

National Planning Committee

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

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

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NOTE: An attempt has been made in this brochure to collect information relating to the National Planning Committee for the use of the members of the Committee, the members of the Sub-Committees appointed by the Committee, and the general public. The Committee's work is in its early stages. This collection, it is hoped, will help those who are interested in following its subsequent activities. The General Secretary of the National Planning Committee will gladly send additional information to those who ask for it. The office of the Committee is situated in the Old Customs House, Bombay.

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CONTENTS

Resolutions of the National Congress relating to Planning, Industries and Fundamental Rights	1
Resolutions passed at the Conference of Ministers of Industries held in Delhi on the 2nd and 3rd October, 1938, under the Chairmanship of Sjt. Subash Chandra Bose, President of the Indian National Congress	9
Congress President's Nominations of the National Planning Committee	12
First Sessions of the National Planning Committee, 17th to 21st December 1938.	13
Questionnaires on National Planning for India	15
Chairman's Note on Congress Policy	65
List of Governments, Public Bodies, Universities and Private Individuals who have replied to the Questionnaire	67
Second Sessions of the National Planning Committee, 4th to 17th June 1938	69
Chairman's Memorandum, dated 4th June 1939	72
Note for the Guidance of the Sub-Committee of the National Planning Committee	77
List of Sub-Committees with their Terms of Reference	85
List of Cottage Industries	100
List of Defence Industries, Key Industries and Public Utilities	102
National Planning Committee: Note for Provincial & State Governments	103

**List of Members of the
National Planning Committee**

Including Representatives of Governments :

Jawaharlal Nehru (*Chairman*)

Sir M. Visvesvaraya	Dr. V. S. Dubey
Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas	Ambalal Sarabhai
Dr. Meghnad Saha	Prof. J. C. Ghosh
A. D. Shroff	J. C. Kumarappa
K. T. Shah	Walchand Hirachand
A. K. Shaha	Dr. Radha Kamal Mukerjee
Dr. Nazir Ahmad	N. M. Joshi

Hon. Mr. V. V. Giri, *Minister for Industries, Madras.*
Hon. Mr. L. M. Patil, *Minister for Industries, Bombay.*
Hon. Dr. Syed Mahmud, *Minister for Education and Development, Bihar.*
Hon. Mr. C. J. Bharuka, *Minister for Industries, Central Provinces*
P. B. Advani, *Director of Industries, Bombay.*
M. B. Pillai, *Director of Industries, Bihar.*
M. Khurshid, *Director of Industries, Assam.*
Shuaib Qureshi, *Minister-in-Charge, Bhopal.*
A. Mohiuddin, *Director of Industries, Hyderabad, Dn.*
M. S. Ramachandra Rao, *Director of Industries, Mysore.*
S. M. Pagar, *Development Commissioner, Baroda.*
C. A. Mehta, *Director of Industries, Baroda.*

**Provincial Governments and States
Co-operating with the National
Planning Committee.**

Provincial Governments

Madras
Bihar
Bombay
United Provinces
Central Provinces
Punjab
Assam
N. W. F. Province
Sind

States

Hyderabad
Mysore
Baroda
Bhopal
Travancore
Cochin
Aundh
Khairpur
Cambay

The Provincial Government of Sind has agreed to co-operate but answers to the questionnaires have not so far been received from them.

Resolutions of the National Congress relating to planning, industries and Fundamental Rights.

The A. I. C. C. at its meetings held in May 1929, at Bombay, passed the following resolution :—

In the opinion of this Committee, the great poverty and misery of the Indian people are due, not only to foreign exploitation in India but also to the economic structure of society, which the alien rulers support so that their exploitation may continue. In order therefore to remove this poverty and misery and to ameliorate the condition of the Indian masses it is essential to make revolutionary changes in the present economic and social structure of society and to remove the gross inequalities.

Resolution on Fundamental Rights and Economic Programme passed at the Karachi Congress, 1931, and as subsequently varied by the All India Congress Committee at its meeting in Bombay in August 1931.

This Congress is of opinion that to enable the masses to appreciate what "Swaraj" as conceived by the Congress, will mean to them, it is desirable to state the position of the Congress in a manner easily understood by them. In order to end the exploitation of the masses, political freedom must include real economic freedom of the starving millions. The Congress, therefore, declares that any constitution which may be agreed to on its behalf should provide, or enable the Swaraj Government to provide for the following.

FUNDAMENTAL RIGHTS AND DUTIES

- (i) Every citizen of India has the right of free expression of opinion, the right of free association and combination, and the right to assemble peacefully and without arms, for purposes not opposed to law or morality.
- (ii) Every citizen shall enjoy freedom of conscience and the right freely to profess and practise his religion, subject to public order and morality.
- (iii) The culture, language and script of the minorities and of the different linguistic areas shall be protected.
- (iv) All citizens are equal before the law, irrespective of religion, caste, creed, or sex.

(v) No disability attaches to any citizen, by reason of his or her religion, caste, creed or sex, in regard to public employment, office of power or honour, and in the exercise of any trade or calling.

(vi) All citizens have equal rights and duties in regard to wells, tanks, roads, schools and places of public resort, maintained out of State or local funds, or dedicated by private persons for the use of the general public.

(vii) Every citizen has the right to keep and bear arms, in accordance with regulations and reservations made in that behalf.

(viii) No person shall be deprived of his liberty nor shall his dwelling or property be entered, sequestered, or confiscated, save in accordance with law.

(ix) The State shall observe neutrality in regard to all religions.

(x) The franchise shall be on the basis of universal adult suffrage.

(xi) The State shall provide for free and compulsory primary education.

(xii) The State shall confer no titles.

(xiii) There shall be no capital punishment.

(xiv) Every citizen is free to move throughout India and to stay and settle in any part thereof, to acquire property and to follow any trade or calling, and to be treated equally with regard to legal prosecution or protection in all parts of India.

LABOUR.

2. (a) The organisation of economic life must conform to the principle of justice, to the end that it may secure a decent standard of living.

(b) The State shall safeguard the interests of Industrial workers and shall secure for them, by suitable legislation and in other ways, a living wage, healthy conditions of work, limited hours of labour, suitable machinery for the settlement of disputes between employers and workmen, and protection against the economic consequences of old age, sickness and unemployment.

3. Labour to be freed from serfdom and conditions bordering on serfdom.

4. Protection of women workers, and specially, adequate provision for leave during maternity period.

5. Children of school-going age shall not be employed in mines and factories.

6. Peasants and workers shall have the right to form unions to protect their interest.

TAXATION AND EXPENDITURE.

7. The system of land tenure and revenue and rent shall be reformed and an equitable adjustment made of the burden on agricultural land,

immediately giving relief to the smaller peasantry, by a substantial reduction of agricultural rent and revenue now paid by them, and in case of uneconomic holdings, exempting them from rent, so long as necessary, with such relief as may be just and necessary to holders of small estates affected by such exemption or reduction in rent, and to the same end, imposing a graded tax on net incomes from land above a reasonable minimum.

8. Death duties on a graduated scale shall be levied on property above a fixed minimum.

9. There shall be drastic reduction of military expenditure so as to bring it down to at least one half of the present scale.

10. Expenditure and salaries in civil departments shall be largely reduced. No servant of the state, other than specially employed experts and the like, shall be paid above a certain fixed figure, which should not ordinarily exceed Rs. 500/- per month.

11. No duty shall be levied on salt manufactured in India.

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL PROGRAMME.

12. The State shall protect indigenous cloth; and for this purpose pursue the policy of exclusion of foreign cloth and foreign yarn from the country and adopt such other measures as may be found necessary. The State shall also protect other indigenous industries, when necessary, against foreign competition.

13. Intoxicating drinks and drugs shall be totally prohibited, except for medicinal purposes.

14. Currency and exchange shall be regulated in the national interest.

15. The State shall own or control key industries and services, mineral resources, railways, waterways, shipping and other means of public transport.

16. Relief of agricultural indebtedness and control of usury—direct and indirect.

17. The State shall provide for military training of citizens so as to organise a means of national defence apart from the regular military force.

At its sitting in July, 1934, at Benares, the Working Committee passed the following resolution :—

1. SWADESHI

Doubts having arisen on the Congress policy in regard to Swadeshi, it has become necessary to reaffirm the Congress position on it in unequivocal terms.

Notwithstanding what was done during the civil resistance struggle, no competition is permissible on Congress platforms and in Congress exhibitions between mill-made cloth and hand-spun and hand-woven khadi. Congressmen are expected to use and encourage the use of only hand-spun and handwoven khadi to the exclusion of any other cloth.

In regard to articles other than cloth, the Working Committee adopts the following formula for the guidance of all Congress organisations:—

“The Working Committee is of opinion that the activities of Congress organisations relating to Swadeshi shall be restricted to useful articles manufactured in India through cottage and other small industries which are in need of popular education for their support and which will accept the guidance of the Congress organisations in regulating prices and in the matter of the wages and welfare of labour under their control.”

This formula must not be interpreted to mean any modification of the unbroken policy of the Congress to promote the Swadeshi spirit in the country and to encourage the personal use of only Swadeshi articles. The formula is a recognition of the fact that the large and organised industries which can or do command State aid are in no need of the services of Congress organisations or any Congress effort in their behalf.

At its meeting of October, 1934, at Bombay, the Indian National Congress passed the following resolution:—

THE ALL INDIA VILLAGE INDUSTRIES ASSOCIATION.

Whereas organisations claiming to advance Swadeshi have sprung up all over the country with and without the assistance of Congressmen and whereas much confusion has arisen in the public mind as to the true nature of Swadeshi and whereas the aim of the Congress has been from its inception progressive identification with the masses and whereas village reorganisation and reconstruction is one of the items in the constructive programme of the Congress and whereas such reconstruction necessarily implies revival and encouragement of dead and dying village industries besides the central industry of hand-spinning, is possible only through concentrated and special effort unaffected by and independent of the political activities of the Congress, Shri J. C. Kumarappa is hereby authorised to form, under the advice and guidance of Gandhiji, an Association called the ALL INDIA VILLAGE INDUSTRIES ASSOCIATION as part of the activities of the Congress. The said association shall work for the revival and encouragement of the said industries and for the moral and physical advancement of the villages, and shall have power to frame its own constitution, to raise funds and to perform such acts as may be necessary for the fulfilment of its objects.

**Resolution on Agrarian Programme passed by the Lucknów
Congress in April 1936.**

This Congress is of opinion that the most important and urgent problem of the country is the appalling poverty, unemployment and indebtedness of the peasantry fundamentally due to antiquated and repressive land tenure and revenue systems and intensified in recent years by the great slump in prices of agricultural produce. The final solution of this problem inevitably involves the removal of British imperialistic exploitation, a thorough change of the land tenure and revenue systems and a recognition by the State of its duty to provide work for the rural unemployed masses.

In view, however, of the fact that agrarian conditions and land tenure and revenue systems differ in the various Provinces, it is desirable to consult the Provincial Congress Committees and such peasant organisations as the Working Committee considers fit, in the drawing up of a full All India Agrarian Programme as well as a programme for each Province. This Congress, therefore, calls upon each Provincial Congress Committee to make recommendations in detail to the Working Committee by August 31, 1936, for being considered and placed before the All India Congress Committee having particular regard to the following matters:—

1. Freedom of organisation of agricultural labourers and peasants.
2. Safeguarding of the interests of peasants where there are intermediaries between the State and themselves.
3. Just and fair relief of agricultural indebtedness including arrears of rent and revenue.
4. Emancipation of the peasants from feudal and semi-feudal levies.
5. Substantial reduction in respect of rent and revenue demands.
6. A just allotment of the State expenditure for the social, economic and cultural amenities of villages.
7. Protection against harassing restrictions on the utilisation of local natural facilities for their domestic and agricultural needs.
8. Freedom from oppression and harassment at the hands of Government officials and landlords.
9. Fostering industries for relieving rural unemployment.

Extract from Congress Election Manifesto issued in August 1936.

At the Karachi session of the Congress in 1931 the general Congress objective was defined in the Fundamental Right Resolution. That general definition still holds. The last five years of developing crisis have however necessitated a further consideration of the problems of poverty and

unemployment and other economic problems. With a view to this the Lucknow Congress laid particular stress on the fact that "the most important and urgent problem of the country is the appalling poverty, unemployment and indebtedness of the peasantry, fundamentally due to antiquated and repressive land tenure and revenue systems, and intensified in recent years by the great slump in prices of agricultural produce," and called upon the Provincial Congress Committees to frame full agrarian programmes. The agrarian programme which will be drawn up by the A. I. C. C. on the basis of these provincial programmes will be issued later.

Pending the formulation of a fuller programme the Congress reiterates its declaration made at Karachi—that it stands for a reform of the system of land tenure and revenue and rent, and an equitable adjustment of the burden on agricultural land, giving immediate relief to the smaller peasantry by a substantial reduction of agricultural rent and revenue now paid by them and exempting uneconomic holdings from payment of rent and revenue.

The question of indebtedness requires urgent consideration and the formulation of a scheme including the declaration of a moratorium, an enquiry into and scaling down of debts and the provision for cheap credit facilities by the State. This relief should extend to the agricultural tenants, peasant proprietors, small landholders, and petty traders.

In regard to industrial workers the policy of the Congress is to secure to them a decent standard of living, hours of work and conditions of labour in conformity, as far as the economic conditions in the country permit, with international standards, suitable machinery for the settlement of disputes between employers and workmen, protection against the economic consequences of old age, sickness and unemployment and the right of workers to form unions and to strike for the protection of their interests.

Resolution on Agrarian Programme passed by Falzpur Congress in December 1936.

The Congress, at its last session, being fully conscious of the fact that the most important and urgent problem of the country is the appalling poverty, unemployment and indebtedness of the peasantry, called upon the Provincial Congress Committees to make recommendations to enable the All India Congress Committee to draw up an All-India Agrarian Programme. Many P. C. Cs have not yet submitted their recommendations for such a programme. The Congress regrets this delay but realises that the subject is a vast and intricate one, requiring close study and investigation. It trusts that such P. C. Cs as have not reported so far will take early steps to send in their recommendations.

The Congress is convinced that the final solution of this problem involves the removal of British Imperialistic exploitation and a radical

change in the antiquated and repressive land tenure and revenue systems. It feels, however, that the deepening crisis has made the burden on the peasantry an intolerable one and immediate relief is urgently called for. Pending the framing of an All-India Agrarian Programme, therefore, the following steps are necessary.

1. Rent and revenue should be readjusted having regard to present conditions and there should be substantial reduction in both.
2. Uneconomic holdings should be exempted from rent or land tax.
3. Agricultural incomes should be assessed to income tax like all other incomes, on a progressive scale, subject to a prescribed minimum.
4. Canal and other irrigation rates should be substantially lowered.
5. All feudal dues and levies and forced labour should be abolished, and demands other than rent should be made illegal.
6. Fixity of tenure with heritable rights along with the right to build houses and plant trees should be provided for all tenants.
7. An effort should be made to introduce co-operative farming.
8. The crushing burden of rural debt should be removed. Special tribunals should be appointed to inquire into this and all debts, which are unconscionable or beyond the capacity of peasants to pay, should be liquidated. Meanwhile a moratorium should be declared and steps should be taken to provide cheap credit facilities.
9. Arrears of rent for previous years should generally be wiped out.
10. Common pasture lands should be provided, and the rights of the people in tanks, wells, ponds, forests and the like recognised, and no encroachment on these rights should be permitted.
11. Arrears of rents should be recoverable in the same manner as civil debts and not by ejection.
12. There should be statutory provision for securing a living wage and suitable working conditions for agricultural labourers.
13. Peasant unions should be recognised.

At its sitting in August 1937, the Working Committee adopted the following resolution :—

The Working Committee recommends to the Congress Ministries the appointment of a Committee of Experts to consider urgent and vital problems the solution of which is necessary to any scheme of national reconstruction and social planning. Such solution will require extensive surveys and the collection of data, as well as a clearly defined social

objective. Many of these problems cannot be dealt with effectively on a provincial basis and the interests of the adjoining provinces are inter-linked. Comprehensive river surveys are necessary for the formulation of a policy to prevent disastrous floods, to utilise the water for purposes of irrigation, to consider the problem of soil erosion, to eradicate malaria, and for the development of hydro-electric and other schemes. For this purpose the whole river valley will have to be surveyed and investigated, and large-scale State planning resorted to. The development and control of industries require also joint and co-ordinated action on the part of several provinces. The Working Committee advises therefore that, to begin with, an inter-provincial committee of experts be appointed to consider the general nature of the problems to be faced, and to suggest how, and in what order, those should be tackled. This Expert Committee may suggest the formation of special committees or boards to consider each such problem separately and to advise the provincial governments concerned as to the joint action to be undertaken.

The Working Committee in July last (1938) adopted the following resolution:—

“ With reference to the resolution passed by the Working Committee at Wardha on August 14-17, 1937, relating to the appointment of an Expert Committee to explore the possibilities of an All India Industrial Plan, it is resolved that as a preliminary step the President be authorised to convene a conference of the Ministers of Industries at an early date and call for a report of the existing industries operating in different provinces and the needs and possibilities of new ones.”

**Resolutions passed at the Conference of Ministers of
Industries held in Delhi on the 2nd and 3rd October
1938 under the Chairmanship of Sjt. Subash
Chandra Bose, President of the Indian
National Congress :**

1 This Conference of the Ministers of Industries is of the opinion that the problems of poverty and unemployment, of National defence and of the economic regeneration in general cannot be solved without industrialisation. As a step towards such industrialisation, a comprehensive scheme of national planning should be formulated. This scheme should provide for the development of heavy key industries, medium scale industries and cottage industries, keeping in view our national requirements, the resources of the country, as also the peculiar circumstances prevailing in the country.

The scheme should provide for the establishment of new industries of all classes and also for the development of the existing ones.

LARGE SCALE INDUSTRIES :

2 This Conference having considered the views of several Provincial Governments, is of the opinion that pending the submission and consideration of a comprehensive industrial plan for the whole of India, steps should be taken to start the following large scale industries of national importance on an All-India basis and the efforts of all provinces and Indian States, should as far as possible, be co-ordinated to that end :

- (a) Manufacture of machinery and plant and tools of all kinds ;
- (b) Manufacture of automobiles, motor boats, etc., and their accessories and other industries connected with transport and communication ;
- (c) Manufacture of electrical plant and accessories ;
- (d) Manufacture of heavy chemicals and fertilisers ;
- (e) Metal production ;
- (f) Industries connected with power generation and power supply.

PLANNING COMMITTEE :

3 With a view to doing preliminary work for giving effect to the resolutions 1 and 2, this Conference appoints a Planning Committee, the personnel of which will be announced later by the Congress President.

To enable this Committee to commence work forthwith, the different Provincial Governments are requested to make suitable financial contributions. The Committee will submit its report to the Congress Working Committee and to the All-India National Planning Commission provided for hereafter within four months of the commencement of its sitting.

4 This Conference is further of opinion that a Commission, fully representative of all-India, including the British Indian provinces and the Indian States, should be appointed for the purpose of giving effect to resolutions 1 and 2 after due consideration of the recommendations of the Planning Committee. The Commission to be called the All-India National Planning Commission, shall consist of the following members with powers to co-opt :—

- (a) One nominee of the Government of each province or State co-operating in this work ;
- (b) Four representatives of the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce ;
- (c) A representative of the All-India Village Industries Association and
- (d) All members of the Planning Committee mentioned in Resolution No. 3.

Expert Advisers :

The Planning Committee and the All-India National Planning Commission shall have a paid non-member Secretary with the necessary staff. The Commission shall at its first meeting, frame rules for its own procedure.

The Commission may appoint a Sub-Committee or sub-Committees of experts to report to it on technical or financial aspects of any industry under consideration and may, for expert investigation, employ suitable technicians.

The Commission shall submit interim reports on each industry by definite dates to be fixed by the Commission at its first meeting.

FIRST MEETING :

The first meeting of the All India National Planning Commission shall be presided over by the President of the Indian National Congress. At that meeting the Commission shall elect its own Chairman, who if not already a member of the Commission, shall, ex-officio, become a member of that body.

The Commission shall in its report, formulate complete schemes including recommendations on the following points :—

- (a) Place or places where a particular industry shall be established with due regard to all relevant circumstances, such as the

supply of raw materials, natural and local advantages, facilities, etc. ;

- (b) Method of organisation of industry, whether it should be under complete State control or under private enterprise and, in the latter case, the mode of State aid ;
- (c) The method of financing the industry and its management.

Each co-operating Province and State shall make an initial financial contribution to the Commission to meet all necessary expenditure.

As soon as the All-India National Planning Commission comes into existence, the Planning Committee provided for in Resolution No. 3, will be absorbed in the Commission and will place before the Commission all the facts, materials, reports, etc., collected or drawn up by it.

Mr. V. V. Giri, Minister of Industries, Madras, will take the necessary steps in bringing into existence the All-India National Planning Commission and will also convene the first meeting of the Commission.

