

National Planning Committee

No. 2.

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

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

May 1940.

NOTE : In this Handbook, No. 2, of the National Planning Committee, has been collected all information relating to the activities of the National Planning Committee and its several sub-committees, from the end of the second sessions of the National Planning Committee in June, 1939, to the end of the third sessions in May, 1940.

Since the issue of the first Handbook, the Office of the National Planning Committee has been shifted to the Council Hall Building, Apollo Bunder, Bombay.

Printed by M. N. KULKARNI at the KARNATAK PRINTING PRESS,
Chira Bazar, Bombay 2.

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

(including representatives of Governments.)

Jawaharlal Nehru (*Chairman*).

Sir M. Visvesvaraya (resigned).
Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas,
Dr. Megh Nad Saha,
A. D. Shroff,
K. T. Shah,
A. K. Shaha,
Dr. Nazir Ahmad,
Dr. V. S. Dubey,
Ambalal Sarabhai,
Dr. J. C. Ghosh,

J. C. Kumarappa (resigned),
Walchand Hirachand,
Dr. Radha Kamal Mukerjee,
N. M. Joshi,
Hon'ble Mr. Shuaib Qureshi,
Rani Lakshmibai Rajwade,
Abdul Rahman Siddiqi,
Gulzari Lal Nanda,
Mrs. Vijayalakshmi Pandit.

V. V. Giri, (*Convener*)
L. M. Patil,
Dr. Syed Mahmud,
C. J. Bharuka,
Dr. K. N. Katju,

} *Ex-Ministers of Provinces*
under Congress administration.

P. B. Advani, *Director of Industries, Bombay.*
A. Mohiuddin, *Director of Industries, Hyderabad Dn.*
Dr. C. A. Mehta, *Director of Industries, Baroda.*
A. B. Thadani, *Director of Industries, Sind.*

CONTENTS

	PAGE
1. Brief Account of the activities of the National Planning Committee and its sub-committees since June, 1939	1-4
2. Proceedings of the meeting of the Chairmen and Secretaries of the Sub-Committees, held at Bombay on the 14th July, 1939, as contained in the Chairman's letter dated the 14th July 1939, addressed to the Members of the National Planning Committee	5-6
3. Proceedings of the Meeting of the Chairmen and Secretaries of the Sub-Committees, held at Allahabad, on the 13th August, 1939 ..	7-9
4. Joint letter issued by the Chairman and the Honorary General Secretary to the Members of the National Planning Committee and the Chairmen and Secretaries of the Sub-Committees, dated the 26th October, 1939	10-13
5. Chairman's letter to the Members of the National Planning Committee and to the Chairmen and Secretaries of the Sub-Committees, dated the 7th January, 1940	14-15
6. Proceedings of the meeting of the Chairmen and Secretaries of the Sub-Committees held at Bombay on the 12th February, 1940 ..	16-19
7. Chairman's letter addressed to the Members of the National Planning Committee, dated the 21st April, 1940	20-21
8. Chairman's letter addressed to the Governments of the Provinces and the States co-operating, dated the 21st April, 1940	22-24
9. Honorary General Secretary's letter dated the 22nd April, 1940, to the Members of the National Planning Committee, containing the Agenda of the Meeting	25
10. Hon. Gen. Secretary's letter dated the 22nd April, 1940, addressed to the Members of the National Planning Committee and the Chairmen and the Secretaries of such of the Sub-Committees as had presented Interim or Final Reports, regarding the consideration of their reports	26-27
11. Chairman's opening address on the first day of the third sessions of the National Planning Committee, beginning the 1st May, 1940	28-36
12. Resolutions passed at the May sessions of the meeting of the National Planning Committee, on the reports submitted by several Sub-Committees	37-68
13. Chairman's letter addressed to the Members of the National Planning Committee, dated the 15th May, 1940	69
14. Chairman's letter addressed to the Chairmen, Secretaries and Members of the Sub-Committees of the National Planning Committee, dated the 15th May, 1940	70-72
15. Statement issued to the Press, dated the 15th May, 1940	73-75
16. Audited Statements of Accounts from the 1st January, 1939 to the 31st December, 1939	76-77
17. Statements of Accounts from January 1st, 1940 to the 30th April, 1940, pending audit	78
18. Tabular statement showing progress of the work of the Sub-Committees	79-83
19. Names of the Members and those invited present during the May Sessions	84
20. Names and addresses of the Members of the National Planning Committee, and the Chairmen, Secretaries, and Members of the Sub-Committees of the National Planning Committee, as on the 15th May, 1940	85-103

A brief account of the activities of the National Planning Committee from the end of its second sessions in June, 1939 till the end of its third sessions in May, 1940.

1. After the meetings of the National Planning Committee, which ended on the 17th June 1939, the Chairman addressed letters to the Governments of the various Provinces and States, as well as to the Government of India, who, it was hoped, would co-operate with the work of the National Planning Committee, informing them about the arrangements made for carrying out the work entrusted to the National Planning Committee. (Vide pp. 103-105, Handbook No. 1.)

2. The task was expected to be a very onerous one, and likely to continue for a period of at least six months, for which the following Budget was prepared by the Committee, assuming that the organisation would be run on the most economic lines :

Budgeted receipts from contributions by Provincial and State Governments during six months July-December 1939	Rs. 53,500/-
Budgeted expenditure during the same period	Rs. 49,590/-

(For details, see p. 70, of Handbook No. 1.)

3. In addition, Rs. 7,000 were received from some Provincial Governments between January 1939 and June 1939 to meet the preliminary expenses during that period. Rs. 4,500 was spent out of this amount upto the end of June 1939. Owing to the magnitude of the task, as well as because of the intervention of the War, and the consequent dislocation of work, the time factor originally allowed had inevitably to be considerably extended. The resignation of the Governments in many of the Provinces also tended in the same direction. Nevertheless, as the accounts given at the end of this booklet show, the work has been conducted with the utmost economy, so that a Budget made for six months has sufficed for twice that period, even though the amounts actually received by way of contributions from the several Provinces and States from July 1939 have been Rs. 35,500 as against the anticipated amount of Rs. 53,500/-, as mentioned above.

4. When the National Planning Committee met in June 1939, only the following Governments had promised to co-operate, or send their representatives to attend the meetings of the Committee.

Provincial Governments.

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

States.

Hyderabad,
Mysore,
Baroda,
Bhopal,
Travancore,
Cochin,
Aundh,
Khairpur,
Cambay.

Since that time, however, the Governments of the Punjab, as well as Bengal, have agreed to co-operate and make their contributions, both by way of direct payment, as well as indirectly by agreeing to bear the travelling expenses of their various officers permitted to serve as Chairmen, Secretaries, or Members of the several sub-Committees. From each of the major Provinces a contribution of Rs. 5,000/- was budgeted, and many of them, including Bengal, have paid it already.

5. The Punjab Government, it may be mentioned, have, in pursuance of the suggestion made by the Chairman of the National Planning Committee in his Note to the Government dated the 20th June 1939 (Vide pages 103-105, Handbook No. 1), invited Mr. K. T. Shah to draw up a Plan for the industrialisation of that province. If such a Plan were prepared for each unit, the task of the National Planning Committee would be considerably simplified and facilitated.

6. The Office of the National Planning Committee was organised and placed on a regular footing, under general instructions from the Chairman. In accordance with the decisions of the Committee, Mr. K. T. Shah was placed in charge of the Office as Honorary General Secretary, and three Joint Secretaries were appointed to assist him in the task. One of these, Mr. H. V. Kamath, had been conducting the work of the National Planning Committee since January 1939; he, however, resigned his Office in June 1939. Mr. Guha, another of the Joint Secretaries, retired on the 30th

of April 1940, because of his being appointed Director of Industries in the Central Provinces & Berar. Neither of these posts have been filled in by fresh appointments, mainly for reasons of economy.

7. The National Planning Committee had, as mentioned in the booklet issued last, appointed twenty-nine sub-committees for carrying out the various facets of the work involved in national planning. In addition to these twenty-nine sub-committees, the National Planning Committee had also appointed two more sub-committees, one on Census and Statistics, and the other on Publicity. Owing to the absence, however, of the Census Commissioner to the Government of India on leave out of India, the work of the Census and Statistics Sub-Committee was, under competent advice not deemed so urgent as to proceed immediately. This sub-committee has not, therefore, been very active, though some memoranda on the reference made to it have been prepared. The opening address of the Chairman at the sessions of the National Planning Committee, on the 1st May 1940, makes specific mention of the Notes sent to him by Prof. Mahalanobis, Secretary, Indian Statistical Institute, in regard to proper statistical organisation needed in careful planning. It is to be hoped that the establishment of a Bureau of Statistics will be given a prominent place amongst the recommendations of the National Planning Committee.

8. The names and addresses of the Chairmen, Secretaries, and Members of the various Sub-Committees could not be incorporated in the previous Handbook, as acceptances had not been received from most of the Members in time. Some of them could not accept, while some additional Members had to be co-opted to several sub-committees. A printed list of the names and addresses when all acceptances had been received was sent to all the Members of the National Planning Committee, and of the various sub-committees, in July last. Several changes have taken place since then ; and an up-to-date list is appended herein. (See pages 85-103).

9. The following Members have resigned from the National Planning Committee :—

Shri J. C. Kumarappa,
Sir M. Visvesvaraya,

and the following additional Members have been co-opted :—

Rani Lakshmibai Rajwade (to represent Women)
Shrimati Vijayalakshmi Paridit (to represent Women)
Mr. Abdul Rahman Sidiqi (representing the Bengal
Government)

Shri Gulzari Lal Nanda.

10. A meeting of the Chairmen and Secretaries of the various Sub-Committees was held at Bombay on the 14th July 1939, to discuss the pro-

cedure etc. to be followed by the Sub-Committees. Another meeting of those Chairmen and Secretaries, who could not attend the July meeting in Bombay, was held at Allahabad on the 13th of August 1939, for the same purpose. The work of these meetings is summarised on pages 5-9.

11. The Chairman of the National Planning Committee, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, was absent from India on a visit to China, from the latter part of August. While he was away, the European war broke out ; and the work of the National Planning Committee was, as already noted, made considerably more difficult than had been anticipated by the events which followed. The Chairman returned to India in September, and steps were taken to deal with the situation, so far as the National Planning Committee was concerned, as indicated in his letter dated the 26th October 1939. (See pp. 10-13).

12. In the meanwhile, the Sub-Committees which had been organised had begun their work, and have made progress as the tabular statement appended to this booklet shows (See pages 79-83). In each case, however, it was felt from the very start that the time assigned for completing the work entrusted to the sub-committee was utterly inadequate ; and request was, therefore, made to extend it. In accordance with this request, the Chairman extended the limit, first up to the end of November 1939, or, at the latest, December, 1939, for the preliminary report, and the end of January, 1940, or, at the latest, the end of February for the final, and subsequently up to the end of March, 1940.

13. Despite all these extensions, however, several Sub-Committees had not completed even their preliminary labours for presenting an interim report by the time the National Planning Committee met on the 1st of May 1940. The tabular statement, already referred to, appended to this booklet, shows the progress of the work done by the various sub-committees upto the end of the 3rd sessions of the National Planning Committee, on May 15, 1940. (See pages 79-83).

14. The third meeting of the Chairmen and Secretaries of the Sub-Committees was called on the 12th February, 1940, to consider certain specific issues raised in connection with the reference made to them by the Sub-Committee on Manufacturing Industries. (See pages 16-19.)

15. The work done by the National Planning Committee, during its sittings from May 1, to May 14, is summarised on pp. 37-68. Before the Committee ended its sittings, it was decided to call the next sessions of the Committee on the 21st June, 1940, and the days following, to consider the Reports, interim or final, which had not been considered at the sittings held in May, 1940, or which might be submitted subsequently.

Proceedings of the meeting of the Chairmen and Secretaries of
the Sub-Committees, held at Bombay on the 14th July, 1939,
as contained in the Chairman's letter dated the 14th
July 1939, addressed to the Members of the
National Planning Committee

Old Custom House,
Bombay, July 14, 1939.

To all the Members of the National Planning Committee.

Dear Friend,

I have been in Bombay for two days and have put myself in touch with the work of the Office of the National Planning Committee. To-day a meeting was held of those Chairmen and Secretaries of Sub-Committees who live in Bombay or in the neighbourhood. We all met at the Secretariat and discussed the future work. Many of those present were non-members of the National Planning Committee and were not fully acquainted yet with what we had done. The little red book of the National Planning Committee was given to them and some discussions took place with a view to elucidate many problems.

As it was considered necessary for the sub-committees to keep in touch with the Central Office as well as to some extent with each other, it was decided that the minutes of each meeting of the sub-committee should be forwarded to the central office who would communicate it to other sub-committees. Further, in order to help a co-ordinated scheme being evolved it was decided that each sub-committee should supply a brief report of the lines of their work within two months to the Central Office. This brief report is to be sent to all sub-committees so that they might know how the general work was likely to proceed. It is understood that this report will be brief and general and liable to change later on.

It was also agreed that joint meetings of connected sub-committees should take place whenever necessary.

You will remember that the National Planning Committee decided that a meeting of all Chairmen and Secretaries of sub-committees should take place in the third week of July. It appears that such meeting will not be easily feasible. It is probably more convenient to have more than

one meeting in different areas. We have had a meeting in Bombay which comprised a large number of Chairmen and Secretaries of sub-committees. It is now proposed to hold another such meeting in Allahabad on August 3rd. Allahabad will be a suitable centre for North India and Bengal. I hope this is found convenient by the Chairmen and Secretaries in Calcutta and elsewhere. A formal notice to this effect will be issued soon from the Office. It is not necessary for Members or Chairmen or Secretaries of sub-committees in Western or Southern India to attend this meeting, though if any of them desires to come he will be welcome. It is hoped, however, that the Ministers of Industries or their representatives of Bengal, U. P., Bihar, Punjab and Orissa will be able to attend. Probably the meeting will not last more than a day or two.

I am sorry that there has been some delay in announcing the personnel of sub-committees. This delay has been due to the non-receipt of answers of many of the persons concerned. So far as the Chairmen and Secretaries are concerned a large number of them have agreed. We have not had answers from eight of them. Eight have been unable to accept owing to their absence from India, ill health or other causes. These eight are Sir A. R. Dalal, Lt. Col. Chopra, Shri G. D. Birla, Mr. P. B. Advani, Mr. Adarkar, Mr. M. S. Patel and Mr. Jabir Ali. Sir C. V. Raman is also doubtful if he will be able to do the work. We are requesting these gentlemen again to re-consider their decision wherever possible, but some of them cannot obviously accept as they are leaving India. It is necessary to fill their place immediately. To refer the matter to the Members of the National Planning Committee will delay matters. I consulted a number of Bombay Members of the National Planning Committee to-day on the subject and they agreed that I should nominate new Chairmen and Secretaries wherever necessary. I hope you agree to this proposal. I shall act accordingly and you will be informed of the new selections.

Yours sincerely,

JAWAHARLAL NEHRU.

Chairman.

Proceedings of the meeting of the Chairmen & Secretaries of the
various sub-committees, held at Allahabad on 13th
August 1939, at 11 a.m.

A meeting of the Chairmen and Secretaries of the various sub-committees was held at the Senate House, Allahabad, on 13th August 1939 at 11 a.m.

The following members were present :

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru (Chairman),
Prof. J. N. Mukherji,
The Hon'ble Mrs. Vijayalakshmi Pandit,
Shri M. K. Ghosh,
Shri S. K. Mitra,
Dr. M. N. Saha,
Dr. V. S. Dubey,
Prof. S. P. Agharkar,
Dr. Bholanath Singh,
Dr. Radha Kamal Mukherji,
Dr. Sudhir Sen,
Dr. B. C. Guha,
Shri A. K. Shaha,
Shri S. K. Kripalani,
Shri E. W. Aryanayakam,
Shri S. C. Das Gupta,
Dr. Tara Chand,
The Hon'ble Mr. K. N. Katju,
Prof. K. T. Shah, (Hon. Gen. Secretary)
Dr. C. A. Mehta, and
Prof. Gyan Chand.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru was in the chair.

1. The Chairman opened the meeting by explaining the objects of the National Planning Committee. He stated that we should aim at an ideal plan, forgetting for the moment the present restrictions imposed by foreign authorities and large vested interests. But, at the same time, he continued, we must make concrete suggestions, bearing in mind the present perspective. These suggestions, however, should not come in the way of

the ultimate plan, but should go to bring about a gradual realisation of that aim. It was not possible to submit a detailed plan, as it required considerable investigation and collection of new data. We have to work on the existing data more or less, and produce a scheme which should embody the whole of India. Planning pre-supposes control. In this respect, we should bear in mind the policy of the Congress as embodied in the various resolutions of the Indian National Congress.

The Chairman further stated that there had been considerable discussion on the question of Congress policy towards cottage industries. But he felt that there was no inherent conflict between large scale and cottage industries. There may be some conflict in case of particular industries.

The Chairman regretted Hon'ble Dr. Syed Mahmud's absence due to serious illness.

2. The General Secretary gave a brief review of the work done at the various informal meetings of the sub-committees in Bombay. He described the procedure hitherto followed and suggested that the same procedure should be followed in case of other sub-committees.

3. It was agreed that the minutes of each sub-committee meeting should be circulated amongst the other sub-committees through the central office.

4. It was also decided that each sub-committee should send a brief preliminary report of their method of work and the objectives that they were aiming at by the end of September. This brief report was to be circulated to all the sub-committees for their information. This report was not to be an abstract of the future report, but an indication of the general outlook, objectives and methods of work. It was, however, not to be considered as binding.

5. It was further decided that sub-committees dealing with allied subjects should hold joint meetings whenever required.

6. The sub-committees were requested that the final report should have an abstract of the same attached to it.

7. The office was requested to send a list of Chairmen and Secretaries to the Government of India, with a request to supply information to these persons whenever requested by any of them.

8. The Secretaries of the various sub-committees were requested to arrange the meetings of their sub-committees as convenient to them. They were, however, requested to inform the Central Office the time, place and date fixed for the meeting.

9. After general discussion the meeting adjourned for lunch at 12.45 p.m.

The members met again at 2.15 p.m.

10. The Hon'ble Dr. Katju addressed the meeting. He drew the attention of the meeting to the resolution passed at the Ministers' Conference at Delhi and suggested that though he personally welcomed the enlargement of the scope of work by the Planning Committee, he was anxious that the Planning Committee should give its earnest and immediate attention to the six industries enumerated in the second resolution of the Ministers' Conference. After general discussion it was felt that the Planning Committee had rightly enlarged its scope, because it was impossible to push ahead without some idea of a general plan. It was however agreed that the planning committee should take as short a time as possible in preparing its report.

11. The various chairmen and secretaries present raised particular difficulties concerned with their sub-committees. Prof. J. N. Mukherji, Prof. Gyan Chand, Dr. S. K. Mitra, Dr. V. S. Dubey, Dr. Sudhir Sen, Dr. R. K. Mukherji, Shri Aryanayakam, Shri S. C. Gupta and others took part in the discussion.

12. The meeting adjourned at 5.30 p.m.

**Joint letter issued by the Chairman and the Honorary General
Secretary to the Members of the National Planning
Committee and the Chairmen and Secretaries of
the Sub-Committees, dated the 26th
October, 1939**

THE NATIONAL PLANNING COMMITTEE

Old Custom House,
Bombay, 26.10.1939

To,

The Chairmen and Secretaries of Sub-Committees.

Dear Colleague,

We enclose copy of a letter which we have sent to the members of the National Planning Committee, so that you might be kept informed of the present position and of possible developments.

You will notice that the present activities of the National Planning Committee consist chiefly of the work of the sub-committees and this must be carried on with intensity. In order to give your full attention for this work to be done with thoroughness, we have extended the time for your report.

We would beg of you to economise to the fullest possible extent in the work of the sub-committees. We do not, however, wish that the work should suffer in any way because of this. Much of the work could be carried on by correspondence.

Yours sincerely,
JAWAHARLAL NEHRU.
Chairman.

K. T. SHAH.
Hon. Gen. Secretary.

Joint letter issued by the Chairman and the Honorary General Secretary to the Members of the National Planning Committee and the Chairmen and Secretaries of the Sub-Committees, dated the 26th October, 1939

THE NATIONAL PLANNING COMMITTEE

Old Custom House,
Bombay, 26th October 1939.

To,

ALL THE MEMBERS OF THE NATIONAL PLANNING COMMITTEE.

Dear Colleague,

On the last day of the June session of the National Planning Committee it was resolved to hold the next session during the Puja holidays in the second half of October 1939. Accordingly the next meeting was fixed for the 25th October 1939 but many members expressed their inability to attend on this date. Several Ministers of Industries also informed us that the date did not suit them as they had to attend another meeting about this time. Thereupon the 24th November was fixed and notices were issued. Again protests came from some members, who found this date unsuitable. November 9th was suggested by some.

We have now considered this matter fully and we feel that no meeting of the N. P. C. need be held in the near future. This is not because of the difficulty of finding a date which is convenient to all members. That difficulty has always to be faced. But the N. P. C. if it meets soon will not be in a position to consider any report of sub-committees as no such report has been received so far or is likely to be received in the near future. The N. P. C. would thus have to discuss certain general principles without the data which is being collected. The general principles are no doubt of great importance, but it will be desirable to consider them at a later stage when we have facts before us.

Another difficulty in the way of holding a meeting of the N. P. C. soon is the uncertainty in regard to political conditions. Various Provincial Governments are expected to resign within a week or so and this will neces-

sarily be followed by considerable changes. While these changes and developments take place many of our members will be occupied by them and will be unable to give much time to N. P. C. meetings.

We feel, therefore, that no useful purpose will be served by having a meeting of the N. P. C. in the near future. Such a meeting involves considerable expenditure also and it is better to conserve our resources at this juncture. We hope you agree with this decision.

We cannot say now when the next meeting will be held. We shall await developments and the preliminary reports of the sub-committees and then fix the date in consultation with you. We should like to assure you that the work of the National Planning Committee will be carried on, whatever the political developments might be. This work consists now of pushing and completing the activities of the sub-committees.

We are glad to say most of the sub-committees have met and are proceeding with their work. Seven sub-committees have so far not held their meetings. Of these two—General Education and Communications—are meeting soon. Three Sub-Committees—Land Policy, Population, and Public Finance—have been formed, but have been unable to meet so far. The Technical Education Sub-Committee has not got a Chairman yet, as the Chairman who had been appointed has been unable to accept this office. The Engineering Industries Sub-Committee still lacks a Secretary.

This is the present position. Although we might have made greater progress, we have no reason to be dissatisfied with the work that has already been done. We have to push on with this. But we feel that some extension of time should be given to the sub-committees, so that they might do their work thoroughly. We suggest that they should send their preliminary reports, if possible, by November 30th 1939 and in no case later than December 31st 1939; and their final report, if possible, by January 31st 1939 and in no case later than February 28th 1940.

