STATE AWARDS FOR FILMS
Film in India, 1956

MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING
April 28, 1957.

CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF AWARDS

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The number of films approved for general public exhibition during the year 1956 was 294. The largest number was of Hindi films—121, followed by 53 films in Bengali, 50 in Tamil, 27 in Telugu, 14 in Kannada, 13 in Marathi, 5 in Malayalam, 4 in Assamese, 3 in Gujarati, 2 each in Oriya, and Urdu. There were no films in Punjabi and Kashmiri languages.

In 1956 the Central Board of Film Censors examined 3,244 films, of which 3,101 were given ‘U’ and 96 ‘A’ certificates. This number included 2,330 foreign and 867 Indian films (including shorts). The number of films which were refused certificates was 47, of which 46 were foreign films. The total length excised from films was 73,923 feet.

Bombay continued to be the major centre of production, Madras and Calcutta taking the second and third place respectively. About 47% of the total number of films were produced in Bombay, 33% in Madras and 20% in Calcutta. Bombay was the principal
centre of production of Hindi films, Madras of Tamil and Telugu films and Calcutta of Bengali films.

Fantasies, social problems, mythological stories, lives of saints and romantic love provided material for feature films.

The year witnessed further progress in the scope and influence of documentaries, the bulk of which continued to be produced by the Central and State Governments. During the year, the Films Division produced 35 documentaries through its own units. Nine documentaries were produced on behalf of the Films Division by private producers. Three films were taken over for distribution from a State Government. A children’s magazine was also produced during the year. The documentaries covered a wide range of subjects, like “Ballot Boxes”, “Khajuraho”, “Madurai”, “Deccan Table Land”, “UNESCO and India”, “Nepal and its People.” Mention, in particular, may be made of the documentary “Gotama the Buddha”, produced by Bimal Roy Productions on behalf of the Films Division. This full-length documentary unfolds the story of Buddhism, narrates the life of the Buddha and presents his salient teachings. The story is built and developed mainly through sculptures and paintings of well-known traditions such as Sanchi, Amaravati, Nagarjunakonda, Gandhara and Ajanta and similar material from other countries like Tibet, Central Asia, China, Indonesia,
Burma and Ceylon. The commentary is based upon and closely follows the original Buddhist texts. It is interspersed with the recitation of appropriate verses from the original texts. The music follows the pattern of the Indian classical and folk melodies.

The Films Division continued to bring out the weekly newsreel "Indian News Review". Besides significant events of Indian life, items of current interest from foreign countries were also included in it. The foreign items were received from various newsreel organisations as part of the arrangement for free exchange of newsreel material. In order to obtain suitable and adequate coverage of events abroad in connection with the visits of the Vice-President to Africa and East Asia, the Prime Minister's visit to Saudi Arabia and the President's visit to Nepal, arrangements were made to depute cameramen abroad.

The documentaries and newsreels for theatrical distribution in the country were produced in 35 mm. in Hindi, Bengali, Tamil, Telugu and English. Copies meant for circulation through the Central and State Government mobile vans were reduced to 16 mm. size and supplied in 12 languages, viz., Hindi, Assamese, Bengali, Gujarati, Marathi, Kannada, Kashmiri, Oriya, Malayalam, Panjabi,
Tamil and Telugu. The mobile vans, 352 in all, covered largely the rural areas.

The State Awards for the best films produced in India and approved for public exhibition during the year 1955 were distributed at a special function in New Delhi in September 1956. Owing to the indisposition of the President, the Awards were given away by the Prime Minister. The President’s Gold Medal for the best Indian feature film of 1955 was awarded to “Pather Panchali”, a Bengali film produced by the West Bengal Government and directed by Shri Satyajit Ray. The film was also given the President’s Silver Medal for being the best Bengali film of the year.

The President’s Gold Medal for the best documentary film in English was awarded to “Magic of Mountains”, produced by the Films Division and directed by Shri Mushir Ahmed. The Certificates of Merit were won by the documentaries “Wonder of Work”, produced by the Films Division, and “Education for Life”, produced by Ama Ltd., Bombay.

