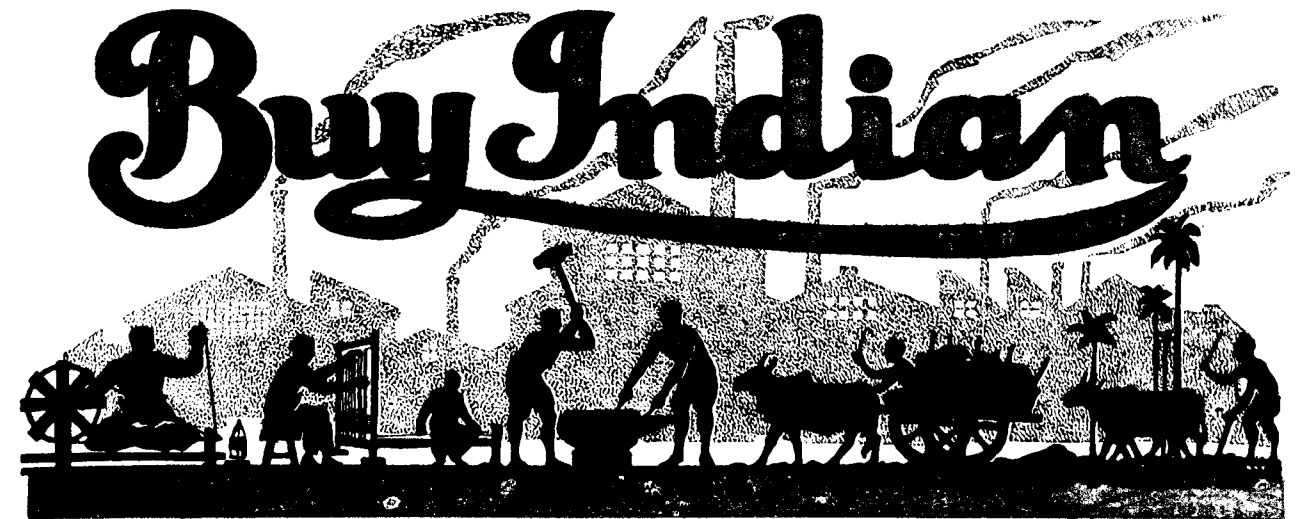


Buy Indian



Vol. 10. July 1933



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(Sd.) V. RAMESAM.

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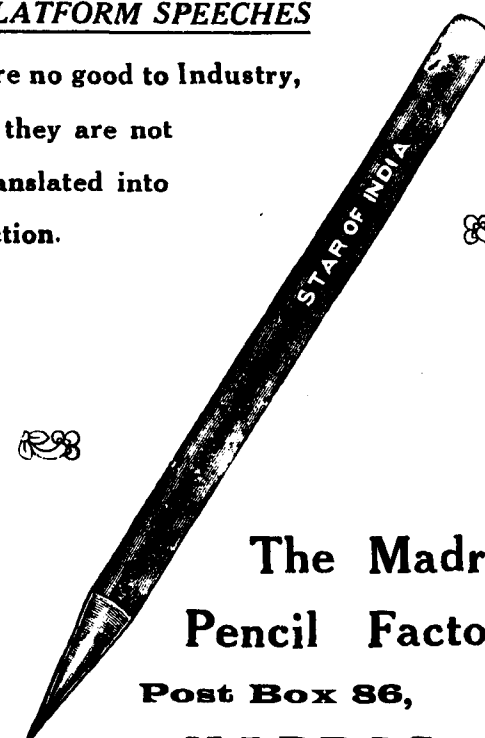
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Vol. I. No. 10.

July 1933

Buy Indian

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All communications with regard to Editorial matters should be addressed to the Editor. Contributions, preferably illustrated, on all subjects coming within the scope of this journal are solicited. A stamped addressed envelope should accompany M. S. S. for its return in the event of its being unsuitable. Communications dealing with Advertising and Distribution matters should be addressed to the Manager.

PURCHASE OF INDIAN SILVER

THAT India is as helpless as ever where her vital economic interests are concerned has never before been more painfully evident than from the recent purchase of Indian silver by the British Government for payment of War debts to America on June 15th. Apart from the fact that the transaction involves, according to Press reports, a loss of a crore of rupees, the whole affair seems to have been so mysteriously manipulated that the public came to know of it only when Mr. Neville Chamberlain, Chancellor of the Exchequer to the National Government in Great Britain, informed the House of Commons on the 14th June that "Mr. Roosevelt has accepted the British offer of ten million dollars as an acknowledgment of the war debt instalment, payment to be made in silver at 50 cents a fine ounce, which had been acquired from the Government of India." Nothing is known as to the way in which the British Government conducted the purchase, the rate at which the silver was bought from India or the terms of negotiation between the British and Indian Government.

