

National Planning Committee

No. 3.

Being an abstract of the Proceedings and other particulars
relating to the National Planning Committee.

PUBLISHED BY K. T. SHAH, HONORARY GENERAL SECRETARY,
NATIONAL PLANNING COMMITTEE, BOMBAY.

July 1940.

NOTE : This Handbook, No. 3, of the National Planning Committee, contains all information relating to the activities of the National Planning Committee and its several sub-committees, from the end of the third sessions of the National Planning Committee, in May 1940, to the end of the fourth sessions in June, 1940.

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CONTENTS

	PAGE
1. Names of the members, and of those invited, present during the June sessions of the National Planning Committee	iv
2. Brief account of the proceedings of the June sessions of the National Planning Committee	1-3
3. List of the Sub-Committees whose reports were considered, and Resolutions adopted thereon	4-33
4. List of Sub-Committees whose reports have been considered by the National Planning Committee, and of those who have not submitted any report	34-35
5. Statement issued to the press by the Chairman, National Planning Committee	36-37
6. Circular letter issued by the Chairman, National Planning Committee, to the Members of the National Planning Committee and the Chairmen and Secretaries of the Sub-Committees	38-39
7. Circular letter to the Governments of Provinces and States co-operating	40
8. Circulars issued by the Hon. Gen. Secretary to the members of the National Planning Committee and Chairmen and Secretaries of Sub-Committees	41-47
9. Changes in the personnel of Sub-Committees	48

**Names of the members, and of those invited, present during the
June Sessions of the National Planning Committee.**

*(17 sittings were held in all, morning and evening sittings each
day being taken separately. The figures in brackets represent
the number of meetings attended by each member.)*

1. Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru (16).
2. Dr. Megh Nad Saha (15).
3. K. T. Shah (17).
4. A. K. Shaha (17).
5. Dr. Nazir Ahmad (3).
6. Dr. V. S. Dubey (11).
7. Ambalal Sarabhai (17).
8. N. M. Joshi (1).
9. Dr. Radha Kamal Mukerjee (17).
10. Hon. Mr. Shuaib Qureshi (12).
11. Gulzari Lal Nanda (17).
12. Mrs. Vijayalaxmi Pandit (8).
13. Nityanand Kanungo (15).
14. P. B. Advani (4).
15. Dr. C. A. Mehta (5).
16. K. D. Guha (5).

By invitation :

17. Nawab Ali Nawaz Jung Bahadur (2).
18. U. N. Mahida (3).
19. S. P. Agharkar (5).
20. Dr. F. P. Antia (1).
21. Sir Rahimtullah Chinoy (2).
22. S. R. Kantebet (2).
23. Dr. S. K. Mitra (2).
24. J. J. Anjaria (1).
25. Kasturbhai Lalbhai (1).
26. E. W. Aryanayakam (4).
27. T. Prakasam (3).

For the full list of Members of the National Planning Committee see page iii
of the Hand Book No. 2.

Brief Account of the Proceedings of the fourth Sessions of the National Planning Committee held in June 1940.

The fourth sessions of the National Planning Committee began on the 21st of June, 1940, as previously settled. In the unavoidable absence of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Chairman of the National Planning Committee, it was duly proposed that Shri K. T. Shah should take the chair. The proceedings commenced with Shri K. T. Shah in the chair.

It was noticed that the attendance was rather small. The question was raised whether it would be desirable to carry on the business of the day in the absence of the Chairman, and with such a limited attendance. In reply, the Chairman's telegram as well as his telephonic communication, desiring that the meeting be continued as originally intimated, was placed before the meeting, and the Committee thereupon proceeded with the business of the day.

There was no specific agenda for that day's meeting. In view, however, of the desire expressed by the Chairman of the Sub-Committee on River Training and Irrigation to dispose of his Sub-Committee's Report at the earliest opportunity, the Committee took up consideration of Part II of that report, which had been prepared and submitted to the meeting with draft resolutions framed on the same. General discussion took place, and the meeting adjourned, to resume consideration of this the following day, when it was expected the Chairman would be able to attend.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Chairman of the National Planning Committee, attended from the second day of the meetings, which were therefrom held continuously twice a day, except on Sundays, when only one sitting took place, from 9 a.m. to 12 noon, and from 2.30 p.m. to 6 p.m., until the 30th of June, 1940, when the sessions concluded.

During these sessions, the National Planning Committee took up for consideration reports of several Sub-Committees, a list of which is given on a later page. Some of these Reports were final, and others of an *ad interim* character. In every case decisions were taken by the National Planning Committee in the form of resolutions as on the previous occasion. These resolutions are printed hereafter in the order in which the Reports were taken up for consideration and disposal by the National Planning Committee.

Several Sub-Committees had, however, so far done nothing in connection with the reference made to them. Some of them had not presented

any Report, or not been constituted properly. A list of such Sub-Committees is given below, and the exact stage at which they have arrived is indicated (*Vide* p. 36).

The National Planning Committee considered this subject at some length, and the Chairmen or Secretaries of the Sub-Committees, which had already been formed, were requested to report to the National Planning Committee, as to when their Reports might be expected. In some cases, intimation has been received to the effect that the Report would be expedited; and it is hoped that the remainder also, at least such of the Sub-Committees as had been properly constituted already, will finish their deliberations and report at an early date.

During the consideration of some of the Sub-Committees' Reports, it was found that the matter treated by the Sub-Committees concerned required further elucidation or reconsideration, particularly in the light of the decisions taken by the National Planning Committee, on certain points specifically mentioned. These points have been, accordingly, referred to the Sub-Committees concerned. Before the next stage of the work of the National Planning Committee, it is expected that these Sub-Committees will have given further consideration to the points referred to them, and submit their considered opinion or explanation on them, at as early a date as possible.

In the course of their deliberations on this occasion, the National Planning Committee considered certain questions of detail as well as of principle concerning the main plan. A desire was, for instance, expressed that the results of the labours of the various Sub-Committees should be made available to the public; and, accordingly, the National Planning Committee decided that all Sub-Committees be requested to prepare their Reports for the press. Those of them which had already submitted final reports were, therefore, requested to touch up the Report, and furnish such other explanations, opinions, or considerations, as they thought relevant to the matter, for the fullness of the Report, and send in the same at their earliest convenience to the office of the National Planning Committee for publication. Those Sub-Committees, on the other hand, which had submitted only an interim Report, were requested to take early steps to finalise their Reports, and add such further data, or material as they thought necessary for the rounding off of the subject referred to them, and thus making the matter ready for the press. As for Sub-Committees which had taken no steps to prepare and submit their Reports, or which had not been properly constituted yet, measures were taken to see that they were properly formed by adding the necessary complement of members, including secretary or chairman, wherever they were lacking, and to expedite their Reports.

Questions of fundamental principles discussed by the National Planning Committee,—such as those concerned with the ownership and manage-

means of communication or of forms of natural wealth,—are the decisions taken by the National Planning Committee on the Reports, and printed elsewhere in this booklet. Further confirmation of the general principles, forming the basis for the draft report of the National Planning Committee itself, is reserved for the next meeting.

As presently arranged, the next sessions of the National Planning Committee are to take place in the fourth week of August. In the meantime, it is hoped the decisions so far taken on the Reports of the Sub-Committees will be collated and correlated, so as to form a clear and consistent background, even if any of them are not yet settled. The next sittings, therefore, will be occupied with the consideration of the general principles, and also of such Reports from Sub-Committees as may have been prepared and submitted during the interval.

P. Hutheesing, one of the three joint secretaries of the National Planning Committee originally appointed, and the only one now remaining in that office, has offered, as from 1st July, 1940 to forego his salary, and serve the Committee in an honorary capacity in view of the straitened finances of the Committee; and his offer has been accepted by the Committee with thanks.

K. T. SHAH,
Honorary General Secretary

**List of the Sub-Committees whose reports were considered
during the June sessions of the National Planning
Committee.**

Name of the Sub-Committee	Nature of the Report	Dates when considered	Resolutions passed : see pages ...
1. River Training and Irrigation	Final (Part II)	21-22 June	6-9
2. Soil Conservation and Afforestation	Final	22-23-24 June	9-13
3. Transport Services	Interim	23 June	13-15
4. Public Finance	Interim	24-25 June	15-20
5. Communication	Final	25 June	20-23
6. Trade	Interim	26 June	23-24
7. Mining & Metallurgy	Interim	26-27 June	24-27
8. General Education	Interim	27-28 June	27-33
9. Land Policy, Agricultural Labour & Insurance	Interim	29-30 June	33-34

N. B.—Notes added or reservations made in regard to any of the Resolutions by any individual member of the National Planning Committee represent his personal opinion, and not in a representative capacity. This would also apply to any expression of opinion in the course of discussions by any individual member.

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED

River Training & Irrigation Sub-Committee

I/2

The Final report, Part II, of the River Training & Irrigation Sub-Committee, was presented on the 21st June by Nawab Ali Nawaz Jung Bahadur, Chairman of the Sub-Committee. Mr. U. N. Mahida, Secretary of the Sub-Committee, was also present. Discussion continued on the 22nd June, and the following resolutions were adopted :—

1. Considering the ever-present danger to the social security or life of the people, we feel that flood abatement and protection measures should receive the closest attention. Temporary expedients so far have proved to be of little avail. A very comprehensive policy is called for, and every possible method of the solution of the problem will have to be analysed, as regards its advantages and disadvantages, and examined in respect to its feasibility, its dangers, and its cost.

2. The conclusion we have reached is that flood and famine are two aspects of one and the same problem, viz., the full economic development of the water resources of the country for the service of man. The development of a flood-protection policy should, therefore, not be separated from that of the national policy governing water resources in general. We are confident that to harness the resources, so as to secure the greatest public benefits for all purposes to which water can be put, will be not only wise statesmanship but good economics.