POWER ALCOHOL :

5. This Conference is of opinion that it is of national importance that industrial and power alcohol should be manufactured in India and the necessary raw material, chiefly molasses, now available in India in huge quantities which is at present being wasted, should be fully utilised. This Conference has heard with satisfaction that the Governments of the Provinces of U P. and Bihar, Bombay, Madras, have schemes for the manufacture of power and industrial alcohol under their consideration. This Conference is of opinion that all the provinces and States should fully co-operate and assist in the establishment and development of such an industry on an all-India scale, and to that end this Conference strongly recommends that, necessary legislation should be enacted throughout India, to make illegal the sale of petrol unmixed with power alcohol for purposes of automobile fuel.

AUTOMOBILE INDUSTRY.

(6). This Conference resolves that all the Provincial Governments and Indian States should co-operate with and assist one another in matters of marketing, industrial research, compilation and distribution of commercial and industrial intelligence, expert advice and technical and vocational education.

(7). This Conference favours the Automobile Project placed before it and recommends that the Planning Committee should examine the whole scheme in all its details and make its recommendations to the National Planning Commission.

Congress President's nominations of the members of the National Planning Committee.

Pursuant to the Resolution passed at the Conference of the Ministers of Industries held in Delhi on the 2nd and 3rd October 1938, Shri Subhas Chandra Bose, President of the Indian National Congress, nominated the following Members to the National Planning Committee :

1. Jawaharlal Nehru, (Chairman)
2. Sir M. Visvesvaraya
3. Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas
4. Dr. Megh Nad Saha
5. A. D. Shroff
6. K. T. Shah
7. A. K. Shaha
8. Dr. Nazir Ahmed
9. Dr. V. S. Dubey
10. Ambalal Sarabhai
11. Dr. J. C. Ghosh

Subsequently J. C. Kumarappa, representing the All-India Village Industries Association, and N. M. Joshi, representing Labour Organisations, were co-opted to the Committee.

Prof. Radha Kamal Mukerji was co-opted as a Member at the instance of the United Provinces Government. Walchand Hirachand was also co-opted.

First Session of the National Planning Committee December 17, 1938.

The National Planning Committee met for the first time on December 17, 1938 in the Committee Room of the Bombay Secretariat at 12 noon, under the Chairmanship of Shri Jawaharlal Nehru. Shri Subhas Chandra Bose, Congress President, inaugurated the proceedings. The Chairman then made his introductory speech.

2. The Committee sat daily from December 17 to December 21, 1938. The following members and representatives of Provincial Governments and States attended these sessions :

Jawaharlal Nehru (Chairman),
Hon. Mr. V. V. Giri, Minister for Industries, Madras,
Hon. Mr. L. M. Patil, Minister for Industries, Bombay,
Hon. Mr. C. J. Bharuka, Minister for Industries, C. P.
Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas,
Sir M. Visveswaraya,
A. D. Shroff,
Ambalal Sarabhai,
Dr. V. S. Dubey,
Dr. Nazir Ahmed,
A. K. Shaha,
Prof. K. T. Shah,
Walchand Hirachand,
J. C. Kumarappa,
P. B. Advani, Director of Industries, Bombay,
A. Mohiuddin, Director of Industries, Hyderabad,
M. S. Ramachandra Rao, Director of Industries, Mysore,
S. M. Pagar, Development Commissioner, Baroda.

3. The first business of the Committee was to organise an office and to prepare a budget. The Hon'ble Mr. L. M. Patil was appointed the Honorary Treasurer of the Committee.

4. The Committee authorised the Chairman to co-opt. to the Committee representatives of the All-India Village Industries Association and of Organised Labour. Prof. Radha Kamal Mukerji and Shri Walchand Hirachand were also co-opted as Members.

5. It was decided that the Ministers of Industries of the Provinces co-operating with the Committee should be ex-officio members of the Committee.

6. The Chairman was given power to co-opt. members on the National Planning Committee whenever he considered necessary.

7. The following resolution was adopted by the Committee on River Commissions :

"The Planning Committee is of the opinion that the various Provincial Governments should create Provincial and, where necessary, inter-provincial River Commissions for the regulation, development and control of the various rivers and waterways for the purpose of providing :—

- (i) water for agriculture and industries ;
- (ii) hydro-electric power ;
- (iii) cheap transport ;
- (iv) prevention of erosion silting and floods ; and
- (v) safeguarding the health of the people.

The Commission should also consider and deal with problems of shifting of river beds."

8. The Questionnaire which was to be issued on behalf of the Committee was agreed to.

Questionnaire on National Planning for India.

EXPLANATORY MEMORANDUM

The sub-joined Questionnaire has been issued in order to collect the material data, and obtain helpful suggestions, necessary for the preparation of a comprehensive Plan for the economic development of India. It is addressed, mainly, to Provincial Governments, Indian States, Organisations of Trades, Industries, Commerce, Labour and Agricultural interests; firms and corporations, as well as to individuals, who have devoted thought and study to the general question of an all-round national planning for the economic regeneration of the country. While material data are needed to provide the basis for Plan, opinions and suggestions from interested organisations or experienced individuals are expected to prove helpful to the National Planning Committee in formulating a comprehensive Plan for the economic development of India, with due regard to its social reactions.

It is not absolutely necessary that every Government, organisation, or individual addressed should answer every question contained in the Questionnaire. Only those questions may be answered by the persons and bodies mentioned above which may interest them, and in which they may have definite suggestions to make or information to supply. In answering these questions, however, it would be needless repetition, if those answering the Questionnaire were to build up the body of their answers out of authoritative documents easily accessible to anyone inquiring into such matters. Such sources of information, for example, as the periodical Census Reports, or the Reports of the Royal Commissions on Agriculture, Industries, or Irrigation; or of the Banking Inquiry Committee, the Fiscal Commission, the Railway-Road Competition Committee, etc., need only be referred to rather than textually quoted. Only new or additional material bearing on these matters which have been collected by, or become available to, the various Provincial and State Governments and organisations or individuals concerned, or the summary of any action taken, or measures adopted since any of these matters had been officially investigated into and reported upon, may be added.

The object of a comprehensive National Planning is to improve the well being of the community, principally by intensifying the economic development of the community concerned on an all-round basis, in an ordered, systematic manner, so as to observe a due proportion between the various forms of producing new wealth, its equitable distribution amongst the members of the community, and to secure such adjustment between the interests of Producers and Consumers, individuals and the community

collectively, the present and succeeding generations, as to maintain a proper balance between these several interests. In order to achieve this, it would be necessary to define clearly certain leading conceptions included in the Questionnaire, to lay down the standard or degree of development expected, as also the basic purpose of planning as a whole. The Questionnaire has, in several places, included, wherever the Committee felt it necessary to add, a definition of the principal terms not as officially accepted formulæ, but rather as a convenient means to focus and concretise ideas, and so help those answering the Questionnaire to make their answers more concise and precise. The standard of achievement, and the period within which that achievement is to be made, may, for the sake of illustration, be laid down as at least to double the present standard of living, including not only the absolute necessities, but also the amenities of civilized existence, to be achieved in a definite period of 5 (or 10) years at most. Emphasis may differ in the different stages of a planned scheme being worked out according to the differing urgency of the different activities comprised in planning, but the main aim will remain unaffected. In view of the vastness of the problem, and the heavy handicaps imposed upon the Indian people by the existing Constitution, the solution of the problem of National Planning and Development would naturally require more time than in another community where the power and authority of the people is not so narrowly circumscribed. But some clear objective like the one mentioned above, is necessary to measure the scale of achievement desired and so to enable a concrete Plan to be achieved in a prescribed period in every direction being formulated, with due correlation as between the various sections of the Plan considered as a whole.

The Questionnaire does not, naturally, refer to any particular industries, though groups of mutually connected industries have been mentioned. But this has been done more by way of illustration than with a view to restrict the Governments, organisations or individuals answering the Questionnaire. It may be quite possible that investigation into the conditions and means of establishing or developing particular industries in the country may need special investigation, either by a Sub-Committee of the Planning Committee, or by experienced individual specially concerned with particular industries or activities. But even at the present stage those answering this Questionnaire or any section of it need not feel themselves precluded from answering with reference to the particular industries, aspects or activities included in a comprehensive Plan.

N. B.—Though the Questions in terms appear to address themselves mostly to provincial Governments, it is understood that Governments of Indian States, Departments of the Central Government and others interested in the subject-matter of the Questionnaire are equally invited to reply to them.

I.—OBJECTIVES AND REQUIREMENTS OF NATIONAL ECONOMIC PLANNING.

1. What do you consider to be an adequate standard of living in your Province? What steps do you consider to be desirable and feasible, (a) by the development of the existing agricultural and industrial resources of the Province, (b) by establishing new industries, (c) by working up to the maximum capacity the existing ones, as well as (d) by improving agricultural production, it may be possible to attain that standard?

How would you provide for measuring the degree of growth from time to time in all these lines of development?

N.B.—By a standard of living is meant the provision of sufficient food and nourishment, as well as other necessities of life and work, and such other social services and amenities, like Public Education, care of health and sanitation, amusement and recreation, which, between them, make up a reasonable standard of civilised life.

2. Would you prescribe any definite time limit within which the above-mentioned degree of development may be attained, if all the factors working in the scheme of a scientifically planned development of the province, were properly co-ordinated and functioning as required?

3. How far would it be possible to include in the Plan thus made for an all-round development of the Province, an element of elasticity, so as to enable those who have the conduct and execution of the Plan entrusted to them, to adjust from time to time, any inadequate or excessive development at one point or another, so as to keep the schedule and make simultaneous advance on all fronts?

4. In defining the requirements of the Plan, or prescribing the standard for measuring the achievement of the Plan, what are the heads you regard as important to be emphasised, and specially attended to in formulating and carrying out the Plan?

5. How far should the inclusion of adequate ways and means for the prosecution of the Plan on all fronts necessitate co-ordination between (a) all the units constituting modern India, and (b) departments of Government and public activities, so as to co-ordinate the work and intensify the rate of progress simultaneously in all directions?

6. How far is the problem of scientifically planning the development of the country a problem in (a) increasing the aggregate production of goods and services so as to increase the available "National Dividend", and (b) in simplifying, rationalising and reconstructing the system of distributing such aggregate of the new wealth produced in the country every year?

7. What are the improvements likely to be needed for the proper development of all services and branches of industry or agriculture to the *optimum* degree laid down in the plan ?

II—CENSUS OF PRODUCTION

8. What are the principal sources of production in your Province in respect of

- (a) agriculture.
- (b) animal husbandry.
- (c) forests,
- (d) mines,
- (e) subsidiary or small-scale cottage industries or handicrafts, and
- (f) large-scale power-driven industry,
- (g) services ?

9. Has any Census of production ever been taken in all these several respects, and, if so, what is the net per capita income in terms of commodities and services reduced to a common denominator, i.e. money ?

10. How far is your Province a deficit or surplus Province, or self-sufficient, in the matter of

- (a) food supply,
- (b) what industries are there for which (i) raw materials are available locally or (ii) have to be imported from outside,
- (c) key industries and essential public utility services, and
- (d) consumption goods ?

N.B.—By Consumption Goods is meant articles or commodities needed for immediate consumption as distinguished from Production Goods which are articles or commodities needed as implements or machinery or raw material to aid in the process of Production.

11. What are the principal industries conducted by individual workers in their cottages on a small scale ? How far are these industries open to and affected by competition and unable to maintain their existence as against large-scale industry in the same field ? What steps have been taken in your Province to co-relate the claims of large-scale as well as small-scale industries—principal or subsidiary ? How far have these means been successful ?

12. What are the industries concerned with the production of

- (a) consumption goods,
- (b) luxury goods,

- (c) Services goods needed for Public Utility Services, now being conducted in your Province ?

To what extent is there room for further development of any such industry for,

- (a) the local market,
 (b) the all-Indian market, and
 (c) for export abroad ?

13. Are there any Key Industries in your Province ?

N. B.—By Key Industries is usually meant industries which are the starting point or the basis for the equipment of other industries, e.g., making of machines, tools, plant needed in Industrial Development.

14. How far are 'Heavy' Industries already in existence in your Province, and to what extent do these industries compete with corresponding industries within the country, or outside the country ?

N. B.—By 'Heavy' Industries is usually meant industries concerned in the manufacture of iron and steel and their products, engineering, chemicals, and their like.

15. What room is there for the further development of these 'Heavy' Industries in your Province, and what steps would you suggest for achieving that end ?

16. How far is your government taking steps to aid, encourage, foster and protect the existing local industries, and develop new industries, which owing to the available supply of raw material, labour and capital, as well as the necessary experience and knowledge, can be said to have a promising future within a definite period ? How far has success attended to the activities of the Government in this behalf ?

III—RAW MATERIALS NEEDED FOR NATIONAL PLANNING OF INDUSTRIES.

(A) *Agriculture.*

17. What are the principal industrial raw materials, available in your Province from the cultivation of land, on which new industries can be based or from which existing industries can be further developed ?

18. How far are these resources worked up to-day into finished products, and by what agency,—whether individual craftsmen, or small-scale organisations, or large-scale Joint Stock enterprises working with power-driven machinery ?

19. What possibility is there to develop the production of new or additional raw materials, whether available within the province, or imported from the neighbouring provinces, or States, or from foreign countries ?

(B) Forest Produce.

20. How far are the products of forests in your Province utilised for the purpose of industrial development, building up new large or small-scale industries, the products of which are in demand in the provincial, national, as well as the world market at the present time? What are the difficulties you have come across for the proper industrial utilisation of these Forest Products in regard to Forest Law, Transport and Game Laws?

21. What steps have been adopted to solve these difficulties?

22. What steps, if any, have been taken or are in contemplation to bring about the reforestation of the denuded or deforested regions in your Province to develop forest industries or to afford protection or to attract rainfall?

(C) Mineral.

23. What are the chief mineral resources available in your Province? How far are these resources already being exploited, and developed, and by what agency?

24. What is the room for large-scale mineral, or metallurgical industries in your Province?

25. What is the policy of Government in your Province in regard to the grant of concession for the the exploitation of mineral wealth in your Province?

26. Are there any Industries in your Province for the working up of the mineral raw material found in your Province in the shape of metal sheets and metalware of all kinds?

27. What agencies,—local, Indian, or non-Indian—exploit the mineral resources of your Province, under what form of organisation and on what scale of production?

IV—OTHER REQUIREMENTS OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT

28. What are the handicaps as regards the proper development of the various kinds of industries in your Province, relating to working up the raw materials into finished products of agriculture, forest, mines, animal resources, and "process" industries in regard to

- (a) Capital,
- (b) Skilled workers,
- (c) Adequate labour supply,
- (d) Marketing and other respects,
- (e) Transport?

29. To what extent is capital, needed for such industrial development, available locally in your Province, or attracted from neighbouring provinces, or supplied from non-Indian sources?

30. What are the institutions concerned in the mobilisation, attraction and investment of local or foreign capital? To what extent do these institutions need to be varied, improved or expanded, so as to supply adequately the capital needs of Agriculture, Industry, Commerce and other essential services to secure the *optimum* development of the Province all round?

31. What measures, if any, have been adopted in your Province to control the supply and regulate the conditions of working of foreign capital invested in the industrial concerns operating in your Province?

32. How far is your Province adequately supplied in respect of skilled workmen, technical experience and general industrial or business enterprise and markets within and outside your Province? What steps are taken for making good the deficit, if any, of such requirement of industrial growth?

33. What policy or line of action has been adopted by you for attracting on suitable terms foreign technicians or experts in regard to particular industries? What conditions and restrictions, if any, would your Government desire to apply in regard to the importation of such foreign technicians, scientists, or experts?

34. What is the experience in your Province of the efficiency of available industrial Labour? To what extent do the conditions of work and employment of industrial Labour safeguard on the one hand the worker against undue exploitation, and on the other, the community collectively against inefficiency in Labour?

35. How far, in your Province, are (a) the existing equipment in all large-scale industries, and (b) the actual form of the organisation and management of such industries, sufficient to guarantee a fair degree of industrial efficiency in output, quality, etc.?

36. What are the industries already in existence in your Province, which enjoy in one form or another, protection, aid or Provincial encouragement from the Central or Provincial Government in the shape of:

- (a) Protective customs duty,
- (b) Financial aid, e. g. a direct subsidy or bounty, or guarantee of purchase of a minimum quantity of output at fixed prices,
- (c) Cheap transport rates,
- (d) Supply of useful commercial and technical information concerning such industry,
- (e) Furnishing of skilled, technically trained experts to found and maintain such industries?

37. What agencies conduct such large industries in your Provinces—
i. e. private enterprise, non Indian, Indian indigenous to the province, or from outside the province, or any public statutory body within the province?

How far is the development of industries under any of these agencies affected? How would you secure proper co-ordination of all these various agencies?

38. Are there any industries established in your Province conducted directly by foreign capital, recognised and registered in India as Joint Stock Companies, or affiliated to a nominally Indian concern, e.g. by adding the words 'India Ltd.'?

What steps would you suggest to prevent this growing menace of '(India) Ltd.' and what remedies do you suggest and what effective steps you would advise us to take that swadeshi industries as defined by the Congress may grow up in your Province?

39. Are there any industrial concerns in your province operating as part of an international combine regulating that industry or as mere off-shoots if not branches of foreign industrial enterprise? What steps would you adopt to regulate and control the working of such concerns in the best interests of the Province? Would you suggest an All India legislation on this point, and, if so, on what lines?

40. Do you notice any tendency amongst the large-scale industries in your Province combining with corresponding establishments of the same industry within the Province, or within the country, so as to make a substantial monopoly of the industry in hands of that combine? What are the consequences in regard to prices to the consumer within the country, labour conditions, industrial equipment and technique, in regard to such industries?

V.—AGRICULTURE INCLUDING ANIMAL HUSBANDRY

41. How far is agriculture in your province able to supply all the food required for an adequate standard of nourishment for the population in your province?

42. What are the staple articles of diet—such as food grains, fish, ghee, butter, oil, etc. (a) which go out of your province, and (b) which are brought in from outside into your province? Please give value and quantity.

43. Is there in your province any area of culturable land which is not yet brought under the plough? What steps have been or are contemplated to be taken for bringing such land under cultivation? What agency and organisation would you recommend for bringing such land into cultivation, and how would you finance it?

44. What are the handicaps which affect the maximum utilisation of the available agricultural wealth and resources of your Province in regard to

- (a) soil,
- (b) water-supply,

- (c) manure,
- (d) mechanical or animal equipment,
- (e) finance and credit,
- (f) marketing,
- (g) taxation,
- (h) organisation of the agriculturists, and
- (i) excessive fragmentation of agricultural land and the scattered character of individual holding?

45. How far is it possible, by reorganisation of the agricultural population, or introduction of some form of compulsory co-operative or collective farming, to remedy the principal handicaps?

46. How far does the yield per unit of area cultivated for different crops within your province compare with the corresponding yield per unit of the same crops in

- (a) the other provinces of India,
- (b) in the other countries of the world?

What steps would you indicate to improve the quality as well as the quantity of this yield?

47. To what extent is the animal wealth of the Province an aid to agriculture, and contributes to the general improvement of the food supply of the community and transport? What steps have been adopted for purposes of establishing new industries, or developing existing ones to their fullest capacity in the Province out of the animal wealth of the country, e.g. meat, dairy, hides, skins, hair, wool, teeth, tissues, hoves, etc.? What measures have been adopted to maintain and increase these sources derived from the animal wealth?

48. Are there any "process" industries in your Province, and what room is there for the increase or further development of such industries?

N.B.—By processing is meant working up a primary material into the next complete stage where it might be ready for further utilisation as raw material into finished goods immediately ready for consumption, e.g. wheat into flour.

49. What are the principal risks to which agricultural production in your province is exposed, e.g. from the shortage of rains or inadequate water-supply? What measures have been adopted in the province for insuring against such risks?

50. In what direction is it necessary to extend in your Province the principle of agricultural insurance to guarantee the agriculturist against the main risks of his occupation, e.g. shortage of rains, failure of crops, of fodder, pests, weeds and floods, diseases amongst plants and cattle, etc.?

What policy would you adopt to achieve any effective system of agricultural insurance throughout the province, as a unit by itself, or in collaboration with the rest of the country, applying to all forms of agriculture wealth, e.g. crops, animals, food and water, etc. ?

51. How far is the general level of (a) the health, (b) sanitation, (c) education and cultural growth of the countryside, affected by the adequacy of agriculture and associated subsidiary industries in your province? What are the steps already adopted or in contemplation for raising the standard of living among the agriculturists in regard to any of the subjects mentioned above? Would you suggest any definite degree to which the standard may be raised?

52. Prevention by legislation of fragmentation and division of agricultural holdings below an economic size. Whenever such division becomes necessary as a result of the rights of inheritance under law can the difficulty be got over,

- (a) by the entire management of land being vested in an agency recognised by Government which, after paying itself minimum management charges would divide the proceeds amongst Co-owners, or
- (b) by compelling the inheritors to sell out their respective portions to one of their members at a reasonable compensation—the loan in such a case being made available to the buyer through a Co-operative Society,
- (c) by complete abolition of the existing land revenue system and purchase on hire purchase system over a period of 30 years or so by cultivator,
- (d) by legislation on the lines of the Irish Land Bill, which would make it possible for the actual cultivator to purchase the land from the owner by getting its value assessed through a Government Court—the Government paying out the owner in provincial interminable loan bearing interest at a certain per cent and the Government recovering the amount as suggested above on hire purchase system?