Our financial position demands careful consideration and we have to conserve our resources and economise. This is necessitated by, among other reasons, the lengthening of the period of our work. We have, as a matter of fact spent far less than the amount budgeted for. The N. P. C. passed a budget in June estimating our expenditure for the six months ending 31st December 1939 at Rs. 49,590/-, that is Rs. 8265/- per month.

Our total expenditure up to 20th October 1939 has been Rs. 11,355/9/3. This includes salaries for June 1939 as well as capital expenditure for furniture etc. By the end of October the total is likely to reach Rs. 13,800/-. This gives a monthly average of about Rs. 3125/- including capital expenditure and travelling expenses. The present monthly scale is Rs. 2700/-. It is easily possible to reduce this to Rs. 2500/- and under stress to 2000/.

Of course it is possible to make further reductions if this is absolutely necessary, but work will suffer to some extent then. With reasonable economy we have enough funds with us to carry us to the end of December 1939.

Definite promises have been made to us by Governments and States for additional grants amounting to Rs. 21,000/-. Under the changing circumstances we might not be able to get the full sum, but we hope to receive Rs. 15,000/-. This amount ought to be enough for the first six months of 1940 and we ought to finish our work by June 30th 1940.

We have thus no reason to fear any stoppage of work because of lack of funds. But it is clear that we cannot absolutely rely on promises and we have to economise as much as possible. We request your co-operation in this as well as the co-operation of the sub-committees.

You will agree with us, we are sure, that the essential importance of the work of the N. P. C. has grown as the months have gone by. The coming of war and the possibility of vast changes in the political, economic, industrial and social domains, both in India and elsewhere, has made planning incumbent on us, so that we might fit in with these changes and take advantage of them for the advancement and greater well-doing of the Indian people. We have been charged with a task of the greatest significance for our country and we shall persevere with it. In that endeavour we have already received the co-operation and goodwill of many interests and Governments and States and we are grateful to them. But the real burden has to be borne by the members of the N. P. C. and of the sub-committees.

Yours sincerely,

JAWAHARLAL NEHRU
Chairman,

K. T. SHAH
Hon. Gen. Secretary.

**Chairman's letter to the Members of the National Planning
Committee and to the Chairmen and Secretaries of the
Sub-Committees, dated the 7th January, 1940.**

THE NATIONAL PLANNING COMMITTEE

Council Hall Bldg., Apollo Bunder,
Bombay, 7th January, 1940.

To,

MEMBERS OF THE NATIONAL PLANNING COMMITTEE,

CHAIRMEN & SECRETARIES OF THE SUB-COMMITTEES OF THE N. P. C.

Dear friend,

When I addressed you last I suggested that we should concentrate for the present on the work of the sub-committees and have a meeting of the N. P. C. later, when most of these sub-committees' reports were ready. Since then good work has been done by many of these sub-committees. But I regret to find that some of these sub-committees have not made much progress yet. It is obvious that we cannot delay our general progress because of a few of the sub-committees. I had suggested that all sub-committees should report at the latest by the end of February. I suggest that this date should be kept in mind and that we should draw up our programme accordingly. At the very latest sub-committees' reports should reach the Central Office by the 15th March.

The N. P. C. can then meet in the first week of April to consider these reports and to come to decisions about the principal points which we have to consider. These decisions will then form the back-bone of the Reports of the N. P. C. itself. It is therefore suggested that at the April meeting of the N. P. C. we should go thoroughly into the subject and indicate the scope and nature of our final report, although the actual language of it can be settled later. This meeting of the N. P. C. might last from ten days to a fortnight.

Thereafter the Report should be drafted on the basis of these decisions of the N. P. C. and this draft should be circulated to Members.

Early in June the National Planning Committee should meet to consider the draft report and to pass it finally. By the end of June this Report should be ready for publication.

We must make every effort to adhere to this time table and to finish this preliminary round of our work by the end of June of this year. We cannot afford to delay our Report much longer and we cannot delay our other work because a particular sub-committee has not reported. Therefore all sub-committees should realise that their work must be completed at the latest by March 15.

When I was in Bombay last month, various important matters involving principles and vital policies regarding State control of industries, etc. were referred to me by the members of some sub-committees. We have already in the N. P. C. given some general directions on these subjects, but it is obvious that they require a closer consideration. It was pointed out to me that unless some clear instructions were given, different sub-committees might work on different lines and with differing objectives. It was suggested, therefore, that a joint meeting of the sub-committees concerned might be held for this purpose. Later it was thought that a meeting of representatives from the sub-committees, or the chairmen or secretaries would perhaps be more suitable, as a joint meeting of the full sub-committees would mean a very large gathering. It has therefore been decided to hold a meeting of the chairmen and secretaries of not only the sub-committees concerned but of all the sub-committees in Bombay on February 10th and onwards. Members of the National Planning Committee who care to attend this meeting will be welcome. The meeting will consider not only the point noted above but such other points of principle as might be raised. Of course all such decisions will have to be in conformity with the previous decisions of the N. P. C. and will be subject to subsequent ratification by the N. P. C.

I trust you will make a note of all these dates so that you can keep yourself free for these meetings. Formal notices will of course be sent to you later.

Yours sincerely,
JAWAHARLAL NEHRU,
Chairman.

**Proceedings of the meeting of the Chairmen and Secretaries of
the Sub-Committees held at Bombay on the
12th February, 1940**

THE NATIONAL PLANNING COMMITTEE

**CHAIRMAN'S MEMORANDUM TO ALL MEMBERS OF THE N. P. C. AND
CHAIRMEN AND SECRETARIES OF ALL THE SUB-COMMITTEES**

The Manufacturing Industries Sub-Committee made certain references involving decisions on important matters relating to the control and functioning of Industries. As these questions affected many sub-committees, it was decided to have a meeting of the Chairmen and Secretaries of all the sub-committees for the purpose. This meeting was held on February 11th in the office of the Planning Committee in Bombay. A considerable number of Chairmen and Secretaries of sub-committees, as well as several members of the National Planning Committee, were present. A questionnaire has previously been distributed to the members. There was a full discussion lasting for nearly six hours. As a result of this discussion, it was decided that I should embody the decisions in a memorandum and circulate them to all the sub-committees for their guidance.

The National Planning Committee had previously laid down certain general principles in regard to these matters. These will be found in the Red Book. I should like to draw particular attention to—

- (1) The Congress Karachi Resolution which states that "the State shall own or control Key Industries, and Services, Mineral Resources, Railways, Waterways, shipping and other means of public transport."
- (2) Page 74 of the Red Book paragraphs 12 and 13 of my memorandum dated 4th June, 1939. This memorandum was subsequently approved by the N. P. C.
- (3) Page 102 of the Red Book giving a tentative list of Defence Industries, Key Industries and Public Utilities.

It will thus be seen that the National Planning Committee has already gone far in laying down the principle that Defence Industries, Key Industries and Public Utilities should be either State-owned or controlled. A

discussion took place at the meeting on the 11th February as to which of these should be State-owned and the measure of control in regard to the others.

In regard to Defence Industries, it was decided that they must be owned and controlled by the State. Regarding Key Industries, the majority were of opinion that they should also be State-owned, though a substantial minority considered that State control would be sufficient. It was made clear, however, that any control of such industries must be a rigid one.

Public Utilities, it was also decided, should be owned by some organ of the State, such organ being either the Central Government, Provincial Government, or a Local Board. It was also possible to have something of the nature of the London Transport Board controlling such Public Utilities.

In regard to the other important and vital industries, which are not Key Industries, or Defence Industries, or Public Utilities, no special rule was laid down. But it was made clear that the very nature of planning required control in some measure. What this measure should be might vary with the industry in question.

As regards the agency in State-owned industries it was suggested that as a general rule, an autonomous Public Trust would be suitable, the nature of such Trust being varied in the case of different industries. Such a Trust would ensure public ownership and control, but would avoid the difficulties and inefficiency, which creep in from a democratic control. This suggestion was approved of by some members present, while others thought that no definite rule should be laid down and the sub-committees should be left free to make their own recommendations. It was also suggested that there might be co-operative ownership and control. These suggestions are being forwarded to the sub-committees for their consideration. It is open to them to make their own recommendations.

In regard to private industries aided or supported by the State, the measure of State control is likely to be greater than in unaided industries. The State may appoint directors or representatives to see that the State Policy in regard to planning is carried out. Such representatives of the State will not be supposed to interfere in the day to day administration of the Industry, but, it will be their function to see that the industry is co-ordinated with the National Planning Scheme and the general policies of the State are being carried out by the industry. Any planning will involve a close scrutiny of the development of industry in all its branches and a periodical survey of the progress made. It will mean the training up of the technical staffs necessary for the further expansion of industry and the State may require industries to train up such staffs.

In the event of a private industry being taken over by the State, fair compensation should be paid. In calculating this compensation, a number

of factors will have to be taken into consideration, so that the interests of the general public do not suffer and at the same time, the owners of the industry are not victimised. It was not thought necessary to go into any further details in regard to this matter at this stage.

As decided by the N. P. C. previously, it was made clear that in order to prevent the growth of future barriers to planning, effort should be made to avoid the establishment of new vested interests.

The relation of industries on a large-scale to village and cottage industries was also considered. The fact that the National Congress has laid great stress on the development of cottage industries, and more specially on hand-spinning and hand-weaving, was to be borne in mind. Large-scale industries and cottage industries have, therefore, to be co-ordinated in the National Plan. It may not be possible at this stage to define accurately the scope of each but in view of the Congress policy, which may be later the State Policy, nothing should be done to erect barriers to the carrying out of such a policy. Therefore, it should be laid down that any large-scale industry, which may come into conflict with a particular cottage industry encouraged and supported by the State, should itself be controlled by the State. Such control will prevent any conflicts arising and co-ordination will be easy.

It is important to bear in mind that the outlook governing a planned scheme is different from the outlook of an unplanned private economy. It is this outlook which must be kept in view in drawing up the plan, so that all the different sections of the plan may be integral and co-ordinated parts of the full programme. Such control as may be necessary to bring this about will have to be taken by the State.

The meeting also passed the following resolution in regard to the place of women in Planned Economy :—

“In the scheme of Planned Economy, every care should be taken to secure for woman, irrespective of civil conditions, not only theoretical equality of opportunity for training and employment, but also to see that such training and particularly employment are made available to her, as the consequence of the Planned Economy and at the instance of the Planning Authority.”

In addition to what I have said above, the discussion which took place at the meeting was very helpful in throwing light on some aspects of the problems facing us, and those who were present profited by it. But, as no further decisions were made, it would not be worthwhile for me to incorporate that discussion in this memorandum.

I should like to remind you again that the time factor is most important, at the present stage of the activities of the Planning Committee.

The work we have undertaken is of a vast nature and it is possible to continue it for many months and even years without exhausting it. But it is essential that we should produce our preliminary survey and report in the course of the next four months, that is, by the end of June. The presentation of this report will not, of course, end the work of planning. That will be only the beginning, the foundations, on which the structure of Planned Economy, we hope, will be built.

It is important, therefore, that all sub-committees should present their reports by the middle of March. Even if they are unable to send their final and full reports before that date, they should send as full a report as possible, following it up by an additional report later, if necessary. If the sending of a report is delayed beyond mid-March, that report may not be considered in the draft prepared for the Planning Committee's consideration. It is hoped that the full Planning Committee will meet early in April to consider these reports and to lay down the general line of their own report. The N.P.C.'s report will then be drafted and placed before the N.P.C. early in June. That is the present programme and we must try to adhere to it. For this, it is necessary that the Sub-committees should function according to time-table and send us their reports by mid-March. Even after sending their reports, if they have any further investigations to make, they should continue to make them and to collect material for future use.

Some sub-committees are on the eve of presenting their report, but there are many who are still somewhat behindhand. I would beg of them to expedite matters.

JAWAHARLAL NEHRU,
Chairman.

12th February, 1940.

**Chairman's letter addressed to the Members of the National
Planning Committee, dated the 21st April, 1940**

THE NATIONAL PLANNING COMMITTEE

Ref. No. 2401.

Council Hall Building,
Apollo Bunder,
Bombay, April 21, 1940.

TO ALL MEMBERS OF THE NATIONAL PLANNING COMMITTEE.

Dear friend,

As you have already been informed, a full meeting of the National Planning Committee will take place on the 1st of May, and will go on from day to day. I cannot say how long this meeting will last, but I think it might take two weeks. I hope you will find it convenient to attend it and to remain here for the full period.

We have been postponing the holding of this meeting, as we wanted to be ready with all the reports of the sub-committees. I must apologise to you for the delay in holding this meeting, but to a large extent I have been in the hand of the sub-committees; and I did not want to trouble you to come to a meeting till there was sufficient work for you. Even now I regret to say that many sub-committees have not reported. But some have sent in full reports while some others have sent interim reports. We have, therefore, some definite and important material to consider.

In any event it was desirable for us to meet as we have not met for a long time. We have to confer together about our future policy and programme, and consider many important matters affecting them.

We are inviting the Chairmen and Secretaries of the sub-committees whose reports we are considering. They will be requested to present their reports and to explain them, as well as to answer such questions as may be put to them by members of the N. P. C. A timetable has been drawn up for the presentation of these reports, so that the time of those invited or of the N. P. C. Members should not be wasted. It may be difficult to adhere strictly to this time-table, but if general discussions are postponed till after the consideration of individual reports, we might be able to adhere

to the time-table. It is proposed, therefore, to have these full general discussions after the reports have been presented.

The sub-committee Chairmen and Secretaries who are invited will only stay for their own reports. Some of these Chairmen or Secretaries are Members of the N. P. C. They will, of course, be present throughout.

I am very anxious that, with your co-operation and goodwill, we should proceed with this work of the N. P. C., and bring it to a successful conclusion at as early a date as possible. That conclusion, of course, will not be a final one, but just a step in the direction of Economic Planning. Political and other conditions in the country and in the world are disturbing and may come in the way of our future work. Hence the necessity of our pushing ahead with it. This applies particularly to the sub-committees' work.

I have to inform you with deep regret of the sudden death of Mr. P. N. Mathur, the Chairman of the Engineering Industries Sub-Committee. Mr. Mathur took a deep interest in the work of the Planning Committee and devoted much time to it. He had already presented us with the report of his sub-committee and this will be before you at the next meeting of the N. P. C. On his way back from Bombay to Jamshedpur he died suddenly in the train. His death is a severe loss to the Planning Committee.

Your sincerely,
JAWAHARLAL NEHRU,
Chairman,

**Chairman's letter addressed to the Governments of the Provinces
and the States co-operating, dated the 21st April, 1940**

THE NATIONAL PLANNING COMMITTEE

Our ref. No. 2402.

**Council Hall Building,
Apollo Bunder,
Bombay, 21st April 1940.**

Dear Sir,

I have the honour to send you herewith statements of accounts of the National Planning Committee from its inception to the end of March 1940. The accounts up to the end of December have been audited and the audited statement is attached. This statement will be presented to the National Planning Committee at their next meeting beginning on May 1st, for their acceptance. But I have thought it desirable to communicate this to you, even before its formal acceptance, in order to keep you informed of the financial condition of the National Planning Committee. Your Government has been good enough to take interest and some part in the activities of the National Planning Committee, and it is our desire to keep you fully informed about them.

The National Planning Committee is meeting on May 1st to consider the reports of some of its sub-committees. All our sub-committees have not reported yet. Some have presented full reports, while some others have presented interim reports. A number of others have been unable to present any report so far. Owing to this unavoidable delay in the work of the sub-committees, the full N. P. C. could not meet earlier as intended. Even at this stage, it cannot complete its work; but it is hoped that it will go through an important part of its work and lay down general rules and policy for its future work. It is a little difficult to lay down a time-table for its future work, but it is our desire to expedite it so that at the next meeting of the N. P. C. we may be in full possession of all the sub-committees' reports and other available material to enable the N. P. C. to come to final decisions which will be incorporated in their report and recommendations.

Copies of such of the sub-committees' reports as have been received are being sent to you for your information. We are treating these reports as confidential at this stage.

When the National Planning Committee was formed, it was hoped that its preliminary work would be completed in the course of a few months and certainly within a year. But the nature and scope of that work was such that it has been impossible to finish it within that limited period. The Committee has already been in existence for a year and four months, and it may have to carry on its work for another four or five months. Considering the enormous mass of material to be dealt with, the variety of subjects touched upon, and the all-embracing character of such enquiry, the time so far taken cannot be said to be much. Usually official committees and commissions dealing with one specific branch of enquiry only take a far longer period and require much larger funds.

It is, of course, not suggested that the National Planning Committee is going to deal comprehensively and in detail with the question of National Planning in all its aspects. That will be the function of some future Planning Commission for the Nation. Our object was to explore the ground for such planning, to indicate the approach to the question, to draw the bare outlines of a Planned Economy, and generally to do the preliminary spade work which is essential before such a vast subject can be tackled effectively. We cannot presume to say how far we shall succeed even in this important preliminary work. But we hope that the work done by this Committee will be of essential significance of the Nation and will help considerably in future enquiries and schemes.

We had planned originally for a relatively short period, as we thought that the Committee should finish its labours within 8 months or a year at the most. Our budget was made with this end in view. The Provincial Governments and the Indian State Governments of Hyderabad, Mysore, Baroda and Bhopal contributed generously towards our expenses. In view of the nature of our work, we did not think it desirable to approach any private agency for funds, and we relied entirely on the financial support given to us by Provincial and State Governments. As work expanded, both in extent and in time, our expenses increased, and the burden on us became greater. We tried our utmost to economise and, I am glad to say, we met with considerable success. In effect, we have made the money we had go very much further than was intended at first. Our sub-committees and the Members of the N. P. C. co-operated with us in this, and thus enabled us to carry on our work economically and yet effectively.

The present position is, as you will see from the accounts that I am sending you, that we have a balance in hand which will enable us to function, as we have been functioning, till the end of June of this year. It will

be necessary for us to make further arrangements for our expenditure for another 4 or 5 months. This expenditure during the final period will not only be the normal expenditure of the office and the sub-committees, but also the heavy cost of duplicating large numbers of reports, and finally printing the report of the National Planning Committee as well as the other reports with their numerous annexures. I cannot at this stage estimate what all this additional cost will be. Very approximately we may require a further sum of about Rs. 25,000.

If it is possible for your Government to make a further contribution to the National Planning Committee to meet these additional expenses we shall be grateful. This will enable us to finish our labours without having to suffer from paucity of finances.

As I have mentioned above, our next meeting of the full National Planning Committee is taking place on May 1st and will be held from day to day thereafter, possibly for a fortnight. Any representative of your Government, whom you choose to send to this meeting, will be welcome.

Yours faithfully,

JAWAHARLAL NEHRU
Chairman.

Encl : Statements of accounts.

Honorary General Secretary's letter dated the 22nd April, 1940,
to the Members of the National Planning Committee,
containing the Agenda of the Meeting

THE NATIONAL PLANNING COMMITTEE

Ref. No. 2405.

Council Hall Building,
Apollo Bunder,
22nd April, 1940.
Bombay, 1.

TO ALL THE MEMBERS OF THE NATIONAL PLANNING COMMITTEE.

Dear Friend,

In continuation of my letter No. 2388 dd. 13th April 1940, I am writing this to say that the agenda to be considered at the forthcoming meeting of the National Planning Committee beginning on the 1st of May will be :—

- (1) Presentation, consideration and adoption of the Audited Statement of Accounts upto the 31st December 1939, and further statement of accounts upto the 31st March, 1940.
- (2) Presentation and consideration of the reports from the various sub-committees which have been received in the office in the final or in the interim form.
- (3) Discussion of such general principles as may be arising out of the reports presented and other matters connected therewith.
- (4) Any other point that may be taken for discussion with the consent of the Chair.

The exact hour of the first day's meeting is intimated in my letter of the 13th inst., viz. 12 noon on the 1st May, 1940, and the timing for the subsequent days' meeting will be settled at the meeting.

Yours sincerely,

K. T. SHAH
Hon. Gen. Secretary.

Hon. Gen. Secretary's letter dated the 22nd April, 1940, addressed to the Members of the National Planning Committee and the Chairmen and the Secretaries of such of the Sub-Committees as had presented Interim or Final Reports, regarding the consideration of their Reports

THE NATIONAL PLANNING COMMITTEE

Ref. No. 2406.

Council Hall Building
Apollo Bunder,
Bombay.
22nd April 1940.

TO THE MEMBERS OF THE N. P. C. AND CHAIRMEN AND SECRETARIES OF THE UNDERMENTIONED SUB-COMMITTEES :

Dear Friend,

As you are aware, the National Planning Committee will be meeting from the 1st of May continuously for about a fortnight to consider the reports hitherto presented by the various sub-committees. It has been suggested to the Chairman of the N. P. C., and he has thereupon decided, that the Chairman and Secretaries of the respective sub-committees, whose reports have been presented either in their final or in their interim form, should be invited each to present their own report to the N. P. C., and to explain such points therein as may require elucidation in the view of the Committee.

I am accordingly writing this to request you to be so good as to make it convenient to be present at the N. P. C.'s office on the day that your sub-committee's report is to be taken up, as per the programme given below, and help the Committee in such discussion or explanation as they may require in connection with your report.

If you are yourself a Member of the N. P. C. already, you would, of course, be present in any case throughout the meeting, and, therefore, it is unnecessary to intimate the exact hour when the report for which you are responsible will be taken up. But in case you are not a Member of the N. P. C., I may add that the exact hour of the day when your report will

be taken up for discussion will be intimated to you as soon as the hours of the sessions of the National Planning Committee have been decided.

The programme is as follows :—

<i>Sub-committees & their Group Nos.</i>	<i>Day of presentation of Report.</i>
Engineering Industries including Transport Industries. (II/5) }	2-5-1940
Chemicals (II/3) }	
Labour (III/1) }	3-5-1940
Population (III/2) }	
River Training & Irrigation (I/2) }	4-5-1940
Power & Fuel (II/2) }	
Horticulture (I/7) }	
Animal Husbandry & Dairying (I/5) }	5-5-1940
Transport (V/1) }	
Communications (V/2) }	
Rural Marketing & Finance (I/1) }	6-5-1940
Rural & Cottage Industries (II/1) }	
Public Finance (IV/3) }	7-5-1940
Currency & Banking (IV/4) }	
Insurance (IV/5) }	
Manufacturing Industries (II/6) }	8-5-1940
Land Policy, Agr. Labour & Ins. (I/4) }	
National Housing (VI/1) }	

N. B. Not all the above mentioned reports are ready, but it is hoped they would be.

Yours sincerely,
K. T. SHAH
Hon. Gen. Secretary.

THE NATIONAL PLANNING COMMITTEE

THIRD SESSIONS—May 1940.

Chairman's opening address on the first day of the third sessions of the National Planning Committee, beginning the 1st May, 1940

1. We are meeting today after a long interval and I owe an apology to the members of the Committee both for this delay and for repeated changes of date. We met on the last occasion in full committee in June 1939 and it was decided then that we should hold our next sessions in the second half of October 1939, though no exact date was fixed. Owing to the delay in the work of the sub-committees, it was felt, however, that no useful purpose would be served by our meeting then. I consulted all the members by circular letters, and many of them personally also, and found that this was the general opinion. The war in Europe, which began early in September 1939, had created a new situation in India, both politically and economically, and various crises were developing. October was a changing and uncertain month, and later months added to this uncertainty. Under these circumstances, it was the general feeling that we should postpone the third sessions of the National Planning Committee and carry on with the work of the sub-committees. Members will, I trust, appreciate the reasons for the delay in holding this session, and realise that the fault lay in the circumstances, and that no one was to blame for it.