3. We find that the policy of haphazard raising of flood banks in defiance of the rights of rivers to have sufficient space for their accommodation has failed to accomplish its design, and experience has shown that this policy has led to disastrous results. We recommend that requisite control be exercised over such harmful constructions, in which due attention has not been paid to the laws of flow.

4. We suggest that there should be a proper planning of settlements, and that the utmost care be exercised in future to prevent commercial developments on land which is not fitted for human occupation.

5. We wish to draw attention to the prime importance of maintaining river systems in efficient working order,—a phase of the problem in which united action on the part of the people and of the State is indispensable.

able. If rivers are to remain efficient flood carriers, such harmful acts as indiscriminate stripping of forests, unnecessary removal of vegetation, improper tilling, extensive grazing, unsuitable drainage, and unduly great abstractions of the low flows of rivers in their upper reaches, should be avoided. It should be realised that the consequences involved by such acts are vast. They lead to flood impetuosity on the one side, and on the other side, to deterioration and decay of rivers, by lowering of the water table and by flood-plain deposits growing coarser. It is necessary to restore woodlands, to afforest watershed areas, to adopt every other practicable means of detaining water and retarding flow, and to improve the drainage.

6. A matter that needs early attention is the excessive grazing by an animal population out of proportion to what the country can bear without deterioration ; and in this connection we suggest that means be devised for reducing their number by having a more limited and better stock.

Note : A further recommendation of this sub-committee to the effect that "feeding grounds must also be restricted, and the growth of fodder crops and the practice of stall feeding encouraged", should be considered along with the Reports of the Animal Husbandry and Soil Conservation Sub-Committees.

7. With the increase in the human and the animal populations, another problem, viz., that of soil erosion, has assumed enormous proportions, and we suggest the provision of wind-brakes, construction of field embankments and contour trenching as protection against onslaughts from erosion. The appalling waste of valuable top-soil is one of the biggest problems confronting the country.

Note : This subject must be further considered with the report of the Soil Conservation Sub-Committee.

8. We have already suggested "the systematic undertaking of research and investigation to determine the extent and availability of the ground-water supplies, and the relation between their use and depletion". We desire to lay emphasis on this, as the lowering of the water table in certain areas is leading to a gradual increase in the dryness of the ground.

9. To concentrate on flood problems, we consider that a Flood Branch be attached to the Irrigation Department and a Soil Conservation Service be started in the Department of Agriculture.

Note : Their administrative arrangements will, however, have to be co-ordinated with those recommended by the Soil Conservation Sub-Committee.

10. We regard storage of waters, on an extensive scale, as the backbone of successful flood operations, and we are confident that this will be

found to be generally practicable, and that on many rivers it can be achieved at a reasonable cost.

11. To enable River Training Works to be carried out effectively, we suggest :—

- (a) that accurate contour surveys be made of the areas liable to floods ;
- (b) that hydrological data be amplified and kept up-to-date ;
- (c) that flood recorders be installed at key points whereby the variation of the surface slope could be recorded automatically ;
- (d) that an intensive study be made of each basin and each problem in that basin ;
- (e) that a record be maintained of the improvement or the deterioration of the rivers and their branches ;
- (f) that early steps be taken towards the clearing up of the water rights between the States interested.

12. We recommend that :

- (a) a Department of Hydrographic Survey be established ;
- (b) the Meteorological Department should have a section on Hydrology attached to it, and the service of flood forecasting and warning should be taken up as a matter of paramount importance.

13. The problem of River Training involves many highly complex engineering questions, and, in many phases of it, advance will best be made by research. We therefore recommend the establishment of one or two fully equipped Hydro-Technic Research Institutes, as well as a number of local laboratories dealing with local problems.

14. In the undertaking of river training works, harmonious action between those interested in the waters is essential, so that there may be no misdirection or dissipation of effort. As problems of governmental relations arise in negotiating agreements for the execution of the works, in apportioning costs, etc., river training must be regarded as a federal subject and not left to individual states. The Federal Government should also participate in the appropriations needed for flood protection. These are as essential to the general welfare as appropriations for famine relief, and they are, therefore, just as necessary for the State to undertake.

15. To deal with the problems in each major river basin, more especially those subject to frequent floods, we consider it necessary to have a

Statutory Authority on the lines of the Tennessee Valley Authority in the U. S. A.

Note : This would especially apply to the Ganges and Indus, and possibly to the Mahanadi, rivers.

Soil Conservation and Afforestation Sub-Committee

I/3

The final report of the Sub-Committee on Soil Conservation and Afforestation was, in the unavoidable absence of the Chairman of the Sub-Committee, Prof. J. N. Mukherjee, presented by Prof. S. P. Agharkar, Secretary of the Sub-Committee on the 22nd June. Discussion continued on the 23rd and 24th June, and the following resolutions were passed.

1. Soils and Forests constitute a national heritage. On their successful conservation depend the present and the future of the nation. The State must, therefore, step in and accept responsibility for their conservation.

2. The problems of conservation of soils and forests must be treated as a whole. For this purpose, the system of land utilisation as it obtains at present requires the closest investigation. A land utilisation survey should be conducted by a body of experts, and land utilisation maps prepared on the basis of the information gathered. The position should be reviewed every ten years with a view to watch and regulate where necessary the trend of changes in land utilisation.

3. Official statistics show that out of about 827 million acres of the land area, 173 million acres are "cultivable waste, other than fallow", 61 millions as "current fallow", and 183 millions as "not available for cultivation". One of the most important of the problems which should be tackled by the surveys proposed above and the Land Development Board (mentioned below) is to determine :

- (a) the area actually available for utilisation, under the head "cultivable waste other than fallow" and "current fallow" ;
 - (b) the conditions under which it could be utilised ;
- and (c) the causes why so large a proportion is classified as "cultivable waste, other than fallow".

4. The information regarding land utilisation, for example, that given in "The Agricultural Statistics of India", though useful for some purposes, is not of much help for Planning. The collection of necessary and adequate statistical data should, therefore, be the first item in the programme of Soil Conservation.

5. For the purposes of coordination and working out of programmes of conservation, a statutory organisation, to be called the Land Development Board, should be established both at the centre, in the provinces and States. The provincial and State organisations should look after the local aspects and the organisation at the centre should take up matters of interest to more than one province. This will serve the purpose of co-ordinating all efforts for conservation of soils and forests and enable the problems to be visualised and grappled as a whole.

6. The Central Land Development Board should deal with :

- (a) Soil Conservation including soil surveys, soil maps, soil fertility and land reclamation ;
- (b) Anti-erosion measures ;
- (c) Afforestation, reforestation and improvement of existing forests ; and
- (d) Land utilisation and coordination.

Other connected subjects, such as, irrigation and drainage, crop production, grass lands and pastures, industrial utilisation of agricultural and forest produce, and marketing of produce from the land, should be dealt with in consultation and co-operation with corresponding organisations.

Among the functions of this Board will be :

- (i) Preparation of soil maps of India after necessary surveys ;
- (ii) Correlation of results of manurial and varietal trials in selected areas with types of soils, agricultural practice, and land reclamation ;
- (iii) A complete erosion survey.

7. The whole area in a Province or a State should be divided into physiographic units, each having a coordinated programme of soil conservation suited for its special needs. The programme to be followed should be based on thorough investigation and research in typical localities.

8. There should be a Central Institute for the study of soil problems, and especially those of erosion.

9. There should be provision for a fully equipped research station in each of the different soil areas for soil and silvi-cultural research and developmental utilisation.

10. Adequate facilities should be provided for training in forestry and agriculture in the universities and technical institutes, especially with a view to making the results available to the public.

11. One of the most striking features of the present utilisation of the total available area is the small proportion devoted to village or minor

forests, grasses, legumes, and other soil-conserving crops, pastures, fruit and other trees, to meet the needs of the rural communities for food, fodder, fuel, timber etc. A policy of well-distributed afforestation, especially with reference to village or minor forests, should be pursued by the State, in particular with regard to those lands which have been thrown out of cultivation or which are at present regarded as culturable waste and can be reclaimed.

12. Soil Erosion :—

- (i) Shifting cultivation must be controlled or eliminated, as also breaking of virgin forest land. Contour ridging, terracing and levelling of fields and other measures required for the control of erosion should be encouraged by means of remission of land revenue, education and propaganda.
- (ii) Cooperative activities should be enlarged to include land reclamation, village afforestation and forest management.
- (iii) Afforestation work should be extended in the plains with a view to provide—(a) shelter belts, (b) fodder trees, (c) hedgerow timber, and (d) fuel supply.

13. Reclamation : Vast stretches of saline and alkaline soils, sand deposits, arid and semi-arid soils, swamps and other types of water logged soils, ravines and soils afflicted by defects not covered by the above, are known to exist in the country. It is necessary in the first place to provisionally classify these soils according to their more obvious characteristics and to obtain a broad idea of their extent of occurrence. This should form part of the survey programme. Projects of reclamation should be based on careful research in which all scientific aspects should be taken into consideration.

14. Soil Moisture : Improvements in agriculture and soils should be made through the regulation of water-supply, conservation of soil moisture, and drainage, and all necessary information for this should be gathered through the surveys contemplated. The extent and causes of water logging and remedial measures should be studied in detail.

15. Soil Fertility : Agriculture should be so planned as to maintain soil fertility at its optimum level. The suggestions made by the Sub-Committee in this behalf deserve consideration more particularly those dealing with the conservation of organic matter and the cheapening of fertilisers.