53. Are there any considerable classes of population in the Province concerned with Agriculture, and yet not having direct rights upon land? What is the standard of living they can obtain and how can the same be improved to a stated degree, assured as the minimum needed for civilised existence to every citizen within the province?

54. In what way is the status of the landless agricultural labourer in the Province protected or safeguarded by the provincial government, local bodies, or any other institution concerned therewith?

55. To what extent has your province experienced the transfer of agricultural land from classes actively and hereditarily connected with agricultural to those who are not principally agriculturists by heredity or temperament, and who, therefore constitute so many parasites upon land, concerned only with the receipt of their rent or revenue from land worked by those who originally owned the land. What steps have been taken or are contemplated to prevent or minimise such a state of affairs?

56. Is there any class of population in your province which derives its living merely from the right of ownership in agricultural land without any active concern with cultivation of such land? How does the share of the aggregate provincial wealth obtained by this class compare with the corresponding share obtained by those who actually cultivate the land as tenants, or hired labourers who have no other rights in land?

57. What steps have been taken or are in contemplation for the organisation of

(a) agricultural labourers who have no land of their own, nor any sort of ownership rights in land,

(b) of tenants of agricultural land owned by Zamindars, Taluqdars or other such categories of Landlords,

with a view to secure a more equitable distribution of the annual wealth produced from agriculture, and to assure a guaranteed minimum standard of living for every citizen in the province?

58. What is the incidence of taxation upon land or the agricultural wealth produced every year from land, open or concealed, public or private by way of rent or land revenue in your province? What is the reaction of such burden upon the agriculturist class in general actively concerned with the cultivation of lands?

VI. INDUSTRIES SUBSIDIARY TO AGRICULTURE

59. What are the principal industries which may be regarded as subsidiary or incidental to agriculture now being conducted in your Province? How and by whom are they conducted, and what is the result as regards the income of the community from this course?

N. B.—Subsidiary Industries are those industries which are dependent upon, or connected with, Agriculture as the Primary Industry, e. g., dairying, fodder-supply, or cattle manure.

60. What room is there in your province for the increase or expansion of such industries subsidiary to the main industry of Agriculture? How would the Provincial Government aim to develop such new industries?

61. To what extent would it be possible to adjust the working of such subsidiary industries to the convenience of the agriculturists class as a whole in respect of the seasons of work, the necessary raw materials, transport and market for the disposal of the produce?

62. What by-products of agriculture, forestry or mining or industry need to be utilised for the further all round industrial development of your Provinces? What are the handicaps for the fullest utilisation of such by-products?

63. What off-season, part-time occupations of a productive nature, and workable on a scale within the means of an average agriculturist's family in your Province, are available in your part of the country? How would you suggest they be further developed to reach the highest possible level of efficiency and productivity?

64. Is there any industry, large or small, in your Province which deals with fruit cultivation on a commercial scale? How far is canning of fruits, vegetables, or the production out of such articles of ready-made food-stuffs, e.g., Jelly, Pickles, Preserves, Jam, Soups, or dried fruits, conducted as a large-scale industry?

65. To what extent is Horticulture and Market Gardening developed as a special industry in your Province? What is the market in your Province for (a) flower essences and scents, (b) vegetable oils, (c) toilet articles made, flavoured or scented from the same? How far is it possible to develop this industry on a large scale for the local market and for export beyond the Province?

VII. MARKETING AND COMMERCE

66. What are the facilities for marketing all the available produce in your province agricultural, industrial, forest or mineral?—Within as well as outside the Province?

67. What is the market for the products of cottage industries, small-scale industries, and large-scale mechanised modern industry in your Province? What room is there for the development of the existing local market for the consumption of the raw materials, as well as for that of the finished products made from the raw materials?

68. What are the impediments in the way of a smooth and rapid marketing of local products in your province, with special reference to

- (a) proper grading and certification of quality,
- (b) adequate storing of quantity,
- (c) financing of the produce awaiting sale,

- (d) transport facilities for taking produce of all sorts from the place of production to a central market, where storing and grading may be feasible, and all incidental services readily available?

69. How far is the existing middleman participating in the processes just named likely to cause an excessive burden upon the primary producer, as well as on the consumer?

70. What steps, if any, are adopted in your Province to avoid or minimise the burden thus imposed by the middlemen upon the producer and consumer?

71. What rule would you design for the organisation and proper distribution throughout the province of the middlemen, so as to fit in with the main scheme of the Planned development, and so as to minimise the number of middlemen, the frequency of their intervention in the process of the transfer of goods and services from the producer to the consumer and the consequent burden imposed by them upon the producer and the consumer?

72. How far is it possible for Government to help to organise the system, marketing, or exchange of all commodities within the Province, and remove the impediments in the way of the most effective and economical marketing, so as to secure the maximum proportion of the price obtained from the eventual consumer for the benefit of the primary producer?

73. To what extent have measures been adopted, if at all, for the systematic control and regulation in public interest of the whole volume of internal trade in the Province?

74. How far is it possible within your Province to regulate all prices of all necessaries of life produced or sold in the province in such a manner as to assure a predetermined degree of a profit margin to the primary producer? Do you consider it desirable to have such a policy?

75. To what extent is the reservation, provided for in the Constitution of 1935, of all powers and functions in regard to the control and regulation of credit, currency, and therefore also of prices within the country in the Central Government of India, a factor militating against the success of any scheme of internal fixation or control and regulation of prices within the province by the Provincial Government?

76. In the absence of any control of the currency and credit system of the country, in the hands of the responsible Provincial Governments, how far would it be possible for Provincial Government to introduce a system of internal barter, so as to reduce the importance of the cash nexus in the settlement of any trading transaction in the Province, and thereby avoid the influence of outside factors affecting the general price level?

77. How far would the existence of free and competitive trade—so far at least as foreign trade is concerned—frustrate any attempt at all round price control within the Province ?

78. How far is the collective organisation of the village population, or of other primary producers and consumers into compact units, a practical proposition in your Province, and to what extent would it help to achieve minimising the intervention of the middlemen, and consequently, of the toll levied by such middlemen, on the producers as well as consumers in the determination of the price-level within the Province ?

79. What is the extent of the aggregate trade of your province with (a) other provinces and states in India, (b) outside India ?

80. What are the principal articles of imports and exports, classifying them as (i) food-stuffs, (ii) industrial raw materials, (iii) finished or semi-finished products of industry, (iv) mechanical or other equipment for industry, (v) materials for the conduct, organisation and supply of all accessory articles for such services as Transport, Public Health or Education ?

81. To what extent are the articles of agriculture, as well as products of industries, at present imported into the province, possible to be made, or are actually produced, within the province, or which cannot be produced at all on a competitive commercial basis within the province itself ?

82. Is there any produce of your province which can be regarded as the exclusive or partial monopoly of the province ? How far is such produce at present disposed of to the ultimate consumer ? To what extent is such produce worked up into finished products ready for consumption, within the province, or within the country ? Or, in the alternative, to what extent is the produce exported abroad ?

83. What are the directions in which a wider development of the international or inter-provincial trade of your province, both as regards exports and imports, can be effected ?

84. To what extent, and in what manner, would you suggest a close control and regulation of the trade of your Province described in the preceding question ?

85. What are the handicaps or impediments in the way of a proper development of the internal trade in the province, of its inter-provincial trade and of its foreign trade in respect of

(a) financing,

(b) transport,

(c) relative stability of the price-level, and

(d) a proper marketing organisation ?

In what way are these handicaps capable of being removed or remedied?

86. How far is it possible to fit in the requirements of the trade and commerce of your province, both within the province itself and outside the province, with the general scheme of Planning for the collective economy of the nation considered in the aggregate?

87. To what extent would the regulation of the foreign and overseas trade of India by such means as specified Trade Treaties with our principal customers in the world benefit your Province?

88. How would a system of imperial preference affect the economic condition and the local, Indian and foreign trade, of your Province?

89. What are the principal agencies conducting the Foreign Trade of your Province? What methods of regulating the trade do you suggest?

90. In what way would the trade of your Province—local, Indian and foreign—be affected by the modification of the principle of private enterprise, in all branches of production and consumption of goods and services?

VIII—TRANSPORT FACILITIES

91. What are the various available transport facilities within your province which are

- (a) within the control of the Provincial Government,
- (b) outside the control of the Provincial Government,
- (c) within the control of local bodies within the province?

92. How far are these existing means adequate for all the movement of men and goods in the province?

93. What is the extent of road mileage, in respect of main trunk roads, provincial roads, and local by-ways in your province? Has there been prepared any programme for increasing this mileage, and distributing throughout the province, that mileage in such a manner as to provide an efficient supply of road service throughout the province?

94. What are the handicaps in the way of increasing the road service within the province, and how does the Government of your province contemplate, if at all, to remove such handicaps?

95. To what extent is your province interested in regard to water transport by river, coastwise, or overseas shipping, including building as well as operating ships?

96. What are the facilities for an efficient water transport service in your province? How far are they developed? What room is there for their further development?

97. How far is it possible to develop and increase these facilities by means of maintaining adequate channels, in the existing rivers, or making navigation canals from the rivers so as to interlink the river system; providing the necessary port and terminal facilities at central points on the rivers, and other such devices suited for the adequate development of cheap, efficient inland water transport within the province?

98. What is the extent of railway mileage in your Province of all gauges? Are there any supplementary tramways or light railways in your Province? How do the rates charged on the goods moved within the Province affect the development of Industry as well as market within the Province?

99. Are there any Railway Workshops or plant making establishment in your Province? To what extent do they provide employment for local labour, capital, skill and experience?

100. Have you had any occasion to make any representation on behalf of the Provincial or any commercial or industrial organisation within the Province in regard to

- (a) policy and incidence of railway rates,
- (b) employment in railway labour,
- (c) development of outlying regions by means of cheap transport facilities. How far is there room for fostering such facilities in your Province?

101. What is the cost of transport, by road, rail or water on these various means or forms of transport in the province as compared to one another? How has the cost of transport affected the development of industries in your Province?

102. What means, agents, or organisations are there for controlling, in the public interest, the cost of transport or the rates, freights, fares, charged by the various agencies for the transport of passengers and goods? How should these be developed if they are lacking at present?

103. What machinery would you provide to regulate as well as to secure speedy and effective settlement of disputes in regard to the rates, freights and fares or charges for the transport service, its efficiency and safety?

104. Are there any industries in the province in relation to any of the means of transport, in the shape of the production and supply of the vehicles or their parts and accessories, including repairs; of the roads, bridges, including the material for the construction and maintenance of the roads, water-ways, rail-roads, tramways, ships and air-way transport?

Are any ships built in your Province? If so, give clear idea as to the nature of the ships built and the extent of these building operations within your Province?

105. What are the raw materials, and other facilities, e.g., draught animals, available within the province to provide the basis for the establishment therein of any industry connected with transport within the Province as described in the previous question such as the production and supply of automobiles, ships, air-planes, rail-road wagons and locomotives, carts or wheels, and other parts and accessories for the same?

106. What are the handicaps in the way of establishing

- (a) a ship-building industry in India sufficient to do all the water transport of goods or passengers on the rivers, along the coasts of India, or in regard to overseas intercourse; and to supply a Navy for India,
- (b) a locomotive and railway rolling stock making Industry,
- (c) automobile making industry, including all its parts, engines, accessories, as well as prompt and effective repair of the same,
- (d) making and supply of aviation planes, airships, their parts, engines, and accessories?

What steps would you suggest for developing an Indian ship-building industry both for commercial and for defence purposes?

107. What scope is there for developing adequate industries for the manufacture and supply of the fuel, or motive power for the various means of transport within your province?

108. What facilities are available for repairing and "Servicing" or supplying of parts and accessories of transport within your province? How far is it possible to develop these facilities so as to make the entire business of transport safe, adequate, economical, and efficient in working as a properly co-ordinated, rationalised, and modernised service for the entire province?

109. To what extent would the province be prepared to help to organise or participate in an all-India enterprise, which would supply the materials, parts, accessories, or complete vehicles for the organisation of the entire road, water, and air transport as an Industry as well as a service?

110. What are the industries dealing with the production of the means of communications already available in your province in regard to posts, telegraphs, telephones, radio and the like? To what extent is the manufacture and supply of the instruments, apparatus and accessories as well as their repairs necessary for these means of communications possible to establish and maintain within the province, or by means of a national central workshop for the manufacture and supply of all such instruments and apparatus? How far and in what way would your province be able to contribute for starting and working such an enterprise if one were decided upon?

111. To what extent has the Government of your province associated themselves with any private enterprise in the interests of the general public, and for developing the industrial resources of the province including forests as well as mining, by means of cheap and efficient transport ?

112. How far do the rivers in your province, if any, give rise to problems of floods, erosion of banks, silting and shifting of the river-bed from time to time ? What steps are taken by the Government of your province hitherto, and what new steps are contemplated for solving of any of these ?

113. How far is it possible by Government enterprise to develop, organise, and co-ordinate all forms of transport, with a view to the most economical and efficient organisation and working of that service within the province ?

114. What are the agencies which to-day operate, or are in any way concerned with the various forms of transport within your province ? How far is it possible to co-ordinate these various agencies into a collective or state-controlled enterprise, connected with the supply, or the transport service, or industries in connection with transportation vehicles, etc., so as to provide the most economical, efficient and co-ordinated service, for the transport of goods and passengers ?

115. (a) Are there any shipping companies owned, controlled and managed by Indians, plying their ships either in the rivers within your Province, or on the coasts of your Province, or in the overseas trade carried on between your Province and other countries ?

(b) Do you consider the present share of the trade on the rivers, coast, or overseas catered for or obtained by the above companies sufficient from the view-point of the economic life of the Province, as well as from the economic and defence necessities of this country ? If not what are the difficulties that such Indian enterprise has to meet with in securing their proper share of the trade ? What steps do you propose so that these difficulties may be overcome, and an adequate Indian merchant marine may be built up for India ?

IX.—CONDITIONS AND FIELD FOR EMPLOYMENT

116. To what extent would it be possible to widen the field of employment in the process of developing the Province as indicated above, in regard to establishing or developing the new industries, improving agriculture, exploiting forest resources, developing transport services, marketing of finished products, and the development of all other accessories, such as Banking, Insurance, Transport, Health, Education and the general welfare of the community ?

117. What are the average rates of wages or income in the Province for

- (a) wage earners employed in industrial, commercial or transport services,
- (b) agriculturists with or without any land of their own,
- (c) tenants of agricultural land holding larger land owners,
- (d) those employed in private administrative or public services such as Public Education, Public Health, Communications etc. ?

118. Have any measures been adopted by your Provincial Government to regulate the terms, conditions and hours of work of the working population, and providing amenities of civilised life and safeguards against the risks of working life like insurance against industrial accidents, Old Age Pensions, Unemployment Benefits, Apprenticeship, etc. ? What further measures would you suggest should be adopted in the same direction ?

119. To what extent is industrial labour organised in your Province and how far have such organisations succeeded in improving the conditions of such labour in general ? How far have such organisations been recognized for making effective bargaining with workers and maintaining Industrial peace and harmony ?

120. To what extent Industrial disputes resulted in your Province in the loss of working days and of new wealth in consequence ? What machinery is there to prevent such disputes or to minimise the loss and damage to the workers as well as to the wealth of the Provinces resulting from such disputes ? How far is it possible in the interests of Planned Economy, to insist on a system of compulsory arbitration enforceable on both parties by means of appropriate sanctions ?

121. To what extent is it possible effectively to organise agricultural labour directly owning or holding land of their own, but working for a wage on the land owned or held by another or work for another ?

122. To what extent would it be possible to bring about a transfer of the working population from the primary occupations of agriculture or its subsidiary industries to

- (a) new or developed industries of all kinds on cottage, medium or large-scale operations ;
- (b) commerce and its accessories like transport, banking, etc. so as to be a more planned community, from the standpoint of and even or balanced distribution of the occupation within the country ?

123. What should be the standard of living which you consider to be adequate for the proper maintenance of bodily and mental efficiency of the general mass of population, including workers as well as dependants, and

their cultured growth in your Province? What steps ought to be adopted for improving that level?

124. To what extent is the problem of unemployment prevalent in your Province in regard to

- (a) educated classes,
- (b) uneducated classes in towns,
- (c) agricultural population which has no land of their own?

125. What are the causes of such unemployment with special reference to the

- (a) organisation of industry and agriculture
- (b) education and training of these classes.

What attempts have been made to remedy the same?

126. What organisation is there for the prompt and effective finding of employment for those needing and qualified for it?

127. What steps have been taken by the Provincial Government to relieve the volume of unemployment, and if so, what is the measure of success which has attended those steps?

128. Is there any scheme of Unemployment Relief or Insurance in your Province, if not, would you suggest organising such a system of relief?

128. To what extent is any process of annual or seasonal migration into or from your Province now prevailing? What measures have been adopted to regulate such migration and what is the result of such regulation or control? Consider the ways and means for the development and consolidation of the economic and trading relations with adjacent countries to their mutual benefit.

130. Is there any organisation or machinery in your Province which will act as Labour Exchange serving to record the employment needs and qualifications of workers as also of employers and adjusting the mutual requirements of workers and employers so as to minimise the volume of current unemployment at any time; would you make it a Public Institution or allow organisations of labour like Trade Unions to start their own Exchanges, with or without, official recognition and support?

X.—TECHNICAL AND VOCATIONAL EDUCATION

131. To what extent are facilities already available in your Province for the proper education, or vocational training, in the various branches of agriculture, forestry, mining industry, and all forms of business including banking, insurance, transport, marketing etc.? In what direction is it possible to improve the existing facilities in this connection, and what is

the *optimum* degree of progress in this regard which would be necessary for the proper execution of a Planned Programme of Provincial and National Development?

132. What new or further development in other forms of education—general, commercial or professional,—would also be necessary, so as to keep pace with the Programme of Planned Development of the Province and of the country?

133. How far is it feasible, and if so to what extent, would your Province be prepared to make its contribution to establish a Central Technological or Polytechnical Institute where

- (a) all the varieties of specialised skill, training and experience in practical work in the different branches of Agriculture, Forestry, Industry, Mining and Commerce may be provided;
- (b) which would serve as a sort of a Central Labour Exchange for Technicians of the highest order in every Department of Productive and Distributive character?

XI.—FINANCE

134. What are the means now available in your Province for the financing of—

- (i) existing industries, whether large-scale or small-scale,
- (ii) new industries of a mechanised, large-scale nature,
- (iii) new industries likely to be carried on by small-scale workers in their own cottages,
- (iv) assembly and repairing work in regard to such matters as automobiles, radio instruments, gramophones, electric light and power apparatus etc.
- (v) improvement, development, and removal of the handicaps in Agriculture,
- (vi) exploitation of Forest and Mineral Resources,
- (vii) improving and organising transport and communication services,
- (viii) providing Public Utility Services like education, sanitation, insurance, marketing etc.

135. What are the possibilities of attracting Investment Capital from

- (a) other provinces,
- (b) other countries

to and in the process of carrying out the programme of Planned Economy as applied to your Province? On what terms and conditions would you consider the attraction of such outside capital for such a purpose?

136. What are the banking facilities available in your Province? To what extent would it be necessary to improve the industrial and agricultural financing now done in your Province and to improve the credit of industrial workers in general?

137. How far have the Institutions named below succeeded in mobilising the Capital Resources of your Province?

- (a) Co-operative Societies.
- (b) Post Office Savings Bank.
- (c) Postal Cash Certificates.
- (d) Savings Department of ordinary banks.

138. How far is it possible for the Provincial Government directly by themselves to finance the establishment of new industries in regard to the fixed as well as working capital, or in association with private enterprises?

139. In the event of the Provincial Government or any Local Body, working in partnership with private enterprise, any provincial industry, utility or service, what should be the terms and conditions of such partnership especially in regard to

- (a) general supervision over the conduct and management of the concern,
- (b) treatment of labour,
- (c) interests of consumers,
- (d) provisions of reserves,
- (e) sharing of profits and
- (f) eventual acquisition of the entire enterprise by Government?

XII.—SOURCES OF FUEL, POWER & ENERGY

140. What are the sources of power supply in your province, apart from human labour in respect of

- (a) animal power,
- (b) mechanical power, and
- (c) electrical energy?

How far have they been adequately developed?

141. In what direction is it possible to develop these sources so as to distribute additional power supply with a view to make it available on the cheapest possible way?

142. Are there any mines in your Province for the production of coal, petroleum, or natural gas? To what extent are these sources of power supply worked in your Province, and by what agency? What are

the directions of Government control over these agencies for the proper development and economical working of these sources of power supply?

143. Is there any other source or material (molasses, prickly pear, etc.) from which new power may be obtained on a considerable scale? How far are such sources already investigated? What steps would you suggest for developing these sources of additional Power in your Province?

144. What facilities have been provided for the development of technical research in regard to the most economical and efficient use of the available fuel supply, and other sources of energy?

145. What facilities have been provided in your province to encourage technical industrial research, so as to make the conduct of agriculture, industry and all forms of business the most economical and efficient as well as progressive?