The All India Certificate of Merit and the President’s Silver Medal in Hindi were awarded to Rajkamal Kalamandir’s production “Jhanak Jhanak Payal Baje”. The second All India Certificate of
Merit was awarded to the Marathi film "Shidiche Shri Sai Baba", produced by Nandadeep Chitra, Bombay.

The Silver Medals for the best feature films in regional languages were awarded to the following films:

1. **Me Tulas Tuzya Angani** (Marathi)  
   produced by Nav Chitra, Poona.

2. **Bangaru Papa** (Telugu)  
   produced by Vauhini Productions, Madras.

The Certificates of Merit were given to the following films:

1. **Shree 420** (Hindi)  
   produced by R.K. Films, Bombay.

2. **Devdas** (Hindi)  
   produced by Bimal Roy Productions, Bombay.

3. **Rani Rashmoni** (Bengali)  
   produced by Chalachitra Pratishthan, Calcutta.

4. **Rai Kamal** (Bengali)  
   produced by Aurora Films Corporation, Calcutta.
5. Shevagyachya Shenga (Marathi)
   produced by Sadashiv Row J. Kavi, Bombay.

6. Mangayar Thilakam (Tamil)
   produced by Vaidya Films, Madras.

7. Ardhangi (Telugu)
   produced by Ragini Films, Madras.

8. Mahakavi Kalidas (Kannada)
   produced by Lalitakala Films Private Ltd., Madras.

9. Piyoli Phukan (Assamese)
   produced by Rupjyoti Productions, Tezpur, Assam.

As part of the State Awards function, a Smyposium on "Humour in Films" was arranged. Prof. N.K. Sidhanta, Vice-Chancellor, Calcutta University, was in the chair and the speakers included Shri L.V. Prasad, Shri A. Ramiah, Shri Upendranath Ashk and Shri P.K. Atre.

Indian Films received recognition at various International Film Festivals during the year. The Bengali film "Pather Panchali" was awarded a prize at the 10th International Film Festival at Cannes, in 1956, as the "best human document". It also obtained the
Diploma of Merit at the Edinburgh Film Festival held in August-September 1956. At the Manila Film Festival held in October 1956, this film won two Golden Carabao Awards. At the Damascus Film Festival, Overseas Film Corporation Private Ltd.'s film "Bandish" received the third prize—a Bronze Medal. The Films Division's documentary "Operation Khedda" won the Diploma of Merit at the Edinburgh Film Festival and "Khajuraho" the Silver Carabao Award at the Manila Film Festival; "Tree of Wealth" was awarded the Certificate of Merit at the International Film Festival organized by Calgary Junior Chamber of Commerce of Canada; and "Symphony of Life" earned the Gran Premio (the Highest Prize for Experimental film) at the Montevideo Festival held in May 1956. "Spring Comes to Kashmir" obtained the Silver Bear Medallion at the Berlin Film Festival in June 1956. The Film Division's full-length documentary film "Bharat Darshan", won the award for "Friendship among Nations" at the Karlovy Vary Film Festival in Czechoslovakia.

“Kashmir Looks Ahead”, “Spring Comes to Kashmir”, “Darjeeling”, “Golden River”, “Song of the South” and “Marine Marvels”, produced by the Films Division and “Our Indian Earth”, “Sangeet Bharat” and “Our Panchayats”, produced by Ama Limited, Rajkamal Kalamandir and Cine Unit of India respectively, were exhibited at the festival. A film delegation consisting of Shri S. Gopalan (Leader), Shri Sohrab Modi, Shri Raj Kapoor, Shri Abhi Bhattacharya, Shri Krishan Gopal, Shri V. Shirali, Shri T.A. Abraham, Kumari Nargis, Kumari Suraiya and Smt. Kamini Kaushal represented India at the festival.

At the end of 1956, there were 255 producing concerns, about 900 distributing agencies, 60 studios and 40 laboratories in India. The total number of people employed in the industry was about a lakh, the capital invested about Rs. 42 crores and the gross annual income about Rs. 25 crores. The number of cinemas at the end of 1956 was 3,829 including 996 touring and temporary cinemas. The annual attendance at cinemas was estimated at 60 crores.