16. Forests : Forests must be preserved as a national heritage, and Forestry should be judged by the long-term financial results rather than the immediate surplus,

17. The following measures are especially recommended for protecting and improving the forest wealth of the country :—

- (i) In Provinces or States where there is no special "working plans branch" such a branch should be established, as such working plans are the essence of forest management.
- (ii) Contour of grazing, control of fire, contour trenching, and gully plugging.

The general position in privately-owned forests is unsatisfactory. Such forests should, therefore, be acquired by the State or strictly controlled by the State in the public interest.

18. Forests should be developed and worked with a view to produce the raw materials for the following, among other, industries ;

- (1) Timber, particularly teak.
- (2) Paper, including newsprint, packing and wrapping papers, 'kraft' papers, strawboards.
- (3) Insulation boards and similar other materials.
- (4) Rayon.
- (5) Plywood and veneers.
- (6) Matches and pencils.
- (7) Machine and tool parts made of wood.
- (8) Lac for gramophone records, electrical insulation, plastics.
- (9) Resins and varnishes.
- (10) Essential oils.
- (11) Tanning materials.
- (12) Medicinal plants.
- (13) Wood and charcoal to produce gas for internal combustion engines.
- (14) Dyes.

19. Forest cottage industries should be encouraged and the possibilities for these should be investigated. (e.g. rope-making, baskets, wicker-work, toys, etc.)

20. *Capacity of forest to furnish employment* : The census returns of 1931 show that directly or indirectly the forests offer employment to about 2,000,000 people in British India alone. With more efficient utilisation of forest resources, it should be possible to find employment for a much larger number.

21. *Wild Life Sanctuaries* : This Committee considers that the organised large-scale hunts, with the help of hundreds of beaters, are not only inhuman, but are leading to the extinction of valuable wild life in the jungles and should be disallowed. For the protection and preserva-

tion of wild life in the jungles, national parks and sanctuaries should be established in various parts of the country.

22. *Communications* : Out of the total area of 125,000 sq. miles of State forests, 54,000 sq. miles, that is 43%, are either inaccessible or profitless. It is urgently necessary to provide suitable means of communications, rail and rope-ways, roads, waterways and paths, as otherwise fuller development of our forest resources will not be possible. Freight rates on forest produce are generally too high and should be reduced.

23. *Fires* : Effective measures should be taken to minimise damage from forest fires, and for this purpose a Fire Protection Section of the Forest Department is recommended.

Transport Services Sub-Committee

V/1

The Interim Report of the Transport Services Sub-Committee was, in the unavoidable absence of Dr. D. R. Gadgil, Chairman of the Sub-Committee, presented by Dr. F. P. Antia, Secretary of the Sub-Committee on the 23rd June. Discussion concluded the same day, and the following resolutions were passed :—

1. The transport facilities of various kinds available in this country compare unfavourably with the corresponding facilities in modern industrialised communities, with due regard to their area, population, and productive efficiency.

2. Considering each of these forms of transport service in India, though in general the railways may be said to meet the present traffic demands upon them, there is room for internal economies in the working of the railways, and better adjustment of the available traffic suitable for Planned Economy.

3. Under Planned Economy both these requirements of the railway service will have to be examined before any programme of railway expansion can be considered. The Planning Authority will have to distribute the available traffic, so that the fullest utilisation is made of the existing track, rolling stock, terminal facilities, and ancillary services of the railways.

4. Assuming that Planned Economy results in an increase of the total volume of goods and passengers having to be moved by railway, it will be a part of the functions of the executive authority charged with carrying out the plan, to determine how this extra traffic in goods and passengers should be apportioned as between the railways and other means of transport.

5. As regards the roads, the present mileage of all motorable roads, metalled and unmetalled, compares unfavourably with the corresponding facilities in modern industrialised countries. In view of the relative economy of road transport for comparatively small scale production, and short hauls,—both characteristics of Indian economy today,—the Planning Authority will have to examine the possibility of developing the road service as an alternative or supplementary, to the railway carriage.

6. Roads, to be useful for efficient transport service as an integral part of the planned programme, will have to be considered, not only as national highways, but provincial as well as local means of transport and communication. One of the most considerable handicaps of the existing economy in India is the lack of cheap and adequate transport service in rural areas, which, it is considered, is likely to be provided by a better development and use of the roads as between the villages as also those connecting the villages with markets. The National Planning Authority must, accordingly, devise means to provide this form of transport in every region considered to be the unit for this purpose, in the planned programme.

7. Another handicap for an adequate development of road as well as railway services is the absence of the necessary manufacturing industries for the production of locomotives, automobiles, wagons and coaches, their parts and accessories, within the country. The Planning Authority must attend to the establishment as soon as possible of the necessary industries in this regard.

8. Apportionment of the traffic between roads, railways, waterways, inland and coastal, and airways will have to be determined by the National Planning Authority with due regard to the interests of the producers and the consumers, in each case, as also to the cost of carriage involved. This means that each of these forms of transport has its appropriate field of service, which, though not exclusive, may yet be regarded as its proper sphere within which it may render the best service and produce the utmost economy.

9. Facilities for inland waterways in the shape of perennial rivers and navigation canals based upon them, though abundant in some parts of the country, have not been utilised as fully as they might have been, mainly because of the competition of the railways. This competition went on unchecked ever since the Railways came into being because of the financial stake of the State in the commercial success of the Railways. It is necessary that these facilities for inland waterways should be fully developed.

10. The volume of traffic, both in goods and passengers, carried by coastal ships in Indian coastal waters, is very considerable, both in value

and in quantity. But the Indian share in carrying this traffic is comparatively insignificant, and of very recent date, owing to the handicaps placed by the foreign vested interests in this sphere. All coastal traffic must be reserved for national shipping.

11. India has a very considerable volume of foreign seaborne trade, passenger traffic and mails. An Indian National Mercantile Marine is, therefore, urgently needed and should be developed. A modern ship-building industry, along with its auxiliary industries, should be established as early as possible. India should be self-sufficient in regard to all her shipping requirements and should not depend on foreign shipping services.

The National Planning Committee was of opinion that the Transport Services Sub-Committee should consider, for the purposes of their final report,

- (i) The question of the transport services from the point of view not merely of economic return but also of aiding in the task of national development and social well-being of the community.
- (ii) The organisation for the central control and co-ordination of the transport services.
- (iii) Animal transport, especially for purposes of rural communications, and the development of cheap village roads.
- (iv) The use of trolley buses where electric power is available.

Public Finance Sub-Committee

IV/3

The Interim Report of the Public Finance Sub-Committee was presented by the Chairman of the Sub-Committee, Shri K. T. Shah on the 24th June. There was a minute of dissent by Mr. A. D. Shroff, which was read out by the Chairman, National Planning Committee. Discussion continued on the 25th June.

The Chairman of the Public Finance Sub-Committee informed the N. P. C. that the Report was agreed to by five members of the sub-committee, namely, Dr. D. R. Gadgil, Prof. C. N. Vakil, Prof. Gyan Chand, Dr. J. P. Niyogi and himself, who were all present at the meetings of the Sub-Committee at Allahabad. Messrs. Qureshi, Thomas and Venkatarangaiya had not been present, and they had not, so far, expressed their approval or disapproval.

He then explained the main features of the Report. In answer to questions, he stated that it was not possible for his Sub-Committee to give estimates of income and expenditure under this plan, as this would depend on the norms laid down by the N. P. C. and the general policy of the State. If these norms were laid down, then an attempt could be made to

give these estimates. Shri K. T. Shah was requested to prepare a note, on his own behalf, giving these estimates on the basis of the decisions of the National Planning Committee so far taken.

The following resolutions were then adopted :

I. Expenditure :

1. In the present system of Public Expenditure there is considerable room for retrenchment by means of :
 - a. Reconsideration of the governing policy regarding nature and object, strength and equipment of certain services like Defence or charge in connection with public debt ;
 - b. Reduction in the scales of rates of pay, pensions and allowances to Public Servants, in all departments, in the higher ranks. In conformity with the basic principle of the Plan, and in fairness to the large army of the lower paid public servants, a minimum living wage will also have to be fixed in all departments and ranks of the Public Service ;
 - c. Revision of the basis for fixing the strength and requirements of Public Service and in improving its efficiency in each department, and for leave rules, particularly in the higher services.
2. All savings effected by revision, reduction or retrenchment are likely to be only a fraction of the expenditure needed for :
 - a. Extending and widening the scope, direction, and volume of existing Public Services, including National Defence ;
 - b. Increase in the number, variety, and intensity of public activities, e.g. Education ;
 - c. Improvement of the basic minimum pay and conditions of service of the lower subordinate staffs.
3. For extending, widening, or increasing the scope, volume, or number of public services or activities, definite norms will have to be laid down by the Planning Authorities, and finance would have to be provided in accordance with the same, with due regard to economy and efficiency.
4. In public utility services, though commercial principles may not be applicable in all cases, a thorough-going check and control by way of efficient audit is indispensable in regard to all items of expenditure and output of work and value received.
5. Capital investment in utilities, services, or agricultural, industrial or commercial enterprise, must be kept apart from those of recurrent expenditure.

6. Against capital investment made out of borrowed funds, adequate provision must be made from the start for a complete liquidation of the obligation incurred, including interest, and the replacement or renewal, without incurring fresh obligations on that account, of the plant, machinery, stock or buildings requiring such investment, within a definite period. Adequate provision should also be made, by way of depreciation, for replacement or renewal of the plant, machinery or buildings, required for such undertakings.
7. No interference should be allowed with the provision made under the preceding head, and no transfer or borrowing permitted from this account to meet current losses or deficit in the ordinary budget.
8. Exception may, however, be made under specific rules to allow borrowings from these Reserve, Replacement sinking funds, for capital investment in the extension or expansion of the same utility, service or enterprise, or for similar purposes in cognate utility, enterprise, or service, provided that full provision is made for the repayment and liquidation in full of such loans within a definite predetermined period.
9. When Provincial Governments delegate to the Local Authorities under them functions and assign sources of revenue, they shall do so under proper financial and administrative control.