XIII.—INDUSTRIAL AND COMMERCIAL STATISTICS

146. What are the means available in your Province for the collection, compilation and publication of any economic information relating to industries, agriculture, commerce, transport, banking, etc., (concerning the Province of your own)?

147. How far are the statistical material reports and bulletins published by the Central Government relating to your province accurate and up-to-date, as well as of direct interest and service to active industrialists, agriculturists and businessmen in your Province.

148. Are there any organisations of Trade, Commerce, Industry or Labour as well as of Agricultural interests, which collect, compile and discriminate statistics and information relating to these respective interests? What steps do you suggest to improve, develop and popularise such information.

149. What material or facilities are available within the Province relating to technological information concerning new discoveries, Patents or Inventions which relate to Industrial Processes, Business organisation, Agricultural methods and improvements and their like? What means do you suggest to make such information if available widely popular?

150. What steps are necessary to co-ordinate the information mentioned in the preceding question relating to your Province, and the corresponding information affecting the whole of the country?

151. How far are facilities available in your Province in respect of an efficient Press as well as Publication and Propaganda Service? To what extent has experience shown it to be necessary to develop these services still further to make the country self-supporting in regard to the case?

XIV.—ADMINISTRATION

152. What administrative organisation has been set up in your province to control, regulate, supervise, or in other way to foster and promote the industrial and commercial activities and the general economic life within the Province ?

153. What steps should be adopted to establish an All-India Industrial or Economic Council for the promotion of control, supervision, and regulation of all-India Industries, and the economic relations as between the States and Provinces arising out of the Programme of Planned development so as to maintain a uniform rate of even Progress simultaneously on all fronts, avoid friction, and make the working of the Planned Programme, of local as well as National development effective ?

154. What should be the constitution and functions of such an All-India Council of Economic Development, whether purely advisory or partially executive ? How far and in what way could such an institution be made responsible to safeguard the Co-operation between States and Provinces and the various classes and interests within.

155. What are the means now adopted in your Province to secure an adequate and constant co-operation between your Province and the neighbouring States and Provinces in regard to economic and social development affecting both these classes.

156. To what extent is there a real or imagined conflict of interest between the industrialised and agricultural provinces of India, between provinces with finance, capital and enterprise and those with raw materials of industry or mineral resources awaiting development.

XV—INTERPROVINCIAL ECONOMIC RELATIONS

157. What are the industries, and other forms of production of new wealth in your province, which compete with

- (a) corresponding industries and other forms of producing new wealth in other provinces in India ? and
- (b) similar industries in other countries.

158. Have any steps been taken for the provincial regulation and control of such competition, with a view to its being avoided ?

159. What are the ways in which any unfair, undesirable, or uneconomical competition between provinces in the production of the same forms of material wealth seeking consumption in mutual markets, be avoided ?

160. In the development of new industries common to the whole country, what share has your province taken so far, and what further share does it contemplate to take in the development of new industries

on an all India basis with a view to avoid the mutual jealousy between the provinces ?

161. To what extent is it desirable to frame a programme of industrial development in the country by establishing important industries.

- (a) in different regions as far as possible according to the available facilities in the shape of raw material, labour supply, capital or any other similar pre-requisite for a successful development of the industries or
- (b) planned on the basis of all India and located and operated from some common centre?

XVI—MISCELLANEOUS

162. What measures have been adopted for securing a guaranteed standard of quality in the industrial and agricultural product within the Province, as well as of the processes and raw materials required in the prosecution of a Planned Programme of National Development ?

163. How far is it advisable to depend upon imported raw materials for the development of industries within the country for which there is a considerable local market, and which are necessary to the very existence of the nation ?

164. What would be the agency and the general policy under which you would recommend the establishment and development of industries relating to National Defence, including provision for Munitions and Armaments of all kinds for the use of the various defence services ?

165. What are old and indigenous Cottage Industries of your province? Which of them have been abandoned and why? What measures do you suggest should be taken to protect the existing ones and revive those that were abandoned ?

166. What kinds of articles are imported into the villages of your province? Is it possible to manufacture them locally or in the surrounding districts ?

167. What are the raw materials available for starting new cottage industries? In what directions do you suggest steps should be taken to foster new cottage industries ?

SUPPLEMENTARY QUESTIONNAIRE

I.—MANUFACTURE OF GOODS AT PRESENT IMPORTED

1. Has there been ever any attempt to manufacture in this country any of the following articles, at present imported?

(See table I)

2. What steps have the various departments of Industries taken from time to time to draw public attention to these items and have them manufactured here?

II.—FAILURE OF INDIAN INDUSTRIES

3. What are those industries which, although they were started here, could not be carried on further and had to be subsequently closed down or are working at a great loss?

4. Which of the following causes do you ascribe to the failure or imperfect working (both financially and technically) of each of the industries thus affected?

- (a) Want of fluid capital
- (b) Want of technical efficiency
- (c) Policy of not employing properly trained technicians although they were available in the country.
- (d) Inability to utilize the process to Indian raw materials.
- (e) Inability to cope with the advances made in the line in foreign countries and with the changes in taste.
- (f) Inability to avoid excessive waste as compared with other countries.
- (g) Inability to utilize for other purposes the waste products of the industries.
- (h) Location of the industries at a place far from the raw materials and the markets.
- (i) Due to lack of sympathy on the part of the Government or failure to protect them against unfair foreign competition, i.e. absence of beneficial legislation.

III.—QUALITY OF PRODUCTS OF INDIAN INDUSTRY

5. How do the products of Indian manufacture compare in their prices and other technical features with the imported goods? (Please give the information of as many products from the list (table 1) as you know. Do not reply to this question from a general view point illustrating by one or two industries).

6. How have these products been comparing with the imported goods ever since their manufacture in India?

IV.—MARKETS

7. Please give details of the various markets in the country of the following imported goods (Table I) giving your information on the following model.

- (a) The local market and the approximate area it serves.
- (b) The port from which it is served.

- (c) Classify each kind of goods as much as you can (e.g., In case of an electric motor, please classify with respect to its being A.C. or D.C., with respect to voltage, revolutions per minute, shunt and series winding and the winding of the armature, etc.).
- (d) The number of goods of each class consumed at particular markets each year. (Please give such data for the last five years).
- (e) The railway freight for each class of goods from the port to the market.
- (f) The place where the important raw material for the production of each class of article is available and its distance by road and the railway to the market.
- (g) The price of coal, petroleum fuel and electricity (for industrial purposes) both at the markets and where the raw materials for the production of each of the articles are available.

V.—POWER

8. What have been the prices of coal, petroleum fuel and electricity at the places where the various industries exist or ever existed (give the figures for the last five years)?

9. How do the prices at the various hydro-electric schemes compare with each other and with that charged by other electric supplies in this country?

10. What is the cost of the generation of electricity per unit at the various places and how does it compare with each other and with the cost in the foreign countries?

11. What are the causes that have contributed to the high cost of production of electricity in India as compared to the foreign countries? Had they been visualised at the time the various schemes of electricity production were worked out and what were the various steps taken to overcome them?

12. What steps have been taken to reduce the cost of production of electricity since the working of the various schemes?

13. What are the advantages and disadvantages of the two schemes of electricity production (i) grid scheme, (ii) Isolated stations scheme, and why has one or the other scheme been adopted at different places in India?

14. What information has been collected by various parties both Government and private, as to the suitability of different schemes of electricity production and distribution (grid and isolated station schemes, hydro, steam power and oil power generation) and to the best location of the

generating stations? Please place all this information at the disposal of the National Planning Committee.

15. What organisations are at present working or propose to work in future to collect the above mentioned information and data?

16. What steps have been taken or are proposed to be taken to start a net-work of industries producing goods which are imported at present and which are consumed in a particular area, as a preliminary to the electrification of that area, in view of the aims of electrification being the creation and regeneration of industries?

VI.—PROTECTED INDUSTRIES AND THEIR PART IN INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT

17. What industries have been enjoying protection and bounties from the State?

18. What steps have they taken or propose to take and what percentage of their profit (which has accrued to them due to bounties and protection) have they spent or propose to spend on developing other important and KEY industries which were closely connected with their industries? e. g., what steps have been taken by the Iron & Steel Industries to develop the metallurgy, casting technique and heat treatment of ferrous alloys which are the most vital processes in the manufacture of machines and tools and what steps have been taken by the Sugar industry in the utilization of molasses, in the preparation of alcohol for use as fuel or in the preparation of acetic acid for use as an important ingredient in the manufacture of artificial silk and other chemical industries?

19. (a) What steps have the Government taken to impress on the industries enjoying such State help that they are thus assisted because they are vital to national interests and they must devote their time, energy and facilities in developing attached and allied vital industries and to see that it is done?

(b) If no steps have been taken up till now in this direction, what do you think would be the best way of achieving this object?

20. What steps would you suggest to ensure a co-operation in this direction between the Government, industries, universities, technical institutes and engineering colleges?

VII.—KEY INDUSTRIES

21. Do you agree with the following definition of Key industries? If not, give your own definition.

Key industries are those which aim at producing the means of production.

22. What do you say to the following list of KEY industries? Would you like to amend it? If so, please give your amendment and the reasons for it.

(Table II)

23. Which of these industries are not working in India and which would you like to be started? Give your reasons.

24. How many and which industries should be started at once in this country and what pace would you set for them? Please draw a scheme as to the location of the industries, providing factories with the workmen, technical staff, raw materials and the preliminary and fundamental tools and implements, the provision of organisation to help in the overcoming of difficulties arising in the course of production and to help in fixing the standards which the produced goods must conform to?

25. Even if it be thought that due to the hostility on the part of the Central Government or the British Government it will not be possible to start in right earnest any major key industries at once, do you not think that it would be advisable to start all the key industries on a small scale at once as it would help in the accumulation of technical experience and trained technicians?

26. For raising capital what objection do you think lies in the procedure adopted in collecting funds for Jubilee Celebration or some such activity? Why should not such a system be adopted for raising funds for starting key industries in this country?

VIII—INDIAN COMPETENCE IN TECHNICAL MATTERS.

27. Why is it that people including industrialists, politicians and Congressmen think that Indian youngmen cannot do much in industrial and technical lines?

28. Why do they give preference to raw foreigners over comparatively experienced Indians for technical jobs?

29. Is it due to some sort of inferiority complex or merely due to slavish mentality on the part of our people?

30. What steps do you suggest to overcome this mentality? Do you think that a greater knowledge on the part of people in general as to the scientific achievements (though academic) of Indians in spite of severe handicaps in the form of poor laboratories and want of tradition will conduce to overcome this mentality?

31. Do you not think that the training of proper technicians by sending on a planned basis and for a definite purpose well-educated and intelligent young men to foreign countries (e.g. America, France, Russia, Germany and England, etc.) to learn the various main technical operations will go a long way to dispel the general misgiving?

IX.—FOREIGN TECHNICIANS AND EXPERTS

32. Do you not think that the import of specialists and technicians from foreign countries suffers from two main difficulties:—(i) Either the people, you import, are academic and raw and are, therefore, of not much use to the country, or (ii) they are experienced, being connected with some manufacturing concern, but will have so much interest in that concern that they will devote more of their attention to pushing the products of that concern and earn their salary rather than teach the actual processes of manufacture to Indians?

33. What steps are to be taken in order that the proper type of foreign experts are taken?

34. Do you not think that it would be better to import foreign specialists to give a finishing touch to the training of Indians who have themselves had some preliminary training in foreign countries, rather than to train absolutely raw Indians?

35. Do you not think that these trained Indians will be better able to utilize the foreign experts than the untrained Indians can do?

36. How many foreign experts have come to this country (i) for the various governments, (ii) for the various industries; and how many young men have they really trained?

37. Do you think it politic or advisable to put foreign experts at the head of departments or organisations?

X.—TECHNICAL TRAINING

38. How many scholarships have so far been awarded for industrial research and training by the various governments? Please furnish a list of the individuals who were sent out, with their qualifications, the places of training, factories and workshops of apprenticeship, the subjects in which they were trained, the place of subsequent employment and the work they had to do during their employment period?

39. Has any difficulty been experienced in getting them admitted to the various factories and workshops for training in various processes?

40. Has any attempt been made to have these men trained in countries other than England, when such facilities were refused or not accorded to in practice, although such facilities existed in other countries in a better degree?

41. What steps were taken to induce such concerns to afford facilities to train young Indians in actual operation?

42. When purchasing goods from both foreign and local manufacturing firms, what attempts were made to insist on them the necessity of training young Indians?

43. Even if Indians were admitted to the factories, what facilities were actually accorded to train them in actual operations and if not, what steps did the Governments take to rectify the defects?

44. Will you please give a list of the firms both foreign and Indian which have supplied goods to the Governments and the Indian market with their value within the last ten years and also what facilities and to whom were accorded for training in actual operations when asked? If not, why such contracts were not withdrawn from them?

45. If manufacturing firms supplying such goods to India refuse to accord proper facilities in training for actual manufacture, do you propose that the Government should not place their contracts with them?

46. What steps have the various governments taken to utilize the technical knowledge and accumulated experience of the various factories and workshops in this country both under Indian and foreign management in training personnel and utilizing their facilities for helping in the promotion of key industries? If no such steps have been taken, will you suggest any steps?

47. Do you agree that a sub-committee appointed by the National Planning Commission should induce the importers of goods manufactured by such firms as do not agree to accord facilities for training to Indians, to stop their import and make a propaganda against their goods?

48. What steps do you propose with a view to ensuring the employment, retention and subsequent efficient working of the people in the very industries of which they have been trained abroad?

XI—TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE AND INDUSTRIAL RESEARCH BY THE STATE

49. What technical assistance has been given by the Government of India or provincial governments from time to time both in the starting of new industries and in the efficient running of old ones?

50. Are you satisfied with the amount and quality of such assistance? If not, what do you ascribe the failure to (i) to the policy of the Government or (ii) to the defective machinery of giving such assistance and wrong type of men put to run it? What improvements do you suggest?

51. (a) Are you aware of the existence of the following institutions? (b) What is your opinion on the effectiveness of each one of them in helping the industries of the country? (c) What is the present method of setting out a working policy of the respective institutions and that of planning and supervising the technical work of each of them?

(1) Geological Survey of India.

(2) Forest Research Institute.

(3) Research Laboratory Soft Coke Cess Committee.

(4) Research Laboratory Indian Central Cotton Committee.

- (5) Research Laboratory Indian Central Jute Committee.
- (6) Industrial Research Bureau.
- (7) Imperial Council of Agricultural Research with its various laboratories especially the Imperial Institute of Sugar Technology, Cawnpore, Imperial Institute of Veterinary Research, Mukteswar, Imperial Institute of Animal Husbandry, Izatnagar, the Govt. Dairy Institute, Bangalore.
- (8) Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore.
- (9) Research Laboratories of the Army Dept.
- (10) Lac Research Institute, Ranchi.
- (11) Indian School of Mines.
- (12) Applied Physics, Applied Chemistry, and Technological Departments of various universities, e.g., Calcutta, Benares, Lahore, Bombay, Nagpur, Andhra.
- (13) Government Test House, Alipore.
- (14) Metallurgical Inspectorate at Tatanagar.
- (15) Harcourt Butler Technological Institute, Cawnpore.
- (16) Industrial Research Laboratory, Bengal.
- (17) Madras Industrial Institute.
- (18) Industrial Research Laboratory, Lahore.
- (19) Industrial Research Laboratory of the Supdt. of Industries, Delhi.
- (20) Technical Staff and the attached laboratories of the Provincial Industries Departments.
- (21) Research Laboratory, All India Radio.
- (22) Engineering and fuel research laboratory of the Railway Board (Central Standardisation office) and of the individual railways.
- (23) Science and Engineering faculties of Indian Universities and colleges.
- (24) Road Research Laboratory of Indian Roads Fund.
- (25) Drug Control Laboratory, Calcutta.

52. Are you satisfied that each one of these institutions has worked to its maximum capacity and effectiveness and has been busy with the real problem of the industry? If not, what do you ascribe the failure to?

53. Are you aware of the fact that the Federation of the Indian Chambers of Commerce offered in April 1937 to the Government of India to have a cess levied on some of the Industries and have industrial research carried out from the Funds so obtained with the active co-operation of the Industries and of the fact that the Government rejected the proposal on

the ground of its being impracticable? If so, would you please state how it was impracticable and how to make it practicable? What steps have been taken to make the proposal practicable?

54. Are you aware of any research laboratories and institutes attached to or financed by the various industries? If so, can you furnish a list of them as well as the type of work they handle? What amount of co-operation has there been between such laboratories or institutes which are interested in similar activities, irrespective of their being maintained by the Government, the industries or the universities?

55. With the solitary exception of Imperial Council of Agricultural Research, do you not think that the technical judges of the technical activity and efficiency of the Government technical Departments are the departments themselves? Do you not think that such a system gives rise to inefficiency and snobbery?

If so, what effective methods do you suggest to overcome this—if not, what and how effective is the present system of checking?

56. Do you know that Indian Scientists of great reputation and eminence have very unsparingly criticised the inactivity of such Government Technical Departments as the Industrial Research Bureau?

57. Do you not think it absolutely imperative for national well-being that all the diverse activities mentioned above should be thoroughly co-ordinated and their future policy should be well planned? What in your opinion are the ways and means to achieve this end?

58. Who, in your opinion, should be in charge of the policy of working these institutions and who in charge of its technical development and subsequent checking?

59. Do you not think that a body similar to the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research of England with a constitution and composition similar to that of the Agricultural Research Council be set up in this country and all the above mentioned activities be put in its charge? What steps should be taken to bring about the setting up of such a body?

60. What steps do you propose to keep and retain efficient scientific workers for the above mentioned bodies and eliminate the inefficient ones? What is your opinion about the application of the British system in this country?

61. Do you think that the workers concerned with the actual carrying out of research work should have a right to publish their papers in journals specially suited for the nature of their work?

62. Do you think that for efficient and enthusiastic working research workers should have proper credit for the work they do and such as the authorship of the papers and a considerable sharing of patent rights and other emoluments?

63. What steps should you propose to supply and maintain the proper type of research workers needed for such activities?

64. Do you suggest that all the workers in the various institutes referred to above should be enjoying similar scale of salaries and should be transferable from one place to another including those establishments which are maintained by the industries so as to enable the employment of the right type of person for each job?

XII.—STANDARDISATION

65. Do you realise that to introduce an economy in the productive capacity of the industries and to bring about a simplicity and efficiency in the use of the various articles, there should be a thorough standardisation of the types of goods manufactured?

66. Are you aware that there is no such *independent* but thoroughly representative, efficient and responsible body in India which should be in charge of standardisation for this country, although there exists such a body in every civilized country?

67. Are you also aware that the few standards that do exist here are but a copy of British standards and do not effectively serve the needs and demands of the country?

68. Do you not think that a body similar to the British Standards Institution be set up in this country with a thorough technical representation of the producers and consumers and other Scientists and Technicians and a procedure of setting up standards be adopted similar to that of the British body? If not, what system do you propose?

69. Do you not think that an independent laboratory be maintained to check and evolve the various standards and work in general as a standardisation laboratory and testing laboratory?

70. (a) What do you say to making such necessary changes in the working, organisation and status of the Government Test House so as to enable it to serve an independent standardisation laboratory instead of a minor establishment of the Indian Stores Department?

(b) Do you not think that such a reformed test house will ultimately serve the purpose for this country as does the National Physical Laboratory for England or the Bureau of Standards for U. S. A.?

The following questions are meant to clarify and extend the scope of those already included in the present questionnaire. The numbers within brackets are the serial numbers of the question (as they appear in the questionnaire already issued) to which additions are to be made.

[Q. 42.] What steps have been taken or are proposed to be taken to ensure that the quality and flavour of these articles maintain during transport and storage? Is any scientific work being done in this direction?

[Q. 62] Please give a comprehensive list of all such by-products or waste products and mention against each the quantity available, the various articles it can be made into and the consumption of such articles in the particular region.

[Q. 158] Is it conducive to the interests of the entire nation, taken as a whole, that such a regulation or control of competition should not be undertaken at all? What attitude should be adopted that the future development of industries in this country should go towards fostering the national spirit rather than give rise to separatist tendencies and interprovincial rivalries? Do you think the provinces should be allowed to impose interprovincial custom duties?

[Q. 163] Will you please give a list of such imported raw material and state the finished product which it will give rise to? How far has the separation of Burma affected the self-sufficiency of India as a manufacturing country?

How far will it be advisable to work out some processes by which it will be possible to eliminate altogether the use of such material and substitute in its place material available in this country?

[Q. 64] What is the demand for such articles in the region?

[Q. 94] Would you like to have the means of producing very cheap cement from say iron slag be investigated by scientific institutions (e. g. Industrial Research Bureau and Universities) in order to bring about a great increase in the road mileage with the same funds?

[Q. 152] How far have these organisations succeeded in achieving the ends for which they were set up?

How far has the failure been due to (i) the defective policy of the Governments concerned, (ii) the organisations being in charge of gentlemen administrations (e. g. members of the Civil Service, both provincial and Indian) rather than being in charge of scientists, industrialists or economists? What proposals you want to make for the reform of Industries Department?

