chairman. In that capacity she co-ordinated and channeled the civil defence effort, to provide amenities to the fighting forces and the welfare of their families. She has also been a member of the Executive Committee of the National Defence Fund.

The several international awards she has received include the Mothers' Award of the USA (1953) and the Yale University Howland Memorial Prize (1960). She is also the recipient of the Degree of Doctor of Letters (honoris causa) of Agra University and the Isabella D'Este for outstanding work in the field of diplomacy.

✓ Shrimati Indira Gandhi became Information and Broadcasting Minister in the Cabinet of Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri.

✓ Shrimati Indira Gandhi has two sons, Rajiv and Sanjay. Her husband, Shri Feroz Gandhi passed away in 1960.

Her special interests are: folk and classical music, folk dances and bird watching.

New Delhi, January 19, 1966. —

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