2. Recent and repeated changes in the date of this meeting must have been disconcerting to members and I must apologise for them. It is not an easy matter to suit the convenience of all our members, who are busy men, living and carrying on their businesses or professions in distant parts of India. We have tried our utmost to meet their wishes and their convenience, but inevitably what suited some, did not suit others.

3. We meet under strange conditions in India and the world. It is a curious anomaly and contradiction that while we think and plan to build up India, and thereby help also in building up the world on a secure foundation, that world is engaged in the work of destruction on a vast scale. The

future that we envisage seems to recede further away, and even the heritage of the past stands in danger of being lost. A dispassionate consideration of the world's problems yields place to the crime and folly of 'war, where reason and logic and goodwill have no place, and passion and hatred reign and the sword decides.

4. To some it may appear that this is a most unsuitable time for planning, which is essentially a labour of peaceful co-operation. It may be argued that we should wait for better times and more stable conditions, for who knows what the outcome of the present conflict will be? On what foundation shall we build, when no man can foretell what that foundation will be? And yet though we are so uncertain of the future, this we know well that the future will be very different from the past or even from this changing present. Already we see vast political and economic changes taking shape in the womb of the future. Can we plan in India with all this doubt and uncertainty?

5. These considerations fill our minds, as they should, and we must give careful thought to them. And yet these very considerations lead us to a contrary conclusion. For it is this very time of change and uncertainty that demands mental activity and a vision of the future that we desire. If we are mere onlookers now, and passive and helpless agents of circumstances of the will of others, we barter away our claim to that future. Instead of preparing for it, we hand the reins to others. Every conflict ends some times or other, every war is followed by a peace, temporary or more enduring, every work of destruction has to be followed by construction. That construction will be chaotic and wasteful unless previous thought has been given to it. A period of war and dynamic change therefore demands, even more than the static times of peace, the planned activity of the mind, so that, when time and opportunity come, this may be translated with all speed into the planned activity of the nation.

6. Another change, intimately affecting us, has taken place during the past few months. Most of the Provincial Governments, which fathered this Planning Committee and cooperated with our work, are no more, and in a large number of Provinces, the structure of a limited Provincial Autonomy has given place to autocratic rule by alien authority. The outlook has changed completely and we see from day to day the reversal of the old policies. India which was emerging gradually into a semi-colonial stage, is now again being treated as a full colony and its resources used for anti-national purposes.

7. This change is obviously of great significance for us. Under these circumstances our planning becomes even more divorced from present conditions than it was before, and the structures that we might build, might appear to some as castles in the air. Yet that would be a foolish thought,

for every one knows that present conditions in India, as well as elsewhere, are transitory and must pass. And in passing, they will not give place to the limited and restricted autonomy of the Provinces that had, but to a much broader freedom. And so, though the circumstances have changed, the necessity for planning is all the more vital and urgent.

8. The political changes in India have added in many ways to our difficulties, and it is conceivable that additional obstructions may hamper our work still further in the future. I was asked at one time whether it was desirable to continue the activities of the National Planning Committee. I had no hesitation in giving answer that we must continue this work, even though the difficulties that encompass us increase and make normal functioning hardly possible. In any event, our sub-committees should carry on their labours and finish them ; in any event, we must collect all our material and arrange it and give it shape. If this is done, we shall be in a position to deal with it rapidly and effectively when the time comes.

9. I should like to express my indebtedness, as well as, I am sure, the appreciation of the Committee, to the Chairmen, Secretaries and members of the various sub-committees that we appointed, for the way they have tackled their difficult tasks, and given their time and energy to them. I should also like to express my gratitude to the members of our office staff who have worked hard and willingly, often far beyond the usual office hours.

10. It is a matter of sorrow and deep regret for all of us that Mr. P. N. Mathur, the Chairman of our Engineering Industries and Transport Industries sub-committee, died suddenly a few weeks ago. Mr. Mathur took the deepest interest in the work of the National Planning Committee and the report of the sub-committee, which he completed shortly before his death, is one of the most valuable and practical of our reports. It is exceedingly unfortunate that a man of his ability, training and earnestness should leave us in the prime of his life, when so much good work could be expected from him.

11. We have so far received reports from the following sub-committees, and these reports have already been circulated among members. Some of these reports are final, others are interim reports, as indicated opposite each.

1. Engineering Industries & Transport Industries	..	Final
2. Population	.. .. .	Final
3. Housing	.. .. .	Final
4. Labour	.. .. .	Final
5. Horticulture	.. .. .	Final
6. River Training, Part I	.. .. .	Final

7. Manufacturing Industries	..	..	..	..	Interim
8. Chemicals	..	..	..	..	Interim
9. Transport	..	..	..	..	Interim
10. Public Finance	..	..	..	..	Interim
11. Currency & Banking	..	..	..	..	Interim
12. Land Policy	..	..	..	..	Interim
13. Animal Husbandry	..	..	..	..	Interim

12. I understand that we are also likely to receive very soon the following reports :

14. Rural Marketing & Finance	..	..	..	Final
15. Industrial Finance	..	..	..	Interim
16. Power and Fuel	..	..	..	Interim
17. Woman's Role	..	..	..	Interim

13. There remain thus 12 sub-committees which have so far sent no report at all. It is unfortunate that some of the sub-committees dealing with agricultural subjects are particularly behindhand. Two sub-committees—Technical Education and Fisheries—have not functioned at all so far. Fisheries is perhaps not so important, but Technical Education is a vital and essential part of Planning and it must be dealt with adequately. Unfortunately the eminent men who were appointed, one after the other as chairman, were unable to give time to this work. I hope that this sub-committee will soon begin to function.

14. Almost every report complains of the unsatisfactory nature of the statistics and data available. It is clear that adequate data and information is of the essence of planning, and therefore the very first step that a planning authority must take is to organise the proper and scientific collection of statistics, both for the formulation of the Plan and for its checking from time to time. It might have been worthwhile for us to have a special sub-committee to deal with statistics, for this science is becoming highly specialised. It is not merely a question of collecting facts, but of doing so in the most advantageous way, of arranging them properly and of drawing the right conclusions from them. Fortunately we have in India an efficient organisation which deals with this subject—The Indian Statistical Institute and the Statistical Laboratory of Calcutta. Professor P. C. Mahalanobis who is in charge of this laboratory has kindly offered his cooperation to us in every way and has sent us two notes on the subject, which are being circulated to members.

15. I have gratefully accepted the offer made by Prof. P. C. Mahalanobis to examine all our sub-committees' reports from a purely statistical point of view and to send us his suggestions thereon. Copies of these reports have been sent to him.

16. The procedure to be followed during this session of the National Planning Committee will be determined by the National Planning Committee itself in the first day. Provisionally, separate dates have been fixed for the presentation of each sub-committee's report and the Chairman and Secretary of that particular sub-committee have been invited to be present on that day. It is suggested that a general discussion might take place on the report then and advantage might be taken of the presence of the chairman and secretary to elucidate the report. If the National Planning Committee desires to take any decisions on the report at that stage it will do so.

17. A very detailed discussion of all the recommendations made in the reports at this stage may perhaps not be desirable, as this might delay the presentation of the other reports. Many of the fundamental questions that arise are common to many reports and it would probably be better to consider them as a whole after the various reports have been presented and generally discussed.

18. We have arrived at a stage when some of these fundamental questions of policy have to be considered and some indication given as to the method of approach to Planning. It is inevitable that some of the sub-committees adopt differing methods and even make recommendations which do not fit into each other. The National Planning Committee itself represents many view points, and while we must endeavour to bring them together and agree as far as possible, the possibility of disagreement on certain vital issues need not frighten us. A discussion of these different approaches and points of disagreement will be helpful to us, as well as later on to the public at large. That in itself has importance as the ultimate policy of the State will necessarily depend on public opinion, and the more informed this public opinion, the better it will be for us. It may be desirable, when our Report stage arrives, to give fully these differing view-points.

19. It must be remembered that final decisions in regard to National Planning will have to be taken by the State when it has the power to do so as well as the ability to give effect to its decisions. It is even more important to remember that the very basis of our Planning is a free India, democratically fashioned, where no external authority can interfere or obstruct the nation's work. There can be no planning otherwise; if there is interference or obstruction from outside, it means the imposition of external authority and other people's decisions on us. Full political and economic freedom is thus an essential pre-requisite to Planning.

20. It is obvious that at present we are far from this political and economic freedom. Political domination is patent enough, but a far more dangerous and insidious thing is economic domination. While the public

can see and feel political domination, and, therefore, reacts to it, it is not so conscious of the economic stranglehold which throttles the life of the nation and prevents industrial and other growth. We have had enough experience of this in the past and the present is full of dangerous possibilities owing to the War and its far-reaching consequences. These consequences are affecting Britain's economy vitally and may shake up completely or even upset her economic structure. Under present circumstances, it is exceedingly likely that the burden of this upsetting will be shifted as far as possible on to India, and we shall suffer because of it. Our financial and currency policy have long had no relation to the interests of India or the good of the Indian people. They are controlled by alien authority for other ends. As the war progresses and the tension grows the necessity and desire to exploit India will also grow. All the misfortunes of the pound sterling will be passed, with something added on, to the rupee, which has been forcibly connected in unholy marriage to the pound. Our gold continues to flow away at a time when every nation tries to conserve it.

21. All these and similar considerations are of vital importance for us in the present as well as in future. They do not affect our Planned Scheme as that is based on an elimination of these factors and of all external authority. But it is possible that improper and unjustifiable advantage might be sought to be taken of a part of our scheme in order to consolidate and strengthen foreign authority and interests in India. We must be on our guard against this. Our scheme is conceived for a free India and not for a colonial India with the strings of political and economic authority held elsewhere. It cannot be transplanted on different soil.

22. To give an instance : Many of our sub-committees' reports have recommended State ownership or control of certain industries, services and enterprises. Indeed we have already come to some general decisions on this subject. Obviously, when we refer to the State we mean a free and democratic India ; we do not mean the present State in India, subordinate to and controlled by foreign authority and interests. It would be absurd for the present State in India to interpret our recommendation in its own favour and thus add to its own political and economic power. This present State is carried on in the interest of British vested interests in India, and for this State to have more power means that British vested interests are further entrenched and added to. We know to our cost how Indian industry and enterprise have suffered because of this in the past. The Government of India Act of 1935 tried to perpetuate this state of affairs by preventing us from touching British interests in India. That policy continues and will be intensified under the pretext of war economy.

23. I have laid emphasis on this aspect of the question as it is important that all of us, and the public, should bear it in mind and pre-

vent our exploitation as far as we can. Keeping this in mind, we should proceed with our Planning.

24. For thinking and planning for the future is essential if that future is not to end in misdirected energy and chaos. It is foolish to imagine that when the present crisis at long last ends, a new or better arrangement of world affairs or our national affairs will automatically emerge out of it. It is equally unwise to allow matters to drift, protesting occasionally perhaps, but otherwise looking on helplessly for fear that what we may do might involve a risk or be taken unfair advantage of by our opponents. The world is full of risks and dangers today. We cannot escape them. The greatest risk and danger is to drift and not give thought and energy to finding a way out. It is manifest that the old order has had its day and is dissolving, whether we like this or not. It has led to wars and upheavals and continuing conflicts which involve not only passion and hatred and an enormous waste of energy and resources, but also prevent us from achieving what is otherwise easily attainable. We have to understand the conflicts of forces that dominate the world today and seek to resolve these conflicts. It is certainly a possibility that the world may inevitably be led to social dissolution. We have to avoid that, if we can, but we cannot do so by shutting our eyes to the fact that the existing order is incapable of preventing this catastrophe. Something else, more in keeping with modern conditions, has to be evolved. Politics, in our country as elsewhere, dominates the scene and occupies men's minds. But the real changes that are shaping the world are deeper than politics. If we plan, we must consider them and have clear minds about them.

25. We shall thus have to consider, at this stage or later, the basic and fundamental policies that must govern our Planning. Without a definite and clear-cut objective in view, and an understanding of the path we must pursue, we shall plan ineffectively or perhaps even in vain.

26. Already the National Planning Committee has given some thought to this matter and we have come to some general but fundamental decisions. It is well to recapitulate some of them. We are aiming at a free and democratic State, which has full political and economic freedom. In this State the fundamental rights of the individual and the group—political, economic, social and cultural—will be guaranteed, and the corresponding duties and obligations laid down. The State will be progressive and will utilise all scientific and other knowledge for the advancement of the people as a whole, and for the promotion of their happiness and material as well as cultural and spiritual well-being. The State will not permit the exploitation of the community by individuals or groups to the disadvantage of the former and to the injury of the nation as a whole. To realise the social objectives, the State has to Plan through its representa-

tives for the nation (whenever possible, in cooperation with other nations) and to coordinate the various activities of the nation so as to avoid waste and conflict and attain the maximum results. This Planning will deal with production, distribution, consumption, investment, trade, income, social services, and the many other forms of national activity which act and react on each other. Briefly put, Planning aims at the raising of the material and cultural standard of living of the people as a whole. In India our standards are so terribly low and poverty is so appalling, that this question of raising standards is of the most vital importance. The National Planning Committee has suggested that national wealth should be increased between two and three times within the next ten years, and this should be so planned as to raise the general standard at least in a like measure.

27. The principle of State ownership or control of Key industries and services, mineral resources, railways, waterways, shipping and other means of public transport, has also been accepted. This principle was laid down first by the Congress at Karachi in 1931.

28. Further it has been decided that Defence industries should be owned and controlled by the State; and that Public Utilities and all Key industries should be owned or controlled by the State. A strong body of opinion in the National Planning Committee was in favour of the State always owning Public Utilities. The principle of State ownership or control legitimately applies to other large scale industries or enterprises which are likely to be monopolistic in character, or even to other large-scale enterprises.

29. This change may be impracticable in the near future in existing industries. 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, 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.

30. It is clear that the very nature of Planning requires the control by the Planning Authority in some measure of even other than key or vital industries. This control might vary with the industry in question, but it will have to be rigid for the Key or vital industries.

31. It has further been decided that efforts must be made to avoid the establishment of new vested interests of any thing else which may come in the way of Planning.

32. A tentative list of Defence Industries, Key Industries and Public Utilities is given at page 102 of the Red Book. These lists will no doubt be revised by the sub-committees concerned.

33. The National Planning Committee has also declared that cottage industries, in conformity with the national policy, should be protected and encouraged. I have dealt with this matter in previous notes to the members. It will have to be considered more fully when we have the sub-committees' reports before us.

34. At the instance of the Manufacturing Industries Sub-Committee, a meeting of the Chairmen and Secretaries of all the sub-committees was held in Bombay on February 11th 1940 in order to consider matters relating to the control and functioning of industries. A full discussion took place then which was very helpful to those present. I have already sent to all members of the National Planning Committee a memorandum about this meeting. Some decisions were taken in conformity with those of the National Planning Committee as mentioned above. It was further recommended that in the event of a private industry being taken over by the State, fair compensation should be paid. In calculating this compensation, a number of factors will have to be taken into consideration, so that the interests of the general public do not suffer and, at the same time, the owners are not victimised. It was not thought necessary to go into further details in regard to this matter at that stage.

35. This meeting of February 11th also laid down that any large scale industry, which may come into conflict with a particular cottage industry encouraged and supported by the State, should itself be controlled by the State. Such control will prevent any conflicts arising and co-ordination will be easy. This view point had previously been expressed in the National Planning Committee also.

36. I must apologise to members for the length of this note. I have written it in order not to take the time of the Committee by having to talk about these subjects, and also to put the issues before us as concisely as possible.

May 1st, 1940.

JAWAHARLAL NEHRU,
Chairman.

**Resolutions passed by the National Planning Committee at its
Sessions in May 1940, on the Reports presented by the
Sub-Committees.**

At the commencement of the third sessions of the National Planning Committee, the Chairman opened the proceedings with a Note which reviewed the progress of the work so far done, and outlined the procedure to be adopted in considering the Reports which had been submitted by several Sub-committees (vide pages 28-36).

Reference was made to the deaths of Mr. Narasimha Raju, a member of the Manufacturing Industries Sub-Committee, and Mr. P. N. Mathur, Chairman of the Engineering Industries Sub-Committee.

The following condolence resolution was passed :—

“ This meeting of the National Planning Committee has learnt, with grief, of the sudden and untimely death of Mr. P. N. Mathur, who was Chairman of the sub-committee on Heavy and Engineering Industries, and who had prepared a valuable report of that sub-committee, in a comparatively short space of time, which will be a monument to his knowledge, experience and patriotism. The Committee place on record their keen appreciation of the service rendered by the late Mr. Mathur in connection with the said sub-committee of which he was Chairman, and of the sub-committee on Mining and Metallurgy of which he was a member, and authorise the Chairman of the National Planning Committee to communicate this Resolution to Mrs. Mathur and her family, as well as to the Tata Iron & Steel Co., Ltd., who were pleased to permit the late Mr. Mathur to place his knowledge and experience at the disposal of the sub-committee of the National Planning Committee.”

After considerable discussion on the procedure to be adopted it was decided to take up each Report, and adopt such of the recommendations made therein, and in such form, as the Committee felt necessary and desirable in each case. As this procedure had not been notified previously, the resolutions of the Committee, had, in the beginning, to be drafted on the spot as each Report was taken up for discussion. But, as the procedure continued, it was found more convenient if those responsible for any Report were to draft their own resolutions for consideration by the National Planning Committee. Accordingly, after the first few days, those

responsible for the Reports were requested to present, along with their Report, draft resolutions on the recommendations made in their Report to be considered and adopted by the Planning Committee, with such modifications as the latter deemed necessary in each case. The resolutions given below thus represent either final decisions of the National Planning Committee taken on such of the Reports as were final, or tentative decisions of that body if the Report was an interim one.

The Reports of the following Sub-Committees, which had been previously circulated to the Members of the National Planning Committee, were considered :—

1. Engineering Industries (including Transport Industries)—Final Report. [See pp. 38-40].
2. Chemical Industries—Interim Report. [See pp. 40-42].
3. Manufacturing Industries—Interim Report. [See pp. 42-47].
4. River Training & Irrigation—Final, Part I. [See pp. 47-48].
5. Population—Final. [See pp. 49-50].
6. Animal Husbandry & Dairying—Final. [See pp. 50-53].
7. Labour—Final. [See pp. 53-57].
8. Currency & Banking—Interim. [See pp. 57-59].
9. Insurance—Interim. [See pp. 59-61].
10. Rural Marketing & Finance—Final. [See pp. 61-63].
11. National Housing—Final. [See pp. 63-64].
12. Power & Fuel—Interim. [See pp. 64-67].
13. Horticulture—Final Report. [See pp. 67-68].

Engineering Industries including Transport Industries. (II/5)

The Final Report of the Sub-Committee on Engineering (including Transport) Industries was presented by Mr. Ratanchand Hirachand, a Member of the Sub-Committee, on the 2nd May 1940. The Secretary, the Hon'ble Mr. M. N. Dalal was unable to be present. The consideration of the Report was concluded the same day. The following resolutions were adopted :—

(i) The National Planning Committee having considered the Report of the Engineering Industries and Transport Industries Sub-Committee resolve that this should be forwarded to the National Planning Commission, when this is constituted. The Committee agree and are firmly of opinion that the establishment of a heavy engineering industry for the

manufacture of heavy machinery of all kinds, heavy forgings, boilers, machine tools, locomotives, railway carriages and wagons, heavy engines etc., is essential for the advancement of India, the development of her industries and for the organisation of defence. Such a key industry is the foundation for all Planning. It is necessary that all machinery required in India should be made in India, except in very special cases where this may not be considered absolutely necessary and economically feasible.

(ii) The Committee have appreciated the arguments advanced in the Report for the concentration of this heavy mechanical industry in one National Workshop situated in the coal mining area of Bihar-Bengal. They are of opinion, however, that both these aspects of concentration and location should be further examined by the Planning Commission. While the paramount consideration must be the national interest from the point of view of planned economy, existing plants producing heavy machinery should be encouraged to function where they can do so on an economic basis and advantageously to the nation. It should further be investigated how far the machinery required can be made, within the scheme of planned economy, in separate plants, situated in different parts of India. But in any event a major factory for producing heavy machinery etc. is necessary and should be started at a suitable centre. The location of such a factory should be decided upon after considering all the relevant factors, such as availability of raw material and power, including hydro-electric power, climate, and possibility of enemy action. It should be further borne in mind that such plants for heavy machinery do not come into conflict with the small tools made by the village blacksmiths or other craftsmen, and thus throw considerable numbers of people in the villages out of employment. The objective aimed at should be to prevent the import into India of foreign machinery and other goods, as far as possible and economically desirable, and to fit this into the larger scheme of planned economy.

(iii) The Committee further agree and recommend strongly that the manufacture of automobiles and other articles and machinery placed in the light Mechanical group should be undertaken at an early date in India. Only one automobile factory appears to be possible under existing circumstances. The location of this should be fixed after further consideration.

(iv) The building up of the Electrical industries as recommended in the Report is considered essential but their location may be decided upon later.

(v) All these industries being key industries, their ownership or control should, in accordance with the previous decisions of the National Planning Committee, rest with the State. The control in such cases

should be adequate and effective. Existing plants during the period of transition, as well as small plants, may, however, remain in private hands, but all such plants will be subject to such control by the State as may be necessary in the interests of Planning. The State referred to is the national free State of India, and not a State controlled by foreign authority.

(vi) In the transitional period the State may encourage private capital to start such plants by guaranteeing interest for a period of years, imposing heavy duties on foreign articles and otherwise, provided always that the State exercises rigid control of all such undertakings in the interest of national planning. A system of licensing, as previously recommended by the National Planning Committee, is also recommended with this particular object in view.

(vii) Control of foreign companies and foreign vested interests by the State is essential for Planning and for the success of these enterprises.

(viii) The Committee agree that cheap and efficient transport is essential for industrial development, and approve of the suggestion that a Central Board of Communications be established.

(ix) The Committee also approve of a Sales Organisation being set up by the State.

(x) As regards the agency for the management of State-owned concerns, the Committee consider that this question should be further investigated. It may not be necessary or desirable to have the same type of agency for all such concerns. In any event, full advantage should be taken of the technical and managerial knowledge available, and the co-operation of well-established firms should be sought.

(xi) The Committee do not consider it necessary to deal with, or express their views on, the other recommendations and arguments contained in the Report, which will no doubt be considered in greater detail by the Planning Commission.

Chemical Industries.

(II/3).

The Interim Report of the Chemical Industries Sub-Committee was presented by Dr. J. C. Ghosh, Chairman of the Sub-Committee, on the 2nd May, 1940. Prof. R. C. Shah, Secretary of the Sub-Committee, was also present. Discussion continued on the 3rd May. The following resolutions were tentatively adopted :—

(i) In order that Planning may be accurate and effective, a census of all forms of production, including cottage industries, is necessary, and legislation for this purpose should be undertaken.