[Q. 152] If industries are to develop in this country, social welfare demands that they should be largely controlled from the consumer's point of view. This requires that industries would be under strict state control, and if this is to be properly done, Government should have a very efficient civil service with a first-hand knowledge of and training in industry. Do you not think that the present system of recruitment of and training given to the civil service be modified so that they may have first hand knowledge of working of industries and thus may be better fitted to control the industries from the public point of view?

Should not the Industries Ministers have some sort of "brain trust" consisting of such Scientists, Economists and Industrialists who do not depend for their promotion or prospects in life on the favour of the Government?

TABLE I

1. Arms, ammunition and Military stores.
 - (a) Cartridge Cases:
 - Filled;
 - Empty.
 - (b) Explosives;
 - Blasting fuse;
 - Blasting gelatine;
 - Dynamite;
 - Gelatine dynamite;
 - Other Nitro-compound explosives;
 - Detonators;
 - Others.
 - (c) Fire arms.
 - (d) Parts of fire arms.
 - (e) Gun Powder;
 - Black;
 - Smokeless;
 - Others.
 - (f) Other sorts of military stores.
2. Asbestos;
 - (a) Raw.
 - (b) Manufactures:
 - Asbestos packing;
 - Sheets, slates etc. of asbestos cement;
 - Other manufactures.
3. Belting for machinery.
 - (a) of cotton.
 - (b) of hair.
 - (c) of leather.
 - (d) of other materials (including coir).
4. Bristles and fibres for brushes.
5. Brushes and brooms.
 - (a) Paint and varnish brushes.
 - (b) Toilet brushes.
 - (c) Other brushes.
 - (d) Brooms.
6. Building and Engineering materials.
 - (a) Asphalt.
 - (b) Fire bricks.
 - (c) Cement.
 - (d) Tiles.
 - (e) Other kinds of material.
7. Buttons of all sorts.
 - (a) Metal.
 - (b) Non-Metal.
8. Candles of all kinds.
9. Chemicals and chemical preparations.
 - (a) Acids:
 - Acetic;
 - Carbolic;
 - Citric;

- Hydrochloric ;
- Nitric ;
- Oxalic ;
- Sulphuric ;
- Tartaric ;
- Other sorts.
- (b) Alum.
- (c) Aluminous sulphates
- (d) Ammonia and its salts :
 - Anhydrous ammonia ;
 - Ammonium carbonate and bicarbonate
 - Ammonium chloride ;
 - Other ammonium salts.
- (e) Arsenic and its oxides.
- (f) Bleaching materials :
 - Bleaching powder ;
 - Other kinds.
- (g) Calcium carbide.
- (h) Calcium chloride.
- (i) Chlorine, liquid.
- (j) Copperas (ferrous sulphate).
- (k) Copper sulphate.
- (l) Disinfectants :
 - Naphthalene ;
 - Other kinds.
- (m) Glycerine.
- (n) Lead compounds :
 - Acetate ;
 - Litharge ;
 - others.
- (o) Magnesium compounds :
 - Chloride ;
 - Sulphate ;
 - others.
- (p) Phosphorus, all kinds.
- (q) Potassium compounds :
 - Bichromate ;
 - Chlorate ;
 - Cyanide ;
 - other sorts.
- (r) Sodium . compounds :
 - Bicarbonate ;
 - Bichromate ;
 - Borax ;
 - Cyanide ;
 - Carbonate ;
 - Caustic Soda ;
 - Hydrosulphite ;
 - Hyposulphite ;
 - Silicate ;
 - Sulphate ;
 - Sulphide ;
 - other salts.

- (s) Sulphur.
 - (t) Zinc compounds:
 - Chlorides;
 - Others.
 - (u) Other sorts of chemicals.
10. China Clay.
11. Clocks and watches and parts thereof.
12. Cutlery.
- (a) Pruning knives.
 - (b) other kinds.
13. Drugs and medicines.
- (a) Camphor.
 - (b) Cocaine.
 - (c) Cod-liver oil.
 - (d) Morphia.
 - (e) Preparations of Opium and Morphia.
 - (f) Quinine salts.
 - (g) Saccharin.
 - (h) other sorts of drugs.
14. Dyeing and tanning substances.
- (a) Barks for tanning.
 - (b) Cochineal.
 - (c) Cutch and gambier.
 - (d) Dyes from coal-tar.
 - (A) Alizarine
 - Dry;
 - Not exceeding 40% ;
 - Exceeding 40% ;
 - Moist ;
 - Not exceeding 16% ;
 - Over 16% but not exceeding 20% ;
 - Exceeding 20%.
 - (B) Congo red.
 - (C) Coupling dyes of the naphthol group :
 - Naphthols;
 - Rapid fast colours (rapid salts);
 - Bases;
 - other salts.
 - (D) Vats :
 - Indigo;
 - Carbazole blue;
 - other sorts.
 - Paste;
 - Powder.
 - (E) Metanil Yellow.
 - (F) Sulphur black.
 - (G) Auramine of Concentration of 15% and less.
 - (H) Rhodmines (Carthamines) of concentration of 15% and less.
 - (I) Aniline salts.
 - (J) Other sorts.
 - (e) Saffron.
 - (f) other sorts (including lac-dye).

15. Earthenware and porcelain.
 - (a) Earthenware:
 - Sanitary ware;
 - other kinds.
 - (b) Porcelain:
 - Electrical;
 - other kinds.
16. Electroplated ware.
17. Fire works.
18. Glass and glass-ware.
 - (a) Bangles.
 - (b) Beads and false pearls.
 - (c) Bottles and phials.
 - (d) Funnels, globes and glass parts of lamps.
 - (e) Scientific glass ware.
 - (f) Sheet and plate.
 - (g) Tableware (including decanters, tumblers etc.)
 - (h) other glass ware.
19. Glue.
20. Graphite crucibles.
21. Gums and Resins.
 - (a) Arabic.
 - (b) Benjamin.
 - (c) Dammar (resins)
 - (d) Olibanum or frankincense.
 - (e) Rosin.
 - (f) other sorts.
22. Hair and manufactures of hair.
 - (a) Hair of all kinds.
 - (b) Manufactures of hair (other than toilet requisites).
23. Hardware (excluding cutlery and electroplated ware).
 - (a) Agricultural implements.
 - (b) Buckets of tinned or galvanised iron.
 - (c) Builder's hardware.
 - (d) Domestic hardware, other than enamelled iron ware.
 - (e) Enamelled iron ware.
 - (f) Gas mantles.
 - (g) Implements and tools other than agricultural implements and machine tools.
 - Grub (Momooties or Powralis);
 - others.
 - (h) Lamps;
 - Metal;
 - Glass;
 - Parts of lamp other than glass.
 - (i) Hand pumps.
 - (j) Safes and strong boxes of metals.
 - (k) Stoves.
 - (l) Other sorts.
24. Instruments, apparatus, and appliances and parts thereof.
 - (a) Electrical including telegraph and telephone apparatus not being machinery:

- (A) Electrical fans and parts thereof.
 - (B) Electric wires and cables ;
 - Rubber insulated ;
 - Insulations other than rubber ;
 - Telegraph and telephone wires and cables ;
 - Bare copper wire (electrolytic) other than telegraph and telephone wires.
 - (C) Telegraph and telephone instruments and apparatus.
 - (D) Electric lamps and parts thereof Electric glow lamps ;
 - Gas filled electric bulbs ;
 - Vaccum electric bulbs.
 - Electric bulbs for automobiles ;
 - Electric bulb for torches ;
 - Electric lamps other sorts ;
 - Parts and accessories of electric lamps Batteries ;
 - For flash lamps ;
 - For others.
 - (E) Carbons, electric (including furnace electrodes).
 - (F) Accumulators (including parts).
 - (G) Condensers, electric.
 - (H) Electric Bell apparatus (not telegraphic or telephonic).
 - (I) Electric lighting accessories and fittings (including switches)
 - (J) Electrical instruments (other than telegraphic and telephonic):
 - Meters.
 - others.
 - (K) Electro-medical apparatus (including X-ray apparatus).
 - (L) Switch Boards (other than telegraph and telephone).
 - (M) Electrical goods and apparatus, not enumerated.
- (b) Optical.
 - (c) Photographic.
 - (A) Cinema projecting apparatus and parts and accessories.
 - (B) Sound recording apparatus and parts and accessories.
 - (C) Cinematograph films—Raw.
 - (D) All others
 - (d) Scientific.
 - (e) Surgical.
 - (f) Wireless apparatus :
 - (A) Complete wireless receivers.
 - (B) Valves.
 - (C) Component parts of wireless receivers other than valves.
 - (D) Others.
25. Machinery and Mill-work.
- (a) Prime-movers (other than electrical).
 - (A) Locomotives :
 - Oil engines ;
 - Parts of oil engines ;
 - Steam engines ;
 - Parts of steam engines ;
 - Railway locomotive engines and tenders and parts;
 - others.
 - (B) Other than locomotives ;
 - Gas engines ;
 - Parts of gas engines ;

Oil engines :

For marine purposes ;
others.

Parts of oil engines ;

Steam engines ;

Parts of Steam engines ;

others.

(b) Electrical machinery of all kinds.

(A) Control and switch gear.

(B) Generators, alternators and dynamos.

(C) Motors.

(D) Transformers.

(E) Turbo-generating sets.

(F) others.

(c) Machinery (not being Prime-movers or electrical machinery).

(A) Aerated water making machinery.

(B) Agricultural machinery :

Agricultural tractors and parts ;

Ploughs and parts ;

other sorts.

(C) Coilers.

(D) Boot and shoes manufacturing machinery

(E) Leather tanning and curving machinery.

(F) Metal working machinery (including machine tools) :

Machine tools (e.g. drilling, grinding, milling, planing and sharpening machines and lathes) ;

others.

(G) Mining machinery.

(H) Oil crushing and refining machinery.

(I) Paper-mill machinery.

(J) Pumping machinery.

(K) Refrigerating machinery :

Domestic ;

others.

(L) Rice and Flour-mill machinery :

Flour-mill machinery ;

Rice-mill machinery.

(M) Saw mill and wood-working machinery.

(N) Sewing and knitting machines and parts thereof :

Sewing machines ;

Knitting machines ;

Parts of Sewing and Knitting machines.

(O) Sugar machinery.

(P) Tea machinery.

(Q) Textile machinery.

Cotton :

Bleaching and dyeing machinery

Printing machinery ;

Spinning machinery ;

Weaving machinery ;

other sorts.

Jute machinery ;

Shuttles (excluding those for sewing machines) ;

Wool machinery ;
other sorts.

(R) Type-writers :
parts of type-writers and accessories.

(S) other sorts of machinery.

26. Manures.

(a) Nitrogenous.

(A) Nitrate of Soda.

(B) Sulphate of ammonia.

(C) others.

(b) Potassic.

(A) Muriate of Potash.

(B) others.

(c) Phosphatic.

(A) Superphosphate.

(B) others.

(d) Compounds.

(A) Ammonium phosphate.

(B) Fish manures.

(C) others.

27. Matches.

(a) Safety.

(b) other sorts.

28. Metals and Ores.

(a) Aluminium :

(A) Unwrought (ingots, block, bars).

(B) Wrought :

Circles ;

Sheets ;

other manufactures.

(b) Antifriction metal.

(c) Brass, bronze and Similar alloys.

(A) Unwrought.

(B) Wrought :

Yellow (or mixed) metal sheets ;

Yellow metal circles.

(C) Rods.

(D) Sheets.

(E) Tubes.

(F) Wire.

(G) Wood Screws.

(H) other sorts.

(d) Copper.

(A) Old for remanufacture.

(B) Unwrought.

(C) Wrought :

Brazers ;

Rods ;

Sheets ;

Tubes ;

Wire excluding wire of telegraph and telephone ;

other manufactures.

- (e) Ferroalloys.
- (f) German-silver (including nickel silver).
- (g) Iron :
 - (A) Pig ;
 - (B) Manufactures :
 - Angle, tee, bolt and rod ;
 - Bars and channels ;
 - Rice Bowls.
 - (C) Steel :
 - Angle and Tee ;
 - Spring ;
 - Bars (other than cast steel) under 1/2" round or square ;
 - others.
 - (D) Cast steel :
 - Tool steel ;
 - High speed ;
 - Carbon ;
 - Cast steel bars ;
 - other cast steel ;
 - (E) Steel Ingots, blooms, billets and slabs.
 - (F) Iron or steel anchors or cables.
 - (G) Beams, channels, pillars, girders and bridgework (iron or steel).
 - (H) Bolts and nuts (iron or steel).
 - (I) Fencing material (including fencing wire).
 - (J) Hoops and strips.
 - (K) Nail, rivets and washers (other than wire nails).
 - (L) Old (iron or steel) for re-manufacture.
 - (M) Pipes and fittings, Cast.
 - (N) Rails, chairs and fishplates (including those for railways).
 - (O) Screws :
 - Wood screws ;
 - Metal thread screws.
 - (P) Sheets and Plates :
 - Galvanised ;
 - Corrugated ;
 - Plain.
 - Tinned ;
 - Tin plates ;
 - other sorts.
 - Not galvanised or tinned :
 - Sheets upto 1/8" thick ;
 - Plates over 1/8" thick ;
 - other sorts.
 - (Q) Sleepers and Keys of steel or iron for railways.
 - (R) Tubes, pipes and fittings, wrought up to 6" in diameter.
 - others.
 - (S) Wire nails.
 - (T) Wire rope.
 - Black, galvanised ;
 - (U) Wire other than fencing wire.
 - (V) other manufactures.
- (h) Lead.
 - (A) Unwrought :

- Ore;
- Pig;
- other sorts.
- (B) Wrought:
 - Sheets;
 - Pipes and tubes;
 - other sorts.
- (l) Mercury.
- (i) Solder.
- (k) Tin.
 - (A) Unwrought (blocks, ingots, bars and slabs).
 - (B) Wrought:
 - Tin foils;
 - other sorts.
- (l) Zinc or Spelter.
 - (A) Unwrought.
 - (B) Wrought or manufactured.
 - (C) other sorts.
- (m) Metal unenumerated.
- (n) Ores unenumerated.
- (o) Mica.
 - (A) Blocks.
 - (B) Splittings.
- 29. Oil cloth and floor cloth.
- 30. Packing, engine and boiler, of all kinds.
- 31. Paints and Painters' material.
 - (a) Paints and colours.
 - (A) Barytes.
 - (B) Blue paint or Paris blue.
 - (C) Graphite.
 - (D) Red lead.
 - Genuine dry;
 - Reduced dry.
 - (E) White lead:
 - Genuine dry;
 - Genuine moist;
 - Reduced moist.
 - (F) Lithophone:
 - Dry;
 - White moist.
 - (G) Zinc white:
 - Genuine dry;
 - Genuine moist.
 - (H) other sorts:
 - White dry;
 - Coloured dry;
 - White moist;
 - Coloured moist.
 - (b) Painters' materials (other than Paints and colours).
 - (A) Turpentine:
 - Genuine;
 - Substitute.

- (B) Varnishes:
 - Enamels;
 - Lacquers;
 - other kinds.
- (C) other kinds of painters' materials.
- 32. Paper and Paste board.
 - (a) Paper.
 - (A) Packing and wrapping paper:
 - Kraft, including imitation Kraft;
 - Brown wrapping, other sorts;
 - Coloured machine glazed pressings;
 - Manilla, machine glazed or unglazed and sulphite envelope;
 - Fancy, including embossed paper;
 - Oiled, waxed and other waterproof wrapping;
 - other sorts.
 - (B) Printing Paper:
 - Machine glazed poster paper;
 - News printing;
 - other printing paper.
 - (C) Writing paper and envelopes;
 - Azurelaid or wove and ledger;
 - Cream;
 - other sorts of writing paper;
 - Writing pads;
 - Boxed stationery.
 - (D) Blotting paper.
 - (E) Old newspaper in bales and bags.
 - (F) other kinds of paper.
 - (G) Paper manufactures.
 - (b) Pasteboard, mill board and card board.
 - (A) Straw board.
 - (B) other kinds.
 - (C) Manufactures of pasteboard, millboard and card board.
 - (c) Paper making materials.
 - (A) Pulp of wood.
 - (B) Rag and other material.
- 33. Paraffin Wax.
- 34. Pitch and Tar.
- 35. Polishes.
 - (a) Metal.
 - (b) Leather.
 - (c) Wood.
 - (d) other sorts.
- 36. Printing and Lithographic machinery and materials.
 - (a) Printing and Lithographic presses.
 - (b) Printing type.
 - (c) Ink.
 - (d) other materials.
- 37. Rubber.
 - (a) Pneumatic motor cover.
 - (b) Pneumatic motor tubes.
 - (c) Pneumatic motor cycle covers.

- (d) Pneumatic motor cycle tubes.
 - (e) Pneumatic cycle covers.
 - (f) Pneumatic cycle tubes.
 - (g) Solid rubber tyres for motor vehicles.
 - (h) other manufactures (except apparel, Boots and shoes).
 - (i) Boots:
 - Rubber solid;
 - All rubber.
33. Soaps.
39. Starch, Dextrine and Farina.
40. Stationery.
- (a) Pencils.
 - (b) other sorts.
41. Tallow and Stearine.
- (a) Tallow.
 - (b) Stearine.
 - (c) other animal fats and greases.
42. Tea chests, entire or in sections.
43. Textile.
- (a) Cotton.
 - (A) Fine Twist and yarn, Grey, white, coloured, mercerised.
 - (B) Lace and net.
 - (C) Piece-goods, grey, white coloured, printed or dyed.
 - (D) Sewing or yarning thread.
 - (a) Flax, raw and manufactured.
 - (b) Haberdashery and millinery.
 - (c) Silk, raw and manufactured.
 - (d) Wool, raw and manufactured.
 - (e) Artificial silk, yarn, hosiery and piecegoods.
 - (f) Staple fibre and yarn.
44. Tobacco.
- (a) Unmanufactured.
 - (b) Manufactured.
 - (A) Cigars.
 - (B) Cigarettes.
 - (C) Tobacco for pipes and cigarettes.
 - (D) other sorts.
45. Toys and requisites for games and sports.
- (a) Toys.
 - (b) Playing cards.
 - (c) other sorts.
46. Umbrella and umbrella fittings.
- (a) Umbrellas.
 - (b) Umbrella fittings.
47. Vehicles.
- (a) Carriages and carts not mechanically propelled and parts thereof (excluding railway carriages, trucks etc.)
 - (b) Parts of carriages and carts (excluding rubber tyres).
 - (c) Perambulators and children's go-carts and parts thereof.
 - (d) Cycles, and their parts and accessories.
 - (e) Aircraft, and parts thereof.
 - (f) Carriages and parts (for railways).
 - (g) Wagons and parts (for railways).

- (h) Motor cars (including taxi cabs).
 - (i) Motor cycles (including scooters).
 - (j) Motor omnibuses, motor vans and motor lorries.
 - (k) Parts of mechanically propelled vehicles and accessories, other than aircraft.
 - (l) Ships, parts thereof.
48. Wax of all kinds, other than paraffin wax (excluding candles).

'Mother' Industries and Accessories

1. POWER	...	Electrical	...	{ Hydro-Electric. Thermal.	
2. FUEL	...	{ Coal Oil Trade Waste Wood	...	{ Distillation Products—Gas and Low boiling portions. Steam Engines and Turbines. Furnaces and Metallurgical Processes. Oil Engines. Alcohol.	
3. METAL	...	{ Ferrous Non-Ferrous (Base) Non-Ferrous (Noble)	...	{ Cast Iron Wrought Iron Steel Alloy Steel Ferro Alloys Aluminium, Lead, Copper, Zinc, Manganese, Tungsten, Nickel, Chromium, Magnesium, etc. Gold, Silver, Platinum, and Alloys.	{ Modern Engineering Practice, Specially Automobiles, Aircrafts and Armaments.
4. MACHINES	...	{ Power Machinery Engineering Machinery	...	{ Steam Engines. Turbines. Generators. Diesel Oil and Petrol Engines. Industrial Alcohol Engines.	
			...	{ Locomotive Automobile Aircraft Industrial	{ Textile. Sugar. Paper. Mining. Metallurgical. Chemical. Electrical Machines.
5. MACHINE TOOLS	...	{ High and Low Speed Tools. Lathes, Drilling Machines, Shearing Machines. Machine Shop Practice.			
6. INSTRUMENTS (Measuring).	...	Commercial and Industrial Standard (Precision)	...	{ Pressure Gauges, Weighing Machines, Pyrometers, Automatic Controls, etc. Attachments to various pieces of Armaments and Aircrafts Range Finders and Geometrical Boxes, and Scientific Appliances.	

			Ammonia, Nitric Acid, Urea. Dyes, Pigments. Chemicals for Warfare. Commercial Solvents.
7. CHEMICAL	Light Chemicals	...	{ Small Industrial uses, Medical Preparations and Household uses.
	Fertilisers.		
	Synthetic Products	...	{ Artificial Silks, Nitrocellulose. Synthetic Rubber. Plastics.
	Glass, Refractories, Ceramics.		
	Wood Pulp	...	{ Paper. Celluloid. Alcohol.
	Starch.		
	Landways	...	{ Cements, Bricks & Bridgework, Automobiles & Road Material. Locomotives, Wagons, Carriages.
	Railway	...	{ Track, Bridges. Signalling Materials.
8(a) TRANSPORT	Waterway	...	{ Ships Launches. Dredgers. Port and Harbour Equipments.
	Airways	...	{ Air Ships. Flying Boats & other Equipments.
8(b) COMMUNICATION	Electrical	...	{ Telegraph. Telephone. Radio.