Revenue :

10. The aggregate volume of Public Expenditure—national, provincial, and local—collectively as well as severally,—would have to be very considerably increased in order to meet all the requirements of the Plan. Revenues, would have, therefore, to be increased proportionately.
11. For the effective execution of a comprehensive Plan, it would be necessary to increase the contribution from the several forms of Public Enterprise, including a thorough exploitation of the Public domain in lands, mines, forests, and the like, so as increasingly to supplement the revenues derived from taxation, direct or indirect.
12. The production and supply of all utilities and services, which are of a national as well as a monopolistic character, should be carried on by the public authorities ; and the net surplus, if any, derived therefrom be appropriated as current revenue. The interest of consumers of each service or utility should be duly

taken into account, particularly by the monopolistic undertakings.

Note : Mr. Ambalal Sarabhai desired it to be noted that while he agreed with the first part of this resolution, he was not agreeable to the surplus being appropriated as current revenue. This should not be the objective in view.

13. In regard to public utilities and services, the ideal of service to the largest number at the lowest cost, should be kept in view. Nevertheless, because of the economies possible under large-scale production and efficient management in all-round co-ordination, a net surplus or profit will probably accrue, and this should go to the public revenues.

Note : Mr. Ambalal Sarabhai, though he was in favour of nationalisation, doubts if it would be more economical or more efficient.

The sub-committee had recommended that industries concerned with the provision of the main plant, machinery fittings and basic raw materials for the production and supply of nationalised utilities and services should be conducted as collective national enterprises. Further that all key industries ('mother' as well as 'vital' industries) should be progressively nationalised and administered by a statutory corporation created for the purpose. Private enterprises, so acquired, should be paid just and proper compensation.

The N. P. C. had so far decided that key industries should be owned or controlled by the State, the control being strict in the case of key industries. The possibility of such industries not being owned by the State but controlled by it has thus not been ruled out. This question had been left for future consideration when more data were placed before the Committee for any further decision that it might take.

It was pointed out, on behalf of the Public Finance Sub-Committee, that apart from other considerations, questions of finance and the necessity for increasing revenue for the nation-building activities of the State made it essential for these key industries to be owned by the State, and, therefore, the alternative of their being merely controlled should be ruled out.

The N. P. C. was of opinion that as this raised a question of fundamental principle, and the argument of revenue had not been previously placed before it, the whole question should be considered by it at a later stage when basic questions of policy were considered.

The Public Finance Sub-Committee had further recommended that in allocating items of public expenditure, as far as possible all items of nation-building, service-rendering, and wealth-producing character should be entrusted to the Provincial Governments and sources of revenue, adequate

for these purposes, assigned to them. Incomes from direct taxation on income, excess profits, and inheritance taxes, it was recommended, should also be assigned to the Provincial Governments.

The National Planning Committee referred back this last recommendation to the Sub-Committee for reconsideration and fuller examination.

14. For the full consummation of the complete Plan, direct taxes on Incomes, or Excess Profits, or on property like Estate Duties, Death Duties, Land Increment Values, should be developed by increase in rates on a steeply graduated scale. In levying taxation, the principle of redistribution of the burden of taxation in accordance with the taxable capacity should be given effect to.

Note : It was proposed to add the principle of differentiation between earned and unearned incomes also. Pending a clearer definition of unearned incomes, this addition was postponed.

15. In a comprehensive Plan, Land Revenue should be charged according to the principle governing Income-Tax, with proper safeguards for exempting a basic minimum, and providing a graduated scale of taxation. It must be a wholly provincial source of revenue.
16. Taxes on house property, or urban land, on trades and professions, and the revenue from municipal and local licence duty, should ordinarily be assigned to local authorities.
17. All customs duties should be assigned to the Central Government exclusively. The question of excise duties requires further consideration, and was referred back to the sub-committee. If excise duties are to be levied, this should be done only by the Central Government.

Note : Mr. Ambalal Sarabhai wanted it to be noted that, in his opinion, Excise Duties on essentials of life are undesirable.

Salt duty : As the Sub-Committee had made no recommendation about, or reference to, the Salt Duty, the National Planning Committee decided to ask them to consider this question from the economic as well as other aspects, and to report.

18. Adequate provision should be made for relief from double taxation within the country itself, as between units and units, and a unit and the centre.
19. *Credit :* Adequate credit facilities must be placed at the disposal of every governing authority—local or provincial—to facilitate their undertaking productive enterprise left in their charge with proper regulations for the safeguard of public credit. In the case of local bodies an adequate control must be exercised by the Provincial Government. A National Investment Board must

be established, through which alone, public borrowing for such purposes as may be indicated in the Plan may be undertaken. This Board must work in close co-operation with the Central Banking Authority.

Note : Mr. Ambalal Sarabhai, Mr. Advani, and Prof. R. K. Mukerjee were of opinion that the Central Banking Authority should itself do this work directly.

20. *Accounts* : Independent Audit for the accounts of all governmental bodies and statutory corporations should be provided, in addition to local and internal audit.

Communication Services Sub-Committee

(V/2)

The Report of the Communication Services Sub-Committee was presented by Sir Rahimtullah Chinoy, Chairman of the Sub-Committee on the 25th June. Dr. S. K. Mitra, Secretary of the Sub-Committee gave a brief account of the Report. Discussion concluded the same day.

The following resolutions were adopted :

1. *Policy* : Communications and broadcasting are public utility services affecting the well-being of the community and are at present under State Control. They should be public monopolies, and should be run on commercial lines, and developed intensively, subject to the paramount consideration that they are social services, and as such powerful agents in the task of national development
2. *Telegraphs* : In view of the fact that the Telegraph is the cheapest means of quick communication and is indispensable for the rural population and also because development of industries and internal trade is bound to be followed by a demand for increased facilities for telegraphs, we propose that, to make the service more accessible, the number of Telegraph Offices be increased from the existing 3 per 1,00,000 persons to 5 per 1,00,000 in course of next ten years.
3. *Telephones* :
 - (a) In view of the expected developments of electrical power schemes, growth of industries, and expansion of trade and commerce, steps be taken to increase the number of telephones from 1 per 4,000 to 1 per 1,500 persons.
 - (b) All future installations of local telephone exchanges should generally be of the automatic type in preference to the manual type.

4. *Radio Communications :*

- (a) Considering that radio direction finding and associated services specially in connection with aviation have been a source of profit in recent years and that the demand for this is bound to increase owing to the anticipated development in aviation and shipping services, an increase of Radio Stations from 34 to 50 should take place in the course of the next ten years.
 - (b) The existing departmental commercial radio telegraph channels though in demand by the public are not equipped to deal with large traffic, and in the near future provision will have to be made for new radio telegraph channels, for instance, between India and Malay States, India and the near East, India and African countries. The total number of commercial radio telegraph channels should be increased to at least three times the present number.
 - (c) It will be necessary to open a few short-wave and ultra-short wave radio telephone links, the former for connecting up Indian subscribers with those in nearby countries, and the latter for working in association with the trunk system of the country across large river-crossings, marshy regions, etc.
5. (i) A section for survey and development of Electrical Communication Service should be established, whose function would be to carry out a detailed survey of the needs of electrical communication of the various areas concerned and also to carry on publicity and propaganda work for creating demand.
- (ii) The work of this section in the different administrative divisions shall be co-ordinated by a Central Organisation at the head-quarter of the Post and Telegraph Department.

6. *Postal Service :*

- (a) It is anticipated that as a result of National Planning there will be substantial increase of literacy and industrial and commercial enterprises, and that there will be increased demand for postal facilities. It is, therefore, proposed that the number of Post Offices and Letter Boxes be increased approximately to double their present number, the increase being proportionately more in rural areas.

- (b) In view of the fact that the Post Office can be an effective agency for spreading information about health, agriculture, and current events, and thus contribute to rural uplift, the administrative machinery should be so strengthened as to enable the Post Office to come into closer contact with the public and meet an ever widening circle of their needs.

7. *Radio Broadcasting :*

- (a) A fuller and more intensive use of broadcasting should be made for dissemination of news and useful information, education generally and more particularly adult education, publicity for social reform and progressive measures, and entertainment.
- (b) In order to make the Broadcasting Service more effective, it is necessary that the number of transmitters be considerably increased and steps be taken to increase largely the number of receivers. The Sub-Committee recommends that, for this purpose, the number of medium-wave transmitters be increased to 31 consisting of 10 of 20 KW and 21 of 5 KW aerial power.
- (c) The number of centres for relaying programmes should be increased from 8 to 20.
- (d) In view of the low average earnings of the people, steps should be taken to bring down the price of receivers to within the reach of much larger numbers. A drive should be made to increase the number of sets from 3 per 10,000 to at least 3 per 1,000 in the course of the next ten years.
- (e) Communication receivers should be installed in villages for the benefit of the rural population.
- (f) The suggestion that the Central Broadcasting Organisation should introduce a system of providing receiver sets on hire is worthy of consideration.
- (g) There should be a statutory corporation for radio broadcasting, and an advisory council, consisting of representatives of the public and experts, should be attached to it. In this connection the scheme of organisation given in the Report is deserving of consideration.

8. *Research :* A central research organisation for the Electrical Communication Service and Radio Broadcasting Service should

be established under the Department of Communications of the Central Government.