(ii) The rapid development of the dye-stuff industry is considered necessary ; and for this purpose it is recommended that a dye-stuff corporation should be formed as soon as possible. This industry is likely to require State-aid, and it may be either subsidised and controlled by the State, or owned by it. The Corporation should, in the initial stages, concentrate on the production of particular direct and basic colours, naphthols, and bases, as indicated in the appendix to the report. When the factory or factories under the Corporation start operations and produce dyes etc. of standard quality in sufficient quantity, the importation of dyes and intermediates should be prohibited under license for special reasons.

(iii) The immediate establishment of a synthetic ammonia plant is recommended, with a view to making India self-sufficient with regard to synthetic nitrogen fertilisers. Such a factory should produce at least 50,000 tons of ammonium sulphate, which is approximately the present deficit in production in India.

(iv) The question of the proper use of coal should be considered later, along with the recommendations of the Power & Fuel Sub-Committee. The National Planning Committee, however, agree generally with the recommendations that : (a) the use of raw coal for domestic purposes, which involves waste and causes the smoke nuisance, should be prohibited ; (b) a sufficient quantity (3 million tons) of coal should be distilled to produce the soft coke necessary for this purpose ; (c) the tar obtained from this process, as well as from other factories now in use, should be processed to yield the road tar necessary for improving roads, ammonium sulphate for use as fertilisers, and the chemicals and intermediates essential for the dye and drug industries.

(v) The indigenous synthetic drug industry should be encouraged by a protective duty on synthetic drugs imported from abroad, and by suitable modification of the excise regulations relating to the spirits required for the drugs.

(vi) We recommend that an industry for the manufacture of explosives be started, and that this be state-owned.

(vii) Crude petroleum should be imported into the country and subsequently refined in this country, in accordance with the recommendation of the Tariff Board on this subject, and the import of petrol and kerosene be subjected to a heavy duty.

(viii) Scientific research for industrial purposes is necessary for the proper utilisation of many products in manufactures. There should be a State Department for Industrial Research, which should establish a National Chemical Laboratory, as well as such other laboratories as may be considered necessary, encourage research work in Universities, and give facilities for doing research work in different parts of the country, including grants-in-aid to co-operative research work. The National Chemical Laboratory should especially investigate the possibilities of using various chemicals as substitutes, of obtaining necessary chemicals from the available resources, and of starting manufactures as suggested in the interim Report.

(ix) Heavy chemicals should be protected for a definite period from foreign competition. Such raw materials and chemicals, which are not available in the country, for example, sulphur, arsenic, lead, tin, etc., and some of their compounds, should be allowed into the country free of import duty.

(x) The Chemical Industries, and more particularly the heavy chemical, and tar and petroleum distillation, and associated industries should be owned or controlled by the State."

Manufacturing Industries Sub-Committee.

II/6

The Interim report of the Sub-Committee on Manufacturing Industries was presented by Mr. Ambalal Sarabhai, Chairman of the Sub-Committee, on the 3rd May 1940. Dr. Nazir Ahmad, Secretary of the Sub-Committee was also present. Discussion continued on the 5th & 8th May. The following resolutions were tentatively agreed to.

1. In the matter of location of industries, the claims of the industrially backward areas should be given special consideration, subject to economic considerations justifying the same.

2. With regard to the location of industries, equal opportunities should be given to every federating unit, subject to economic consideration, of employment of labour and development of natural resources, provided similar conditions of work and wages prevail in the unit under consideration.

3. As regards the size of the units, it is recommended that no unit should be so large as to be outside the reach of competition by smaller, but economic units. Units smaller than the economic units should not

ordinarily be allowed to be started, except for experimental or pioneer purposes. The size of the economic unit will be decided in the case of each industry by qualified authority.

4. The power, fuel and mineral resources of the country should be fully conserved, scientifically developed, and utilised. We also recommend that where the power, fuel, and forest resources are available, they should be utilised. The details of working out this principle falls more properly within the scope of the Mining and Metallurgy as well as the Power and Fuel sub-committees.

5. The Defence Industries (as mentioned on page 102 of the red-book) should be State-owned in peace and war. The Planning Authority should also ensure, while laying out the plan, to see that non-State owned works, carrying on peace-time activities for private consumption, other than those which constitute Defence Industries, should nevertheless be so equipped and organised that they are capable of being switched over to State service for additional war-time requirements.

6. Public utilities should, as a general rule, be managed by public autonomous trusts.

7. On principle we are opposed to monopolies in private hands ; and, therefore, all monopolies which are injurious to public interests, or whose acquisition is beneficial to public interests, should be acquired by the State. We recognise, however, that in certain industries it may be inevitable to combine manufacturing units for the purpose of better economic production or selling organisation with a view to prevent profiteering on the one hand and unhealthy competition on the other. In all such cases the units or combines should be under adequate State supervision and control.

8. We recommend that, so far as possible, new industrial concerns should be located in suitably developed open areas, where the necessary facilities for the running of such industries and the proper housing of the industrial population are provided.

9. We recommend that all reasonable measures for the improvement of conditions of work inside the factory, such as the elimination or reduction to a minimum of dust, trash, smoke, etc., regulation of heat, moisture, etc., provision of light, etc., should be adopted in all industrial concerns.

10. We recommend that a reasonable part of the gross profits realised by an industrial concern should be ear-marked for depreciation before any other allocation, and the sums ear-marked shall be reserved for this purpose.

11. We recommend the establishment of an *Institute of Industrial Psychology*, whose services should be available to the industry.

12. In foreign countries with which India has substantial trade, Trade Commissioners of Indian nationality should be appointed to act as liaison officers, to disseminate information regarding the Indian procedure, to facilitate transactions between buyers and sellers, to make periodical reports regarding the trend of markets in their areas, and to help in every possible way the concerns engaged in the buying or selling of Indian goods. In the appointment of these Trade Commissioners, their qualifications for such work, including their knowledge of industry, trade and commerce, should be the governing consideration.

13. When any foreign country has established quota arrangements, or other restrictions, in their dealings with India, similar restrictions may be established from the Indian point of view, wherever it is necessary. Clearing agencies for any such purposes must be established, so that the whole of the foreign exchange arising out of trade operations passes through the hands of the State, and may be used by the Reserve Bank as and when it may be necessary for state purposes.

14. Qualified men should be periodically sent out in the principal consuming or potential markets of Indian goods, to make an extensive survey of the changing conditions of the market, and to submit reports thereupon. Where Indian produce is exported, efforts should be made to see whether the articles manufactured from such material cannot be exported from India in a manufactured form, or whether some intermediate transformation of the raw material, so as to add to its value before it leaves India, cannot be achieved.

15. *Museums* should be established both in India and abroad for the display of the raw materials and finished goods of Indian manufacture. In each case special emphasis should be laid on the type of articles which are generally consumed in that centre, or for which there is a likelihood of good demand.

16. Standardisation of weights and measures on an all-India basis should be carried out at an early date, so that a uniform system of weights and measures is applicable to the whole country. For this purpose a Bureau of Standards should be established at a central place, and this should collaborate with international organisations set up for such purposes. If other conditions permit, the Metric System should be encouraged and adopted.

17. Transport and storage facilities, including cold storage, both in transit and warehouses, should be provided, extended and improved for Indian produce of all kinds according to its requirements.

18. Arts and crafts emporiums for the encouragement of local industries, especially small-scale and cottage industries, should be provided by the Provincial Governments and Local bodies.

19. The grading of all agricultural produce in order to ensure proper grades and uniform quality should be completed at an early date, and measures such as the Indian Agricultural Produce Act, Indian Foods and Drugs Act, etc. should be passed and applied wherever necessary. Measures on the lines of the Cotton Ginning and Pressing Factories Act should also be passed and enforced to check malpractices and adulteration of superior with inferior varieties.

20. It is desirable to institute a system of licences for all businesses, more especially the distribution of industrial products, and such licences should be issued by statutory bodies. Amongst the conditions attached to such licences should be one, which would render the licence liable to cancellation, if the conditions laid down for the benefit of the public are violated.

21. Railway freights and classifications should be examined from the point of view of marketing of industrial products ; and wherever the incidence of freight adds considerably to the transport charges and acts as a drag on the industry, the freight should be reduced by an appropriate amount, with due regard to safeguarding other interests concerned.

22. We feel that by judicious adjustment it may be possible to establish a mutually beneficial co-operation between large scale and cottage industries as a whole. We favour, therefore, looking at the constituent parts of an industry and apportioning production in such a manner between large scale and cottage industry as to provide for legitimate expansion of both and utmost contribution to national well-being. We recommend that there should be a permanent Board of Research to go into the changing economics of large scale and cottage industries, including its reactions on those employed in the cottage industry and a much larger number of consumers, as a result of which the State may decide their respective scope.

23. We recommend that suitable facilities should be provided in each Province, with special regard to the needs of the Province in the matter of industry and commerce, for training sufficient number of men and women for all kinds of posts in the industrial and commercial concerns. In this connection, special regard should be paid to the training of men for the higher posts, who can design new types of machinery, erect large factories, undertake original industrial investigations with a view to increasing efficiency and reducing wastage and cost, and possess initiative and organising capacity. Where such facilities already exist, they should be

expanded in the appropriate manner ; where no such facilities exist, new departments, schools or colleges should be opened.

24. Apprentice schemes for the training of apprentices in different industries should be initiated in each area. These schemes should be worked out to give the best results, with due regard to the special interests of each industry, if necessary by legislation.

25. In order to absorb the trained men and women turned out from the industrial institutes, apprentice classes, etc., it should be made compulsory on each industrial concern to employ a certain percentage, which would be determined with due regard to its special interests and requirements, of technically trained men.

26. In special cases the services of highly qualified foreigners may be engaged, on a contract basis, to impart training in special subjects in India.

27. Until such time as adequate facilities are available in India for the training of men and women for all kinds of work in industrial concerns, it would be necessary for Indians to receive this training in suitable technical institutions and industrial organisations in foreign countries. We recommend that in such cases the State should furnish full information regarding such institutions, make the necessary arrangements for the training of Indians abroad, and, in the case of qualified and deserving persons, should render them such financial and other help as may be necessary. It should be a part of the Stores Purchase policy of the State to stipulate for the training of men selected by the State.

28. It is recommended that a Standards Institution should be established at an early date. This Institution should prepare and issue standard specifications for various articles manufactured in India. Such standard specifications will, on the one hand, safeguard the purchaser by ensuring a generally suitable quality and performance at a reasonable price, and on the other, safeguard the manufacturer by minimising unfair competition.

This Institution should work in close collaboration with the central standardising bodies in the various parts of the world.

29. The manufacture of machinery of all types should be undertaken in India after a careful survey of the present requirements and resources, and should be expanded progressively in proportion to our industrial development in the future. For this purpose, an immediate survey of the following materials which are essential for the manufacture of machinery should be undertaken, and this survey should be repeated every five years to assess the extent to which, as a result of the fullest possible

exploitation of our resources, India is able to produce the materials required for the manufacture of machinery :

Antimony	Manganese
Asbestos	Mercury
Asphalt	Molybdenum
Bauxite	Nickel
Camphor	Phosphate-rock
Cement	Platinum
Chrome Ore	Potash
Cobalt	Rubber
Copper	Salt
Cryolite	Sulphur
Felspar	Tin
Graphite	Tungston Ore
Iodine	Vanadium
Iron Ore	Vanadium Ore
Lead, Magnesite	Zinc.

River Training & Irrigation.

I/2

Part I of the Report of the Sub-Committee, dealing with Irrigation, was presented by Nawab Ali Nawaz Jung, the Chairman of the Sub-Committee, on the 3rd May 1940. Mr. U. N. Mahida, Secretary, was also present. Discussion continued on the 4th May, and the following resolutions were passed.

1. With a view to obtain a high degree of co-ordination and correlation of effort, the establishment of a National Water Resources Board, for the conservation and utilisation of water resources in the country, is recommended.

This Board will deal with irrigation, navigation, flood-control, river management, hydro-electric power and use of water for dietetic purposes.

The functions and duties of the Board will be to advise and assist the Administration through :

- (a) the preparation, development, and maintenance of comprehensive plants ;
- (b) surveys and research;
- (c) the analysis of projects for co-ordination and sequence.

2. Progress at present is greatly hampered owing to uncertainty of water titles, and we recommend that Inter-Provincial-State Commissions be arranged for reconciling the various interests and conflicting water rights.

These Commissions will consist of one representative each from the Provinces and major States interested in the waters, and two independent members from the Water Resources Board.

3. There is great need of extending the system of permanent gauging stations on all rivers concerning which records of flow are important for planning water resources.

4. We also suggest the systematic undertaking of research and investigation to determine the extent and availability of the ground-water supplies, and the relation between their use and depletion.

5. It is important that our rivers should be developed to the greatest possible extent and effectively utilised at the earliest practicable date. For this purpose conservation of water by storage has become a matter vital to the future growth and development of the country, and we recommend the initiation of extensive reservoir systems commensurate with the needs of the country.

6. We recommend that no time be lost in drawing up and carrying out a construction programme for an addition of about 12 million acres under 'Government Canals and Reservoirs' in the ensuing two decades.

7. We recommend that a detailed land classification be undertaken to determine whether the land is worth the water that is to be applied to it.

8. We recommend that steps be taken for agricultural planning to be tied in closely with the water control programme. Where perennial irrigation is to be practised, a suitable system of agriculture should be developed before hand.

9. Where the irrigational interests are large, we recommend that Co-operative Organisations should be established for :

- (a) the careful preparation of land for irrigation
- (b) the distribution of water under fixed rules and discipline ;
- (c) the carrying out of the minor drainage operations, and
- (d) taking steps for the prevention of swamps, stagnant pools, the spread of malaria, etc.

10. We recommend that suitable laws should be enacted to entrust the upkeep of the numerous minor tanks to the village communities concerned.

11. We consider that irrigation management should be recognised as a distinct profession and recommend that steps be taken for providing the requisite training.

Population.

III/2

The Final Report of the Population Sub-Committee was presented by Dr. Radhakamal Mukerjee, Chairman of the Sub-Committee, on the 4th May 1940. Mr. B. C. Guha, Secretary of the Sub-Committee, was also present. Discussion continued on the 9th May. The following resolutions were passed.

1. We agree with the view that the size of the Indian population is a basic issue in national economic planning, in so far as its unrestricted increase, out of proportion to means of subsistence, affects adversely the standard of living ; and tends to defeat many social and ameliorative measures.

The problem has been fundamentally caused by the lack of all-round, coordinated economic development. While measures for the improvement of the quality of the population and limiting excessive population pressure are necessary, the basic solution of the present disparity between population and standard of living lies in the economic progress of the country on a comprehensive and planned basis.

2. With a deficit in food supply estimated at about 12% of the requirements of the population, and chronic under-nutrition and unbalanced dietary of the masses, India should utilise her waste lands, and improve her yield per acre as much as possible.

We recommend that, in relatively sparsely populated areas, land reclamation should be promoted through Rural Settlement Departments ; and planned inter-Provincial migration from over-crowded regions should be encouraged, establishing zones of agricultural colonisation in newly reclaimed areas as well as for industrial purposes. The State should own such agricultural areas to avoid the creation of new vested interests.

3. We consider that the prevalent under-nutrition and malnutrition should be tackled by systematic crop planning, stressing the production of heavy-yielding, energy-producing and also protective food-stuffs. We recommend in this connection the establishment of a Central Nutrition Board with regional boards, for developing a national nutritional policy in coordination with the Departments of Agriculture and Public Health. There should also be nutrition research institutes functioning under these Boards.

The present food resources should be more effectively utilised and supplemented, particularly by vegetable or animal proteins, so as to give a more adequate and balanced diet ; and an attempt should be made to improve food habits and methods of food preparation of the people, so that they may obtain more nutritive values from the foods consumed.

4. In the interests of social economy, family happiness and national planning, family planning and a limitation of children are essential ; and the State should adopt a policy to encourage these. It is desirable to lay stress on self-control, as well as to spread knowledge of cheap and safe methods of birth control. Birth control clinics should be established, and other necessary measures taken in this behalf and to prevent the use or advertisement of harmful methods.

5. We consider that the gradual raising of the marriage age and discouragement of polygamy are desirable in the interests of the limitation of the size of the family.

6. The removal of barriers to inter-marriage is desirable for eugenic and other social reasons.

7. An eugenic programme should include the sterilization of persons suffering from transmissible diseases of a serious nature, such as insanity or epilepsy.

8. For the blind, deafmute, infirm, feeble-minded, and other socially inadequate persons, we recommend that there should be more adequate and more appropriate institutional care and vocational training through hospitals, special schools, colonies and homes, in order that they may prove useful and be not an excessive burden to society.

9. When planned society comes fully into being, occasions for individual unorganised or sporadic charity will have no place. Misfortunes for which such charity is at present provided will be far rarer then, and such as occur will be guarded against by the collective obligation of the State. Even during the transition period, individual alms-giving must give place to organised relief and institutional care.

10. All social handicaps which come in the way of equality between man and man, and man and woman, must be abolished. Untouchability and all such-like disabilities must be completely ended.

11. The maintenance of vital statistics, and the carrying out of periodic demographic surveys on comprehensive lines, are necessary ; and appropriate machinery should be devised for this purpose.

Animal Husbandry & Dairying.

I/5

The Final Report of the Animal Husbandry & Dairying was presented by Sir Chunilal V. Mehta, Chairman of the Sub-Committee, on the 4th May 1940. The Secretary, Rao Bahadur M. R. Ramswamy Sivan, was

unable to be present. Discussion continued on the 8th May. The following resolutions were passed.

India has the largest proportion of animal production in the world, a considerable proportion of which is useless and burdensome. Means must, therefore, be found by sterilization and by other ways to reduce the size of the present cattle population, and also to guard against the increase of useless animals in the future. Though the number of animals is the largest in India, the produce per animal is miserably poor. Means must be found to increase this produce per animal, and to make the cow an economic proposition, and to cheapen the cost of cow's milk and milk products. With this end in view, while generally approving the Report of the Committee on Animal Husbandry, the following recommendations are made :—

1. The first essential is the breeding of Pedigree cattle suitable for regional areas with a view to distribute the bulls and cows on the premium system throughout the villages. The responsibility for doing this must rest with Government.

2. The objective of breeding should be what is known as the general utility or dual purpose animal, as India is an Agricultural country requiring bulls for cultivation, though the combination of milk and draught characteristics, including for agricultural operations, may mean some sacrifice in both to a certain extent. This policy is also necessary because animals cannot be bred for slaughter in view of the strong sentiment in the country in this matter.

3. Breeding should be done by selection from indigenous stocks as the experience of crossing with foreign breeds has not been happy.

4. Legislation on the lines of the Punjab and Bombay, but with its provisions considerably strengthened, should be undertaken for sterilising bulls and ringing cows which are found to be useless and superfluous, with a view to replacement ultimately by pedigree animals.

5. The system of dedication of Brahmani Bulls should be carefully watched so that only proper bulls, and ultimately pedigree bulls, are selected with the help of village panchayats and with the approval of the animal husbandry authority.

6. The question of Government Cattle Farms, Co-operative Organisation for Cattle breeding and for Milk Production, Transport and Processing, and for the Distribution of Premium Bulls have been recently examined in the report of the Expert Cattle Committee, Bombay, 1939, whose recommendations may generally be taken as the basis of work, *mutatis mutandis*, in other provinces and states.

7. Proper provisions should be made for fodder, controlled grazing, silage, throwing open of forest areas, where feasible, and by legislative in-

sistence, where practicable, on the cultivator setting apart a portion of his holding for fodder crops.

8. Good animals require good food, and the question of animal nutrition requires further research.

9. Cow's milk is an excellent article of diet for human consumption, and surpasses buffalo milk. When the arrangements mentioned above have been made and sufficient quantity of milk can be provided, there should be a drink-more-cow's-milk campaign, especially in cities, where the taste has been developed for buffalo milk. The creation of a demand for cow's milk will be a great support to the dairying industry. Buffalo's milk is preferred because of its fat content. The objective of breeding should aim at increasing the butter content of cow's milk which can be done. This will also help the use of cow's milk for ghee manufacture for which there is a demand in the country.

10. Profitable production of pure milk and milk products is greatly handicapped by the unfair competition of unscrupulous vendors and distributors of adulterated articles. There should be adequate provision of law against this, and it should be strictly enforced. The competition of what is called vegetable ghee should be provided against. It is desirable to give a generic name to these hardened oils and the use of the word "ghee" should be prohibited for these products. Some distinctive colour should be given to these products at the factory, so that they cannot be mistaken for "ghee". The distinctive colour may be such as not to affect the colour of the cooked food.

11. Dairies should be removed from cities to rural areas at a suitable distance from them, both because the cost incidence in cities is high, and because it leads to the slaughter of our best animals as well as to the cruel and disastrous process of phooka. Transport facilities should be given.

12. Slaughter houses should be strictly controlled by a Veterinary Officer, who should see that no animals that are capable of being useful are destroyed. Regulations should be made to provide against the slaughter of animals serviceable for agriculture and for milking purposes. The objective should be to make the keeping of animals an economic proposition.

13. Pinjrapoles and Gorakshak Mandalies who derive their funds from trade should be persuaded to take up cattle breeding at least as a part of their activity.

14. In tracts where male buffalos are used for cultivation and transport, attention should also be paid to the breeding of good buffalo stock.

15. Much more attention should be paid to animal husbandry as an important department of Government. The subject of Animal Husbandry should find a place in the curricula of the appropriate educational institutions. Research in all branches of Animal Husbandry and Dairy Produce should also be encouraged.

16. Timely prevention of cattle disease, control of epidemics, and compulsory inoculation are recommended. More research is required on animal diseases.

17. The Committee are of opinion that there is scope in this country for manufacturing milk products like Casein, Skim Milk powder, Condensed Milk etc., which are now imported; and this industry should be safeguarded. In the manufacture of ghee it should be examined whether the preparation of it from creamery butter is not as good as, or better than, the deshi method from whole-milk curds.

18. The Sub-Committee's recommendations with regard to the breeding of sheep, goats and poultry, and also with regard to Bee-Keeping, are generally approved.

Labour.

III/1

The Final Report of the Labour Sub-Committee was presented by the Chairman of the Sub-Committee, Mr. N. M. Joshi, on the 6th May 1940. Mr. V. V. Giri, a member of the Sub-Committee, was present. The Secretary of the Sub-Committee, Mr. V. R. Kalappa, was unable to be present. Discussion continued on the 7th and 8th May. The following resolutions were adopted.

1. Regulation as regards living and working conditions of the employees, including hours of work, employment of children, provisions for safety and sanitation, social insurance and such other matters, should apply, subject to such variation as may be necessary owing to the nature of the occupation, to industries and occupations to which so far no such regulation has been applied.