For the 'Nursing' of the above Industries

A. TECHNICAL EDUCATION	Engineering Colleges and		{	Engineers. Designers.
	Technological Institutes and Universities.	...	{	Chemists, Chemical Engineers & Physicists.
	Technical Schools	...	{	Foreman. Superiors.
	Workers' Schools	...	{	To train the Industrial workers—compulsory training in Drawing, Lathe working and in Graduation work of at least one Precision Instrument. To train industrial workers in Chemical plants with special knowledge of one chemical process.
B. TECHNICAL RESEARCH AND PROPAGANDA.	Research Laboratories and Institutes	...	{	<i>Pilot Plant Sections.</i> To start new industries & processes & rectify defects of industries.
	Departments of Invention and Rationalisation	...	{	Standardisation of Machines and Instruments.

Chairman's Note on Congress Policy.

The resolutions passed at the Conference of Ministers in October 1938, in pursuance of which this Planning Committee is being held, definitely approve of large scale industries. They indicate that a planning scheme which should include the development of heavy key industries, medium scale industries and cottage industries, should be drawn up.

A question is raised, however, as to whether it is open to the Planning Committee to consider the establishment or encouragement of large scale industries, except such as may be considered key industries, in view of the general Congress policy, in regard to industry. This Congress policy, as is well known, shows a strong bias towards the development of cottage industries, specially of handspinning and hand-weaving. It follows that the Congress would disapprove of any policy which came in the way of its development of cottage industries. But there appears to be nothing in the Congress resolutions against the starting or encouragement of large scale industries, provided this does not conflict with the natural development of village industries.

Since 1920, Congress has laid stress on hand-spinning and hand weaving and that emphasis continues. In May 1929, the All India Congress Committee passed a resolution to the effect that "in order to remove the poverty and misery of the Indian people and to ameliorate the condition of the masses, it is essential to make revolutionary changes in the present economic and social structure of society and to remove the gross inequalities." This resolution indicates an approval of socialistic theories, but apart from this general approval and some further advances in subsequent resolutions, the Congress has not in any way accepted socialism.

In March 1931, the Karachi Congress passed an important resolution on fundamental rights and economic programme. This resolution contained the following clause :

"The State shall own or control key industries and services, mineral resources, railways, water-ways, shipping and other means of public transport."

This was stated with reference to the future Swaraj Government which the Congress envisaged.

In July 1934, the Working Committee passed a resolution at Benares in which stress was laid on Congressmen using only hand spun and hand woven khadi to the exclusion of any other cloth. Further it was stated that the "activities of Congress organisations relating to Swadeshi shall be restricted to useful articles manufactured in India through cottage and other similar industries." It was further stated in this resolution that "large and organised industries are in no need of the services of Congress organisations or of any Congress effort on their behalf."

Three months later at the Bombay Congress the All India Village Industries Association was formed. It is clear that the Congress considered it unnecessary to push large scale industries through its organisation and left this to the State as well as to their own resources. It did not decide in any way against such large-scale industry.

Now that the Congress is, to some extent, identifying itself with the State it cannot ignore the question of establishing and encouraging large scale industries. Every provincial government has to face this issue and it was because of this that the Working Committee, as early as August 1937, recommended to the Congress Ministries the appointment of Expert Committees for purposes of national reconstruction and social planning. The Working Committee evidently had in mind large scale State planning which included big industry as well as cottage industry.

As no action was taken by the Congress Ministries on this resolution for nearly a year, a second resolution was passed by the Working Committee in July 1938, authorising the President to convene a Conference of the Ministers of Industries. It was as the result of this resolution that the Delhi Conference was held, and the resolution under which this Planning Committee is functioning was passed.

It is clear therefore that not only is it open to this Committee and to the Planning Commission to consider the whole question of large scale industries in India, in all its aspects but that the Committee will be failing in its duty if it did not do so. There can be no Planning if such Planning does not include big industries. But in making our plans we have to remember the basic Congress policy of encouraging cottage industries.

21st. December, 1938.

JAWAHARLAL NEHRU

List of Governments, public bodies, Universities and private individuals who have replied to the Questionnaire.

1. Imperial Council of Agricultural Research;
2. Governments of Bombay, Madras, United Provinces, Punjab, Assam, Bihar, Central Provinces & Berar & N. W. F. P.
3. Governments of Mysore, Cochin, Baroda, Aundh, Khairpur and Cambay States,
4. Prof. S. K. Iyengar, Nizam's College, Hyderabad Deccan,
5. Prof. P. S. Narayan Prashad, Poona,
6. Prof. S. G. Beri, Sydenham College of Commerce, Bombay,
7. Prof. N. S. Pardasani, Bombay,
8. The Principal, Willingdon College, Satara,
9. Dr. P. Kalukaran, Presidency College, Madras,
10. Prof. Dey, Prof. Dam, Dr. Chaudhri, }
Dr. Junnarkar, Prof. K. B. Saha } Dacca University,
11. Forman Christian College, Lahore,
12. Andhra University,
13. Engineering College, Madras,
14. Dr. B. K. Seth, Dhera Dun,
15. Allahabad University,
16. Dr. Godebole, Benares,
17. Prof. Puxley, St. John's College, Agra,
18. Prof. S. K. Roy, Indian School of Mines, Dhanbad,
19. Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore,
20. Mr. B. Govinda Rao, Hindu College, Guntur,
21. Alembic Chemical Works, Baroda.
22. All India Marwari Federation, Calcutta,
23. Bengal Mill-owners Association, Calcutta,
24. Grain Merchants' Association, Bombay,
25. Gwalior Chamber of Commerce, Lashkar, Gwalior,
26. Marwari Chamber of Commerce, Calcutta,
27. The Punjab Federation of Industries, Amritsar,
28. Indian Merchants' Chamber, Bombay,
29. Bombay Millowners Association, Bombay,
30. Ahmedabad Millowners Association,
31. Mysore Chamber of Commerce, Bangalore,

32. Mysore Silk Association, Bangalore,
33. Buyers' and Shippers' Chamber, Karachi,
34. Indian Chamber of Commerce, Calcutta,
35. U. P. Merchants' Chamber,
36. Andhra Chamber of Commerce,
37. Karachi Indian Merchants Association,
38. Indian Chemical Manufacturers' Association,
39. Tata Sons Limited, Bombay,
40. Canara Bank Ltd., Mangalore,
41. Mr. M. P. Das, Speaker, Orissa Legislative Assembly, Orissa,
42. Dewan Nanakchand, Lahore,
43. Mr. G. D. Joshi, Delhi,
44. Mr. P. A. Ramalinga Chettiar, Mysore,
45. Mr. R. Suryanarayana Rao, Servants of India Society, Madras
46. Dr. C. A. Mehta, Director of Industries, Baroda.

Second Sessions of the National Planning Committee, June 1939.

The National Planning Committee, began its second sessions on Sunday, June 4, 1939 in Bombay, and sat daily (except on June 15th) till 17th June 1939. On the first day Shri Rajendra Prasad, the Congress President, was present at the meeting. Shri Jawaharlal Nehru presided at all the meetings and the following members and representatives of Provincial Governments and States attended these sessions :

Jawaharlal Nehru,
Hon. Mr. V. V. Giri, Minister for Industries, Madras,
Hon. Mr. L. M. Patil, do. do. Bombay,
Hon. Dr. Syed Mahmud, do. Bihar,
Sir Purshothamdas Thakurdas,
Sir M. Visveswaraya,
Dr. Megh Nad Saha,
A. D. Shroff,
K. T. Shah.
A. K. Shaha,
Dr. Nazir Ahmed,
Dr. V. S. Dubey,
Ambalal Sarabhi,
Dr. J. C. Ghosh,
J. C. Kumarappa,
Walchand Hirachand,
Dr. Radha Kamal Mukerji,
N. M. Joshi,
Shuaib Qureshi, Minister-in-Charge, Bhopal,
P. B. Advani, Director of Industries, Bombay,
M. B. Pillai, Director of Industries, Bihar,
M. Khurshid, do. do. Assam,
A. Mohiuddin, do. do. Hyderabad
M. S. Ramachandra Rao do. Mysore,
Dr. C. A. Mehta, do. Baroda,

2. The Committee considered and approved of a memorandum by the Chairman dated June 4th on the approach to and the guiding principles involved in a planning scheme.

3. The following Resolution on licensing was passed :—

“ This Committee is of the opinion that no new factory should be allowed to be established and no existing factory should be allowed to be extended or to change control without the previous permission in writing of the Provincial Government. In granting such permission the Provincial Government should take into consideration such factors as desirability of location of industries in a well distributed manner over the entire province, prevention of monopolies, discouragement of the establishment of uneconomic units, avoidance of over-production and general economic interest of the province and the country. The various provincial Governments should secure for themselves requisite powers for the purpose, if necessary, by undertaking suitable legislation. ”

4. The following budget of expenditure for six months ending 31st December 1939 was passed :—

Office Establishment...	...	...	14,490
Travelling Expenses of Staff and Committee and Sub-Committee Members and other Expenses of Sub-Committee Members	...	...	19,000
Printing, Postage & Stationery ...	...	...	6,100
Library and Reference books ...	...	...	1,000
Contingencies & Miscellaneous	...	...	9,000
			<hr/>
			49,590
			<hr/>

The Chairman was given authority to pass additional expenditure if necessary and to engage additional members of the Staff.

5. The Committee appointed Prof. K. T. Shah as Honorary General Secretary of the Committee, and, as such, the executive head of the Office and organisation. He was requested to keep in touch with all the sub-committees and co-ordinate their activities, keeping in view the general directions issued by the Committee. For this purpose he was to be an ex-officio member of all the sub-committees appointed by the National Planning Committee.

6. Tentative lists of Key and Defence industries and Public Utilities were prepared, as also a list of such cottage industries as have to meet the competition of large scale industries.

It was resolved to forward these lists to the sub-committees concerned for their consideration.

7. The Committee appointed twenty-nine sub-committees to investigate and report on various problems and formulated detailed terms of reference for each of these. A general Note for the guidance of these sub-committees was also approved of and passed.

8. It was decided that in the event of any reference being made by a sub-committee, this should be decided by the Chairman and the General Secretary in consultation with the Chairman of the sub-committee concerned.

9. The Committee was of opinion that the sub-committees on allied or over-lapping subjects should co-ordinate their activities as far as possible and for this purpose their Chairmen and Secretaries might meet together whenever necessary. It should be the function of the General Secretary and of the office to help in such co-ordination.

10. In order to facilitate the co-ordination of the work of all sub-committees, a meeting of all the Chairmen and Secretaries of sub-committees should be held on a suitable date in the second or third week of July 1939 in Bombay. The General Secretary will convene this meeting.

11. Each sub committee should be asked to send a brief abstract of their report and recommendations together with their full report.

12. Resolved that the Bombay Members of the National Planning Committee do form a Publicity sub-committee to keep the public informed of the activities of the National Planning Committee and its sub-committees. The General Secretary to be the convener of this sub-committee.

13. The Committee was of opinion that the forthcoming Census operations should be utilised for the purpose of collecting additional information of various kinds which is necessary for effective planning. It was resolved that letters to this effect be sent to the Government of India, and the Provincial and States Governments.

14. It was resolved to hold the next sessions of the National Planning Committee during the Puja holidays in the second half of October 1939, the exact dates being fixed later.

Chairman's Memorandum dated 4th June, 1939.

The first meeting of the National Planning Committee took place five and a half months ago in December last. A questionnaire was drafted at this meeting and this was sent to various Governments, universities, public bodies, chambers of commerce, trade unions, firms and individuals. It was hoped that the next meeting of the Committee might take place by the end of March but repeated requests were made by those to whom the questionnaire was issued for an extension of time. These requests were not unreasonable as the questionnaire was a difficult and exhaustive one and required considerable labour if satisfactory answers were to be given. An extension of time was therefore granted and this has led to a delay in our holding our second sessions. I trust the Committee will excuse this delay.

2. In the resolution of the Conference of Ministers of Industries by which this Committee was appointed, it was laid down that the Committee was to submit its report to the Congress Working Committee and to the All India National Planning Commission within four months of the commencement of its sitting. That period is already over and we are far from the report stage yet. We have now received a considerable number of answers to our questionnaire and we have to consider them. We may have to appoint a number of sub-committees to investigate each individual problem separately, and then we have to meet again to consider the reports of these sub-committees. I do not think that at this stage these sub-committees will be required to make very detailed investigations and they should submit their reports within a reasonably short time.

3. I should like the preliminary report of the Planning Committee to be ready for presentation to the Congress Working Committee by October next at the latest. This report will of course not embody the full planning scheme in all its details. For this further investigations will be necessary. This might be undertaken by this Committee or by the Planning Commission which it is proposed to set up. In any event it becomes necessary to request the Congress Working Committee to grant us an extension of time, and I would suggest that the 31st October 1939 would be a suitable time limit.

4. We have been asked to draw up a National Plan for India, or at any rate to indicate the general nature of such a Plan, the details of which

can be filled in from time to time. Before we formulate such a Plan of national development, which is likely to cover all branches of material and cultural life of the country, we must be clear in our minds about our objective and the basic considerations which should govern such a Plan. It is clear that the drawing up of a comprehensive national Plan becomes merely an academic exercise, with no relation to reality, unless the Planning authority, or those to whom it is responsible, are in a position to give effect to that Plan. If this authority is powerless or is circumscribed and restricted and its activities limited, it cannot plan.

5. It follows, therefore, that the National Authority which plans must also have full power to give effect to its planning. An essential prerequisite for planning is thus complete freedom and independence for the country and the removal of all outside control. This implies that the country possesses in itself full sovereign authority to take any measures, adopt any policies, and form any relations with other countries as may seem best to its governing authority in the interests of the country and its people.

6. It is possible that in the event of the formation of a world union of free and equal nations, this sovereign authority might be voluntarily limited to some extent by each component unit in the interests of world planning and co-operation. But such a development would not come in the way of national planning. If it takes place on right lines, it might even help the planning within a nation. In any event we need not take this, for the present, remote possibility into consideration.

7. National independence is thus an indispensable preliminary for taking all the steps that might be found necessary for carrying out the plan in all its various aspects. It is not even possible to draw up a plan on any other basis. At the present moment it is clear that not only have we in India no national independence, but we are hedged in and obstructed by numerous restrictions, limitations, safeguards and reservations which block our path to planning and progress.

8. Our Plan for national development must therefore be drawn up for a free and independent India. This does not mean that we must wait for independence before doing anything towards the development of planned economy. Even under existing conditions we must make every effort to adopt all measures and policies which develop the resources of the country and raise the standard of our people. All such efforts, however, must be directed towards the realisation of the Plan we have drawn for a free India. They should neutralise, as far as possible, the force of the existing restrictions on our constitutional powers, and should not create new vested interests, or further erroneous policies, which might form new obstacles in the achievement of our goal and the realisation of our full plan.

9. We have thus to draw up a full Plan which would apply to a free India and at the same time indicate what should be done now, and under present conditions, in the various departments of national activity.

10. The ideal of the Congress is the establishment of a free and democratic State in India. Such a full democratic State involves an egalitarian society, in which equal opportunities are provided for every member for self-expression and self-fulfilment, and an adequate minimum of a civilised standard of life is assured to each member so as to make the attainment of this equal opportunity a reality. This should be the background or foundation of our Plan.

11. The Congress has, in view of present conditions in India, laid great stress on the encouragement of cottage industries in India. Any planning must therefore take note of this fact and base itself on it. This does not necessarily mean a conflict between cottage industries and large-scale industries. A large number of essential industries, which are necessary for the independence and well-being of the country, must inevitably be on a large-scale. The very resolution appointing the Planning Committee calls upon us to provide for the development of heavy key industries, medium scale industries and cottage industries. It lays down that the economic regeneration of the country cannot take place without industrialisation. We have thus to expedite this industrialisation and to indicate how and where key and basic industries are to be started. We have to demarcate, in so far as is possible, the domains of large-scale and cottage industries, and where the latter have been especially fathered by the national movement, to give them every protection and encouragement.

12. The Congress has laid down in its Karachi resolution on Fundamental Rights that the State shall own or control key industries and services, mineral resources, railways, waterways, shipping and other means of public transport. This general indication of Congress policy is of vital importance and applies not only to public utilities but to large-scale industries and enterprises which are likely to be monopolistic in character. A legitimate extension of this principle would be to apply it to all large-scale enterprises. It is clear that our Plan must proceed on this basis and even if the State does not own such enterprises, it must regulate and control them in the public interest.

13. It may be impracticable to insist on State management of existing industries in which vested interests have already taken root. But wherever even an established industry, under private control, receives aid or protection from the State, or tends to develop into a monopoly, or comes into conflict with the general policy of the State in regard to workers or consumers, the State should take necessary steps to assure conformity in all such ventures with its basic policy and with the objective laid down in the Plan.

14. The Karachi congress resolution on Fundamental Rights further laid down that :

- (a) The organisation of economic life must conform to the principle of justice, to the end that it may secure a decent standard of living.
- (b) The State shall safeguard the interests of industrial workers and shall secure for them, by suitable legislation and in other ways, a living wage, healthy conditions of work, limited hours of labour, suitable machinery for the settlement of disputes between employers and workmen, and protection against the economic consequences of old age, sickness and unemployment.

15. The resolution appointing this Committee does not mention agriculture as such, but it is impossible to conceive of any scheme of national planning in any country, and least of all in India, which does not include agriculture. Agriculture is and will remain the largest single industry of this country, and it is associated with a host of subsidiary industries. Any improvement of or variation in agriculture has far-reaching results in the economy of the nation. Cottage industries are intimately connected with it, more especially as providing suitable occupations for the spare time of the agriculturists. Agriculture must therefore inevitably be considered by this Committee in its scheme of national planning.

16. I suggest that some of the points noted above, and others of a like nature, might be considered by the Committee before we proceed to a detailed examination of the answers to our questionnaire and other problems. This will enable us to lay down our general policy and indicate our method of approach to the problem. It will also prevent a repetition of arguments on the same subject. We have to remember that the Plan must be a comprehensive programme of national development, each part fitting in to the other. It has to be viewed in this perspective and drawn up as such.

17. Prof. K. T. Shah has, at my request, very kindly prepared a rough sketch of a draft plan. I requested him to do so as I felt that some such draft would help us to view the subject as a whole and to consider its various aspects. This draft has been circulated to the members.

18. After we have discussed and laid down these points of basic policy, and examined briefly the replies to the questionnaire, we might proceed to the appointment of sub-committees. These sub-committees would then be guided by this policy as well as such further terms of reference as we might lay down. I think it is important that the sub-committee should meet soon and report as early as possible. We cannot afford to lengthen out our work. It is possible that some of the sub-committees might even report before our present session ends. We have asked the members of the Committee to come prepared to stay here for a fortnight.

19. We shall have to reorganise our whole office and make further arrangements about our finances. Work has grown and will grow rapidly and our present staff is unable to cope with it. I suggest that we appoint a sub-committee to go into this matter and report to us within a few days.

20. Our finances are at present low and Provincial Governments and States who are co-operating with us should be requested to send further and substantial contributions. The work this Committee is doing is essentially their work and they should not grudge us help. On our part we must organise our work as economically as possible. Although we are supported by various Provincial Governments and States we need not, and indeed we cannot afford to, fall into the bad habits of official committees and commissions which are notorious for spending on themselves large sums of public money. We should rather try to observe the standards laid down by the Congress for its committees.

JAWAHARLAL NEHRU.

Note for the Guidance of Sub-Committees of the National Planning Committee.

1. The National Planning Committee has been entrusted with a task which is vast in its scope, vital in its significance and intimately connected with the progress and future well-being of the people of this country. In order to have the fullest assistance and co-operation of others in this task, the committee has appointed a number of sub-committees consisting of eminent and distinguished experts in various fields of national activity. Planning is a much used word in the world today; yet in India this is the first attempt to plan on a national basis and to co-ordinate the manifold activities of the nation. Many fundamental questions arise as to the nature of this Planning, the objective in view and the methods to be adopted. Final decisions on most of these questions will have to be taken at a later stage by the Planning Committee and the ultimate acceptance of those decisions and their application will lie with the representatives of the people. But there cannot even be an approach to planning without some clarification of the objectives and the methods to be employed.

2. The Chairman of the Planning Committee in a memorandum which he presented, drew the attention of the Committee to some of the guiding principles and objectives which should govern national planning. A copy of this memorandum is attached to this note and the particular attention of all members of sub-committees is invited to it. This note has been prepared in further amplification of the Chairman's memorandum for the guidance of the sub-committees. It is of the essence of planning that there should be co-ordination between various activities, and it thus becomes necessary that the various sub-committees should have a common purpose governing their outlook and should co-operate together in building a National Plan which is an organic whole, each part of it having its proper place and fitting in with the other parts.