However, it is clear from the fact that America had accepted silver to the value of 10 million dollars at 50 cents per ounce of fine silver, the quantity of silver which India was made to part with was 20 million ounces. Britain obtained this amount at 32.5 cents when the market rate was about 36.5 cents or 19d per ounce, which America accepted at 50 cents. Thus, "with silver acquired from India after payment of about 16 million sterling," says Mr. Nalini Ranjan Sarkar, President of the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce, "Britain has been able to clear debts to the value of £2.5 millions, making a profit of more than one crore of rupees." Mr. D. P. Khaitan also arrives at the same con-

clusion though he calculates it in a slightly different way. "The market rate of silver in India," he says, "has been about Rs. 58—8 per 100 tolas. At that rate, the value of two crore ounces was about 3 crores and 12 lakhs of rupees. Looking at it from another point of view, America has taken over the Indian silver at 10 million dollars equivalent to about 3 crores and thirty lakhs." As to how much India has actually received, Mr. Khaitan says, it is reported "that the actual cost of silver transferred from the Government of India to the British Government is understood to be approximately £1,600,000" which is equivalent to about two crores and twelve lakhs of rupees only.

In connection with this recent outflow of Indian silver, the Government of India have deliberately or otherwise kept the greatest secrecy possible. The Indian public would in the first place like to know at what rate silver was delivered by the Government of India to Great Britain, and why it is that India was not allowed the advantages of the rate at which the United States have taken over the silver or of the rate then prevalent in India. The silver that we hold was mostly purchased from the United States under the Pittman Act at 80 cents per ounce, and, as such, its cheap disposal, at such a low rate resulting in a loss of a crore of rupees to India, is certainly unjustifiable. Of course, a recent message from Simla shows the willingness on the part of the British Government to share with India the difference between the current price of 36 cents which India secured and the price Britain got from America of 50 cents. Certainly such condescension on the part of the British Government to forgo a share of the profits does not justify either their action or the means adopted for its achievement.

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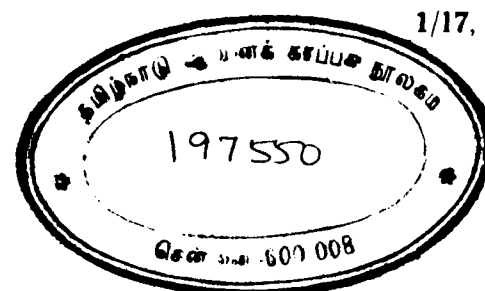
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Another point requiring an explanation from the authorities is in what form payment has been made to India. In the opinion of Messrs. N. R. Sarkar and D. P. Khaitan, India will get in exchange, not gold, but sterling securities which, as one paper has pointed out, will be mere ad hoc securities which are glorified book-entries.

The Hilton Young Currency Commission had recommended the sale of silver and its replacement by gold, so as to enable India to adopt a gold standard. India has already been deprived of a huge stock of her gold reserves, since the time England went off the gold standard. Under such circumstances, if India had at least obtained gold in exchange for her silver, at a reasonable rate, it would have very much added to her financial stability. But neither financial stability nor any apparent profit has been secured, in exchange for our silver,

since, as stated by Mr. D. P. Khaitan, India has been given British Securities in sterling, a currency which is not stable, and nobody knows what its fate will be in future.

Now, coming to the wider aspect of the problem, let us see whether the sale of silver at the present time is at all justifiable. It is well-known that most of the gold has been kept accumulated in the vaults of the Central Banks of America and France, and the want of gold for circulation in the world as currency has of late begun to be keenly felt in all countries. The next best currency is of course silver, and there is every reason to believe that its price will go up in the immediate future. The very willingness on the part of America to purchase silver at 50 cents when its actual price in India was only 36.5 cents, should convince us of its increasing demand for monetary and other transactions in future.