2. It is of paramount importance that certain essential human standards be maintained. In giving effect to any regulations for the improvement of living and working conditions, due regard will be paid to the interests of the consumer, and the capacity of each industry to support this obligation. In the event of an industry not being able to comply with these conditions, the State may protect, subsidise, or take it over, if it is the interest of the community to do so.

3. **HOURS OF WORK** :—Working hours should be limited to 48 hours per week, and nine hours per day. This should not lead to any reduction of earnings. It is recommended that a committee should investigate into all the questions arising out of the application of a 48 hour week on an all-India basis, including conditions of work.

4. This provision (relating to hours of work in resolution 3 above) shall apply to all employees in—

- (a) factories and workshops, employing five or more persons and using mechanical power, or to factories and workshops employing ten or more persons even though not using mechanical power ;
- (b) mines and quarries ;
- (c) public transport services using mechanical power.

5. The principle of limiting the total weekly hours of work should be applied to other industrial and commercial occupations, including plantations, building works, public utility services, with due regard to the nature and varying conditions of the occupation.

6. **CHILD LABOUR** :—The minimum age of employment of children should be progressively raised to 15, in correlation with the educational system.

7. **HEALTH AND SAFETY** :—In view of the specially technical nature of the problems of health and safety, a special committee should be appointed to make detailed investigations and recommendations for improving provisions for the health, safety, and conditions governing night work, in all regulated undertakings.

8. **WAGES** :—A wage fixing machinery should be established early in all provinces, in order to secure for the workers a living wage, fix minimum wages, consider other questions relating to wages, and obtain for them a decent standard of life, health and comfort.

There should also be a Central Board in order to co-ordinate the activities of the Provincial Boards.

9. **HOUSING** :—The question of Housing should be considered as a national obligation of the State ; and should, therefore, be more fully considered in connection with the housing sub-committee's recommendations. It is desirable therefore for the State, including the Local Body, to make provision for housing, as well as for co-operative schemes to be undertaken.

During the period of transition, and in order to improve housing conditions as rapidly as possible, employers should be required to erect suitable houses for workers, provided that full provision is made for free-

dom of movement and association, and against victimization by way of ejection during industrial disputes. Where necessary, facilities for transport should be provided.

10. **HOLIDAYS WITH PAY** :—All industrial employees should be given at least 10 continuous working days (exclusive of public holidays) as paid holidays after 12 months service.

11. **WORKMEN'S COMPENSATIONS** :—The present rates paid by way of compensation should be examined and made adequate.

12. **MATERNITY BENEFITS** :—Maternity benefit legislation should be undertaken on the general lines laid down by the Geneva Convention of 1919, in regard to the period before and after childbirth, and payment being made out of a special public fund.

13. The Committee resolved that the right of woman workers to get equal pay for equal work must be recognised.

14. A system of compulsory and contributory social insurance for industrial workers should be established directly under the control of the State, to cover the risks of sickness and invalidity other than those covered by the Workmen's Compensation Act. Schemes for providing alternative employment to those involuntarily unemployed, Old Age Pensions and Survivors' Pensions, and also Social Insurance to cover risks of sickness and invalidity for all, should be established directly under the State. These schemes should be extended by stages, priority being given to particular classes of workers, with due regard to the relative urgency of their needs, facility of application, and to the ability of the community to provide for them.

15. **LITERACY** :—A nation-wide campaign of adult literacy and education should be started by making it obligatory on every illiterate adult to attend a literacy centre for a fixed period. The necessary finances required for launching the scheme should be provided by the State.

16. **TECHNICAL EDUCATION** :—Provision should be made for technical education of the workers by establishing Day and Night Schools for the purpose, so that the worker might become more efficient in his own industry, and might also learn an alternative occupation. After the State has made suitable provision, a certain period should be fixed after which only literates will be employed.

17. **TRADE UNIONISM** :—Legislation should be passed to recognise Trade Unionism as an essential and integral part of the economic system.

18. **TRADE DISPUTES** :—Machinery for the settlement of disputes should be provided by Government in the form of a Conciliation Board and an Industrial Court.

20. **THE LABOUR INSPECTORATE** should be strengthened in the various provinces, and should include women. Co-operation between Inspectorates of various provinces should be established by periodical conferences.

21. **LABOUR LEGISLATION** :—It is desirable to have uniformity and co-ordination in labour legislation all over India. There should, therefore, be full co-ordination between the Centre and the Provinces, and the Provinces and States *inter se*, and appropriate machinery for this purpose should be devised, such as Tripartite Industrial Councils representing the Government, the employers and labour. This principle of uniformity and co-ordination should be borne in mind when prescribing the respective spheres of Central and Provincial legislation affecting labour.

22. Both in the interest of industry and the community, it is desirable to associate the workers progressively in the control system.

23. **DOMESTIC SERVICE** :—The case of those engaged in domestic services requires special attention and legislation in regard to their hours of work, wages, holidays, social insurance, and the like.

24. In order to remove the practical restriction on the freedom of movement and association of the workers on plantations, legislation should be undertaken with a view to providing public roads leading to the worker's places of work and residence, and sufficiently large open spaces near their houses.

25. The right of repatriation of the workers on plantations should be made adequate.

26. **SEAMEN** :—An Employment Bureau under Government control should be set up in each major port, and recruitment of seamen should be made only through such a bureau. The work of the bureau should be carried on by persons possessing practical experience; but there should be a Joint Maritime Board to tender advice on all matters concerning the work of this Bureau. This Joint Maritime Board should include an equal number of representatives of ship-owners and seamen.

27. There should be adequate accommodation, with light and air, and sufficient food of proper quality on board, and there should be no racial discrimination in regard to these.

28. **DOCKWORKERS** :—Each major port should have a register of all workers who have a genuine claim to be regarded as dock labourers, and appropriate arrangements should be made for the proper rotation of work. This principle should be extended to other classes of casual labour, wherever possible. Labour exchanges and other appropriate machinery should be devised for the recruitment of all classes of workers.

29. **INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES** :—Under Planned Economy, legislation should be passed for adjudication of industrial disputes by impartial tribunals.*

Currency & Banking. (IV/4).

The Interim Report of the Currency & Banking Sub-Committee was presented by Mr. Manu Subedar, Chairman of the Sub-Committee, on the 7th May. Prof. C. N. Vakil, Secretary of the Sub-Committee, was unable to be present. Discussion continued on the 9th & 10th May. The following resolutions were tentatively adopted :—

1. The Reserve Bank of India is dominated by British financial interests and carries out policies dictated by them. The Bank must therefore be nationalised, and be owned and managed by the State.

2. Banking business of every description must be carried on under a license, and must be subject to such regulation, supervision and general control as the Central Banking authority imposes from time to time.

3. One of the essential conditions of the license to do banking business in this country should be that at least 95% of the personnel will be Indian. In the case of banks registered in India, all the directors should be Indian nationals, the employment of any foreigner in any such bank will be left open as expert adviser only, and not as chief executive or manager.

4. Banks not registered in India should be prohibited from receiving any deposit or raising loans, in the same manner as in the United States of America.

5. Banking facilities in the country must be widened and made easily available to the mass of the people, by means of an adequate number of branches of large Joint Stock Banks, small local banks, improvement and extension of Post Office Savings Banks, Co-operative Banking Societies, and private bankers, under a proper system of regulation.

* The question of arbitration in industrial disputes had been previously discussed on May 7th. It was further discussed before this resolution was passed. Prof. R. K. Mukherji was opposed to any provision which might come in the way of strikes even under Planned Economy. Mr. N. M. Joshi stated that he would like to see the future State before he could commit himself to the principle underlying this resolution. Much depended on the nature of this State. He would therefore suspend judgment till then.

6. All inland remittance charges should be eliminated. The Hundi system should be encouraged and strengthened, and Discount Houses should be established.

7. The Stock Exchange should be re-organised, and should work under very strict public control, so that they might function primarily as institutions to help investors.

8. All commodity markets, in which future or forward dealings take place, must be under regulations approved by the State.

9. All import and export trade must be done under a system of licenses, which should be freely given; but which are so designed as to enable the State to have the fullest information regarding the direction of the trade, and to facilitate control and regulation as they are found necessary.

10. Increasing use should be made for foreign trade in staple articles, of recognised corporations, especially charged with functions of exporting and importing.

11. The entire foreign exchange business of the country should be conducted under the complete control of the Reserve Bank, and in such manner as it may determine from time to time. The Reserve Bank should make Foreign Exchange available to the other banks within limits of safety for the external value of the Indian currency.

12. Drastic steps should be taken to prevent drain of funds from the Indian money market in respect of insurance premia. The State should exercise greater control over all insurance funds with a view to ensure not only their safety but maximum utilisation for national purposes.

The Sub-Committee had recommended the extension of the State insurance scheme to the public with a view to eliminate private enterprise in this field. As this question had also arisen in the consideration of the Insurance Sub-Committee's Report, it was decided that a decision should be taken at a later stage.

13. The value of the Indian Currency Unit, whether at home or abroad, should be regulated exclusively by considerations of benefit to the Indian national economy, and not in the ruinous manner as at present, when the Rupee is linked to the Sterling. The link of the Rupee with the Pound should be broken as early as possible, all necessary steps and precautions having been previously taken.*

* There was a note of Dissent to this Report by Prof. K. T. Shah, which was discussed for some time. Several members stated that while they were attracted by this new approach to money, it was not clear to them how it could be made feasible and practicable. It would be in the nature of an experiment. Mr. Ambalal Sarabhai suggested that Prof. K. T. Shah might write a fuller note on the subject, explaining his point of view and how it could be applied. This note should be circulated to members of the N. P. C. Prof. Shah agreed to this.

14. While in Planned Economy, fluctuation and depressions will be reduced to a minimum, it is desirable that, meanwhile, these should be controlled, and sudden or prolonged fluctuations avoided, by the Central Monetary authority in the country. For this purpose several Index Numbers, based on different commodities and different considerations, should be kept to indicate the direction of these fluctuations as also the progress of the Plan. The Central Monetary authority should regulate the price levels and other conditions through the adjustment of the volume of currency and credit.

15. No reserves against the Indian Paper Currency, or the Indian Credit and Banking system, should be in sterling, as hitherto. All such reserves should be normally in India, but the Reserve Bank should have discretion and powers of holding a portion at such places abroad (in gold only in quantities laid down by law) as is considered desirable and necessary. Reserve in gold should not be permitted normally to be kept out of India.

16. The export of gold from India on private account must be prohibited forthwith, and the import of gold must be confined to the Reserve Bank only.

17. To improve the credit and financing facilities available to the primary producer, we recommend that warehousing facilities should be provided or organised by the State all over the country to enable the producer to place his produce in such warehouses. We recommend that the charges in connection with these warehouses should be eliminated and borne by general reserve, or, in any event, such charges should be as low as possible. Against the produce thus deposited, a receipt should be given to the producer who should be entitled to raise the money needed on the strength of this receipt.

18. The State will prevent profiteering and control price levels in the interests of the consuming public and of Planned Economy.

19. We recommend the establishment of Consumers' Associations at principal centres, with a view to protect the interests of the consumer in respect to quality, price and weight of goods etc.

In order further to protect the buyer and check the habit of bargaining, we recommend that retail dealers should be made to fix their prices and exhibit them openly.

Insurance.

(IV/5).

The Interim Report of the Sub-Committee on Insurance was presented by Sir Chunilal V. Mehta, Chairman of the Sub-Committee, on

the 7th May, 1940. Mr. K. S. Ramchandra Iyer, Secretary, Mr. B. K. Shah and Mr. J. C. Setalvad, Members, of the Sub-Committee, were also present. Discussion continued on the 8th and 11th May. The following resolutions were tentatively adopted :—

1. In order to organise the National Insurance system on a sound, all-round, nation-wide basis, embracing every contingency having to be insured against, it would be necessary for the State to establish a Central, co-ordinating, national insurance board, which may be an autonomous board appointed by the Government and including representatives of the interests concerned.

Such a Board would not only provide for the management of such of the insurance business as is carried on by the State or any of its representatives directly, but also for the supervision, control, and regulation of those portions of the insurance business which are under private enterprise, and also for those to which the State becomes a contributory.

This Board will also collect the necessary data and statistics, as also to supervise the technical education of insurance workers.

2. Any scheme of National Insurance must provide for the entire insurance service being organised by indigenous enterprise.

3. Where direct or indirect advantages are enjoyed by non-Indian insurance enterprise as against corresponding Indian enterprise, they must be effectively dealt with.

4. Non-Indian business operating in India should, likewise, be required to reinsure their Indian as well as non-Indian business with the National Insurance Authority in India, on a basis of reciprocity.

5. With a view to make insurance co-extensive with all insurable contingencies as integral part of the Plan, the State should, by legislation or executive action, as the case may be, adopt every device to facilitate such extension and expansion.

6. In order to facilitate extension and expansion of the Mutual and Co-operative system, wherever considerable numbers of people, workers or otherwise, are to be found under more or less homogeneous conditions, every facility should be provided to encourage them to organise as Mutual or Co-operative Societies for Insurance against their common contingencies of life.

7. Regarding para 11 of the Report, we agree that social security should be assured to all classes of workers, but the particular method of assuring it should be decided in co-ordination with the recommendations already made in connection with the Report of the Labour Sub-Committee.

8. Insurance being a necessary service to the public, it is desirable that it should be made available at the cheapest cost possible. In order to bring this about, the cost of acquisition and renewal should be maintained at a reasonably low level, and the multiplicity of middlemen should be avoided.

9. (i) It was desirable to extend the benefits of life insurance to the largest number of people, and to do this as cheaply and efficiently as possible.

(ii) This should not be the monopoly of private enterprise, but private enterprise may continue.

(iii) The State should extend its life insurance scheme, at present confined to government officials, to the public generally, so that its benefits may extend to the mass of the people.

(iv) Thus for amounts within the upper limit fixed by the State for its own life insurance scheme, the State and private enterprise will function jointly ; larger amounts will be dealt with at this stage by private enterprise only.

(v) Co-operative and mutual forms of life and other kinds of insurance, friendly societies and the like, should be encouraged by the State.

(vi) Other forms of insurance, besides life, may continue to be conducted by private enterprise.

(vii) The State should protect and encourage Indian private enterprise as against foreign enterprise in India.

(viii) The question of extending still further the activities of the State in the field of insurance will depend on future results and the experience gained.

Rural Marketing and Finance.

I/1

The Final Report of the Rural Marketing and Finance Sub-Committee was presented by Dr. Sudhir Sen, Secretary of the Sub-Committee, on May 9, 1940. The Chairman of the Sub-Committee, the Hon'ble Mr. Ramdas Pantulu, was unable to be present.

Discussion continued on the 11th, 12th and 14th. The following resolutions were passed.

1. The practice of gambling in "futures" markets is objectionable and injurious, and should be put an end to.

2. "Utilisation" industries, e.g. for canning fruits, producing fruit juices, tomato sauce, chutney etc., and "processing" industries, e.g. husking paddy, grinding wheat, curing tobacco, will directly widen the market for many agricultural products and frequently fetch higher net prices. Steps should be taken all over the country to explore the possibilities of developing such industries.

3. Adulteration of food has become a growing menace in this country. The consumer should be better educated to appreciate the purity of food-stuffs, and, if necessary, pay a slightly higher price. In addition, the existing Pure Food Laws should be re-examined and supplemented whenever necessary, and must be strictly enforced so as to stop the evils of food adulteration.

4. Rural Finance: The failure to draw a distinction between short-term and long-term finance has been a weak feature in the rural credit system. Suitable institutions for meeting these two types of credit requirements should be developed, and simultaneously steps should be taken to increase the credit worthiness of the cultivator.

5. The growth of co-operative land mortgage banks has been very slow except in Madras, their individual loans are relatively small, while the total volume of their transactions has never been large. The extension of these banks on proper lines can go a long way in meeting the demand of the cultivator for long-term accommodation. It is desirable, however, to supplement co-operative land mortgage banks, with State or State aided banks for dealing with long-term agricultural credit. The credit thus raised should be used for productive purposes.

6. Short-term loans are needed by the cultivator mainly for his seasonal operations and for the marketing and movement of his crops. He should, therefore, be in a position to borrow against the hypothecation of the crop to be raised and against the produce after it has been raised. In order to render crop hypothecation both cheap and easy, the necessary security must be provided by taking such steps, as making it an offence for a cultivator to remove or dispose of hypothecated crops, creating a form of chattel mortgage in respect of the crop in favour of the creditor whose claim will have priority over all others. The creditor in this connection means the State, a co-operative society, or some similar agency controlled by the State.

7. We recommend strongly the establishment of the system of public Warehouses for storing the produce of the cultivator on the lines suggested by this Sub-Committee. The Warehouse receipt may be used as security for obtaining accommodation.

8. We recommend that regional investigations on the problem of Rural Marketing be made on scientific lines. It is also necessary to have

more detailed and accurate statistical information than has hitherto been available. Steps should be taken to compile more comprehensive statistics on agriculture (production, consumption, trade etc.), and the appropriate agency for this purpose should be devised.

9. In a planned society, Rural marketing should be organised on the co-operative principle, and eliminate unnecessary transportation of goods. The purchases of rural requirements should also be included in the above organisation.

10. For the transitional stage, we recommend that regulated markets should be extended widely and worked more efficiently in the interest of the cultivators. All dealers in agricultural produce should be licensed in order that their transactions may be controlled.

11. Standardisation and grading of agricultural produce should be introduced, and grading stations under State control established, as quickly as possible. The introduction of standard contracts should be expedited so as to cover the staple products of India. The market news service should be further developed.

12. In view of the fact that the attitude of the Reserve Bank has so far been unhelpful in regard to agricultural credit, we are of the opinion that the powers conferred on the Bank by Sec. 17 of the Reserve Bank of India Act should be utilised immediately to make the financial facilities more easily available to the cultivators.

National Housing.

VI/1

The Final Report of the Sub-Committee on National Housing, was presented by Mr. S. D. Prabhavalkar, Chairman of the Sub-Committee, on the 10th May 1940. Mr. S. B. Joshi, Jt. Secretary of the Sub-Committee, was present, while the Secretary, Dewan Bahadur V. G. Shete, was unable to attend. Discussion concluded on the same day. The following resolutions were passed.

1. We recommend the creation of statutory authorities namely (i) Central Housing and Planning Board ; (ii) Provincial Housing and Planning Boards. The former will be concerned with general principles, policy, programme, finance, technique, standardisation and research on broad lines. The latter will guide and control all schemes, but not their details. Necessary legislation will be undertaken which will provide for the initiation and execution of the programme. Women's role in National Housing being

important, we recommend that they be given adequate representation on these Boards.

2. Rural Housing should be undertaken in co-ordination with rural reconstruction, and should generally be based on ownership, and not tenancy, of the house and site, the latter on a basis of long lease if ownership is not possible. The programme of such rural housing should be carried out with due regard to the environment as well as the resources of the country, and with such aid from the State as may be necessary. The programme should include particularly the building of *Panchayat Ghars* in villages where community life and cultural activities of the villagers can be developed, including school, library, lecture hall, co-operative store and the like. Adequate equipment for games and sports should also be provided. The Panchayat Ghar should make due provision for the needs of women and children.

The State aid mentioned above should particularly include advice or assistance in matters of village sanitation and skilled labour.

3. Cattle should be accommodated in such a manner that the health of human beings does not suffer and proper sanitary arrangements are provided.

4. Urban housing is to be regarded as a public utility service, the responsibility for which primarily rests with the State. This should not, however, exclude private enterprise, suitably controlled by the State.

5. Definite standards for various types of unit house accommodation shall be laid down by the appropriate authority.

6. The State will make requisite arrangements for financing the Housing programme, if necessary, by loan.

Power and Fuel.

II/2.

The interim Report of the Power and Fuel Sub-Committee was presented by Dr. Megh Nath Saha, Chairman of the Sub-Committee, on the 12th May 1940. Prof. A. K. Shaha, Secretary of the Sub-Committee was also present. Discussion continued on the 13th May. The following resolutions were passed

1. We agree with the view that the rates for energy in India are unduly high and power has been very inadequately developed, and this has stood in the way of promotion of industries, particularly electro-chemical and electrothermal ones. This is due to the failure, on the part

of the Indian Government, to adopt a National Policy on Power and Fuel, in spite of the suggestions put forward by the Industrial Commission of 1918, and in spite of the world-wide movement for rational and co-ordinated development of power resources in all countries of the world.

2. We recommend that in view of the fundamental importance of power developments, the huge capital investment required, and because it may involve the interests of more than one province or State and for other reasons, the State should develop a definite National Power and Fuel Policy on the following lines :—

- (a) That all power and fuel resources of the country should be regarded as national property, and should be fully conserved, scientifically developed, and utilized, with a view to bringing power, particularly electrical power, at the service of everybody for domestic and industrial use, at the cheapest rate ;
- (b) As the generation and distribution of electricity is a public utility of great importance, the State should ultimately own it and the control and management of it should be exercised by the Electricity Boards, as hereinafter provided for ;
- (c) That the State should take the initiative to bring into existence all future schemes of regional power developments and public power supplies, particularly hydro-electric stations inasmuch as the working of such stations depend on the use of water resources which, however, have multifarious other uses affecting extensive areas, and large populations, e.g. for irrigation and navigation, for drainage and soil conservation ; further because the State alone is in a position to reconcile and integrate all features of power schemes, financial success, cheap servicing, use over widespread areas ; and land acquisition and settlement of populations ;
- (d) That in view of the limited reserves of coal, which cannot be replenished, and is indispensable for such essential industries as smelting of iron ore, production of synthetic dyes and other essential chemicals and because of the finding of the coal mining committee of 1937, that coal is being mined, processed, and marketed in a very wasteful way, greatly injurious to the interests of the nation as a whole, very strict State control should be exercised on all phases of the coal industry. Further in regions far removed from coal-fields, coal for power production should, as far as possible, be replaced by hydro-electric and other sources.

3. We are of opinion that in order to implement the National Policy on Power, it is necessary to create Provincial Electricity Boards and one Central Electricity Board, and for implementing the National Policy on Fuel, there should be a Central Fuel Board. The Central Electricity Board will co-ordinate the activities of the Provincial Boards and formulate the general national policy. Wherever necessary, two or more Provinces or States may form a Regional Board.

The Central Electricity Board and the Central Fuel Board will work in co-ordination with each other.

The Provincial and Regional Boards shall be statutory bodies which shall be the sole vendors of electricity in bulk, and shall put up, where necessary, special power stations of their own, and shall set up grid systems for the purpose of supplying electricity wherever possible.

The functions of the Electricity Board will be as follows :

- (i) To carry out surveys of the water power resources of India.
- (ii) To examine schemes for the generation and full utilisation of electrical power.
- (iii) To take steps for the progressive reduction of rates, and for this purpose, wherever necessary, to reorganise existing distributing systems.
- (iv) To standardise electrical equipment and practice.