3. What is planning? Planning under a democratic system may be defined as the technical co-ordination, by disinterested experts, of consumption, production, investment, trade and income distribution in accordance with social objectives set by bodies representative of the nation. Such planning is not only to be considered from the point of view of economics and the raising of the standard of living, but must include cultural and spiritual values and the human side of life.

4. Such a plan thus requires a social objective and the power and authority to give effect to the Plan. If this power is limited in any way or there are other restrictions, political or economic, which come in the way of the working out of the Plan, no comprehensive planned economy can develop. Real Planning can only take place with full political and economic freedom, and a national plan must therefore be based on India having sovereign authority. At the same time, in view of present circumstances prevailing in the country, and the restrictions that have been imposed upon us, the Plan must also indicate what is immediately feasible and what steps should be taken, even under existing conditions, to work towards the realisation of the Plan and to secure the fullest possible utilisation of the national resources for raising the standard of life. Such steps must be in keeping with the scheme of a planned economy, and in no event must anything be done which might come in the way of that Plan.

5. There is a large measure of agreement in the country about our social objectives and yet there are vital differences also. It is possible that many of these differences might be resolved as a result of this enquiry. To some extent these objectives have been indicated by the National Congress in a number of resolutions and by the general policy it has pursued. We must adhere to this general policy and keep these objectives in view. Reference has been made to these in the Chairman's memorandum.

6. The Congress has laid stress for many years on the development of cottage industries and has sought to direct the attention of the country to the condition of the villagers. We cannot forget that emphasis or ignore the fact that all progress in India must be measured in terms of raising the standards of India's millions. An apparent conflict has arisen in the minds of some between the claims of cottage industries and those of large scale industries. This conflict is largely one of emphasis. It is clear that in India today the development of cottage industries on a vast scale is essential for the well-being of the masses. It is equally clear that the rapid development of large scale machine industry is an urgent need of the country. Without industrialisation no country can have political or economic freedom, and even cottage industries cannot develop to any large extent if economic freedom is absent. Without industrialisation also the rapid and effective raising of the standard of the people is not possible. Key industries, defence industries and Public Utilities must be developed on a large scale. Even the development of cottage industries is helped greatly by the supply of cheap power and suitable machinery for cottage use which are obtainable from the working of large scale enterprises. To some extent handicrafts and large scale industrial enterprises are complementary to each other. The problem before the country, therefore, is one of co-ordinated growth in both directions and the avoidance, so far as is possible, of conflict between cottage industry and large scale industry.

7. The emphasis of the congress on cottage industries is chiefly due to its desire to have a more equitable system of distribution and to avoid the evils that have resulted from indiscriminate and uncontrolled industrialism. Distribution is the vital corner-stone of any planned economy and the evils of industrialism can and should be avoided if there is an equitable system of distribution. In the national Plan for India a proper scheme of distribution must therefore be considered as essential.

8. The resolution of the Delhi Conference of Ministers of Industries which led to the formation of the National Planning Committee, is a clear direction to the Committee to hasten industrialisation, and calls for the development of heavy Key industries, medium scale industries and cottage industries. These are the terms of reference of this Committee. It should be further remembered that the Congress has laid down in its resolution on Fundamental Rights that "The State shall own or control Key Industries and Services, Mineral Resources, Railways, Waterways, Shipping and other means of Public Transport."

9. The principal objective of planning the national economy should be to attain, as far as possible, national self-sufficiency and not primarily for purposes of foreign markets. This does not exclude international trade, which should be encouraged, but with a view to avoid economic imperialism. The first charge on the country's produce, agricultural and industrial, should be to meet the domestic needs of food supply, raw materials and manufactured goods. But outlets for surplus goods may be explored to meet the requirements of India's international indebtedness.

10. The fundamental aim to be kept in view is to ensure an adequate standard of living for the masses. An adequate standard of living implies a certain irreducible minimum plus a progressive scale of comforts and amenities. Estimates of economists in different parts of India put down this irreducible minimum at figures varying from Rs. 15 to Rs. 25 per capita per month in the present value of the rupee. The expression in terms of money is only used for the sake of convenience, the real measure being in terms of goods and services. An approximate estimate puts the average annual income per capita at Rs. 65. This includes the rich and the poor, the town-dweller and the villager. The average of the villager is estimated to be somewhere between Rs. 25 and Rs. 30 per annum per capita. This implies not only a considerable deficit in food supply but also in the other essential requirement of human existence. The national income must therefore be increased greatly during the next ten years to ensure an irreducible minimum standard for everybody. In order to secure this minimum standard not only will it be necessary to increase production but also to bring about a more equitable distribution of wealth.

11. A really progressive standard of life will necessitate the increase of the national wealth five or six times. But for the present the minimum standard which can and should be reached is an increase of national wealth of between two and three times within the next ten years. It is with this object in view that we should plan now.

12. Planned advance has to be measured by certain objective tests from year to year. These may be laid down as follows:—

- (i) The improvement of nutrition from the standard of an irreducible minimum requirement of proteins, carbohydrates and minerals (as well as necessary protective foods) having a calorific value of 2400 to 2800 units for an adult worker.
- (ii) The improvement of clothing from the present consumption of about 15 yards on an average to at least 30 yards per capita per annum.
- (iii) Housing standards to reach at least 100 sq. ft. per capita.

13. Viewed from another standpoint the following indices of progress should be borne in mind:—

- (i) The increase in agricultural production;
 - (ii) The increase in industrial production;
 - (iii) The diminution of unemployment;
 - (iv) The increase in per capita income;
 - (v) The liquidation of illiteracy;
 - (vi) The increase in public utility services;
 - (vii) Provision of medical aid on the basis of one health unit for 1000 population;
 - (viii) The increase in the average expectation of life.
- } To meet at least the requirements laid down in 12 (i) and (ii) above.

Statistical data have to be collated and compared with a view to measure the progress of the Plan from time to time. The development of statistical work will be necessary to keep pace with the development of planning.

14. The different sectors of the Plan have necessarily to be co-ordinated. The essence of planning is an advance on all fronts. There must be agricultural planning, the object being that the country should be at least self-sufficient as regards food stuffs measured in terms of the food index given above, and as regards the quantity of raw materials, this should be raised by a pre-determined percentage. Soil conservation, afforestation grass land management, flood control and river management and improvement of inland navigation and transport, improvement of live stock and

fodder supply, are items in the planned programme which have not yet been taken up systematically. Power development and the conservation and development of coal and other kinds of fuel for industrial power also demand planning. More important is the planning of different kinds and types of industries, large, medium and cottage, which alone may effectively mitigate the present pressure of population on the soil. Within a decade the aim should be to produce a balanced economic structure in which about half the population would depend on agriculture.

15. Education, general and vocational, and developmental research also have to be included in a planned programme. The place and organisation of public services should be in keeping with the requirements of the Plan.

16. No planning can succeed if the rate of economic progress is outrun by the rate of increase in population. In the planned economy of India emigration shall not be based on the deliberate policy of developing population so as to create a surplus to settle in other countries but such surplus may be allowed to emigrate through agreements with other countries with due regard to the rights of such settlers in those parts.

17. A ten year limit for the accomplishment of the Plan with control figures for different periods and different sectors of economic Life should be laid down.

18. Defence industries should be owned and controlled by the State: Public Utilities could be owned or controlled by the State but there is a strong body of opinion which is in favour of the State always owning Public Utilities. Other Key industries should be owned or controlled by the State.

19. Other conditions, such as availability of raw materials and resources and ready access to large consuming centres, being equal, special attention should be devoted in the Plan to the development of industrially backward regions. In recommending the distribution of the several industries all over the country, care should be taken to see that full opportunity is available to every Province and State to develop, as far as possible its raw materials, employ its labour, and invest its capital.

20. Labour legislation and codes, health, sickness and unemployment insurance, national housing and social welfare schemes will have to be co-ordinated with the Plan. The Provinces and States will initiate these, but the National Planning Commission should lay down the general policy governing the minimum standard of wages and the employment of labour.

21. Provinces vary in capital resources and in the capacity for industrial experimenting and pioneering. It will be desirable for them to work through the National Planning commission with its appropriate adjuncts.

22. As regards ways and means for a planned economic development in general the credit of the provincial and central Governments should be

fully utilised to raise necessary finance, and the investment policy of the banking and insurance institutions of the country will have to be changed in order to further industrial planning. Reorganisation and control of the currency system are essential for economic recovery.

23 A complete scheme of planned economy is a vast undertaking requiring full information and data and the willing co-operation of the technical experts, industrialists, administrators and the public at large. It is a progressive scheme being continually adjusted to changing conditions and always taking advantage of the experience gained in its working. The National Planning Committee is obviously not in a position to draw up such a complete scheme nor does it intend to do so at this stage. What is intended now is to lay the foundation of a planned economy on which the future structure can be built. But even at this stage the full picture must be envisaged, a complete outline drawn up, which can be filled in later as opportunity comes and further materials are available. India is one of the very few countries in the world which has practically all the resources within its borders of building up a planned system.

24. The Committee therefore proposes to proceed on the existing data, or on such materials as can easily be obtained, and to draw up a broad outline picture. It is hoped to present early next year a preliminary report which can be the basis for the next stage of planning. The sub-committees are requested to bear this in mind as the time factor is important. All the sub-committees should send their reports to the National Planning Committee by the 31st December 1939 at the latest. It is hoped, however, that such sub-committees as can do so will send their reports by the 31st October or earlier.

25. A schematic outline of national planning is appended herewith.

APPENDIX.

SCHEMATIC OUTLINE OF NATIONAL ECONOMIC PLANNING

National Economic Planning.

Land (1)	Water (2)	National Resources (3)	Labour (4)	Agriculture (5)	Industry (6)	Trade (7)	Credit (8)	Finance (9)	Education (10)
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Land Planning (1)

Soil Conservation	Afforestation and Grass-land Management	Population, Food and Crop Planning	Inter-Provincial Emigration and Re-settlement.	Cattle Improvement, Development of Local Breeds and Elimination of un-economical stock.
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Water Planning (2)

Flood Control and River Management.	Canalisation and Irrigation Development.	Improvement of Inland Navigation.	Development of Fisheries, Marine and Inland.	Bonification and resuscitation of dead rivers and water-ways.
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National Resources Planning (3)

Power and Fuel Development (including hydro-electric development and conservation and development of Coal and other kinds of fuel for industrial power and of allied industries).	Exploration and utilisation of all kinds of raw materials (including forest products).	Utilisation of Mineral Resources.
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Labour (4)

Labour Code and Legislation.	Organisation.	Health, Sickness and Unemployment Insurance.
		Housing and Social Welfare.

Agricultural Planning (5)

Improvement of Seeds, manures, implements and farming practice. Co-operation and, if necessary, collectivisation in farming. Improvement of rural transport and marketing methods linked with rural credit. Scaling down of Debt and control of Agricultural money-lending. Revision of land tenure and laws of succession. Cottage Production and subsidiary employment in connection with Agriculture.

Industrial Planning (6)

Development of Key and basic industries (chemicals, mining and metallurgical industries, machines, machine tools and prime movers.) Development of Light Industries. Development of Agricultural Industries. Rationalisation of the big organised industries for the prevention of internal competition and better co-ordination between large and small-scale industries and handicrafts. Co-ordination of the industrial policy of different Provinces as regards control of prices of raw materials, minimum wages and standards of employment of labour.

Planned Trade (7)

Discriminative Protection

Reciprocal commercial Agreements for the special advantage of Agriculture.

Planned Credit (8)

Planned Monetary Policy

Co-ordination of different credit agencies under central control. Organisation of long-period credit in Agriculture.

Improvement of Industrial Banking.

Planned Finance (9)

Revision of the Tax Burden in favour of the rural masses.

Revision of the Land Revenue Policy.

Expenditure on various works of rural public utility (including development of internal communications, water supply, sanitation and a national rural housing scheme).

Planned Education (10)

Agricultural Education and propaganda.

Technical Education of various grades including education of the workers.

Industrial and Developmental Research.

List of Sub-Committees with their terms of Reference :

GENERAL TERMS OF REFERENCE :

Each Sub-Committee to read through the replies of the questionnaire dealing with their particular subject, and draw a report to be submitted to the National Planning Committee.

Each Sub-Committee to submit a memorandum in continuation of the report dealing with the present state of affairs within its purview, lay down the objectives to be realised within a specific period and indicate the lines and methods by which the objective is to be achieved.

I. Agriculture.

1. Rural Marketing and Finance.
2. River Training and Irrigation.
3. Soil Conservation and Afforestation.
4. Land Policy, Agricultural Labour and Agricultural Insurance.
5. Animal Husbandry and Dairying.
6. Crops—Planning and Production.
7. Horticulture.
8. Fisheries, (Marine and Inland)

This group of Sub-Committees deals with matters which are included, generally speaking, in questions Nos. 8-10, 41-65, 66-90 inclusive, of the Questionnaire.

I/1. RURAL MARKETING AND FINANCE.

This Sub-Committee deals with :—

- (a) organisation and technique of markets in rural areas at convenient centres ;
- (b) storing and grading of commodities ;
- (c) financing of such commodities while being marketed, and devising appropriate institutions and instruments to develop rural credit ;
- (d) place and burden of middlemen in marketing ;
- (e) the necessary transport facilities ;

- (f) method of distributing the portion needed for local consumption ;
- (g) organisation of the village community for efficient distribution of commodities and rapid turnover ;
- (h) regulation and development of local trade, (including advertising) and control and regulation of prices ;
- (i) correlating each unit's trade with the means of production within that unit ;
- (j) organisation of the unit's trade with other units within the country or outside.

I/2. RIVER TRAINING AND IRRIGATION.

This Sub-Committee deals with :—

- (a) the care of rivers (including river sanitation and water supply for human consumption) ;
 - (b) training of rivers for development of power ;
 - (c) protection against floods ;
 - (d) utilisation of rivers for navigation ;
 - (e) providing adequate water for agriculture, by canal, well or tank irrigation ;
- and any other questions connected with water supply and conservation.

I/3. SOIL CONSERVATION AND AFFORESTATION.

This Sub-Committee deals with :

- (a) the protection against erosion, floods and other detrimental factors affecting the soil ;
- (b) treating it with manure and fertilisers ;
- (c) providing drainage and other facilities needed to guard against water-logging, weeds, etc. ;
- (d) planting of new forests in areas denuded of forests ;
- (e) care of existing forests and silviculture ;
- (f) development of forest produce ;
- (g) establishing or developing industries founded upon forest produce ;
- (h) provision of transport facilities needed to develop forests ;
- (i) reclamation of land ;

and all other pertinent questions connected with silviculture and industries founded on forest produce.

I/4. LAND POLICY, AGRICULTURAL LABOUR AND INSURANCE.

This sub-committee deals with :—

- (a) the use and ownership of land and their effects on cultivation and social stratification ;
- (b) measures to be suggested for agrarian reform with a view to bring about an equitable distribution of land resources and their effective utilisation for the maximum benefit of the country ;
- (c) land policy and legislation concerned therewith including the size of economic holdings, with due regard to the numbers to be supported, as well as to the full utilisation of the equipment available ;
- (d) land revenue including Permanent Settlement, agricultural rent, and other customary dues or cesses and charges, legislation affecting tenure of land, inheritance, alienation of agricultural land by sale to non-agricultural classes ;
- (e) supply of cheap power for agricultural purposes ;
- (f) ways and means of bringing under cultivation culturable waste ;
- (g) agriculturists ; co-operation for production and consumption ;
- (h) rural indebtedness in relation to Land Policy ;
- (i) other legislation affecting the life and activities of agriculturists ;
- (j) agricultural labour including wages, hours of work, conditions of employment, efficiency of labour, and legislation affecting the same ; landless labourers, partial owners, and tenants or sub-tenants working on land ; agrestic serfdom ;
- (k) agricultural Insurance, including provision against famine, flood, loss of crops, diseases of cattle, due to particular pests and other contingencies of agricultural life.

I/5. ANIMAL HUSBANDRY & DAIRYING.

This sub-committee deals with :—

- (a) Animal husbandry, comprising cattle breeding needed for farm labour, transport and food supply ;
 - (b) fodder for live stock and animal nutrition ;
 - (c) products of animals (hides, horns, hair, bones, guts &c,) and their uses ;
 - (d) animal diseases and elimination of uneconomic stock ;
 - (e) Dairy products, including milk, butter, ghee, cheese, Casein, and products therefrom ;
 - (f) poultry farming ;
 - (g) bee-keeping,
- and any other questions connected therewith.

1/6. CROPS—PLANNING & PRODUCTION.

This sub-committee deals with:—

- (a) development of scientific agriculture, with proper attention to bring about a suitable balance between food crops (wheat, rice, millets, pulses etc.) and commercial crops (cotton, jute, tobacco, tea, coffee, oil seeds, &c.)
- (b) fodder crops;
- (c) organisation of the agricultural community so as to utilise most efficiently the time and labour of the population by establishing, encouraging and developing appropriate subsidiary industries dependent on agriculture;
- (d) dissemination of technical information and practical demonstration of improved agricultural methods.

1/7. HORTICULTURE.

This sub-committee deals with:—

- (a) market gardening, cultivation of vegetables, fruits, and flowers;
- (b) methods of fruit preservation (canning, making of pickles, etc. refrigerated gas storage of fruits and vegetables);
- (c) other subsidiary industries, e.g. essential oils, scents, attars &c, and any other questions connected therewith.

1/8. FISHERIES.

This sub committee deals with:—

- (a) inland fishing;
- (b) coastal fishing,
- (c) deep sea fishing;
- (d) pisciculture;
- (e) fish products including fish oil and fish meal, dried and smoked fish;
- (f) marketing of fresh fish including cold storage and transport facilities;

II. Industries.

1. Cottage and rural industries, including marketing and finance,
2. Power and fuel,
3. Chemicals,
4. Mining and Metallurgical industries,

5. Engineering industries (machines, machine tools and prime movers &c.) including transport industries,
6. Manufacturing industries,
7. Industries connected with public services such as education (press, cinema), sanitation, making scientific instruments and appliances etc.

This group of sub-committees deals with industries including both small scale (or cottage) industries and large scale industries equipped with power-driven machinery and working for a large market, national or international.

The questions relating to these are comprised in the questionnaire, particularly questions Nos. 10-16, 17-40, 146-151 and in the supplementary questionnaire Nos. 1-6, 17-26, 65-70 inclusive.

The following are the general terms of reference for this group of sub-committees; In addition to these general terms and references, specific terms for each of the special sub-committees will be found under the corresponding heading infra.

- (a) Location of industries, with due regard to the raw materials needed, power supply required, man-power available and market to be supplied. In cases where more than one locality has these facilities for establishing any industry, the problem of location will also comprise the co-ordination and rational distribution of several such establishments, so as to avoid over-production, misdirection of national energy, or internal rivalries. Due regard should be paid to the fullest utilisation by every unit in the country of all locally available raw materials, fuel or labour supply, and local or national market, in order to avoid any chance of monopolies being developed in industries under private ownership and management;
- (b) Conservation and full economic utilisation of natural resources, especially minerals and fuel sources;
- (c) The agency to conduct, control or supervise these industries,—whether individual, partnership firm, joint stock companies, statutory corporations, local bodies, provincial governments or national governments, Indian or non-Indian.

Policy and legislation relating to this question of the agency to conduct, control or supervise particular industries may be enumerated by all the sub-committees in this group sitting together. Ways and means of acquiring industries of national importance by Government if not under public ownership and management from the start.

- (d) Regulation and control of such monopolies including trust and cartels, as may have been developed in any industry (e.g., cement, or shipping, electrical, safety match.)
- (e) Housing of industries in the appropriate buildings, equipment with plant and machinery; size of operations; rationalisation of existing industries, admitting of such improvement;
- (f) Finance of each of these group of industries to be considered in collaboration with special sub-committees dealing with industrial finance, both by way of initial and working capital.
- (g) Marketing of the produce, both in India and outside, with due regard to the maintenance of a reasonable stability of prices;
- (h) Protection, encouragement, assistance or safeguard of such industries by the State in an appropriate form and to an adequate degree; particularly against international combines; consideration of the fiscal policy of the country;
- (i) Industrial Legislation, providing for control and supervision of industry, standardisation, maintenance of efficiency, rationalisation of work, regulation of markets etc., patents (and copyrights), licensing, and general policy regarding mining concessions;
- (j) Legislation regarding relations of employer and workmen, including the maintenance of industrial peace, together with ways and means for ensuring it;
- (k) Defining general policy affecting competition and co-ordination between cottage industries and industries worked by power-driven machinery;
- (l) to survey the present deficiency of technically trained men in all branches of industry, and suggest measures for making good the deficiency;

N. B. The various sub-committees concerned should submit a note on this subject to the Technical Education Sub-Committee.

- (m) to consider measures for manufacture of the necessary machinery and apparatus and submit notes thereon to the Engineering Industries Sub-Committees.

Both (l) and (m) to apply to agriculture as well.

The group of Key Industries is given in an appendix.

N. B. No mention is made here of industries concerned with consumption goods and services; but they will have to be taken up later.