The film industry celebrated in December 1956 the twenty-fifth anniversary of the advent of the talkie in India. An important part of these celebrations was the screening of some of the outstanding Indian films produced during the last twentyfive
years. A symposium on the Film and the Nation, meetings to honour the pioneers of the Indian talkie, and a variety show by film stars were other features of the celebrations.

In pursuance of the recommendations of the Film Enquiry Committee and the resolutions passed in the Rajya Sabha and the Lok Sabha urging Government to take steps for improvement in the standard of films, it was decided by Government to set up a National Film Board. A Bill to that effect was introduced in the Rajya Sabha on 10th December 1956. It is provided in the Bill that the Board will have three constituent units, namely, a Film Certification Bureau, a Film Production Bureau and a Film Institute.

The Children’s Film Society, which was registered under the Societies Registration Act in May 1955, completed another feature film entitled “Jaldeep”. Besides, the Society made 8 short films, four being adaptations of British films and four of Soviet films, for children.

Indian films were exported to a number of foreign countries, such as Pakistan, Iraq, Malaya, Indo-China, Thailand, Burma and East Africa.
Feature Films Approved for Public Exhibition in 1956

HINDI

1. Aawaz
2. Aabroo
3. Astik
4. Arab Ka Saudagar
5. Anuraag
6. Anjan
7. Awara Shahzadi
8. Alam Ara
9. Ankh Ka Nasha
10. Ali Baba and 40 Thieves
11. Aan Baan
12. Anokha Jungle
13. Ayodhyapati
14. Bharat Darshan
15. Bhagam Bhag
16. Bhai Bhai
17. Basra Ki Hoor
18. Baghi Sardar
19. Basant Panchami
20. Bharati
21. Badshah Salamat (Revised)
22. Bandhan
23. Basant Bhahar
24. Bajrang Bali
25. Badal Aur Bijlee
26. Baghdad Ka Jadoo
27. Chhoo Mantar
28. Char Minar
29. Char Dost
30. Chandra Kanta
31. C.I.D.
32. Choori Choori
33. Dashera (Revised)
34. Dhola Maru
35. Delhi Darbar
36. Devta
37. Durgesh Nandni
38. Divali Ki Raat ( Alias Taxiwala )
39. Dwarikadeesh
40. Dhake Ki Malmal
41. Ek Hi Rasta
42. Fifty Fifty
43. Fighting Queen
44. Funtoosh
45. Guru Ghantali
46. Gulum Begum Badshah
47. Gauri Pooja
48. Gul-e-Bakavali
49. Harihar Bhakti
50. Hatim Tai
51. Heer
52. Hamara Vatan
53. Halaku
ASSAMESE

1. Era Bator Sur
2. Lak Himme
3. Smritr Parash
4. Sarapat

BENGALI

1. Abhagir Swarga
2. Ashabarana
3. Asha
4. Asampta
5. Aparajito
6. Amar Bou
7. Bhola Master
8. Bhaduri Mashai
9. Chirakumar Sabha
10. Chalachal
11. Chhaya Sangini
12. Chore
13. Dancer Maryada
14. Dhular Dharani
15. Ekti Raat
16. Ekantai Gopaniya
17. Ek Din Ratre
18. Falgu
19. Gobindadas
20. Griha Debata
21. Ghoom
22. Hey Maha Manab
23. Kirtigarh
24. Kabuliwala
25. Lakhkahirra
26. Mahakabi Girishchandra
27. Manaraksha
28. Mamlar Phal
29. Maa
30. Madan Mohan
31. Madhumalati
32. Nagardole
33. Naba Janma
34. Pap O Papi
35. Paradhin
36. Putra Bandhu
37. Raj Path
38. Sagarika
39. Sati Ahilya
40. Surya Kumari
41. Saheb Bibi Gulam
42. Shubharateri
43. Sadhan
44. Shyamali
45. Sankaranarayana Bank
46. Subhalagana
47. Sinthir Sindoor
48. Sadhak Ramprasad
49. Suryamukhi
50. Silpi
51. Tonsil
52. Trijama
53. Taka Anna Pai