4. *The Hydro-electric Survey of India :*

The Hydro-electric Survey of India should be an all India body with a suitable head-quarters, and should be of the same status as the Trigonometrical and Geological Survey of India, and should work in co-operation with the National Water Power Resources Commission. Under its direction, survey work should be carried out by provincial agencies wherever possible or by its own staff, when provincial agencies are not available. The survey ought to be undertaken according to the natural hydrological divisions of India, e.g. the Ganges basin, the Indus basin, the Western Ghats, Deccan Plateau. It should be a permanent body like the Royal Water Power Board of Sweden or the Federal Hydrodynamical Survey of Canada. The survey should be carried out in a comprehensive manner, as laid down by the World Power Conference and all records and data should be analysed at the headquarters stations and use for development of power.

5. We favour a policy of electrification of railways.

6. The Indian Electricity Act should be amended to give effect to the policy enunciated in the above resolution.

7. *Coal* : We consider that in the interests of the nation it is imperative that coal mines and the coal mining industry, as well as the oil fields and other sources of natural fuel, should be completely nationalised. This industry should be conducted by a National Fuel Board, with sections for Productions ; Processing, Research and Utilisation ; and Distribution and Marketing and Transport. Research work should be started immediately.

8. *Liquid Fuels* :

- (i) The State should establish a geophysical prospecting department, with modern equipment and a competent staff, and carry on an intensive search for petroleum sources in the country.
- (ii) The development of the Power Alcohol Industry should be encouraged by the State, and all impediments in the way of this development must be removed, as this power alcohol is the most important liquid fuel which can be developed easily from various indigenous agricultural and forest products.
- (iii) Intensive propaganda work should be started to replace kerosene by non-edible vegetable oils, and research should be carried on to devise suitable burners for this purpose.
- (iv) A new orientation to the scheme of soft coke manufacture should be given by making it obligatory for all to recover the by-products for the purpose of further treatment in distillation plants.

Horticulture.

I/7.

The Final Report of the Sub-Committee on Horticulture was presented by Mr. Jabir Ali, Secretary of the Sub-Committee, on the 14th May, 1940. Dr. G. S. Cheema, Chairman of the Sub-Committee, was unable to be present. Discussion concluded on the same day. The following resolutions were adopted :—

1. The National Planning Committee having considered the Report of the Sub-Committee on Horticulture, record their general agreement with the recommendations made therein. The Committee are of opinion that the present consumption of fruit and green vegetables in India is very low

and infrequent, which affects the health of the people considerably. It is necessary, therefore, to increase this consumption, as part of the regular diet of the people, to such a degree as may be deemed adequate by nutrition experts. For this purpose the people should be educated and encouraged to consume more fruit and green vegetables. The following measures are calculated to achieve this object and are accordingly recommended :

- (i) protecting the fruit grower in India by levying adequate duties on imported fruit ;
- (ii) to set apart sufficient areas of land for the purpose of developing fruit cultivation ;
- (iii) providing cold or other forms of storage (e.g. gas) in markets as well as during transport ;
- (iv) adjusting internal transport rates so that they are in keeping with the ability of the fruit grower and the consumer ;
- (v) extending the system of regulated markets to the trade in fruit ;
- (vi) encouraging the cultivation of fruit and vegetables for personal use ;
- (vii) encouraging, after the local and Indian market has been fully supplied, the export of surplus fruit, or fruit which is the monopoly or speciality of India.

2. Horticulture should be treated as an integral subject in the curricula of agricultural colleges and the Universities, and facilities should be offered for specialised post-graduate study. A Central Horticultural Institute should be established in a suitable place to promote research. This research shall include the question of introducing suitable foreign plants in India and also the development of all seeds required for growing flowers and vegetables, and for medicinal plants, as well as in modern methods of storage.

3. Market gardening for vegetables and flowers should be extended and developed and the industry consisting of the making of essences, attars, oils, etc. should be encouraged to meet progressively the demand of the Indian market.

4. Other industries connected with horticulture e.g. agriculture, sericulture, etc. should also be established or encouraged.

Chairman's letter addressed to the Members of the National
Planning Committee, dated the 15th May, 1940

THE NATIONAL PLANNING COMMITTEE

Council Hall Building,
Apollo Bunder,
Bombay.
15th May 1940.

No. 2460

To the Members of the N. P. C. :

Dear Friend,

As you are aware, the National Planning Committee met in their third sessions from the 1st May to the 14th and a great deal of hard work was done. Those of you who did not attend the sessions will get the minutes of the meetings and will be able to find out from them what decisions we arrived at. I am enclosing copy of a letter I am issuing to the Chairmen, Secretaries and members of all sub-committees, giving some further account of the work we have so far done and still have to do.

We are meeting again on the 21st of June 1940. This meeting will be important and I trust that you will attend it. The meeting is likely to last for some time, at least 10 or 12 days.

I would like to draw your attention to the financial burden that we have to bear, and to invite your co-operation in every way to meet this. We are grateful to the Provincial Governments and States who have supported our works so far, and we hope that they will continue to do so, so that this vital work might not suffer for lack of funds.

Yours sincerely,

JAWAHARLAL NEHRU.
Chairman.

Encl : 1.

**Chairman's letter addressed to the Chairmen, Secretaries and
Members of the Sub-Committees of the National Planning
Committee, dated the 15th May, 1940**

THE NATIONAL PLANNING COMMITTEE

Tel : 'PLACONAT'

**Council Hall Building,
Apollo Bunder,
Bombay.
15th May 1940.**

No. 2459

**To the Chairmen, Secretaries and Members of the sub-committees of the
National Planning Committee.**

Dear Friend,

The third sessions of the National Planning Committee began on the 1st of May and continued till the 14th of May. During these two weeks the Committee worked hard and considered many of the reports that had been presented to it. We came to certain conclusions in regard to these reports. These have been published in the public press and we hope to issue them for your information and for reference in the form of a book soon. These conclusions, taken separately by us in regard to each report, will have to be reviewed by us as a whole so that they may fit in with each other. This process of co-ordination will come at a later stage.

Unfortunately, all the Reports of the sub-committees were not ready for this meeting of the National Planning Committee. Some final reports came to us and some interim reports. It is of urgent importance that those who have not sent in their reports yet must do so early. It is not desirable or possible to hold up the activities of the Planning Committee because one or more sub-committees are not functioning satisfactorily or have not sent in their reports. I would beg of you, therefore, in the event of your sub-committee not having sent the report yet, to see to it that immediate steps are taken in this regard. The National Planning Committee is meeting again on the 21st June, 1940 to consider the remaining sub-committees' reports. Every sub-committee that has not reported so

far must send their report before that date, preferably a clear week earlier. If the final report cannot be got ready, an interim report embodying the main conclusions should certainly be sent by this date.

At our last sessions the following final reports were disposed of :—

1. Heavy Engineering,
2. Irrigation—Part I of River Training,
3. Animal Husbandry,
4. Population,
5. Labour,
6. Rural Marketing,
7. Housing,
8. Horticulture.

The following interim reports were dealt with :

9. Chemicals,
10. Manufacturing Industries,
11. Currency & Banking,
12. Insurance.
13. Power and Fuel.

We have also received interim reports from the following sub-committees :

1. Mining & Metallurgy,
2. Transport Services,
3. Public Finance,
4. Land Policy,
5. Woman's Role.

Thus we have had final or interim reports from 18 sub-committees so far. 11 remain still to report. These 11 should send their interim or final report by the 15th of June.

Those sub-committees whose interim reports have been considered and resolutions passed, should take note of the National Planning Committee resolutions in regard to their report, and draw up their final report keeping these in view. Those sub-committees whose final reports have been considered and disposed of should finally revise their report for publication in future.

As the work of the Planning Committee proceeds, the vastness of the problem before us becomes more and more evident, and the time required increases. This means greater expenditure. I would beg of you to keep this in mind and not to cast the burden of expenses on the National Planning Committee as far as possible.

As I write this letter events in Europe and elsewhere are marching at lightning speed bringing disasters in their train. We in India are bound to be affected by these. But whatever may happen elsewhere or in India, the work we are doing in the Planning Committee is of essential importance for the future and we should make every effort that it should be carried on and should not suffer. I am grateful to you for your co-operation in this work and I look forward to the carrying on of this joint effort of so many of us to a successful conclusion.

Yours sincerely,
JAWAHARLAL NEHRU.
Chairman.

Statement for the Press Issued by the Chairman of the National Planning Committee.

After a fortnight's strenuous sessions, the National Planning Committee concluded its present series of meetings yesterday. We met daily, in the mornings and in the afternoons, and worked hard and I am afraid most of the members were exhausted by this process. I am very grateful to the members and to the representatives of the Provincial Governments and States who attended this sessions, and helped us to hammer out some bits here and there of the planned scheme that we hope to evolve. It has been an intensely interesting experience for me, and I hope it has been for others, to consider all these vital problems not separately by themselves but in relation to a larger whole. The National Planning Committee cannot in the nature of things and with the insufficient data at our disposal prepare a detailed scheme for all forms of national activity. But the Committee has done something which I feel more and more is of vital significance. This feeling has grown upon me during this fortnight's work when we came to grips with our subject. This is the first time in India when these various subjects have been seen as parts of a co-ordinated whole. At any time this is necessary, but to-day when the world, as we have known it, is tumbling all around us, it is doubly essential to keep this picture in our minds so that we may not lose ourselves in trivialities and in chaotic and unplanned development when the time comes. This Planning Committee, I hope, will lay the foundation of the planned India of the future. The super-structure will inevitably come later. But if even the foundation is laid in men's minds a great national task will have been done. In regard to many matters opinions differ very greatly. But it has been a pleasant surprise to me how even those who differ can very often arrive at an agreement when we have a common objective in view. Even when the differences persist, it is worthwhile to pursue our course noting down the differences wherever they exist. If material is ready, various viewpoints represented, and facts collected, decisions can be taken by the State when the time comes.

It must always be borne in mind that we are thinking in terms of a planned society, and, therefore, our recommendations must be taken as a whole and not in bits. Occasionally, of course, some bits might be desirable in themselves and they can be taken separately. Often also it might

be injurious just to take one bit and not the rest as this would break up any equilibrium that may exist without bringing a new equilibrium in its place. Therefore, it must be borne in mind that this scheme must be viewed as a whole. We intend at a later stage to indicate what may be done in the earlier transitional stages, though in the changing order of to-day it is not an easy matter to say much about the present.

We propose, therefore, to carry on our work with vigour, and we are meeting again in full Planning Committee on the 21st June, 1940, to consider the remaining reports of sub-committees. In this work that we are doing we require of course the fullest intelligent co-operation of the public and the press. Ultimately it is not the Committee that will decide the future of India or of its political or economic organisation, but the people of India who will take the final decision. It is for them, therefore, to pay attention to what this Committee is doing. Perhaps one of the most important and desirable consequences of our work is to make people think of planned work and a co-operative society. This thinking has been too rare in the past. In order to reach the public the obvious medium is the press.

We would have liked to take the press and the public into our confidence, about all our work, and we have tried to do so far as we can, but inevitably, our meetings have to take place in private so as to give the fullest opportunity to members to express their opinions. Also it is right and proper that our reports should be submitted to the Congress before we give publicity to all of them. We have, however, given publicity to most of our resolutions dealing with these reports. We hope to print them soon in book form for facilitating reference.

Our work grows as we enter into deeper waters. It takes more time and energy and it costs more. As a matter of fact, the total expenditure of the Planning Committee so far has been relatively small. Compared to the average official committee or Commission which deals with one subject only, our expenditure has been little. With this it must be remembered that we are not dealing with one subject, but with a vast number of vital subjects dealing with every phase of national activity. When this is borne in mind it will be realised how economically we have worked. I am grateful to the Provincial Governments and to the States who have sent us contributions for our work. I trust that in view of this work enlarging itself, and taking more time, they will continue to send some contributions so that this vital work might not suffer for lack of funds.

All of us to-day are inevitably absorbed and oppressed by international happenings and yet in spite of that we cannot and we must not lose our balance or get excited or forget that whatever may happen we have to build up India. In this work of keeping the balance of the public

mind, and in making them think of the future of constructive effort, even in the midst of the present destruction, the press can play an important part. I hope, therefore, that they will interest themselves and draw public attention to the various phases of the Planning Committee's activities. We should welcome public criticism or public suggestions. We want this Planning work to represent not only the scientific approach to the problem but also to mirror the minds of those people who think in India and who care for India's future.

May 15, 1940.

JAWAHARLAL NEHRU.
Chairman.

**TABULAR STATEMENT SHOWING PROGRESS OF THE WORK OF THE SUB-COMMITTEES,
FROM JUNE, 1939 TO MAY, 1940**

Explanation of Symbols used :—

- A. —Work divided amongst Members.
- A-1.—Questionnaire prepared and/or considered.
- A-2.—Decided to address Governments & collect data.
- A-3.—Formed several Group-Sub-committees to deal with various aspects of the subject.
- A-4.—Framed Heads of Enquiry.
- B. —Co-opted additional Members.
- B-1.—Appointed Collaborators.
- B-2.—Appointed delegates on allied Sub-Committees.
- C. —Clarified Terms of Reference.
- C-1.—Raised certain issues, arising out of Terms of Reference.
- C-2.—Prepared list of Industries.
- D. —Discussed memoranda from Chairman and/or Members.
- D-1.—New approach to problem suggested and considered.

- E. —Discussed lines of Draft Report.
- E-1.—Prepared and discussed leading issues being the foundation of the draft report.
- F. —Considered draft report, Interim.
- F-1.—Considered draft report, Final.
- G. —Postponed.
- G-1.—Adjourned, but held informal meeting.
- H. —Authorised Secy. or Chairman to draft report on lines agreed.
- H1.—Draft Report considered and agreed to be circulated amongst Members not present.
- J. —Some resolutions passed.
- K. —Committee not properly formed.
- Inf.—Informal meeting.
- Com.—Combined meeting of Manufacturing & Cottage Industries.

Sub-Committees.		Personnel.	Meetings held.		Proceedings in brief. (See explanation above).	Stage reached. (Report submitted.)	Decisions of N. P. C. (Resolutions).
No.	Name.		Date.	No. of Members present.			
1.	Rural Marketing and Finance.	14 (see page 86)	4-8-39(Inf.) 4-9-39 17-12-39 12-2-40(Inf.) 25-3-40 } 26-3-40 }	3 11 10 2 5	A-2. A. C. D. D. E. E. H. F-1,	Final, subject to Chapter on "Co-operation" to be added.	See pages 61-63.

Sub-Committees.		Personnel.	Meetings held.		Proceedings in brief. (See explanation above).	Stage reached. (Report submitted.)	Decisions of N. P. C. (Resolutions).
No.	Name.		Date.	No. of Members present.			
2.	River Training and Irrigation.	9 (see page 87)	17/18/21-10-39 13/14-3-40	4 3	A. B. C. D. J. A-1, H-1.	} Final, Part 1, Irrigation.	See pages 47-48.
3.	Soil Conservation and Afforestation.	11 (see page 87)	21-9-39(Inf.) 26-10-39 10-2-40	2 5	} A. A-1. B. B-1.			None.
4.	Land Policy, Agricultural Labour and Insurance.	10 (see page 88)	25/26-12-39 12-4-40 13/14-4-40	4 3	A. D. H-1. G. D. E. H-1.	} Interim.	Not considered yet.
5.	Animal Husbandry and Dairying.	6 (see page 88)	24-10-39 1-4-40	4 4	A-1. D. A-2, F-1, H.			Final.	See pages 50-53.
6.	Crop Planning and Production.	10 (see page 89)	3-8-39(Inf.) 10-9-39	2 3	A-1. B. C. D.	} None.	
7.	Horticulture.	8 (see page 89)	2-8-39(Inf.) 1-9-39 9-10-39 9-3-40	2 6 5 3	A-1. B. C. F. F-1.			} Final.	See pages 67-68.
8.	Fisheries.	6 (see page 90)			B. K.		

9.	Rural and Cottage Industries.	17 (see page 90)	20/21-9-39 16/18-4-39 11-5-40	10 6	A. A-1. B. C. C-2. D. Com.	} None.	
10.	Power and Fuel.	10 (See page 91)	19/20-10-40 6/7-5-40	6	A. B. D. J. F.	} Interim.	See pages 64-67.
11.	Chemicals.	20 (See page 91)	8-9-39(Inf.) 19-10-39	8 13	A. A 3. B. C. J. E. H-1.	} Interim.	See pages 40-42.
12.	Mining and Metallurgy.	9 (See page 92)	1-8-39(Inf.) 27-7-39(Inf.) 10-8-39 23/26-10-39 30|31-12-39(Inf) 6/8-1-40	3 3 3 4 2 3	A-2. A. C. } C. D. E. F. H.-1.	Interim.	Not considered yet.
13.	Engineering Industries Including Transport industries.	15 (see page 93)	5-12-39 6-2-40 25-2-40	10 2 6	A. B. D. E. C. F-1.	} Final.	See pages 38-40.
14.	Manufacturing Industries.	12 (see page 93)	30-8-39 8-2-40 13/14-3-40 8|9-4-40 25-4-40 2-5-40 11-5-40	7 3 6 6 4 6 3	A. A-2. B-1. C-1. C2. } D. F. J. Com.	Interim.	See pages 42-47.

Sub-Committees.		Personnel.	Meetings held.		Proceedings in brief. (See explanation above)	Stage reached (Report submitted.)	Decisions of N. P. C. (Resolutions).
16.	Name.		Date.	No. of Members present.			
15.	Scientific Instruments	11 (see page 94)	18/19-10-39	7	A. A-1. C. D.	None.	
16.	Labour.	16 (see page 94)	25/26-8-39 7/8-1-40	11 9	C. D. B-2. B-3. F-1. H-1. J. }	Final.	See pages 53-57.
17.	Population.	10 (see page 95)	2-1-40 13/17-2-40	3 3	B. C. D. F-1. }	Final.	See pages 49-50.
18.	Trade.	10 (see page 96)	25-10-39	6	A-1. A-3. B. C. E.	None.	
19.	Industrial Finance.	13 (see page 96)	13-9-39 8-3-40	7 5	A. C. D. E.	None.	
20.	Public Finance.	9 (see page 97)	11-9-39 3/4-1-40	3 5	A-1. C. D. E-1. J. H. }	Interim.	Not considered yet.
21.	Currency and Banking	8 (see page 97)	19-7-39(Inf) 4-8-39 13/14/16 10-39 7/8-12-39 15/16-2-40 20-3-40 30-3-40 18-4-40	2 3 5 4 3 4 4 2	A. C. A-4. D. D.-1. E. G-1. H-1. F. }	Interim.	See pages 57-59.

22.	Insurance.	12 (see page 98)	30-8-39 11-12-39 17/19-3-40	6 5 5	A. A-1. B. C. C-1. D. E. F. H-1.	}	Interim.	See pages 59-61.
23.	Transport Services.	11 (see page 98)	2-9-39 8-3-40	7 3	A-1. C. E. F.				}	Interim.	Not considered yet.
24.	Communication Services.	8 (see page 99)	29/30-10-39 15-1-40	5 5	A-1. A-2. E. H.	}	None.	
25.	National Housing.	16 (see page 99)	21-7-39(Inf.) 5-9-39 30-9-39 8-11-39 8/9-12-39(Inf.) 22/23-12-39 23-3-40	5 4 8 8	A. A-1. A-2. D. E. F-1.				}	Final.	See pages 63-64.
26.	Public Health.	15 (see p. 100)	12-9-39 29/30-1-40	6 10	A. A-1. B. C. D.	}	None.	
27.	Education (General)	18 (see p. 101)	7-11-39 17/18-4-40	7 8	A. A-3. B. C. E. J.				}	None.
28.	Education (Technical)	15 (see p. 102)			K.	}		
29.	Woman's Role in Planned Economy.	28 (see p. 102)	2/4-9-39 15/18-12-39	10 14	A-1. A-2. A-3. B. B-1. B-2. C. E. E-1. F. F-1. H. H-1. J.				}	Interim.	Not considered yet.

Names of the members and those invited, present during the May Sessions of the National Planning Committee.
(25 meetings were held in all, morning and evening sittings each day being taken separately. The figures in brackets represent the number of meetings attended by each member.)

1. Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru (25).
2. Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas (4).
3. Dr. Megh Nad Saha (21).
4. A. D. Shroff (1).
5. K. T. Shah (25).
6. A. K. Shaha (21).
7. Dr. Nazir Ahmad (10).
8. Dr. V. S. Dubey (19).
9. Ambalal Sarabhai (24).
10. Prof. J. C. Ghosh (22).
11. Walchand Hirachand (6).
12. N. M. Joshi (17).
13. Dr. Radha Kamal Mukerjee (24).
14. Hon. Mr. Shuaib Qureshi (22).
15. Abdul Rahman Siddiqi (5).
16. Gulzari Lal Nanda (14).
17. V. V. Giri (13).
18. C. J. Bharuka (5).
19. P. B. Advani (8).
20. A. Mohiuddin (23).
21. Dr. C. A. Mehta (7).
22. A. B. Thadani (22).

By invitation :

23. Ratanchand Hirachand (2).
24. R. C. Shah (2).
25. U. N. Mahida (2).
26. Nawab Ali Nawaz Jung Bahadur (2).
27. B. C. Guha (2).
28. Sir Chunilal V. Mehta (3).
29. Manu Subedar (3).
30. K. S. Ramchandra Iyer (2).
31. J. C. Setalvad (1).
32. B. K. Shah (1).
33. Dr. Sudhir Sen (5).
34. S. D. Prabhavalkar (1).
35. S. B. Joshi (2).
36. B. P. Sethna (1).
37. Jabir Ali (1).
38. N. S. Varadachari (2).
39. S. P. Agharkar (1).

**List of the Names and Addresses of the Members of
the National Planning Committee, the Chairmen,
Secretaries and Members of the Sub-Committees.**

National Planning Committee.

- | | |
|--|--|
| Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru,
(<i>Chairman</i>)
Anand Bhawan,
ALLAHABAD. | Dr. J. C. Ghosh,
Director, Indian Institute of
Science,
BANGALORE. |
| Sir M. Visvesvaraya (Resigned)
Uplands, High Ground,
BANGALORE. | Shri Walchand Hirachand,
Construction House,
Ballard Estate,
BOMBAY. |
| Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas,
Navsari Chambers,
Outram Road,
BOMBAY. | Dr. Radha Kamal Mukerjee,
Lucknow University,
LUCKNOW. |
| Dr. M. N. Saha,
University College of Science,
92, Upper Circular Road,
CALCUTTA. | Shri N. M. Joshi,
Servants of India Society,
Sandhurst Road,
BOMBAY. |
| Mr. A. D. Shroff,
C/o. Messrs. Tata Sons, Ltd.,
Bruce Street,
BOMBAY. | The Hon'ble Mr. Shuaib Qureshi,
Minister in Attendance,
BHOPAL. |
| Prof. K. T. Shah,
"Madhav Nivas"
8, Laburnum Road,
Gamdevi, BOMBAY. | Rani Lakshmibai Rajwade,
GWALIOR. |
| Prof. A. K. Shaha,
66, Harrison Road,
CALCUTTA. | Mr. Abdul Rahman Siddiqi,
M. L. A.,
Managing Director,
Eastern Federal Insurance
Association,
CALCUTTA. |
| Dr. Nazir Ahmad,
Technological Laboratory,
Kings Circle, Matunga,
BOMBAY. | Shri Gulzari Lal Nanda, M.L.A.,
C/o. Ahmedabad Labour
Association,
Lal Darwaja,
AHMEDABAD. |
| Dr. V. S. Dubey,
Benares Hindu University,
BENARES. | Mrs. Vijayalakshmi Pandit,
Anand Bhawan,
ALLAHABAD. |
| Shri Ambalal Sarabhai,
P. O. Box No. 28,
AHMEDABAD. | Shri V. V. Giri, M.L.A., Bar-at-Law,
(<i>Convenor</i>),
Thyagarayanagar,
MADRAS. |

(The figures in brackets against the names represent the number of meetings attended by each member. Informal meetings have not been taken into account. Some of the Sub-Committees, marked (*) have not yet sent the minutes of all their meetings, hence the attendance shown is not complete in their cases.)