The Silver Agreement

Just before adjournment, the World Economic Conference has arrived at an agreement between India, China and Spain, the holders or users of silver on the one hand, and Australia, Canada, the United States, Mexico and Peru, the principal silver producing countries, on the other. The agreement is to the effect that India and Spain should not sell more than the agreed amount of silver from the stocks they hold for four years beginning from January 1st, and that China should not dispose of her silver from demonetised coins. At the same time, the silver producing countries should purchase every year a definite amount of the metal produced in their mines. The agreement would no doubt raise the price of silver thereby

helping China in the matter of her foreign debt and external trade.

So far as India is concerned, according to the agreement, she can sell silver up to a maximum of thirty-five million ounces valued at about 9 crores of rupees. The Government of India now hold about hundred and four crores of rupees worth of silver, and it is stated that India will require for ordinary purposes more than fifty or sixty crores. The silver agreement may contribute to the world economic recovery, but what its effect on India will be, we have yet to wait and see. However, opinion is expressed that any further sale of the silver which India has purchased some time back from America at a high rate, is bound to affect her interests vitally.

THE SUGAR CONFERENCE

THE recent Sugar Conference held at Simla has all but ended in smoke. The clash and conflicts of interests, individual, class and provincial, did not permit of any agreed decisions or definite resolutions to be arrived at regarding the various problems requiring immediate solution both in the interests of the consumers, agriculturists and manufacturers, as also those of the country as a whole. Nevertheless, the views and opinions expressed by the various delegates should receive the earnest consideration of the Provincial and Central Governments in tackling the problems, now that the Conference has failed to achieve the purpose for which it was held.

Regarding the question whether the present rate of development of sugar industry is satisfactory, excessive or inadequate, the Conference seems to favour the idea that the further starting factories should be restricted. A resolution put forward by the Hon'ble Syed Muhamed Hussain, Minister of Bihar, urges that "further extension should be carefully watched." Though the forecast made by the Sugar Technologist shows that in 1934-35 India would be producing as much sugar as is needed for her consumption, any restriction, if resorted to at present, should prove of great economic loss to many cane producing centres. In the Madras Presidency, there is yet vast scope for the establishment of a few more factories. In Mysore, at present there are 10,000 acres ready for sugar cane cultivation under the Cauvery project, and within a few years the area may rise up to thirty to forty thousand acres. Hyderabad would also with the aid of the Tungabhadra project be shortly having extensive lands under cane cultivation. The United Provinces, Bihar and Orissa which alone have developed the industry to a maximum should of course be favouring the idea of restriction, as it will ensure the existing markets for their exclusive use, by crippling the competition from their sister provinces.

The next problem discussed relates to the fixation of prices and the zoning of sugar-cane areas, that is, the demarcation of the area within which the factory owners should purchase their sugarcane. Regarding the former, it is enough to point out that the fixation of prices will be ruinous to the producers since they cannot have the advantages of competitive prices. The system of zoning, though it may at first benefit the factory owners at the expense of the cane producers, will ultimately end in disaster to both. Supposing that the cane produced by a certain area is either less or greater than what is necessary, then surely, in the former case the factories will have to suffer, for want of supply cane from other areas of while, in the latter, the agriculturists will suffer since the surplus cane has to run to waste, for want of markets outside the zone. On these questions, the Conference has no definite decisions to offer.

Lastly, the one question which requires early attention is the disposal of the molasses. Now-a-days the molasses is selling at awfully cheap rates, and in some factories for want of customers at any price, the bye-product is simply being wasted, so much so that its disposal has become a problem by itself. Practically every country has provided by legislation for its utilisation and use. We have reiterated again and again that the utilisation of molasses for the manufacture of power alcohol for use with petrol in internal combustion engines, is necessary in the interests of the sugar industry. Besides it is also a great saving to the country since it replaces some at least of the enormous amount of petrol imported every year into India.

The Conference having failed to achieve any tangible results, it is now up to the Central and Provincial Governments to tackle the various problems referred to above and pave the way for a healthy development of the Sugar Industry in India.

INDUSTRIALISATION

We have printed elsewhere in this issue of our Magazine the characteristically thoughtful address on "Industrialising India" delivered under the auspices of the Mysore Chamber of Commerce on July 10th by that eminent advocate of Industry, Sir M. Visveswarayya. Economic nationalism is the cry of the day, and every nation has been paying more attention to industry than agriculture, so as to make the country self-sufficient. But India on the other hand, being a supplier of raw materials, has to depend on foreign countries, even in respect of her daily necessities of life. The reason is not far to seek. We have awfully neglected industrial pursuits in the past. "Dependence on foreign manufactures for staple products, such as clothing, steel, sugar and salt which the people of this country were not only manufacturing for themselves but also exporting to foreign lands," says the eminent speaker, "would, in any part of the world, be considered as a sign of grave national decay. If purchases of clothing and such other necessities have to be paid from the meagre earnings from agriculture as is done here, no country can escape impoverishment." He makes a powerful plea for the rapid industrialisation of India.