GUJARATI
1. Malela Jeev
2. Sati Analde
3. Vidhata

KANNADA
1. Bhagya Chakra
2. Bhagyodaya
3. Bhakta Vijya
4. Bhakta Markandeya
5. C.I.D.
6. Deiva Sankalpa
7. Hair Bhaktha
8. Kacha Devayani
9. Muthaide Bhagya
10. Ohileswar
11. Kokilavani
12. Pancha Ratna
13. Renuka Mahatma
14. Sadaram
MARATHI

1. Andhala Magot Ek Dhola
2. Dev Ghar
3. Dista Tasa Nasta
4. Gath Padli Thaka Thaka
5. Jaga Vegali Thaka Thaka
6. Kahi Kharee Nahee
7. Maze Ghar Mazi Mansen
8. Mulga
9. Pasant Ahe Mulgi
10. Pawan Khind
11. Payadali Padeli Phulen
12. Ran Pankharen
13. Wakde Pawool

TAMIL

1. Asai
2. Amaradeepam
3. Amarageetham
4. C.I.D.
5. Edi Nijam
6. Ellam Evan Seyal
7. Kalam Maripochchu
8. Kannin Manigal
9. Kanniyin Kadamai
10. Kokilavani
11. Kudumba Vilakku
12. Kula Deivam
13. Madharkula Manikkam
14. Mahakavi Kalidas
15. Manampol Vazhu
16. Mangala Gowri
17. Manthra Vadi
18. Marna Veeran
19. Marumalarchi
20. Mathurai Veeran
21. Maya Mohini
22. Moonru Pengal
23. Naga Devathai
24. Naga Panchmi
25. Nalla Veedu
26. Nane Raja

MALAYALAM

1. Atmarpanam
2. Avar Unarunnu
3. Koodappirappu
4. Manthravadi
5. Rarichan Enna Pawran.

ORIYA

1. Janmastami
2. Bhai Bhai
27. Nannambikkai
28. Nana Petra Selvam
29. Onrey Kulam
30. Paditha Penn
31. Pasavalai
32. Pennin Perumai
33. Prema Pasam
34. Punniyavathi
35. Raja Rani
36. Ramba’s Love
37. Rangoon Radha
38. Renuka Devi
39. Santhanam
40. Santha Sakkubhai
41. Satharam
42. Siva Sakthi
43. Tenali Raman
44. Thaikuppin Tharam
45. Thiruttu Raman
46. Valviley Oru Nal
47. Vana Rathum
48. Vedan Kannapa
49. Verum Pechalla
50. Vetri Veeran

4. Baktha Markandeya
5. Baley Ramudya
6. Charana Dasi
7. Chintamani
8. Chiranjeevaulu
9. C.I.D.
10. Edi Nijam
11. Ele Velpu
12. Sri Govari Mahatyam
13. Harishchandra
14. Jayam Manadhe
15. Kanaka Tara
16. Melu Koluppu
17. Muddu Bidda
18. Naga Panchmi
19. Nangula Chavithi
20. Penki Pellam
21. Raktha Kanneeru
22. Rani Rangamma
23. Sadarama
24. Shasa Veerudu
25. Sonthavuru
26. Tenali Ramakrishna
27. Uma Sundari

**TELUGU**

1. Ali Baba and 40 Thieves.
2. Amarajeevi
3. Bala Sanyasamma Katha

**URDU**

1. Deyar-e-Habib
2. Jallad
DOCUMENTARY FILMS APPROVED FOR PUBLIC EXHIBITION IN 1956

Training for Service—Series I—
(Indian Administrative Service).
Money and Banking.
Vinoba Darshan.
Stars Man Has Made.
Improved Seed.
How to Control Pests.
Care of the Eyes.
More Profit from Goats.
The First Furrow.
How to Flay, Cure and Utilise Carcass.
Our Milk Co-operative.
Fishing for Food.
One Thousand Hands.
Magic of the Egg.
The Mouldboard Plow.
Villages and Women.
Malaria Control.
Operation Khedda.
Spring Comes to Kashmir.