II/1. COTTAGE AND RURAL INDUSTRIES.

This Sub-Committee deals with :—

- (a) the survey of the condition of cottage and village industries, taking into consideration the raw materials available, the reasons for the decay of cottage industries and suggest ways and means by which the proceeds of production may be improved ;
- (b) the problem of marketing and financing ;
- (c) investigation of competition from centralised and foreign products, and from substitutes that have replaced products of cottage industries ;
- (d) noting the change in demand and suggesting methods for improvement in quality and design ;
- (e) measures to be suggested for the promotion and revival of these industries ;
- (f) the incidence of taxation on these industries ;
- (g) ways and means for standardising and regulating prices ;
- (h) definition of cottage industry ;
- (i) how many of these ought to be protected from factory competition ?
- (j) in respect of those that are working for wages in such concerns, what are the conditions of work and wages and how do these compare with those prevailing in other employments in the area ? Are " children " and women employed ?

II/2. POWER AND FUEL

This Sub-Committee is required :—

- (a) to make a general survey of the present state of power supply from all sources ;
- (b) to obtain information about the cost of production, of power under different headings and of the rates charged for each kind of power supply ;
- (c) to survey the potential resources of generation of power (from water, steam, oil, wood, industrial alcohol and other sources) ;
- (d) to recommend measures for development of cheap and abundant power supply for the work contemplated by the National Planning Committee.
- (e) to examine the present state of the law in regard to electric undertakings and suggest amendments, if necessary.

II/3. CHEMICALS.

This Sub-Committee is required :—

- (a) to make a census of chemicals including fertilisers, produced in India and imported from abroad ;
- (b) to survey the potentialities for the manufacture of chemicals in India ;
- (c) to form an estimate of the country's requirements in chemicals on a progressive scale for the next ten years ;
- (d) to recommend ways and means for developing chemical industries in order to supply the nation's requirements in the next ten years ;
- (e) to recommend such legislation or special concessions as may be necessary for the encouragement and development of these industries ;
- (f) to review the possibility of export trade in chemicals for the manufacture of which India possesses special advantages.

II/4. MINING AND METALLURGY

This Sub-Committee deals with :—

- (a) the present mineral production of India ;
- (b) the future possibilities ;
- (c) classification of the mineral resources essential for national defence and non-essential, and recommend the appropriate policy for each ;
- (d) present position of laws of mineral exploitation, and modification of them to suit our goal ;
- (e) present position of metallurgical industry, ferrous and non-ferrous ;
- (f) national policy for use of metals in our industries looking into our national resources ;
- (g) best position of locating these industries and ways and means of developing them ;
- (h) national policy re: import of minerals needed for national defence.

II/5. ENGINEERING INDUSTRIES & TRANSPORT INDUSTRIES.

This Sub-Committee is required :—

- (a) to make a general survey of the present annual imports of machines, machine tools and instruments and prime movers etc.
- (b) to examine the present state of production in India of above ;

- (c) to find out what will be the country's requirements, of machines, machine tools and prime movers, including automobiles, locomotives, wagons, ships, aircraft, and their parts and accessories during the next ten years with due regard to the relative urgency in different cases ;
- (d) to recommend measures which should be taken to manufacture in the country India's requirements under (c) above.

II/6. MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES.

This Sub-Committee deals with :

the general terms of reference and terms of reference under the group ' Industries '. This Sub-Committee may elaborate its own scope of inquiry.

II/7. INDUSTRIES CONNECTED WITH PUBLIC SERVICES.

This Sub-Committee deals with :

the general terms of reference and terms of reference under the group ' Industries '. This Sub-Committee may elaborate its own scope of inquiry.

III. Demographic Relations.

1. Labour (other than agricultural) and unemployment, and efficiency of labour and labour policy.
2. Population.

III/1. LABOUR.

This Sub-Committee deals with :

- (a) Labour other than agricultural labour, including the problem of unemployment,
- (b) the general policy relating to labour, with special reference to the terms and conditions of employment, rationalisation of output and efficiency, rates of wages, methods of wage determination, hours and conditions of work in factories, mines, workshops, plantations, railways and transport services, docks etc ;
- (c) insurance against sickness, industrial accidents, old age, maternity, unemployment, and other contingencies of industrial life,
- (d) the problem of employment of women and children,
- (e) measures and legislation for the safety of workers in mines, factories, workshops, plantations etc.,
- (f) adequate provision for their housing, health and sanitation.
- (g) organization of labour,
- (h) provision of apprenticeships for industrial workers,

- (i) other incidents of industrial life, e.g. strike, lock-outs, and labour disputes in general, and the ways and means (including legislation) of settling them by conciliation or arbitration.

III/2. POPULATION :

This Sub-Committee deals with :

- (a) population, including the problem of numbers and quality of population,
- (b) correlation of population with means of subsistence,
- (c) remedial measures, against over population, e.g. migration within the country and emigration beyond the frontiers, including the desirability thereof,
- (d) legislation or customs regarding age of marriage,
- (e) re-distribution of population within the country and outside the country, by negotiations,
- (f) other questions affecting the numbers, quality, and distribution of population and the rate of its growth.

IV. Commerce and Finance.

1. Trade (inland and foreign).
2. Industrial finance.
3. Public Finance.
4. Currency and Banking.
5. Insurance.

IV/1. TRADE.

This Sub-Committee deals with :

- (a) Trade—local, inter-provincial, inter-regional and international ;
- (b) the nature, volume and character of our domestic and foreign trade ;
- (c) the treaties which have hitherto regulated any part of trade with other countries ;
- (d) India's balance of international payments ;
- (e) means of regulating and developing such trade so as to minister most effectively to the national prosperity, by means of bilateral trade agreements, and advancement of the cause of Indian traders settled in foreign countries ;
- (f) place of middlemen in trade (domestic or foreign) and the charges made by them ; retail trade organisation of stock and produce exchanges.
- (g) organised warehousing facilities.

IV/2. INDUSTRIAL FINANCE.

This Sub-Committee deals with :

- (a) financing of industries, large, medium, small or cottage, in the different parts of the country, with special reference to the devices or institutions such as industrial bank and co-operative credit societies ;
- (b) attracting foreign capital and its regulation ;

N.B. Financing includes both working capital and fixed capital.

IV/3. PUBLIC FINANCE.

This Sub-Committee deals with :

- (a) the present and prospective scale of expenditure by national as well as provincial and local governments and of the several states,
- (b) their sources of income through taxation, and income from public domain, public enterprise, and other receipts,
- (c) incidence of these burdens,
- (d) development of new sources of public income with a view to aiding the process of planned development and effecting redistribution of national wealth. The Sub-Committee will suggest the maintenance and development Budget for each State and Province to assist effective carrying out of the Plan including the utilisation of Public Credit.

IV/4. CURRENCY AND BANKING

This Sub-Committee deals with :

- (a) banking and currency, including all forms of legal-tender money as well as deposit currency,
- (b) the credit system of the country in general,
- (c) regulation and control of foreign exchanges,
- (d) regulation and control of the country's metallic reserves and other valuta for the service of foreign exchange ;
- (e) the various types of banking including central banks, industrial banks and commercial banks, co-operative banks, land mortgage banks, postal banking etc.,
- (f) ways and means of mobilising capital within the country and conserving the same for effective employment in the service of the country's agriculture and industry.
- (g) saving and investment habits and
- (h) measures for linking up rural credit with the capital market.

IV/5. INSURANCE.

This Sub-Committee deals with :—

insurance including Life, accident, fire, marine and general.

N.B.: Industrial and Agricultural Insurance has been entrusted to separate Sub-Committees.

V. Transport

1. Transport services: Railways, Roads, Rivers, Coastal and Overseas Transport and Air.
2. Communications, Telegraph, Telephone and Radio.

V/1. TRANSPORT SERVICES.

This Sub-Committee deals with :—

- (a) all forms of transport by road, rail, riverways, coastal and overseas shipping as well as by air;
- (b) their rates, fares or freight charges, with due regard to the development of industries and inland trade;
- (c) the extension, improvement and increase of these facilities, with special reference to the construction of roads so as to link villages with markets and sub-divisional headquarters throughout the year;
- (d) co-ordination of road, rail and river traffic.

V/2. COMMUNICATIONS, SERVICE & INDUSTRY.

This Sub-Committee deals with :—

- (a) the organisation of Communications, including the postal service, telegraphs and telephones, as well as radio;
- (b) industries concerned with the manufacture, and connected with providing, of instruments and apparatus needed for telegraphs, telephones and radio and their parts and accessories;
- (c) encouragement of tourist traffic including hotels, travel agencies and banking facilities.

VI. Public Welfare.

1. National Housing.
2. National Health.

VI/1. NATIONAL HOUSING COMMITTEE.

This Sub-Committee deals with :—

- (a) the provision of materials—brick, stone, cement, lime, wood, steel, glass &c, needed for house-building of all kinds, and specialised labour needed.

- (b) prescribing of standards of housing accommodation for rural and urban areas, with due regard to climate, situation, kind of need to be met, with suitable provision of air, light, water, sanitary equipment and labour saving devices.
- (c) consideration of the problem of Town Planning, and the ways and means of relieving congestion of population, with the consequent adequate provision of transport, communications and recreational facilities.
- (d) agency, national, provincial, local or private, to provide housing.
- (e) any other questions connected therewith.

VI/2. NATIONAL HEALTH :

This Sub-Committee deals with :—

- (a) prescribing standards of dietary and nutrition for all classes of population ;
- (b) consideration of the nature and incidence of the various epidemics which take a heavy toll of life, and suggestion of ways and means for guarding against these scourges ;
- (c) investigation into the volume and causes of infant mortality, as well as mortality among women and suggestion of ways and means of reducing such mortality ;
- (d) provision of the necessary health units, comprising physicians, nurses, surgeons, hospitals and dispensaries, sanatoria and nursing homes ;
- (e) health insurance ;
- (f) medical training and research ;
- (g) compilation of Vital Statistics, including those of birth and death rates.
- (h) cultivation of the necessary drugs and production of medicines to provide the necessary preventive or curative aid and scientific surgical appliances and accessories of the National Health Services ;
- (i) any other questions connected therewith.

VII. Education.

1. General Education—to collate the work of the Wardha Committee and of the Expert Committee appointed in the provinces, mobilisation of labour for social service.
2. Technical education, both industrial and agricultural and Developmental Research.

VII/1. THE GENERAL EDUCATION SUB-COMMITTEE

deals with :—

- (a) general education of the entire nation in all stages and branches. In this connection, work has already been done by several provincial and national committees specially appointed for the purpose and the results produced by these would need to be collated and a general policy framed for educating the entire nation ;
- (b) the problem of adult education ;
- (c) terms and conditions of employment of teachers ;
- (d) mobilisation of labour for social service.

VII/2. TECHNICAL EDUCATION (AGRICULTURAL, INDUSTRIAL AND COMMERCIAL) AND DEVELOPMENTAL RESEARCH,

This Sub-Committee is required :—

- (a) to review the activities of the existing technical institutions and find out how far the present equipment in men and apparatus are sufficient in turning out men of the engineer foreman and skilled worker class necessary for the industrial and agricultural work at present existing in the country ;
- (b) to find out what improvements are necessary in the existing institutions, and what further training institutions need be started for turning out technicians of different classes to undertake the developmental work contemplated by the National Planning Committee.
- (c) to survey the scope of activities of existing research institutions where researches in agricultural industry are carried out with a view to developing the country's wealth ;
- (d) to co-ordinate training in technical and research institutions with works' experience ;
- (e) to consider the necessity of starting an All India Board of Industrial and Scientific Researches and to recommend a constitution for it ;
- (f) to direct the Stores purchase policy of the Government and of the major industries so as to secure facilities for expert practical training abroad of apprentices and technicians ;
- (g) to prepare a scheme of State technical scholarship in relation to specific developmental programmes to be undertaken.

VIII. Woman's Role in Planned Economy :—

This Sub-Committee deals with :—

the place of woman in the planned economy of India, including consideration of her social, economic and legal status, her right to hold property, carry on any trade, profession or occupation, and remove all the obstacles or handicaps in the way of realising an equal status and opportunity for woman.

in particular it will confine itself with :—

- (a) the family life and organisation, and woman's employment in the house, and the change therein in recent years ;
- (b) marriage and succession and the laws governing these ;
- (c) the conditions of industrial employment of women and the protection of working women in mines, factories, plantations, workshops and cottage industries, as well as in domestic employment and retail trade ;
- (d) social customs and institutions which preclude woman from taking her full share in India's planned economy ;
- (e) the types and methods of appropriate education to play her due role in household work, in the profession and in social and national services ;
- (f) any other questions connected therewith.

List of Cottage Industries

1. Textiles (silk, wool and cotton) ; cotton spinning and weaving especially up to 30°.
2. Dyeing and Calico Printing.
3. Cotton ginning and cleaning for handspinning except pressing.
4. Oil-crushing.
5. Soap and Toilet articles.
6. Furniture and timber works.
7. Paper for use as stationery, (except paper for news-papers, art printing, for wrapping and packing etc. etc.)
8. Sugar.
9. Rice husking and milling.
10. Brass, Copper and Silverware.
11. Tallow, Guts and glue.
12. Tanning and shoe-making.
13. Pottery and ceramics phials.
14. Glass bangles.
15. Beads.
16. Polishes, paints and varnishes.
17. Locksmithy.
18. Nails.
19. Blacksmithy.
20. Cutlery.
21. Hemp, Coir and jute.
22. Bristles and fibres.
23. Bricks.
24. Tiles.
25. Gold and silver threads.
26. Salt.
27. Toys.
28. Umbrella.

29. Gums.
30. Resins.
31. Matches.
32. Carts.
33. Country crafts.
34. Tailoring.
35. Embroidery.
36. Hosiery.
37. Buttons.
38. Carpets.
39. Confectionery.
40. Fruit preserves and syrups.
41. Dairying.

The above list of cottage industries is not intended to be a comprehensive one. There are, as is well known, many hundreds of cottage industries. This list was prepared tentatively with a view to mentioning some industries which are or may be both cottage and large-scale, and where there might be a conflict or overlapping between these two methods of production. No decisions were taken on the list. It was resolved to forward it to the sub-committees concerned for their consideration.

List of Defence Industries, Key Industries and Public Utilities.

Defence Industries :

1. Fire arms (land, air and marine) and their parts.
2. Munitions, cartridges, explosives, shells, torpedoes, etc.
3. Tanks and armoured cars and other forms of mechanical equipment especially designed for military purposes.
4. Warships of all types including submarines.
5. Military Air-craft of all kinds.
6. Gases for warfare and gas-masks.

Note: Warships and military air-craft can also be made in ordinary peace time establishments.

Key Industries

1. Power—Hydro and thermal (generator).
2. Fuel, coal and fuel wood, mineral oil, power alcohol, natural gases.
3. Metals, ferrous and important non-ferrous, including winning of ore for them.
4. Industries for the making of machine tools.
5. Industries for the making of machinery and machinery parts.
6. Heavy engineering industries for the building of ships, locomotives, waggon, automobiles, air-craft and the like (*vital*).
7. Instruments and apparatus,—commercial, industrial and scientific. (standards)
8. Chemicals, heavy chemicals, fine chemicals including dyes (*some vital*), fertilisers and refractories.

Public Utilities.

1. Distribution of electricity, gas and other forms of energy.
2. Public transport and communication services.
3. Water supply.
4. Sanitation.

Banking and Insurance were reserved for consideration later.

The above list is a tentative one which might be added to or varied in future. It was resolved to forward it to the sub-committees concerned for their consideration.

National Planning Committee :

Note for Provincial and State Governments.

1. The National Planning Committee have just concluded their second series of meetings lasting two weeks. As the Committee surveyed the full extent of the problem of National Planning, the subjects they had to deal with grew in number, as each was inter-related to the other, and none could be wholly ignored if a full scheme of Planning was to be drawn up in order to investigate these separate subjects and branches of national activity more fully, and later to endeavour to co-ordinate them, a large number of sub-committees have been set up. These sub-committees consist of experts and public men including representatives of Governments and States.

2. The Committee have had the advantage of receiving the full co-operation of most of the Provincial Governments and several important States. During the sessions just concluded, the Ministers of Industries of Bombay, Madras and Bihar, as well as special representatives from several Provincial Governments, attended and took part in the Committee's deliberations. Representatives from the States of Hyderabad, Mysore, Baroda and Bhopal also participated and helped the Committee with their advice. The Punjab Government sent answers to the Committee's questionnaires and have promised their full co-operation in future. The Bengal Government have so far not sent an answer to the invitation sent to them seeking their co-operation, but it is hoped that they will agree to co-operate with the Committee's work. It is hoped also that many more States will join in this work, notably Kashmir, Travancore, Cochin and Patiala, whose resources enable them to take an effective part in the development of their own and the national wealth. Travancore and Cochin have already promised their co-operation. In the drawing up of a National Plan, it is important that the needs and capacities of all provinces and States should be considered, in order to avoid a lop-sided development which might be unfair to a Province or a State. The presence of the representatives of all the Provinces and of the principal States is thus necessary so that no interests are ignored or overlooked and a proper equilibrium is established.

3. The co-operation of the Government of India and their experts is also very necessary, both in order to obtain all the available information and data, as well as to have the benefit of their advice and suggestions.

4. The sub-committees appointed by the National Planning Committee contain the names of a considerable number of officials of the Government of India, the Provincial Governments and the States. These official members can only join the sub-committees with the permission of their respective Governments. We hope that this permission will be readily given. We realise that high officials are busy men and cannot easily be spared for any length of time. It is not intended to take too much of their time and every attempt will be made to have the meetings of the sub-committee concerned at such place or time as to suit them. Even if they cannot always attend, their general guidance will be helpful.

5. Many Provincial Governments and States have recently had their own enquiries and have drawn up their own programmes or plans of development. All such as have done so are requested to send these plans to the Office of the National Planning Committee in Bombay, so that the Committee might try to fit these plans in so far as is possible, with the general scheme. It is important that no Provincial or State view-point is ignored. In the case of Provinces and States where no such enquiry has so far taken place we would suggest that steps might now be taken to have an inquiry and to collect materials and information for planning.

6. The National Planning Committee will gladly give all the assistance in their power to Provinces or States who institute such enquiries. Where desired special investigators can be sent.

7. Many Provincial Governments and States have also recently passed or initiated legislation relating to land and agriculture, industries, social services, and like subjects. The Committee will be grateful if all such legislation, whether proposed or already passed is sent to them by the Governments concerned.

8. It would greatly facilitate the work both of the National Planning Committee and the Provincial Governments and the States concerned, if each Government appointed a special officer to keep in touch with the Planning Committee, to gather the information required for the purposes of planning, and to keep the Committee informed of his Government's view-point and activities. Such an Officer would lighten the burden of the various Government Departments concerned and would save the time of the Governments and the Committee. It is not suggested that he should leave his Province or State except perhaps for an occasional visit. He should ordinarily remain at the headquarters of his Government. The General Secretary of the National Planning Committee or other representative could visit the headquarters of the Province or State and confer with such officer and suggest to him the type of information required. This direct and personal contact would be of great help to all concerned and would enable us to avoid needless delay. Such a special officer need only be appointed for six months for the present.

9. The National Planning Committee have suggested to the Government of India and the Provincial and State Governments that the forthcoming Census in 1941 might be utilised in so far as is possible, for the collection of additional information for the purposes of planning. A detailed recommendation to this effect will follow. This additional information will not be available for the use of the Committee but it will be of the greatest use for the future development of planning to all Governments concerned. The Census operations offer an opportunity when this might be done without great additional expense. To endeavour to collect this information later separately will involve the setting up of a new organisation at vast expense. An attempt should also be made to follow international standards in the collection of information through the Census and other means. This enables us to fit in this information in international charts and tables.

10. The scope of the work of the National Planning Committee is great and will inevitably involve considerable expenditure. We propose to do it as economically as possible but we do not want the work to suffer for lack of funds. A Budget of expenditure for the next six months ending 31st December 1939 amounting to Rs. 50,000/-, has been sanctioned by the Committee. This sum has to be collected from contributions from Provincial Governments and States. Some of these have already contributed generously to our funds and we hope that there will be no difficulty in getting the full sum required. The work that the Planning Committee is doing, whatever it may ultimately lead to, will in any event be of very great help to all the Provincial and State Governments.

11. The Committee proposes to pay the travelling expenses of its members as well as the members of its sub-committees, such expenses not exceeding second class railway fares. In the case of Government or State representatives on the Committee or the sub-committees it is hoped and expected that the Provincial or State Government concerned will pay the travelling expenses.

12. The Committee have their office and headquarters in Bombay and Prof. K. T. Shah, the Honorary General Secretary of the Committee is in charge of the Office and organisation. Our Office will gladly give every assistance in its power to Provincial and State Governments in the work of planning. The General Secretary will also endeavour to meet the wishes of any Government if they desire him to visit their headquarters to discuss the work of the National Planning Committee.

13. It is proposed to issue soon, on behalf of the National Planning Committee a book containing full information about the Committee and their work. This book will be sent to Provincial and State Governments and to all members of sub-committees,

JAWAHARLAL NEHRU,
Chairman.

June 20, 1939.