9. *Manufacture* : We consider that it is absolutely necessary that the materials and components needed for the electrical communication service should be manufactured in India. For this purpose investigations should be undertaken by Government to find out how far the materials available in India are suitable. The existing workshops at Alipore and Calcutta should be utilised fully for this production, and such additional steps should be taken as may be considered necessary.
10. *Training Facilities* : In order to provide the requisite training facilities for Indian students as well as Government employees selected for the purpose, steps should be taken to ensure that overseas as well as Indian firms, with whom Government orders for stores are placed, shall afford all such facilities in their factories, workshops and laboratories. This may be secured by a specific clause in such contracts. Arrangements should also be made to provide suitable employment for such trained personnel after they have finished their training.
11. The N. P. C. agrees with the Sub-Committee that the financial policy in regard to these services should be a liberal one and not based exclusively on a calculation of profit and loss. The social aspect of these services must always be borne in mind. In this connection the financial recommendations of the Sub-Committee are deserving of consideration.

[It was pointed out that, in the terms of reference of the Communication Services Sub-Committee, Tourist Traffic, etc., had also been included, but the Sub-Committee had felt that this did not fall within their province. The N. P. C. agreed to this. It was felt however that the subject was an important one and should be dealt with separately. Mr. Ambalal Sarabhai was asked to draft a resolution on it.]

Trade Sub-Committee

IV/1

The trade Sub-Committee's Report had been put down on the agenda for the meeting of the National Planning Committee on the 26th June. But it was stated that the Report dealing with Internal Trade, though ready, had not so far been duplicated and circulated among the members. Certain draft resolutions dealing with Internal Trade were, however, ready. It was decided, however, that the whole subject, which was of great importance, should be considered fully at a later stage, when the full Report was complete and had been circulated.

At the request of the National Planning Committee however, Shri Kasturbhai Lalbhai, Chairman of the Sub-Committee, gave a brief account

of the Report. He pointed out how internal trade was of far greater importance than external trade.

The National Planning Committee desired to emphasise the directions previously issued in the Note for the Guidance of Sub-Committees (paragraphs 9 and 19 Handbook No. 1, p. 79 and 81). Paragraph 19 should apply not only to industrial development but to other development also. The following resolutions were also passed :

1. i. Owing to the size of the country and the population, the geographical distribution of various crops and minerals, the internal trade of our country is even today far larger than our foreign trade and will be more so in future.
- ii. Owing to this fact, it will play a more vital part in our economic life and must be planned and fostered to contribute to our national well being.
2. i. An essential step in such a direction is the realisation of the fact that our provinces are economically inter-dependent, and can advance only together and not against each other.
- ii. In framing any measures of local economic development, the broader background of the necessity of a corresponding well being in other parts of the country should always be kept in mind.
3. An immediate attempt should be made to collect and collate the statistics relating to the internal trade.

Mining and Metallurgy Sub-Committee

(II/4)

The Report of the Mining and Metallurgy Sub-Committee was presented by Dr. V. S. Dubey, Secretary of the Sub-Committee, on the 26th June in the unavoidable absence of its chairman, Prof. D. N. Wadia. Discussion continued on the 29th June.

The following resolutions were passed :

1. The mineral wealth of the country belongs to the community collectively. The exploitation of minerals and development of mining and mineral industries should be reserved exclusively to be carried on as public enterprise.
2. The mineral wealth is of vital importance to the nation. Most of the material imported at present, like metals, machinery, etc., is manufactured out of mineral raw materials. But sufficient attention has not been paid so far to the development of this mineral wealth.

Non-Metals :

3. (a) The country is well endowed in regard to the majority of non-metallic minerals, but most of the industries requiring these raw materials have not been developed. Most of the articles made from these minerals, and which are imported at present from abroad, can be manufactured in India.
3. (b) The only important raw materials imported at present are salt and sulphur. Salt can be easily prepared in any amount in the country. Every effort should be made to find out if there are sulphur deposits in India. Attempts should also be made to manufacture sulphur or sulphuric acid directly out of gypsum, pyrites or other raw materials available in India.
3. (c) Scrap mica, which is being wasted at present, can be utilised in various ways, and attempts should be made to do so.
4. Raw materials for nitrogen fertilisers, as well as to some extent for other types of fertilisers, are available in India. The synthetic fertiliser industry should therefore be started as recommended in resolution 3 (Red Book II, page 41) dealing with Chemical Industries.

Metals :

5. India has large deposits of iron ore, manganese, chrome bauxite and other metals. Except in the case of iron and steel, these resources have not been developed. These industries are essential for the general industrialisation of the country, as well as for defence.
6. Other metals, except copper and gold to some extent, are not being produced in India. Both copper and gold are being exploited by non-Indian concerns. An organised search for deposits of all such metals, which are so far lacking in India, should be made.
7. Restriction should be imposed on the export of ores of national importance, such as manganese, mica, ilmenite, etc. A definite policy should be laid down in respect of minerals of which India has a virtual monopoly, or of which she has a supply in excess of her requirements.

Fuels :

In regard to fuels the National Planning Committee has already passed resolutions when considering the report of the Power and Fuel Sub-Committee (Red Book II, p. 65, 67 No. 2(d) and 8).

Survey and Supervision :

8. The Central Geological Survey Department should carry out a thorough and complete survey of the mineral resources of India in all parts of the country, and should, for this purpose, be extended and adequately strengthened with expert staff.
9. The exploitation of minerals should be under the supervision of a Central Council for mining and mineral industry.

Waste :

10. The question of waste in the methods of mining and recovery of materials is very important in India. A detailed study of waste in various kinds of mining should be made by an expert committee and steps taken for its avoidance. Wherever possible this waste should be stopped immediately.
11. In view of the fundamental principle of the National Planning Committee's policy that all mineral wealth in this country belongs to the community collectively, and is to be exploited and developed as public enterprise, the problem of taxing, mining and metallurgical industries would not arise when the Plan we envisage comes into effect. Pending, however, the necessary readjustments as between that policy being given effect to and the present position of concessionaires, taxation may have to be imposed on the concession, the production, the marketing and the profits of such industry.

Rules :

12. The existing rules and regulations regarding mining and prospecting are highly unsatisfactory, and should be revised, especially in regard to inspection of mining plant and working practices, so as to ensure the safety of workers, adequacy of plant, and efficiency of production. Indian nationals should be trained in sufficient numbers for all types of work, so as to be able to replace the foreign personnel now employed, within a short time.

Freight : The National Planning Committee has already passed a resolution (vide Red Book II, p. 45, No. 21) regarding freight charges on railways, which would apply to freight on such heavy raw materials as minerals. In order, however, to give a comprehensive consideration to the question of transport charges in general, the entire problem be referred to the Transport Sub-Committee for closer examination and report on the principles which should govern it.

Tariff : The suggestions that the Sub-Committee have made in regard to tariff on minerals should be considered when the general tariff policy is considered.

Minerals used for Defence : Under clause (c) of this Sub-Committee's terms of reference, a classification was desired of mineral resources essential for national defence and those that were non-essential. The Sub-Committee is requested to deal with this reference in their final report.

General Education Sub-Committee

(VII/1)

The Interim Report of the General Education Sub-Committee was presented by Shri E. W. Aryanayakam, Secretary of the Sub-Committee, on the 27th June, in the unavoidable absence of its Chairman, Prof. Sir S. Radhakrishnan. Shri Aryanayakam gave a brief account of the Report, and of the Basic Scheme of Education. It was pointed out that the sections dealing with Intermediate and University education had not so far been dealt with. Discussion continued on the 28th June.

There was considerable discussion about the nursery stage of education and the desirability of making provision for it from the earliest age, as also about compulsion being introduced even for the pre-Basic stage. Shri Aryanayakam made it clear that his Committee would welcome the extension of nursery schools, provided that they were entirely optional. He was opposed to any compulsion before seven. The real difficulty was the lack of resources in finance and qualified teachers. Special provision might be made for the small children and women working in factories.

The following resolutions were passed :

Pre-Basic Education :

1. The Committee is of opinion that the State should make suitable provision for the training of the children of the community from the earliest stage. It realises, however, that such provision on an adequate scale is exceedingly difficult in the near future owing to lack of trained teachers and paucity of funds and other resources. Nevertheless the Committee desires to lay stress on the importance of the pre-Basic stage of education, and makes the recommendations given below to be given effect to progressively during the first ten years. The Committee would welcome an application of this pre-Basic stage for children of under five years of age wherever and whenever circumstances permit.
2. Pre-Basic education should be optional. Compulsion should be introduced at the initial age of basic education.
3. Pre-Basic education should cover a period of two years prior to the period of basic education.

4. The fundamental principles guiding the scheme of pre-basic education should be that every child between the age of five and seven should, wherever necessary and whenever adequate arrangements cannot be made at home, have full facilities for a free and all-round development, both physical and mental, in pre-basic schools.

Note : The age limit of five may be reduced to three wherever considered desirable.

5. The programme of pre-basic education should consist of :

- (a) Meals : Every pre-basic school should make adequate provision for nourishment of school children, during school hours.
- (b) Medical care : The ideal of pre-basic education should be that every child in a pre-basic school should be under the care of a qualified doctor. Teachers may be given elementary medical training. During the transitional period, they may look after the health of the children and treat ordinary ailments with simple remedies.
- (c) Cleanliness : Habits of cleanliness,—both personal cleanliness and cleanliness of surrounding—, should be inculcated.
- (d) The formation of good habits of living and of team work.
- (e) Free Play.
- (f) Facilities for self-expression : Through speech, music, dancing, dramas, hand-work, and art etc.
- (g) Elementary social training ;
- (h) Stories, poems and dramas.
- (i) Nature study and care of pet animals.
- (j) Sensory-motor training : Care should, however, be taken not to introduce expensive apparatus for sensory training. As far as possible, this training should be given through objects of nature or simple locally available apparatus.