1. Rural Marketing & Finance Sub-Committee.

Chairman :

The Hon'ble Mr. Ramdas Pantulu,
B.A., B.L., (2)
Farhatbagh, Mylapore,
MADRAS.

Shri P. S. Nayak, B.A., B.L., (4)
General Manager,
Canara Bank, Ltd.,
MANGALORE.

Secretary :

Dr. Sudhir Sen, B.A., B.Sc., Dr.
rer. pol., (4)
Sriniketan,
P. O. Surul,
Dist. BIRBHUM
(Bengal).

Shri Kishan Prasad, (4)
Messrs. Kishan Prasad & Co.,
Ltd.,
Kalbadevi Road,
BOMBAY 2.

Dr. Anwar Iqbal Qureshi, M.A.,
M.Sc., Ph.D., (4)
Head of Economics Dept.,
Osmania University,
P. O. LALAGUDA,
(Deccan).

Members :

Shri Vaikunth L. Mehta, (4)
Sirdar Building,
Apollo Street,
BOMBAY, 1.

Dr. B. V. N. Naidu, M.A., B. Com.,
Ph.D., Bar-at-Law (2)
University Professor of
Economics,
Annamalaj University,
ANNAMALAINAGAR.

Dr. M. D. Patel, (2)
Marketing Officer,
Baroda State,
BARODA.

Shri R. G. Saraiya, (2)
Vasant Vihar,
85, Nepean Sea Road,
BOMBAY, 6.

Assam Govt. Rep. :
Shri S. L. Mehta, I.C.S.,
Director of Industries & Registrar
of Co-operative Societies,
Govt. of Assam,
SHILLONG.

Prof. Bhupati Bhushan Mukerjee,
Professor of Economics, (1)
Patna College,
PATNA.

U. P. Govt. Rep. :
Shri N. C. Mehta, I.C.S.,
Secretary to Govt. of U. P.,
Industries Department,
LUCKNOW.

Shri S. C. Majumdar, (2)
Hindusthan Co-operative
Insurance Society, Ltd.,
Commissariat Building,
Hornby Road,
BOMBAY.

Bihar Govt. Rep. :
Shri B. N. Sarkar,
Provincial Marketing Officer,
Govt. of Bihar,
PATNA.

2. River Training & Irrigation Sub-Committee.

Chairman :

Nawab Ali Nawaz Jung
Bahadur, (5)
Jubilee Hills,
HYDERABAD (Deccan).

(C. P. Govt. Rep.) :

Shri G. D. Agarwal, I.S.E.,
Executive Engineer,
RAIPUR.

Secretary :

Mr. U. N. Mahida, I.S.E., (2)
Dy. Secretary to Govt. of
Bombay, P. W. D.,
Irrigation & Railways,
BOMBAY.

Mysore Govt. Rep. :

Shri G. Seshagiri Rao, L.C.E.,
Superintending Engineer,
Irrigation Circle,
MYSORE.

Members :

Dr. M. N. Saha, D.Sc., F.R.S., (3)
University College of Science,
92, Upper Circular Road,
CALCUTTA.

Assam Govt. Rep. :

Mr. Ali Ahmed, B.A.,
Superintending Engineer,
ASSAM.

Dewan Bahadur V. G. Shete, (2)
322/2 Sadashivpet,
POONA.

U. P. Govt. Rep. :

Shri Moti Ram, I.S.E., (3)
Personal Asstt. to Chief Engineer,
Western Canals,
LUCKNOW.

Bengal Govt. Rep. :

Shri S. C. Majumdar,
Chief Engineer,
Govt. of Bengal,
CALCUTTA.

* 3. Soil Conservation & Afforestation Sub-Committee

Chairman :

Prof. J. N. Mukherjee, (1)
University College of Science,
92, Upper Circular Road,
CALCUTTA.

Rao Bahadur V. A. Tamhane,
M.Ag., M.Sc., I.A.S. (Retd.),
POONA.

Dr. S. K. Mitra, D.Sc., I.A.S.,
Director of Agriculture,
SHILLONG.

Secretary :

Prof. S. P. Agharkar,
M.A., Ph.D., (1)
University College of Science,
35, Ballygunj Circular Road,
CALCUTTA.

Shri A. P. Wattal,
Executive Engineer,
Irrigation Dept.,
Government of U. P.,
LUCKNOW.

Members :

Dr. Amar Nath Puri, Ph.D., D.Sc.,
Irrigation Research Institute,
P. W. D.,
LAHORE.

Mr. N. B. Gadre,
Executive Engineer,
Irrigation Research Institute,
Khadakvasala,
POONA.

Rao Bahadur Dr. D. L. Sahasra-
budhe, D.Sc., M.Ag., I.A.S.
(Retd.),
P. O. Deccan Gymkhana,
POONA, 4.

(U. P. Govt. Rep.) :

Mr. S. H. Howard, I.C.S., (1)
Conservator of Forests,
Eastern Circle,
NAINITAL.

(Bihar Govt. Rep.) :
L. R. Sabharwal, (1)
Conservator of Forests,
Bihar, P. O. HINOO.

(C. P. Govt. Rep.) :
Mr. K. P. Sagreiya, I.F.S., (1)
Silviculturist,
C. P. & Berar,
NAGPUR.

4. Land Policy, Agricultural Labour & Insurance Sub-Committee.

- Chairman :**
Prof. K. T. Shah, B.A., B.Sc., (4)
Barrister-at-Law,
8, Laburnum Road,
Gamdevi,
BOMBAY, 7.
- Secretary :**
Dr. Radha Kamal Mukerjee,
Lucknow University,
LUCKNOW.
- Members :**
Dr. C. A. Mehta, (4)
Director of Industries,
Baroda State,
BARODA.
- Prof. V. G. Kale,
"Durgadhivasa",
POONA, 4.
- Mr. Rafi Ahmed Kidwai,
M.L.A., (2)
LUCKNOW.
- Shri T. Prakasam, M. L. A. (2)
C/o. Andhra P. C. C. Office,
1, Gopaldas Road,
Mount Road,
MADRAS.
- Dr. S. K. Datta,
Principal,
Forman Christian College,
LAHORE.
- Dr. Z. A. Ahmad.
Socialist Book Club,
Near Krishna Ashram,
Knox Road,
ALLAHABAD.
- Sir Chinubhai Madhowlal
Ranchhodlal Bart.,
Shantikunj, Shahibaug,
AHMEDABAD.
- Prof. N. G. Ranga M.L.A., (2)
57, Varada Muthiappan St.,
G. T. MADRAS.

5. Animal Husbandry & Dairying Sub-Committee.

- Chairman :**
Sir Chunilal V. Mehta,
K. C. S. I., (2)
Queen's Mansions,
Prescott Road,
BOMBAY, No. 1.
- Secretary :**
Rao Bahadur M. R. Ramaswamy
Sivan, (2)
47, Sullivan Garden Road,
Mylapore, MADRAS.
- Members :**
Dr. B. K. Badami, (2)
Director, Veterinary Dept.,
H.E.H. The Nizam's Govt.,
HYDERABAD (Deccan).
- Mr. E. J. Bruen, (2)
Live Stock Expert,
Government of Bombay,
POONA.
- Punjab Govt. Rep. :**
Mr. Sadr-ud-Din, B.V.Sc.,
(Toronto) F.Z.S.,
Professor, Animal Husbandry
& Dairying,
Punjab Veterinary College,
LAHORE.
- Bengal Govt. Rep. :**
Mr. F. J. Gossip,
Live Stock Expert, (Bengal)
Ramna P. O.
DACCA.

6. Crop Planning & Production Sub-Committee.

Chairman :

Sir T. Vijayaraghavacharya, (1)
Dewan of Mewar,

UDAIPUR.

Dr. B. N. Uppal,

Plant Pathologist to Govt. of
Bombay,

College of Agriculture,
POONA.

Secretary :

Dr. Bholanath Singh, (1)
Benares Hindu University,
BENARES.

Dr. Higginbottom,

Allahabad Agricultural Institute,
ALLAHABAD.

Members :

Shri B. N. Sarkar, L.Ag.,
Senior Marketing Officer,
Bihar and Orissa,

PATNA.

Shri Boshi Sen,

Vivekananda Laboratory,
ALMORA, U. P.

Dr. R. D. Rege, B.A., M. Sc.,

Ph.D.,

Crop Physiologist,

Sugarcane Research Scheme,
Padegaon, P. O. Nira,

R. S.,

Dist. POONA:

Rai Bahadur K. C. Mehta, M.Sc.,
Ph.D.,

Professor,
Agra College,

AGRA.

Dewan Bahadur T. Raghaviah,

C.S.I. (1)

Retd. Member of the Board of
Revenue,

Moulvi Fateh-ud-Din, M.B.E.,
I.A.S.,

Fodder Adviser to the Govt. of
Punjab,
HISSAR.

Venkata Vilas,

Cathedral P. O.,

MADRAS.

7. Horticulture Sub-Committee.

Chairman :

Dr. G. S. Cheema, (3)
College of Agriculture,

POONA.

Dr. J. N. Rakshit, F.I.C., F.C.S.,

Rakhit Garden,
GHAZIPUR, U. P.

Secretary :

Mr. Jabir Ali, (2)

Devnar Farm,
P. O. Chembur,

BOMBAY.

Dr. P. K. Sen, M.Sc., Ph. D.,

D.I.C., (1)

Fruit Research Station,

Sabour, (E. I. Rly.)

BIHAR.

Members :

Shri Ratanchand Hirachand, M.A.,
Construction House, (3)

Wittet Road, Ballard Estate,
BOMBAY.

Shri R. S. Dubhashi, (3)

Supt. Modibag,

Agricultural College,

POONA.

Shri N. Y. Kashalkar, (2)

Madhu Canning Co.,
BOMBAY 12.

Sirdar Lal Singh,

Fruit Specialist,

Govt. of Punjab,

LYALLPUR.

8. Fisheries Sub-Committee.

Secretary :

Dr. S. B. Setna, M.Sc., Ph. D.,
Fisheries Officer,
Old Custom House,
BOMBAY, 1.

Shri Hemanta K. Sarkar,
7-B, Ballygunj Place,
CALCUTTA.

Capt. N. N. Dutta, M.B.,
Managing Director,
The Bengal Immunity Co.,
Ltd.,
153, Dharamtala St.,
CALCUTTA

Members :

Shri C. S. Krishnaswami Naidu,
Propr. Malabar Fisheries Co.,
CHALIYAM
(South Malabar).

Mr. S. T. Moses,
Director of Fisheries,
BARODA.

* 9. Rural and Cottage Industries Sub-Committee.

Chairman :

Shri S. C. Das Gupta, (2)
Sodepur,
24 Parganas,
BENGAL.

Shri Laxminarayan,
All India Spinner's Association,
Madhubani,
DARBHANGA.

Secretary :

Dr. C. A. Mehta, (3)
Director of Industries,
Baroda State,
BARODA.

Mr. A. Mohiuddin, (1)
Director of Industries,
Hyderabad State,
HYDERABAD (Dn.).

Members :

The Director of Industries,
Govt. of Mysore,
BANGALORE.

Shri Ambalal Sarabhai, (3)
P. O. No. 28,
AHMEDABAD.

Shri Dharamsi Mulraj Khatau,
Laxmi Building,
2B, Ballard Road,
BOMBAY.

Dr. V. K. R. V. Rao, Ph.D., (2)
Principal,
S. L. D. Arts College,
AHMEDABAD.

Shri Misri Lal Gupta, M.A., L.T.,
Education Secretary, (2)
DAYALBAGH (Agra).

Shri Maurice Frydman, (2)
Engineer,
Sevagram,
WARDHA, C. P.

Shri N. S. Vardachari,
M.L.A., M.A., B.L., (2)
Triplicane,
MADRAS.

Shri Shankerlal Banker, (2)
Mirzapur,
AHMEDABAD.

Shri Gulzarilal Nanda, (3)
Ahmedabad Labour Association,
Lal Darwaja,
AHMEDABAD.

Shri S. C. Mitter, B.Sc., A.M.I.E.,
Department of Industries, (2)
7, Council House St.,
CALCUTTA.

Shri M. P. Gandhi,
7, Narain Banu Lane,
CALCUTTA.

Shri E. W. Aryanayakam, (2)
Secretary,
Hindustan Talimi Sangh,
P. O. Sevagram,
WARDHA, C. P.

Delegate of the Women's Sub-Committee :
Shrimati Durgabai Joshi,
Akola, M.L.A., (1)
BERAR.

* 10. Power & Fuel Sub-Committee.

Chairman :

Dr. M. N. Saha, D.Sc., F.R.S., (2)
University College of Science,
92, Upper Circular Road,
CALCUTTA.

Mr. B. P. Sethna, (2)
The Tata Hydro-Electric Power
Supply Co., Ltd.,
Bombay House,
Bruce Street,
BOMBAY, 1.

Secretary :

Prof. A. K. Shaha, (2)
66, Harrison Road,
CALCUTTA.

Dr. Ram Prasad, (2)
Supdt., Power & Light,
Champion Reefs,
Kolar Gold Fields,
MYSORE STATE.

Members :

Dr. N. G. Chatterji, D.Sc., D.I.C.,
A.M.I. Chem. E., LL.B., (2)
H. B. Technological Institute,
CAWNPORE, U. P.

Shri J. N. Basu,
25, South-End Park,
Ballygunj,
CALCUTTA.

Dr. V. S. Dubey, M.Sc., Ph.D.,
Benares Hindu University,
BENARES.

Mr. F. N. Mowdawalla,
Dy. Secretary to Govt. of N. W.
F. P.,
PESHAWAR.

Shri N. N. Iengar, A.M., I.E.E., (2)
Tata Hydro-Electric Power
Supply Co., Ltd.,
Bombay House,
Bruce Street,
BOMBAY.

Bihar Govt. Rep. :
Shri S. K. P. Sinha,
Special Officer,
Electrification,
Bihar Secretariat,
PATNA.

11. Chemicals Sub-Committee.

Chairman :

Dr. J. C. Ghosh, D.Sc., (1)
Director, Indian Institute of
Science,
P. O. Hebbal,
BANGALORE.

Dr. K. Venkataraman, (1)
Dept. of Chemical Technology,
University of Bombay,
BOMBAY.

Secretary :

Prof. R. C. Shah, M.Sc., Ph.D. (1)
Royal Institute of Science,
BOMBAY, No. 1.

Dr. S. S. Bhatnagar, O.B.E., D.Sc.,
University Chemical Laboratories,
LAHORE.

Members :

Shri B. D. Amin,
B.A., M.S.C.I., (1)
The Alembic Chemical Works,
Co., Ltd.,
BARODA.

Dr. N. N. Godbole, M.A., B.Sc.
Ph.D., (1)
Benares Hindu University,
BENARES.

Shri M. L. Dey, (1)
31 Beadon Street,
CALCUTTA.

Shri S. G. Shastry, B.A., B.Sc.,
Sandalwood Oil Factory,
MYSORE.

Shri Rajshekhar Bose,
Bengal Chemical and
Pharmaceutical Works
Co., Ltd.,
CALCUTTA.

Shri Kapilram H. Vakil, (1)
Bombay House,
Bruce Street,
BOMBAY, 1.

Dr. N. R. Damle, M.Sc., Ph.D., (1)
Industrial Chemist,
Old Custom House,
BOMBAY.

Dr. Quadrat-i-Khuda, D.Sc., (1)
Professor of Chemistry,
Presidency College,
CALCUTTA.

Prof. D. Y. Athavle, M.Sc., A.I.
I.Sc., (1)
Dept. of Oil Technology,
H. B. Technological Institute,
CAWNPORE.

Dr. B. K. Nandi, Ph.D., (1)
Haffkine Institute,
Parel,
BOMBAY 12.

Dr. Mata Prasad, D.Sc., (1)
Royal Institute of Science,
BOMBAY, 1.

Dr. K. G. Naik, D.Sc., F.I.D. F.N.I.
Baroda College, (1)
BARODA.

Dr. P. C. Guha, D.Sc., (1)
Indian Institute of Science
P. O. Hebbal,
BANGALORE.

M. P. Kanga, Esq.,
Engineer, (Chief Engineer's Staff)
Tata Iron and Steel Co. Ltd.,
JAMSHEDPUR.

Dr. R. L. Datta, D.Sc.,
Industrial Chemist,
Dept. of Industries,
7, Council House St.,
CALCUTTA.

Dr. B. C. Guha, D.Sc., (1)
92, Upper Circular Road
CALCUTTA.

12. Mining and Metallurgy Sub-Committee

Chairman :

Mr. D. N. Wadia, B.Sc., F.G.S.,
F.R.A.S.B., (3)
Department of Mineralogy,
Torrington Square,
COLOMBO.

Secretary :

Dr. V. S. Dubey, M.Sc., Ph.D., (8)
Benares Hindu University,
BENARES.

Members :

Shri Amrit Lal Ojha,
8, Clive Street,
CALCUTTA.

Mr. J. J. Ghandy, (1)
The Tata Iron & Steel Co., Ltd.,
JAMSHEDPUR, B. N. Rly.

Dr. D. Swarup, Ph.D., (4)
Benares Hindu University,
BENARES.

Shri P. N. Mathur, (1)
(deceased),
JAMSHEDPUR.

Prof. N. P. Gandhi, (1)
Benares Hindu University,
BENARES.

Shri M. L. Joshi, (6)
Forman Christian College,
LAHORE.

Shri B. Sen, (2)
Supt. of Prospecting,
The Tata Iron & Steel Co. Ltd.,
JAMSHEDPUR (B. & N. Rly)

Delegate of the Labour Sub-Committee :

Dr. B. R. Seth,
D. A. V. College,
Dehra Dun.

* 13. Engineering Industries Including Transport Industries
Sub-Committee.

Chairman :

Shri P. N. Mathur, (3).
(deceased)

Shri S. L. Kirloskar, (2)
Kirloskarwadi,
Dt. SATARA.

Secretary :

The Hon. Mr. M. N. Dalal,
41, Cuffe Parade, Coloba,
BOMBAY.

Shri Dhanpal Chandra, (1)
Principal,
Government Technical Institute,
LUCKNOW.

Members :

Shri Maurice Frydman,
Engineer, Sevagram,
WARDHA.

Shri Ratanchand Hirachand, (1)
Indian Hume Pipe Co.,
Construction House,
BOMBAY.

Prof. A. K. Shaha, (3)
66, Harrison Road,
CALCUTTA.

Prof. R. S. Jain, (1)
Benares Hindu University,
BENARES.

Rao Bahadur G. Nagaratnam Iyer,
Governing Director, (1)
The Industrial Engineers &
Merchants Ltd.,
BEZWADA.

Dr. J. N. Basu, (1)
Prof. of Mechanical Engineering,
College of Engineering &
Technology, Jadavpore,
CALCUTTA.

Shri B. Vishwanath, B.E., (1)
General Manager,
The Mysore Iron & Steel Works,
BHADRAWATI.

Shri N. N. Rakshit, (2)
TATANAGAR.

Mysore Govt. Rep. :
Shri M. Venketesh,
Loco & Carr. Superintendent,
MYSORE.

Dr. A. Pandya, D.Sc., (2)
Principal, B. E. College,
Shivpur, CALCUTTA.

(*Delegate of the Labour
Sub-Committee*)
Shri V. R. Kalappa,
44 Kingsway,
NAGPUR.

14. Manufacturing Industries Sub-Committee

Chairman :

Shri Ambalal Sarabhai, (9)
Post Box No. 28.
AHMEDABAD.

Shri B. Viswanath, B.E., (2)
General Manager,
The Mysore Iron & Steel Works,
BHADRAWATI.

Secretary :

Dr. Nazir Ahmad, (9)
Technological Laboratory, Matunga,
BOMBAY.

Shri Shanti Prasad Jain,
P. O. Dalmianagar,
SHAHBAD.

Members :

Prof. K. T. Shah, B.A., B.Sc., (7)
Bar-at-Law,
8, Laburnum Road,
BOMBAY 7.

Sardar Indra Singh,
Indian Steel & Wire Products Ltd.,
Managing Agents' Office,
TATANAGAR.

Shri Kasturbhai Lalbhai, (6)
Pankore's Naka
AHMEDABAD.

Shri Manu Subedar, B.A., B.Sc.,
Bar-at-Law, (2)
Kodak House,
Hornby Road,
BOMBAY.

The Hon'ble Mr. Shuaib Qureshi,
Minister-in-Attendance, (2)
Bhopal State,
BHOPAL.

Shri M. C. Ghia, M.L.A., (6)
Raja Bahadur Motilal Mansions,
28, Apollo Street,
BOMBAY.

Shri N. N. Rakshit,
TATANAGAR,
B. N. Rly.

*Delegate of the Labour
Sub-Committee.*

Dr. Suresh Chandra Banerjee, (1)
M.L.A.
170, Harrison Road,
CALCUTTA.

Shri D. L. Narasimha Raju,
BEZWADA (deceased).

15. Industries Connected with Scientific Instruments Sub-Committee.

Chairman :
Dr. P. N. Ghosh, M.A. Ph.D., Sc.D.
University College of Science, (2)
92, Upper Circular Road,
CALCUTTA.

Shri K. B. Rao,
c/o Bombay Surgical Co.,
New Charni Road,
BOMBAY 4.

Secretary :
Principal G. R. Paranjpe, I.E.S.
Royal Institute of Science, (2)
BOMBAY, 1.

Mr. M. A. Fazalbhoy, (2)
c/o Fazalbhoy Ltd.,
16, New Queen's Road,
BOMBAY 4.

Shri G. I. Patel,
305, Hornby Road,
BOMBAY 1.

Shri N. G. Motwane, (2)
c/o Chicago Radio &
Telephone Co., Ltd.,
129, Esplanade Road,
BOMBAY.

Shri A. K. Ganguli, (2)
The Scientific Instrument Co. Ltd.,
11 Esplanade East,
CALCUTTA.

Shri G. N. Banerjee, (2)
Scientific Instruments Co., Ltd.,
Navsari Bldg., Hornby Rd.,
BOMBAY.

Shri N. M. Athavale, (2)
Laboratory Apparatus Works,
Karve Road,
POONA, 4.

Shri B. N. Das Gupta,
C/o Indo-Europa Trading Co.,
2, Church Lane,
CALCUTTA.