The majority of the population in India is employed in agriculture, while in other countries the number so employed is very low. The result is, whereas the income from industries in U. S. A., Great Britain, Sweden, Japan and other countries form their chief source of wealth, the same in India per head of population is too insignificant for comparison. "Of course, no country which aspires to be reasonably self-sufficient can do without agriculture, since it supplies certain indispensable requisites of human existence—food for population, raw materials for industries, and surplus products

for exports. But, says the speaker, the employment of more than a limited number of persons in agriculture tends to reduce the average income of the individual and the aggregate income of the nation as a whole. The enormous economic progress achieved by other countries stand out in marked contrast to our impoverished state due to the great fall in prices of raw products and our continued dependence on other countries for finished goods.

As a first step towards industrialisation, elaborate industrial survey should be undertaken regarding the supply of raw materials, labour, etc., so as facilitate existing industries and for starting new ones. Next in importance is the formation of a sound industrial organisation for creating a healthy atmosphere for the growth of industries. Banking facilities, tariff protection, scientific research and industrial education are other important factors that contribute to a rapid development of the various industries. The freight rates on railways which are still very exorbitant, should be reduced as much as possible, so as to facilitate the transport of raw materials and finished products within the country.

In this connection, it is very gratifying to note that Sir M. Visveswarayya attaches, and rightly too, very great importance to the numerous industrial museums and exhibitions that have now become a common feature in various parts of India. We quite agree with him when he says that the responsibility for financing periodical industrial exhibitions should be shared by municipalities and district boards. Only through frequent exhibitions can we advertise our Indian goods best.

In conclusion, we would like to point out the resulting evils if industrialisation be carried on in haste or to

the extreme. The present state of the two well-industrialised countries, like America and England, which are now groaning under the miseries of unemployment due to over-production and consequent trade depression, should serve as a warning to us. India being mainly an agricultural country, due care is necessary so as to keep up an equilibrium between agriculture and

industry, so that both of them may contribute to India's welfare. Moreover, ours should be a limited ambition, and our aim in industrialising India should be not to cater to the needs of other countries and to dump their markets, but to make ourselves self-sufficient, and as far as possible, independent of others in respect of our requirements.

THE IMMEDIATE NEED OF THE RYOT

It is very doubtful whether the Veterinary Department could do anything substantial towards ameliorating the condition of the ryot in our Presidency. The immediate need of the ryot is the protection of his cattle from disease, and the Veterinary Department professes to do the same. The total number of Veterinary Surgeons employed is only 270, whereas the number of cattle in our Presidency amounts to nearly 23 millions, which means that there is only one surgeon for 8.3 lakhs of cattle.

In a letter recently published in the *Hindu*, one writer has clearly pointed out the utter inadequacy in the number of Veterinary Surgeons employed. Even though the loss of cattle may not in any way seriously affect the finances of the Government, it "cripples the ryot and makes him less able to withstand bad seasons and low prices."

Apart from such positive helps to the ryot in times of distress, as for example the suspension of land assessment, other less visible but all the same the most important help to him is, as the writer says, certainly in respect of healing, preserving and improving his cattle. The cattle is his most valuable asset, and its loss by disease for want of proper treatment by means of quick and efficient methods will affect him disastrously.

To meet the needs of the ryot, it is essential that more Veterinary Surgeons should be employed. The Government should allot more than what they do at present. The allotment for the Veterinary department is only Rs. 8,59,600 out of Rs. 7,68,05,400 the total amount of land revenue collected, which works out at 1.1 per cent. The Veterinary Surgeons now employed in full-time charge of dispensaries and hospitals, and the few others touring in the villages are not enough to meet the entire demand. Besides, the ryots are too poor to pay for the services of a cattle doctor, who has now, therefore, little chance of eking out a living by private practice.