Note : One of the members desired the deletion of 'dancing' from clause (f) above, as the introduction of this subject contemplated a different social and cultural background, to which he could not subscribe.

Ways and Means of Introducing Pre-Basic Education :

6. The Committee being of opinion that the necessity for pre-basic schools is most acute in industrial areas, and next in urban areas, recommends that :

- i. The managing bodies of industrial establishments, mines and plantations, should be made to provide adequate facilities for the education of the children of pre-basic age of their employees by running pre-basic

schools or giving contributions to local bodies or private agencies for running such schools. Such schools should be under the control of the Education Department.

Note : In regard to clause i. above, Mr. Ambalal Sarabhai was of opinion that the responsibility and obligation for such pre-basic schools should rest on the local bodies, except in the case of isolated industrial areas.

ii. In urban areas not provided for in No. i., pre-basic schools should be run or aided by local bodies.

iii. Encouragement should be given to the spread of pre-basic education in rural areas through local bodies and voluntary effort.

The Provincial Governments should undertake the responsibility of training teachers of pre-basic education, and should run a few model pre-basic schools.

7. **Training of Pre-Basic teachers :** The teachers of pre-basic schools should preferably be women. It is desirable that teachers of pre-basic schools should attain a standard equivalent to the high school leaving certificate and be specially trained. Until such teachers are available in large numbers, intelligent women with understanding of children should be selected even if their academic standard is less and should be given special training to equip them as pre-basic teachers. The minimum salary of a trained pre-basic teacher should be Rs. 20 per mensem in the rural areas, with an additional allowance in urban areas.

Note : The standard referred to above need not necessarily involve a knowledge of English.

Supervision :

8. As pre-basic schools will need a specially trained and sympathetic supervising staff, it is recommended that supervisors of pre-basic education be trained along with the teachers in the training centres of Basic Schools.

Basic Education :

9. Basic Education shall be free, compulsory and universal for every child between the ages of seven and fourteen.

10. *Age Range of Basic Education :* The age range of basic education should be seven to fourteen. In areas where pre-Basic schools do not exist, Basic Schools may be utilised, wherever possible, for pre-Basic education from six to seven, but there should be no compulsion for this. In no case would it be desirable to lower the age limit below fourteen.

Note : Shri Aryanayakam emphasised that it was of the essence of the Basic Scheme that the basic stage should last till the age of fourteen.

11. *Specialisation :* At what stage should the children be allowed to change from basic schools to intermediate schools for specialised studies?

After completing five years of the basic course, children should be allowed option to change from basic schools to intermediate schools. Poverty should not prevent children from entering these intermediate schools. Machinery should be set up by the State to select children from the basic schools at the age of either twelve or fourteen and given them scholarships to enable them to continue their studies in these higher schools.

Note : While the Committee accepted these age limits, it felt that a certain elasticity might be allowed.

12. *Languages :* The mother tongue of the child shall be the medium of instruction in the basic schools. Hindustani should be taught in grades V, VI and VII as a compulsory second language.

Prof. M. N. Saha proposed that the Latin script should be adopted in India in place of other scripts. There was some discussion. Prof. R. K. Mukerjee and Dr. Mehta supported this proposal ; but the other members felt that it was not feasible, at any rate under present circumstances.

13. The knowledge of a foreign language is very necessary for scientific, commercial, cultural and political purposes, and in order to maintain contacts with the thought and developments of the modern world. We think, therefore, that the study of a foreign language is very desirable and should be encouraged, wherever feasible, as an optional subject during the later stages of the Basic curriculum. Classical languages may also be optional subjects wherever feasible. Where English is taught, we recommend that Basic English should be used.

14. *Crafts :* From the point of view of educational development, it is essential that a child's education throughout the first five years of the basic course should centre round a basic craft.

Professors M. N. Saha and R. K. Mukerjee were of opinion that, instead of laying down that the basic course should centre round a basic craft, it should be said that "the basic course should include manual work, use of tools and machines, drawing, gardening, agricultural work, clay-modelling, carpentry etc."

Shri A. K. Shaha preferred "some basic crafts" instead of "a basic craft.")

15. The syllabus prepared by the Zakir Husain Committee should be generally accepted as the tentative syllabus for basic education.

16. *Education of girls*—Basic education should be common for boys and girls and should be carried on in common institutions. Wherever local opinion so desires, provision should be made for women teachers. We are of opinion that women teachers are generally to be preferred in basic education.

The Committee realise that owing to existing social conditions and habits, it may be difficult to introduce co-education everywhere throughout the basic stage. In giving effect to this recommendation, therefore, public opinion has to be borne in mind, and it may be necessary, to begin with, especially in some urban areas, to provide separate schools for girls in the later stages of basic education, wherever this is feasible.

But the ideal of co-education throughout the basic stage must be kept in view and worked up to.

(One of the members would prefer separate schools for girls after the age of ten. He accepts, however, the above resolution, but wishes to emphasize that the part dealing with public opinion and local sentiment should be leniently interpreted by the educational authority.)

17. *Religious Instruction* : State education should take no responsibility for religious instruction. Religious instruction is the concern of the individual, the home, the family and the religious group concerned.

(Note : Shri Ambalal Sarabhai, Prof. M. N. Saha, Shri A. K. Shaha and Shri K. T. Shah were of opinion that religious instruction should be the concern of the individual alone.)

18. *Examinations* : There shall be no external examinations in basic education. An administrative check should, however, be maintained on the working of the basic schools.

At the end of the fifth year of basic education there should be a selection of students for transfer to the different courses.

School leaving certificates shall be issued by the heads of the basic schools to students on the completion of the seven years of the basic course. Admission to the intermediate institutions should be decided by the tests of the institutions concerned.

It is desirable that uniform all India standards should be maintained, and that these should be recognised throughout the country.

19. *Supervision* : An efficient and sympathetic supervising staff is essential for the successful working of basic education. Provision should be made for the training or re-training of an adequate supervisory staff to guide and supervise the working of the new experiment in basic schools.

20. *Training of Teachers* : The general education of pupil teachers for admission in basic training schools should be up to the high school leaving certificate or its equivalent. They will undergo special training for teaching in basic schools. There should be ample provision for periodic refresher courses for the teaching and supervisory staff.

To prepare the necessary number of teachers of basic education it will be necessary to reorganise the existing normal schools and establish

new training schools in large numbers, the ideal being one training centre for each district and some training colleges for training the teachers of the training schools.

The basic training schools should be of two types—one group training the teachers for the first four grades of the basic course—another group of a higher standard for training teachers of the last three grades of the basic course.

21. *The Location and Transport of the Children of Basic Schools* : Basic schools should be mainly of two types—central schools and feeder schools. Central schools or full seven-grade basic schools, should be established wherever there is a village or a group of villages with a population of 2,000 or more, having a minimum of 200 school-going children. Local bodies shall make the necessary arrangements wherever necessary. There shall be a Statutory Board for Basic Education constituted by the Provincial Government to formulate and control policy and supervise these schools.

A feeder school or a basic school of four grades shall be provided wherever there is a minimum of forty school going children within a radius of one mile. Children attending basic schools will not be obliged to walk more than two miles to and back from school.

Finance : The question of financing Basic Education is referred to the Public Finance Sub-Committee.

22. *Adult Education* : The National Planning Committee agrees that the need for adult education is imperative and urgent, and all possible steps should be taken to provide it. The programme outlined in the note submitted by the Sub-Committee is approved in general.

23. *Employment of Teachers* : The note on the Employment of Teachers was read out. The Committee was in general agreement with this note.

Shri Ambalal Sarabhai pointed out, however, in regard to the proposed Charter to Teachers that, though he agreed with its several items, he was averse to such guarantees on a big scale being given by the State in the form of a formal Charter.

24. *Private Schools* : Private schools for imparting Basic Education may be permitted provided they are free schools, conform to the State policy of education, and are under the control of the State Department of Education. Such schools should aim at carrying out educational experiments, and should avoid exclusiveness and the promotion of a special class consciousness among their students.

25. *Compulsory Labour Service* : The National Planning Committee is of opinion that a system of Compulsory Social or Labour Ser-

vice should be established, so as to make every young man and woman contribute one year of his or her life, between the ages of 18 and 22, to national disciplined service in such form and place, and under such conditions, as the State may prescribe in that behalf. Such service should be carried on in a disciplined way and in healthful conditions, on works of national utility, including agriculture, industry, public utility service, public works of all kinds and other nation-building activities. Habits of teamwork, mutual and co-operative labour, co-ordinate activity, and physical endurance should be developed. Physical culture should be an essential part of this year's training.

While young men and young women should be treated on terms of perfect equality, specialised service may be provided for women wherever this is considered necessary. No exemption should be allowed from this service, except on certified grounds of physical or mental disability. Under no circumstances should the privilege of buying oneself out of this universal obligation be permitted.

This scheme of Labour or Social Service should be fitted in to the educational system either at the end of the intermediate stage or the University stage.

This scheme should be progressively introduced.

26. *Norms of Physical Fitness* : In order to increase the physical fitness of the community, it is necessary to lay down definite norms of physical fitness for boys and girls at every stage of education. These norms should include weight, height, chest measurement, running a prescribed distance within a prescribed period, jumping a certain height, lifting a certain weight and ability to swim.

27. *National Day* : A day should be fixed as a universal holiday in which all classes and communities, teachers, parents and pupils, should join in common celebration of some event of national significance.