How to Have a Healthy Home.
How Sickness Spreads.
Practical Seed Drills.
Time Is Money.
The Row Cultivator, Five Implements in one.
Mass Drill of School Children.
Electricity In The Service.
Nai Zindagi.
Aap Ka Sevak.
Importance of Pure Water.
Growing Arecanuts.
The School (Secondary Education).
Kakrapar.
Sarvodaya.
Romance of Reading.
Bambai Ka Chiria Ghar
Kubauliram.
The Indian Industries
Fair.
Earth and Water.
Kasi Ke Darshan.
Gobind Sagar.
On way to Nanda Devi.
Pahiyon Pan.
Harijan Kalyan.
Bhakton Ke Bhagwan.
Kisan Samelan.
Tube Wells.
Bovine Mastitis.
Bovine Tuberculosis.
Working for the Plan.
Railways Belong to You.
Takht Shri Keshgarh Sahib or Sambdhan Gurduware.
Shri Darbar Sahib or Shri Akal Takht Sahib.
Takht Shri Sachkhand Shri Huzoor Sahib.
Shri Hari Mandir Ji Takht Patna Sahib.
Planned Progress.
Adarsh Jail.
Jansevak.
Panchayat Raj.

Five Year Plan—In the Life of People—Southern Region.
Literacy for Progress.
Major Industries No. 3 Iron and Steel.
Story of Salt.
Industry Serves Man.
Children of God.
Bee Keeping.
Faith Carved in Stone.
States Reorganisation Commis-
sion’s Visit to Bihar.
Industrial Safety.
Tanjore.
Physical Feature of India.
Sagar Ki Santan (Children of the Sea).
Growing Wings.
On the Road to a Welfare State.
Patit Pawan.
Gehu Ki Kheti.
Tur Breeding Pure Seed.
Harijan.
Key Village Plan for Cattle Development.
Before the Baby Comes.
Major Industries of India

2—Textiles (Revised)
A Village in Travancore.
Report from the Heart Lands.
The Food You didn’t Eat.
Major Industries of India No. 1
—Agriculture (Revised).
All India Khadi and Village Industries Exhibition.
Khajuraho.
Panchthupi.
The Seven Islands.
Vithalachi Pandhari.
Bal Bharat.
Vadalo.
Kavi Sammelan.
Circus.
A Sonavi Challi and Shriyas Mela.
Rangamadhari.
Wings Over India.
Growing Coconuts.
How to Grow More Sugar Cane.
Tanners of Jharauta.
Madurai of the Naiks.
Your Baby Can Be Healthy.
The New India.
Unnatiye Pahiye—State Transport—(Wheels of Progress).
Weaver Smiles Again.
Nahi Rahe—Communications—Roads and Bridges—(Linking Story).
Citizens Regained.
Yuwak Mangal.
Gram Sevika.
Deserted Women.
Earth Water and Oil.
Anthrax
Safeguarding Your Lives-stock Investment.
Haemorrhagic Septicemia.
Foot and Mouth Disease.
Festival of Kashmir Part I.
Rinder Pest.
Black Quarter
Manang Bhot.
Pilgrimage to Muktinath.
An Attempt on Mt. Pumari.
Inhe Bhee Jan Pyary Hai.
Conquest of Evil.
A Village in the East Punjab.
Bases of Progress.
Amritsar Congress Exhibition.
Productivity Key to Progress.
Hand Tools.
Young Farmers Clubs.
Unesco and India.
Festival of Kashmir—Part II.
Gram Sevak.
Gram Sevika.
With Your own Hands.
Your Sanitary Inspector.
Maa.
Bharatiya Yojanki Zalak.
It is Your Vote.
Glory of Pratishthan.
On the Seashore:
Kisanon Ke Ladle.
Ceramic Condensers.
Karoron Sathi.
Flag Day.
Vigil on the Seas.
Zamane Ke Saath.
Naya Paisa.
From Silent to Sound.
Selections From Musical Varieties.
Killing the Killer.
New Life of a Displaced person.
How to Make Better Gur.
Keep It Clean.
Buaidy Sikha.
Pragatir Pathe Paschim Bangla.
Adhar Sikha.
The Maganese Man.
Harendra Kumarer Mahaprayane.
Aurorar Sraddhyanjali.
Darjeeling, the Home Town of Tensing.
Czechoslovak Industrial Exhibition.
Shram Dan.
The Story of The Taj.
Know Your Child.
Churk.
Manata Mai Ma.
Liver Fluke.
Our Legislators.
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