Dr. M. Venkat Rao, J.P.
c/o Powells Ltd.,
Lamington Road,
BOMBAY, 4.

16. Labour Sub-Committee.

Chairman :
Shri N. M. Joshi, B.A., M.L.A.
Servants of India Society, (3)
413-21 Sandhurst Road,
BOMBAY, 4.

Secretary :
Shri V. R. Kalappa, M.L.A., (4)
44, Kingsway,
NAGPUR,

Shri B. Shiva Rao, (2)
Hyde Vale Cottage,
SIMLA, S. W.

Dr. Suresh Chandra Banerjee, (4)
M.L.A.
170, Harrison Road,
CALCUTTA.

Shri H. B. Chandra, M.L.A.,
Bihar,
PATNA.

Prof. S. R. Bose, M.A., B.Sc., (2)
Patna College,
PATNA.

Dr. B. R. Seth, (4)
D. A. V. College,
DEHRA DUN.

Shri S. R. Deshpande, M.B.E., (2)
Assistant Commissioner of Labour,
Labour Office, Secretariat,
BOMBAY.

Dewan Chaman Lal,
2, Zaffar Ali Mansion,
LAHORE.

Shri Padampat Singhania, (1)
Kamala Tower,
CAWNPORE.

Miss Kapila Khandwalla, (4)
Vanita Vishram,
Sandhurst Road,
BOMBAY, 4.

Mr. S. D. Sakalatwalla, (2)
Bombay House,
Bruce Street,
BOMBAY.

Shri N. V. Phadke, (4)
Servants of India Society,
Sandhurst Road,
BOMBAY, 4.

Miss Godavari Gokhale, (4)
Servants of India Society,
Sandhurst Road,
BOMBAY, 4.

Shri G. P. Chakravarti, (2)
'Ganga Smriti',
P. O. Kushtia Bazar,
Nadia, BENGAL.

Shri V. V. Giri, M.L.A.,
Bar-at-Law, (2)
Thyagarayanagar,
MADRAS.

17. Population Sub-Committee

Chairman :
Dr. Radhakamal Mukerji, (6)
Lucknow University,
LUCKNOW.

Shri B. T. Ranadive,
c/o The Girni Kamgar Union,
(Red Flag),
Parel, BOMBAY.

Secretary :
Dr. B. C. Guha,
University College of Science,
92, Upper Circular Road,
CALCUTTA.

Sir Vepa Ramesam,
'Gopal Vihar',
10, Edward Elliotts Rd.,
Mylapore, MADRAS.

Members :
Prof. D. G. Karve, M.A., (1)
Willington College, P. O.
Sangli, (Dist. SATARA).

Shri E. R. Sundararajan, (5)
Superintendent,
Bureau of Vital Statistics,
Seshadri Rd., BANGALORE.

Dr. A. C. Mukerjee, (5)
Director of Statistics
Baroda State, BARODA.

Mr. K. C. Basak,
Statistician,
India Jute Mills Assn.,
Bengal Chamber of Commerce,
CALCUTTA.

Mrs. Vijayalakshmi Pandit, (1)
Anand Bhavan,
ALLAHABAD.

(*Delegate of the Labour
Sub-Committee*)
Prof. S. R. Bose,
Patna College,
PATNA.

18. Trade Sub-Committee.

Chairman :

Shri Kasturbhai Lalbhai, (1)
Pankore's Naka,
AHMEDABAD.

Prof. B. N. Ganguly, M.A. Ph.D.,
Hindu College, (1)
DELHI.

Secretary :

Prof. J. J. Anjaria, M.A., M.Sc.,
University School of Economics &
Sociology,
BOMBAY.

Shri Haridas Madhavdas Amersey,
Madhavdas Amersey & Co., (1)
65, Esplanade Road,
BOMBAY.

Members :

Lala Sri Ram,
22 Curzon Road,
NEW DELHI.

Mr. Husseinbhoy A. Lalljee,
Flower Mead, Warden Road,
BOMBAY.

Prof. C. N. Vakil, M.A., M.Sc.,
School of Economics & Sociology,
University of Bombay,
BOMBAY.

Shri Chunilal B. Mehta, (1)
Yusuf Bldg.,
43, Esplanade Rd.
BOMBAY.

Shri G. L. Mehta,
Central Bank Building,
100, Clive Street,
CALCUTTA.

Shri J. N. Sen Gupta, M.A. B.L.,
M.B.E., (1)
45-A, Raja Direndra St.,
CALCUTTA.

19. Industrial Finance Sub-Committee.

Chairman :

Mr. A. D. Shroff, B.A., B.Sc.,
c/o Messrs. Tata Sons, Ltd., (2)
Bruce St.,
BOMBAY.

Shri B. T. Thakur,
c/o Central Bank of India Ltd.,
KARACHI.

Secretary :

Shri J. K. Mehta, M.A., (2)
Indian Merchants' Chamber
Bldg., Churchgate Street,
Back Bay Reclamation,
BOMBAY.

Shri S. C. Majumdar, (1)
Hindustan Co-operative Insurance
Society, Ltd.,
Commissariat Building,
Hornby Rd., BOMBAY.

Members :

Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas, Kt.,
C.I.E. M.B.E.
Navsari Chambers,
Outram Road,
Fort, Bombay.

Mr. R. P. Masani, M.A., J.P.,
Vice-Chancellor,
University of Bombay,
BOMBAY.

Prof. Gyan Chand, (1)
Staff Quarters,
P. O. Mahendra,
PATNA.

Dr. P. S. Lokanathan, (2)
University of Madras,
Dept. of Economics,
Triplicane. P. O.,
MADRAS.

Mr. A. Mohiuddin, (2)
Director of Industries,
Hyderabad State,
HYDERABAD, (Deccan).

Lala Sri Ram.
22, Curzon Road,
NEW DELHI.

Dr. N. N. Law,
96, Amherst Street,
CALCUTTA.

Shri C. S. Rangswami,
Editor, "Indian Finance",
20, British Indian Street,
CALCUTTA.

Mr. J. R. D. Tata, (2)
Bombay House, Bruce Street,
BOMBAY, 1.

20. Public Finance Sub-Committee.

Chairman :

Prof. K. T. Shah, B.A., B.Sc.,
Bar-at-Law, (3)
8, Laburnum Road,
BOMBAY, 7.

Dr. P. J. Thomas,
Madras University,
Triplicane P. O.,
MADRAS.

Secretary :

Prof. Gyan Chand, (3)
Staff Quarters,
P. O. Mahendra,
PATNA.

Mr. A. D. Shroff, B.A., B.Sc.,
c/o Messrs Tata Sons Ltd.,
Bruce Street,
BOMBAY.

Members :

Dr. D. R. Gadgil, (2)
Gokhale Institute,
POONA.

Shri Venkatarangaiya, M. A.,
Andhra University,
Maharanipeta P. O.,
VIZAGAPATAM.

Prof. C. N. Vakil, (3)
School of Economics & Sociology,
University of Bombay,
BOMBAY.

Dr. J. P. Niyogi, (2)
Professor of Economics,
Calcutta University.
CALCUTTA

Hon'ble Mr. Shuaib Qureshi,
Minister-in-Attendance,
Bhopal State,
BHOPAL.

21. Currency & Banking Sub-Committee.

Chairman :

Shri Manu Subedar, B.A., B.Sc.,
Bar-at-Law, (11)
Kodak House,
Hornby Road,
BOMBAY.

Members :

Prof. K. T. Shah, B.A., B.Sc., (10)
Bar-at-Law,
8, Laburnum Road,
BOMBAY 7.

Secretary :

Prof. C. N. Vakil, M.A., M.Sc., (11)
School of Economics & Sociology,
University of Bombay,
BOMBAY.

Shri Maurice Frydman, (5)
Engineer, Sevagram,
WARDHA, C. P.

Shri P. R. Srinivas,
Editor, "Indian Finance",
20, British Indian Street,
CALCUTTA.

Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas, Kt.,
C.I.E. M.B.E.,
Navsari Chambers,
Outram Road,
Fort, BOMBAY.

Shri Mohanlal Tannan, M.Com.,
J. P., (5)
1, Golf Road,
LAHORE.

Shri Debi Prasad Khaitan,
8, Royal Exchange Place,
CALCUTTA.

22. Insurance Sub-Committee.

Chairman :

Sir Chunilal V. Metha, K.C.S.I.,
Queens Mansions, (5)
Prescott Road,
BOMBAY No. 1.

Shri B. K. Shah, B.Com., F.I.A.,
New India Assurance Co., Ltd.,
Central Bank Building, (5)
Esplanade Rd.
BOMBAY.

Secretary :

Shri K. S. Ramchandra Iyer, (1)
Chandra Nivas,
Matunga, G.I.P.
BOMBAY 19.

Mr. Abdul Rehman Siddiqi, M.L.A.,
Bar-at-Law,
9, Clive Street,
CALCUTTA.

Members :

Pandit K. Santanam,
7, Race Course Road,
LAHORE.

Shri K. M. Naik,
National Fire & Gen. Insce,
Co., Ltd.,
7, Council House St.,
CALCUTTA.

Shri J. C. Setalvad, B.A., (5)
Jehangir Wadia Building,
Esplanade Road,
BOMBAY.

Shri S. C. Ray,
Aryasthan Insurance Co. Ltd.,
2, Dalhousie Square,
CALCUTTA.

Hon'ble Mr. Shuaib Qureshi, (2)
Minister-in-Attendance,
Bhopal State,
BHOPAL.

Shri P. C. Ray, M.A., B.L.,
Hindu Mutual House,
14, Madan St.
Chittaranjan Avenue,
CALCUTTA.

Shri L. S. Vaidyanathan, M.A., (5)
F.I.A.,
Oriental Govt. Security Life
Assurance Co., Ltd.
Oriental Buildings,
Fort, BOMBAY.

(*Delegate of the women's
Sub-Committee*)
Miss Dwarkabai Bhat, (2)
Empress Mahal, Vincent Rd.,
Near Tram Terminus, Dadar,
BOMBAY.

23. Transport Services Sub-Committee.

Chairman :

Dr. D. R. Gadgil, (2)
Gokhale Institute,
POONA.

Secretary :

Dr. F. P. Antia, (1)
Associated Cement Cos. Ltd.
Esplanade House, Waudby Rd.,
BOMBAY.

Members :

Shri M. A. Master, (2)
Scindia House,
Dougall Road, Ballard Estate,
BOMBAY.

Shri G. D. Naidu,
United Motors (Coimbatore) Ltd.,
United Motors Building,
COIMBATORE (S. India).

Shri Raghu Nandan Saran,
2A, Metcalfe Road,
DELHI.

Prof. M. K. Ghosh, M.A., B.Com.,
Allahabad University, (1)
ALLAHABAD.

Dr. N. Sanyal, M.A., Ph.D., (1)
23, Hindustan Road, Ballygunje,
CALCUTTA.

Mr. Nur Mahomed Chinoy, (1)
Meher Buildings,
Chowpatty,
BOMBAY 7.

Shri P. M. Kabali,
Brabourne Stadium,
Churchgate Street
Fort,
BOMBAY.

Mr. A. Boxall, (1)
Chief Commercial Manager,
Nizam State Railway,
HYDERABAD—Dn.

Mr. A. J. Parnell, (1)
Nizam State Railway,
HYDERABAD—Dn.

24. Communication Services Sub-Committee.

Chairman :

Sir Rahimtulla Chinoy, Kt., (3)
Radio House,
Apollo Bunder
BOMBAY No. 1.

Secretary :

Dr. S. K. Mitra, (3)
University College of Science,
92, Upper Circular Road,
CALCUTTA.

Members :

Shri S. R. Kantebet, A.M.I.E.E.,
Engineer in Chief, (2)
Radio House, Apollo Bunder,
BOMBAY, 1.

Shri H. P. Bhaumik, O.B.E., M.I.E.,
21|1 Mandeville Gardens, (1)
CALCUTTA.

Dr. G. R. Toshniwal, D. Sc., (2)
M.I.R.E.,
Dept. of Physics, University of
Allahabad, ALLAHABAD.

Shri S. P. Chakravarti, (3)
A.M.I.E.E., M.I.R.E.,
Communications Laboratory,
92, Upper Circular Road,
CALCUTTA.

Rai Bahadur P. N. Mukerji, (1)
C.B.E.

Race View,
Hastings,
CALCUTTA.

Rao Bahadur C. V. Krishnaswami
Chetty, M.B.E.,
Acton Lodge,
McNichol's Road,
Chetput, MADRAS.

* 25. National Housing Sub-Committee.

Chairman :

Shri S. D. Prabhavalkar, L.C.E.,
M.I.E., (5)
8, Laburnum Road,
BOMBAY 7.

Secretary :

Dewan Bahadur V. G. Shete, M.I.E.,
322|2 Sadashiv Peth, (5)
POONA.

Jt. Secretary :

Shri S. B. Joshi, (4)
Examiner Press Bldg.,
Dalal St. BOMBAY.

Members :

Shri K. T. Divecha, (4)
c/o Sykes, Patker & Divecha,
24-26 Dalal St., Fort,
BOMBAY.

Dr. B. N. Dey, D.Sc.,
Chief Engineer,
Corporation of Calcutta
CALCUTTA.

Shri R. S. Deshpande, (4)
Saraswat Colony,
POONA No. 1.

Shri G. M. Bhuta, (2)
Master, Sathe & Bhuta,
34-38, Hamam Street,
BOMBAY.

Dr. A. Pandya, (2)
Principal, B. E. College,
Shivpur, CALCUTTA.

Shri Walchand Hirachand,
Construction House,
Ballard Estate,
BOMBAY.

Dewan Khem Chand, (2)
Model Town,
LAHORE.

Shri Sris C. Chatterji, (3)
49, Malanga Lane,
CALCUTTA.

Mrs. N. M. Raiji,
Tulsi Villa,
28, Alexandra Rd.,
BOMBAY.

Mr. J. S. Malik, I. S. E.,
Ahmedabad Municipality,
AHMEDABAD.

Shri V. C. Mehta, B.A., B.E., (3)
Congress Nagar,
NAGPUR:

*(Delegate of the Labour
Sub-Committee.)*

Miss Kapila Khandwala, (2)
Vanita Vishram,
Sandhurst Road,
BOMBAY, 4.

*(Delegate of the Women's
Sub-Committee.)*

Mrs. Kiran Bose,
4A, St. George Terrace,
Hastings,
CALCUTTA.

26. Public Health Sub-Committee.**Chairman :**

Col. S. S. Sokhey, I.M.S., (3)
Director,
Haffkine Institute,
Parel, BOMBAY 12.

The Rev. Fr. J. F. Caius, S.J., (2)
St. Xavier's College,
BOMBAY.

Secretary :

Dr. J. S. Nerurkar, (3)
7, Laburnum Road,
Gamdevi, BOMBAY, 7.

Dr. G. V. Deshmukh, M.D.,
F.R.C.S.,
Parekh House,
New Queen's Road,
BOMBAY, 4.

Members :

Dr. Bidhan Roy,
36, Wellington Street,
CALCUTTA.

Dr. J. C. Ray, (2)
Indian Institute of Medical
Research,
41, Dharamtala Street,
CALCUTTA.

Dr. Salim Uzman Siddiqui, (2)
D. Phil. Nat.,
Director, Research Institute,
A and U Tibbi College,
DELHI.

Rani Laxmibai Rajwade, (1)
GWALIOR.

- Col. S. Abdur Rahman, M.B., (3)
Ch. B.,
Secretary to Govt. in the Public
Health and Hygiene Dept.,
BHOPAL.
- Dr. J. K. Kripalini, I.M.S., (Retd.),
C/o. Ex. Engineer, Railway, (2)
RUTLAM.
- Dr. N. M. Jaisooriya, M.D., (3)
54, Sebastian Road,
SECUNDERABAD,
(Deccan).
- Syed Fakhruddin Hussain Khan,
Nawab Manzil, (2)
BARODA.
- Dr. M. Farooq,
Dy. Director of
Public Health Dept.,
H. E. H. the Nizam's Govt.,
HYDERABAD (Dn.).
- Dr. Mangaldas J. Shah, M. B. B. S.,
M.R.C.P. D.T.M. & H.,
K. E. M. Hospital, Parel,
BOMBAY.
- (*Delegate of the Labour
Sub-Committee*)
- Shri N. V. Phadke, (1)
Servants of India Society,
BOMBAY.

27. General Education Sub-Committee.

- Chairman :*
Sir S. Radhakrishnan, (3)
Vice-Chancellor,
Benares Hindu University,
BENARES.
- Secretary :*
Shri E. W. Aryanayakam, (3)
Hindustan Talimi Sangh,
P. O. Sevagram,
Dist. WARDHA.
- Members :*
Dr. Zakir Hussain,
Jamia Millia Islamia,
DELHI.
- Shri Acharya Narendra Dev,
46, Council House,
LUCKNOW.
- Mr. K. G. Saiyidain,
His Highness' Government,
Jammu & Kashmir,
SRINAGAR.
- Dr. M. R. Paranjpe, (2)
520, Narayan Peth,
POONA, 2.
- Dr. S. K. Datta,
Principal, Forman Christian
College,
LAHORE.
- Prof. N. C. Banerjee, (3)
Principal, P. C. College,
BAGERHAT,
(Khulna, Bengal).
- Mrs. Hannah Sen, B.A., B.T., (1)
T. Dip.,
Lady Irwin College for Women,
Sikandra Road,
NEW DELHI.
- Dr. Tara Chand, (3)
11, Chatham Lines,
ALLAHABAD.
- Shri Nandalal Bose,
Vishwa Bharati,
SHANTINIKETAN.
- Shri S. U. Shukla, (1)
Principal, Hansraj Morarji
Public School,
Andheri, (B. B. & C. I.
Rly.) BOMBAY.
- Shrimati Asha Devi, (3)
Sevagram,
WARDHA, (C. P.).
- Shri A. N. Basu, (2)
Teachers' Training Dept.,
University of Calcutta,
CALCUTTA.

Prof. Humayun Kabir, M.L.C.,
36, Ahirripukur Road, (2)
CALCUTTA.

Delegate of the Labour Sub-Committee :

Prof. S. R. Bose,
Patna College,

PATNA.

Mrs. Totini Das,
Principal,
Bethune College,
181, Cornwallis St.,
CALCUTTA.

Delegate of the Women's Sub-Committee :

Shrimati Shantabai Rangarao,
Central College for Women,
NAGPUR.

28. Technical Education Sub-Committee.

Chairman :

Dr. M. N. Saha,
University College of Science,
92, Upper Circular Road,
CALCUTTA.

Dr. N. R. Dhar,
Deputy Director of Public
Instruction,
ALLAHABAD, U. P.

Secretary :

Mr. P. Parija, (*resigned*),
Ravenshaw College,
CUTTACK.

Prof. J. N. Mukherji,
University College of Science,
92, Upper Circular Road,
CALCUTTA.

Dr. A. Pandya (*appointed but
acceptance not yet received*),
Principal B. E. College,
Shivpur, CALCUTTA.

Shri D. C. Gupta,
Deputy Director of Industries,
Old Custom House,
BOMBAY.

Members :

Prof. Birbal Sahni, M.A.,
D.Sc., F.R.S.,
Professor of Botany,
The University,
LUCKNOW.

Dr. Afzal Husain,
Vice-Chancellor,
Punjab University,
LAHORE.

Dr. J. C. Ghosh,
Director,
Indian Science Institute,
P. O. Hebbal,
BANGALORE.

Dr. Muzaffar,
Meclagan College of Engineering,
LAHORE.

Dr. Nazir Ahmad,
Technological Laboratory,
MATUNGA, Bombay.

Shri B. S. Patel,
Agriculture College,
POONA.

Dr. S. S. Bhatnagar, O.B.E.,
University Chemical Laboratories,
LAHORE.

Mr. M. J. Antia, M. Com.,
Principal, Sydenham College
of Commerce & Economics,
BOMBAY I.

Prof. A. K. Shaha,
66, Harrison Road,
CALCUTTA.

29. Sub-Committee on Woman's Role in Planned Economy.

Chairwoman :

Rani Lakshmi Bai Rajwade, (2)
GWALIOR.

Secretary :

Smt. Mridula Sarabhai, (2)
The Retreat,
Shahibag P. O.,
AHMEDABAD.

Jt. Secretary :

Smt. Perviz Dubash, (2)
Allan Chambers,
Henry Road,
Colaba Causeway,
BOMBAY 1.

Members :

Smt. Perin Captain, (2)
Orient Club Building,
Chowpatty Seaface,
BOMBAY.

Smt. Hansa Mehta, (1)
Dean's Bungalow,
King Edward Road, Parel,
BOMBAY 12.

Smt. Taraben Maneklal Premchand,
Premodyan, (1)
Lovelane,
Byculla, BOMBAY.

Smt. Vidyagauri Nilkanth, (1)
Bhadra,
AHMEDABAD.

Smt. Indirabai Bhagwat,
Palasia,
INDORE (C. I.).

Smt. Sarojini Naidu, (1)
HYDERABAD (Dn.)

Smt. Barkatrai, (1)
Ladies Recreation Club Room,
Ramkote,
HYDERABAD
(Deccan).

Smt. Durgabai Joshi, M.L.A., (2)
AKOLA (Berar).

Smt. Sarala Devi, M.L.A., (1)
CUTTACK (Orissa).

Smt. Lilavati Roy, (2)
C/o. "Jaisree",
91, Rash Behari Avenue,
Ballygunje,
CALCUTTA.

Smt. Lavanyalata Chanda, (1)
90, Vivekananda Road,
CALCUTTA.

Smt. S. C. Mukherjee,
9, Lower Rowden Street,
CALCUTTA.

Smt. Pushpalata Saikia, M.A.,
C/o. Dr. Barma, M.B.,
Gauhati,
ASSAM.

Smt. Anasuya Gyanchand
C/o. Prof. Gyanchand,
Staff Quarters,
P. O. Mahendra,
PATNA.

Smt. Vijayalakshmi Pandit, (2)
Anand Bhuvan,
ALLAHABAD.

Smt. Aruna Asafali,
Kutchia Chelan,
Daryaganj,
DELHI.

Smt. Rameshwari Nehru, (1)
2, Warris Road,
LAHORE.

Begum Hamid Ali,
Southwood,
MUSSOURIE (U. P.).

Smt. Jethiben Sipahimalani,
M. L. A., (1)
KARACHI, (Sind).

Dr. Smt. Muthulakshmi Reddy,
"Santi",
Beasant Avenue,
Adyar, MADRAS.

Smt. Karunadevi Paramanand,
ABBOTTABAD (N. W. F. P.).

Smt. Radhabai Subbarayan, (1)
Hensman Road,
Thyagarayanagar,
MADRAS.

Smt. A. V. Kuttimmalu Amma,
M.L.A.,
Chalapuram,
SOUTH MALABAR,

Begum Shah Nawaz, M.L.A.,
LAHORE.

Begum Zarina Currimbhoy,
Patel Manzil,
Nepean Sea Road,
Malabar Hill,
BOMBAY 6.