Land Policy, &c. Sub-Committee

(1/4)

The Interim Report of the Sub-Committee on Land Policy &c. was presented by the Chairman, Shri K. T. Shah, on the 29th June. Dr. Radhakamal Mukerjee, Secretary of the Sub-Committee was also present. Discussion continued on the 30th June.

It was decided that this report need not be considered in detail at this stage as the matter was being referred back to the Sub-Committee for fuller consideration and report. Meanwhile, certain guiding principles on Land Policy should be laid down by the N. P. C. in order to enable the sub-committee to base their report on these principles.

The following resolutions were passed :

1. Agricultural land, mines, quarries, rivers and forests are forms of natural wealth, ownership of which must vest absolutely in the people of India collectively.

2. The co-operative principle should be applied to the exploitation of land by developing collective and co-operative farms in order that agriculture may be conducted more scientifically and efficiently, waste avoided, and production increased, and at the same time the habit of mutual co-operation for the benefit of the community developed in place of the individual profit motive.

Collective or co-operative farms should be developed to begin with on 'culturable waste' land which should be acquired, where necessary, by the State immediately. Each such unit should be linked to other like units.

Note : Mr. Ambalal Sarabhai approved of this being done as an experiment.

Prof. R. K. Mukerjee considers that peasant farming in small heritable holdings should not be ruled out, but continued along with both co-operative farming with individual ownership and collective farming with joint ownership and joint distribution of agricultural produce.

One of the members agrees with Mr. Ambalal Sarabhai in this matter and further adds that while individual enterprise should be subordinated to the needs of the community, it should not be eliminated. In this connection he would like to await the results of the experiment.

3. No intermediaries of the type of taluqdars, zamindars, etc. should be recognised in any of these forms of natural wealth after the transition period is over. The rights and title possessed by these classes should be progressively bought out by granting such compensation as may be considered necessary and desirable.

The practice of sub-infeudation and sub-letting of land should not be permitted.

4. The Sub-Committee is requested to consider and report on the forms of collective and co-operative farms, which may be suitable for India and which they recommend. Such collective and co-operative farming must be under State supervision and regulation.

Note : i. The land co-operatives mentioned above should not be construed in a restricted sense as applying to specific functions, such as, marketing, credit or collective purchase of seeds, etc., but include cultivation and all aspects of agriculture.

ii. During the initial years of the Plan, it is likely that considerable areas may remain outside the collective and co-operative organisations mentioned above. The Sub-Committee should make recommendations in regard to such areas during this transition period.

List of Sub-Committees whose Reports have been considered by the Planning Committee :

1. Soil Conservation & Afforestation—Final.
2. Animal Husbandry & Dairying—Final.
3. Horticulture—Final.
4. Power & Fuel—Interim.
5. Mining & Metallurgy—Interim.
6. Engineering Industries Including Transport Industries—Final.
7. Labour—Final.
8. Population—Final.
9. Insurance—Interim.
10. Communication Services—Final.
11. National Housing—Final.
12. River Training & Irrigation—Final, Parts I & II.
13. Rural Marketing & Finance—Final.
14. Land Policy, Agricultural Labour & Insurance—Interim.
15. Chemicals—Interim.
16. Manufacturing Industries—Interim.
17. Trade—Interim.
18. Public Finance—Interim.
19. Currency & Banking—Interim.
20. Transport Services—Interim.
21. General Education.—Interim.

The Reports of the Sub-Committees Nos. 1-11 were fully considered by the National Planning Committee. Some of these reports, though interim, have covered all their Terms of Reference, and require further elaboration. Some questions of general principles affecting various Sub-Committees have been, however, deferred for further consideration.

The Reports of the sub-committees Nos. 12-21 have been only partially considered. Some of the Sub-Committees have not reported on all the Terms of Reference and are expected to report on the questions which they have still to consider. There are also some instances in which the Planning Committee have referred back certain specific subjects to the sub-committee concerned, for further consideration.

The following sub-committees have either reported, but their Reports have not yet been considered by the Planning Committee, or have not yet reported at all. They are expected to submit their Reports by the 1st of August at the very latest.

1. Crop Planning & Production ; (*Vide pp. 80-82, Hand Book No. 2*).
 2. Fisheries ; (*Vide pp. 80-82, Hand Book No. 2*).
 3. Rural & Cottage Industries ; (*Vide pp. 80-82, Hand Book No. 2*).
 4. Industries connected with Scientific Instruments ; (*Vide pp. 80-82 Hand Book No. 2*).
 5. Industrial Finance ; (*Interim Report submitted*).
 6. Public Health ; (*Vide p. 83, Hand Book No. 2*).
 7. Technical Education ; (*Vide p. 83, Hand Book No. 2*).
 8. Woman's Role in Planned Economy. (*Interim Report Submitted and draft of final Report passed at Sub-Committee meeting in July 1940*).
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Chairman's Statement to the Press.

During our fourth sessions of the National Planning Committee, which concluded to-day, we advanced a few steps further in the direction we are aiming at. We considered the reports of many important Sub-Committees and arrived at certain far-reaching decisions. The end of our work is not near yet, but we can now see it approaching. We have considered over 20 reports out of 29. We have now to finish the consideration of the remaining 7 or 8 and then to proceed laying down the principles which should govern the N. P. C.'s Final Report. Many of these principles have already been laid down in the resolutions we have passed, but many important matters still remain to be considered. We have decided to proceed with our work as speedily as possible, and for this purpose, we are going to meet in full committee in the last week of August in Bombay. I hope that during this next sessions, we shall lay down these general principles which should govern our Report. The draft will then be prepared and a further meeting of the Planning Committee will have to be held later in the year to consider this draft report.

As we have proceeded with this great task, its magnitude has become more and more apparent. The Congress President has been good enough to extend the time allotted to us. We have not wasted this time but hard work has been going on and an enormous amount of useful material has been collected. The public will form some idea of how we are proceeding from the resolutions we have published. But these separate resolutions will give little idea of the full nature of the problem which is not one of advance in one section or another, but of a full coordinated activity and advance in all sectors of national life. It is a brave task which we cannot presume to do adequately with the material at our disposal, but, I am convinced that what we are doing will be of enormous use to the statesmen of the future who will have the shaping of a new and free India. Therefore, we are proceeding with this task with all earnestness and perseverance regardless of external events and the mighty happenings that are transforming the world.

Indeed, these very revolutionary changes that are coming all over the world make it incumbent on us to proceed with our task. Some of our members were of opinion that under present conditions, we should

postpone our activities, but the great majority were convinced that we should continue and we have continued and shall continue. The great lesson to be learnt from the happenings in the world to-day is that the present order in the world, political, economic and social is all awry, and requires complete reshaping. India will have to face this problem with all its fundamental implications very soon, and if we are not ready for it, we shall miss great chances that circumstance and history will offer to us. Therefore, it is even more important to-day, than it was yesterday, for us to pursue our task and to complete it in such a measure as we can under present circumstances. The task of the National Planning Committee is, in effect, never completed, for it goes on with the life and progress of the nation. But, we shall complete drawing up this initial and inadequate picture of a Planned Society in India, and we have no doubt that whatever changes may be made in it in future, this edifice will serve as a secure foundation to build upon.

I trust that the public, in spite of its preoccupations, and anxieties, will pay heed to what the National Planning Committee is doing. For, the future of the community, that is, all of us who live in India and have the future of India at heart, is intimately involved in the measures that will have to be taken before long in this country in the political, economic, and social domain.

We have had full cooperation of not only the members of the Committee, but of a large number of others, busy experts and public men, who have given time and energy in the Sub-Committees to this task. We have also had co-operation from some of the Provinces and States. To all these I should like to offer my thanks.

July 1, 1940.

THE NATIONAL PLANNING COMMITTEE

Council Hall Building,
Apollo Bunder,
Bombay.
30th June, 1940.

Our Ref. : Cir./2642.

To

ALL THE MEMBERS OF THE NATIONAL PLANNING COMMITTEE
AND
CHAIRMEN AND SECRETARIES OF ALL SUB-COMMITTEES.

Dear friend,

The fourth sessions of the National Planning Committee concluded to-day. During these sessions the Committee considered further Reports from Sub-Committees and passed resolutions in regard to them. These resolutions will be communicated to you in due course. The Hon. Gen. Secretary, Prof. K. T. Shah, is writing to you about these sessions and sending you information in regard to it, and about our future programme.

I have only little to add to what he may be writing to you. We are now gradually approaching the end of our labours, although a very great deal of hard work has got to be done before we finish. It is already apparent that the work of the Planning Committee is of the most essential importance, and the vast world changes that are going on to-day has increased this importance. Very soon we in this country will have to face many vital problems of re-organisation and national planning. This work that all of us have been doing in the Planning Committee will then bear fruit, and, meanwhile, it will bear fruit in the minds of large numbers of our people. Unless the public mind is brought to bear on these problems, not in their separateness but in their mutual reaction to each other, we shall not be ready to deal with these problems when the time comes.

We have completed the consideration of about 20 reports. A few more remain, and this will be taken up at our next sessions. This next sessions, which will be held in the last week of August of this year, will

chiefly devote itself to consideration of general policy which should govern the drafting of the N. P. C. report.

It is essential that every Sub-Committee which has not reported so far must send in its report at the earliest possible moment. Secondly, those that have sent in interim Reports should send their full reports. Thirdly, those who have already prepared their full reports should get these reports finally revised for publication.

All this should be done at the latest by the last week of August, when we meet next. I trust that all members of the N. P. C. and of the Sub-Committees will co-operate in this task during its final stages, so that we may be able to put before the public, in the shape of our many reports, something that is worthy of the great problem with which we have been charged and worthy of India.

Yours sincerely,
JAWAHARLAL NEHRU,
Chairman.

THE NATIONAL PLANNING COMMITTEE

Council Hall Building,
Apollo Bunder,
Bombay.
30th June, 1940.

Our Ref. : Cir./2643.

To

THE MINISTERS OF INDUSTRIES,
CHIEF SECRETARIES TO GOVERNMENTS OF EX-CONGRESS PROVINCES,
AND
DEWANS OF CO-OPERATING STATES,

Dear Sir,

I enclose a circular letter which I am issuing to all the members of the National Planning Committee and Chairmen and Secretaries of the Sub-Committees.

The National Planning Committee concluded its fourth sessions to-day. It is proposed to have our fifth sessions during the last week of August. During these sessions the general principles governing our own Final Report will be considered and we shall proceed to the drafting stage.

I trust that the representative of your Government will be able to attend these fifth sessions which will be held in the last week of August.

The exact date will be communicated to you in due course.

I should like to thank you for the co-operation which has been extended by your Government to the National Planning Committee thus far. I trust that during these final stages of the Planning Committee's work we shall continue to receive your full co-operation.

Yours faithfully,
JAWAHARLAL NEHRU,
Chairman.

THE NATIONAL PLANNING COMMITTEE

Council Hall Building,
Apollo Bunder,
Bombay.

30th June, 1940.

Our Ref. 2639.

To

ALL MEMBERS OF THE NATIONAL PLANNING COMMITTEE.

Dear Friend,

As you are aware, the N. P. C. met in their fourth sessions, from the 21st to the 30th June inclusive, 1940, and considered a number of Sub-Committees' Reports, some interim and some final. Amongst the Sub-Committees whose Reports were thus taken up for consideration were :

<i>Sub-Committee.</i>	<i>Report. Interim or Final.</i>
River Training & Irrigation—Part II ..	Final.
Soil Conservation & Afforestation ..	Final.
Transport	Interim.
Public Finance	Interim.
Communications	Final.
Mining & Metallurgy	Interim.
Trade	Interim.
General Education	Interim.
Land Policy	Interim.

Decisions were arrived at, in the form of resolutions of the National Planning Committee, on each of these, which will be communicated to you in due course.

Those of you who did not attend the meetings will soon be sent minutes of the meetings. From these you would find out for yourselves the actual decisions arrived at. You will see from them that one or two of the Sub-Committees had certain points raised in their Reports referred back for further consideration in the light of the discussions that the Planning Committee had. Further light, it is to be hoped, will be thrown upon these when the Planning Committee meets again.

The National Planning Committee is meeting again about the last week of August, soon after the Janmashtami holidays, to consider the reports that still remain to be received, and which, it is hoped, will be received by that time. It will also consider certain general principles which might form the basis of the Planning Committee's Report. This draft will be considered, and decisions arrived at, at the meeting of the Planning Committee already mentioned above ; and those decisions will form the basis of the draft Report.

This programme, I need hardly add, is only tentative. Events, however, move so fast nowadays, that programmes of this kind cannot be held to the day, even if we all wanted not to deviate from it by a hair-breadth. But in view of the business and public engagements of our colleagues, it has been thought but fair and proper to give as long an intimation in advance as possible of the next meeting. The exact date will, of course, be intimated about a fortnight before the meeting ; but, if, for any reason, it becomes necessary to change the date even after it has been finally fixed, intimation of such change would be given in due time.

I do hope that every member would make it convenient to attend in view of the importance of the matters to be considered, and the decisions to be taken.

Yours sincerely,

K. T. SHAH,

Honorary General Secretary.

THE NATIONAL PLANNING COMMITTEE

Council Hall Building,
Apollo Bunder,
Bombay.
30th June, 1940.

Our Ref. : 2641.

To

CHAIRMEN AND SECRETARIES OF ALL SUB-COMMITTEES.

Dear Friend,

As you are aware the Planning Committee held its fourth sittings from the 21st to the 30th of June inclusive.

The Committee has expressed a desire that all Reports, when finalised, should be printed and published. I am, therefore, writing this to you to request you to take steps, and put your Report in a form suitable for being handed over to the printer for publication. The value of the material collected by you in the course of your investigations, as also the opinions expressed by your Sub-Committee, may form a valuable record, which, the Committee desires, should be preserved in some permanent form. It has accordingly decided, funds permitting, to print and publish all the Reports. Hence the request made above. I trust you will be able to comply with it at an early date.

Yours sincerely,
K. T. SHAH,
Honorary General Secretary.

THE NATIONAL PLANNING COMMITTEE.

Our Ref. : 2640.

Council Hall Building,
Apollo Bunder,
Bombay.
30th June, 1940.

To

CHAIRMEN AND SECRETARIES OF SUB-COMMITTEES
WHICH HAVE NOT YET REPORTED.

Dear Friend,

As you are aware, the Planning Committee held its fourth sittings from the 21st to the 30th of June, 1940, when certain further Reports were considered, and decisions arrived at, which will be forwarded to you in book form as soon as possible.

Your Sub-Committee has not yet reported. The great importance of the subject entrusted to your Sub-Committee naturally makes the Planning Committee anxious to include your Report in their deliberations before arriving at any decisions on the subjects covered by the reference made to you. From this you will realise that the work of the entire Planning Committee is being held up for want of any Report from your Sub-Committee. I am, therefore, writing this to request you to be so good as to arrange to be prepared and submit a Report at your earliest convenience.

The next sittings of the Planning Committee, are, as at present arranged, programmed to be held some time in the last week of August. The Reports of the Sub-Committees which have not yet been submitted will be taken up for consideration. Each Report would need to be circulated amongst members of the Planning Committee to give them time to familiarise themselves with the contents. The Committee would, therefore, wish that the Report be received in this office not later than the 1st of August in any case so as to afford adequate time for being cyclostyled in this office, if necessary, and circulated amongst members.

May I add that, if all Reports come about the same time it would be disproportionate strain on the office to cyclostyle and circulate them particularly especially if a Report is of a considerable size. The date, therefore, indicated above, as having been fixed as the last day for sending in the Reports should be regarded as the last day only if unavoidable circumstances delay your Report being submitted earlier. It is hoped, however, that every effort will be made to send in the Report as soon as they are ready, so as to give sufficient time to the office for cyclostyling and circulating them.

Yours sincerely,
K. T. SHAH,
Honorary General Secretary

THE NATIONAL PLANNING COMMITTEE

Our Ref. : 2638.

Council Hall Building,
Apollo Bunder,
Bombay.
30th June, 1940.

To

CHAIRMEN AND SECRETARIES OF THE SUB-COMMITTEES ON
TRANSPORT, PUBLIC FINANCE AND LAND POLICY

Dear Friend,

As you are aware, at the fourth sessions of the Planning Committee, held from the 21st to the 30th of June inclusive, the following Sub-Committees' Reports,—some interim and some final,—were taken up for consideration, and decisions arrived at on each, which will be communicated to you in due course, in book form.

<i>Sub-Committee.</i>	<i>Report Interim or Final.</i>	<i>Date when considered.</i>
River Training & Irrigation Part II	Final	21-6-1940.
Soil Conservation & Affore- station	Final	22-6-1940.
Transport	Interim	23-6-1940.
Public Finance	Interim	24-6-1940.
Communications	Final	24-6-1940.
Mining & Metallurgy	Interim	24-6-1940.
Trade	Interim	25-6-1940.
General Education	Interim	26-6-1940.
Land Policy etc.	Interim	29-6-1940.

The Report of your Sub-Committee gave rise to certain points of fundamental importance, on which the Planning Committee would like to have further enlightenment from you. Those points have accordingly been referred back to you for further consideration. Copy of the minutes of the appropriate meeting will also be sent to you, to enable you to judge why

and where such points have arisen. It is to be hoped that you will make it convenient to hold a meeting, or otherwise get these points considered, and let the Committee have the benefit of your views on the matter at an early date.

The next sessions of the Planning Committee, as at present tentatively arranged, will take place in the last week of August, when the Reports, which have not yet been received, or those from which further enlightenment is requested, will be considered. May I request you, therefore, that your Report may be further considered on the points referred to you, and enlightenment supplied to us in time for the coming meeting of the Planning Committee.

Yours sincerely,

K. T. SHAH,

Honorary General Secretary

Changes in the Personnel of the Sub-Committees

Soil Conservation and Afforestation (I/3).

Mr. S. H. Howard being transferred to the Central Government, Mr. W. A. Bailey, I.F.S., Chief Conservator of Forests, U. P., is now Member in his place.

Crop Planning and Production (I/6).

The following three additional members have been co-opted :—

1. Dr. J. C. Ghosh,
Director, Indian Institute of Science,
Bangalore.
2. Prof. S. P. Agharkar,
35, Ballygunj Circular Road,
Calcutta.
3. Shri V. G. Gokhale,
Prabhakarvadi, Pashan,
Poona No. 4.

Fisheries (I/8).

The Government of Travancore have permitted the following Member to serve on the Fisheries Sub-Committee.

Dr. C. C. John,
Professor of Marine Biology & Fisheries,
University of Travancore,
Trivandrum.

Chemicals (II/3).

The following member has been co-opted.
Shri Satya Prasanna Sen,
Factory Superintendent,
Bengal Chemical & Pharmaceutical Works
Calcutta.

Woman's Role in Planned Economy (VIII).

The following two names were omitted in the list given in Handbook No. 2.

Srimati Godavari Gokhale,
Servants of India Society,
Sandhurst Road,
Bombay.

Srimati Kapila Khandwalla,
Vanita Vishram,
Sandhurst Road,
Bombay No. 4.