Every year many efficient young men are trained in the Veterinary College, who have little or no prospects unless they be employed by the Government. Of course, there are certain Municipalities where veterinary men are employed on payment of a small honorarium for their services. But in many villages and other country places, the local unions or Municipalities are doing nothing for the preservation of their cattle. It is, therefore, the incumbent duty of the Government to appoint more veterinary surgeons in places where their want is keenly felt, both in the interests of the ryot as also of the unemployed young men turned out of the Veterinary College year after year.

THE INDIAN HOSIERY INDUSTRY

The failure on the part of the Government to impose a sufficient protective duty on imported hosiery has hit the Indian hosiery industry very hard. The Anti-Dumping Bill for the protection of Indian industries has already been passed; the Indo-Japanese Trade Agreement has already been abrogated so as to enable India to take necessary action to defend herself from the all round Japanese dumping; yet, so far, protection has been granted only to the textile industry by the Government's recent imposition of an additional duty on all non-British piece-goods imported into India. The condition of the hosiery industry is very deplorable; it has till now withstood the terrible onslaught of foreign competition especially from Japan but further carrying on of the industry is almost impossible, without sufficient protection.

The reasons advanced by the Government for the exclusion of hosiery from protection are contained in a recent communique issued by the commerce Department of the Government of India. The essential conditions for the application of the section dealing with protective duties, are according to the communique, that the articles requiring protection should already be subjected to a protective duty, as in the case of cotton piece-goods which

were enjoying protection under the Cotton Textile Industry (Protection) Act of 1930. Hosiery, on the other hand is chargeable with revenue duty only, and as such, protection could not be granted to it in the same manner as to cotton piece-goods.

At the present time hosiery is mostly imported from Japan. It is stated that nearly 99 per cent of the imports are Japanese and British and the rest of the world send in just over 1 per cent. During the five years from 1927-28 to 1931-32, Japanese imports amounted to only 1 to 5 per cent, but in the year 1932-33 her exports to India reached 56.5 per cent. This rapid rate at which Japan is dumping the Indian markets with hosiery goods, has considerably affected the Indian manufacturers, and with the further advantage to Japan of her depreciated currency, she has dealt a death blow to the Indian hosiery industry. It is high time that the Government took adequate steps to prevent the further exploitation to the utter detriment of the Indian interests. The Government have pleaded their inability to do anything in the matter under the existing statute, but it is earnestly to be hoped that they would exercise their powers and protect the industry before it is too late.

REMEDIES FOR UNEMPLOYMENT

The annual report of the Director of International Labour Office on the activities of the organisation during the period 1932-33 presented to the 17th session of the I. L. conference analyses the root causes of the economic depression and mentions the following measures as instances of constructive action taken by different countries to combat unemployment.

(1) The adoption on a national and international scale of large schemes of public works, first, because of the direct employment which they afford and, secondly, because of the impetus which they give to industry;

(2) The judicious subsidising of private employers so that they may widen their activities and thus

employ more workers, instead of paying cash benefits to the latter;

(3) The recruitment of voluntary labour service subsidised by the state (Trade Unions consider that such schemes should be restricted to extra work in the strictest sense and should be confined to the juvenile unemployed);

(4) The starting of labour camps to give employment in forestry, road construction, etc.; and

(5) The allotment of land to the unemployed, enabling them to produce a part of their own food and furnishing an antidote to moral and physical deterioration.

PROGRESS OF THE MOVEMENT

BHAGALPUR SWADESHI LEAGUE.

A Swadeshi League has been started at Bhagalpur for promoting handloom industry and other cottage industries. The League has already begun to work in right earnest, and is at present engaged in the task of certifying those shops or firms who deal in purely hand-spun and hand-woven silk Tasar or Bafta. The League will shortly be publishing a list of the recognised firms for the benefit of the public.

About the necessity for such a League, a correspondent writes as follows:—

The Bhagalpur town was famous for manufacturing locally spun and woven Tasar and Bafta but unfortunately the Japanese, the Italian and the Chinese yarns have taken the place of home made yarn and some selfish dealers have entered into this trade with the result that they help in sending over more than a crore of rupees to the foreign countries every year. The semi-foreign cloth is thus sold in the name of Swadeshi cloth. With a view to revive the old system of manufacturing the silk the Swadeshi League has been started.

KONUMOLU BUY INDIAN LEAGUE.

We have just received the monthly report from Mr. K. Venkatasubbayya, President of the Buy Indian League, Konumolu, regarding the total sales effected during June last. From the figures given it is very encouraging to note that the League has done admirable work, particularly in respect of Khaddar propaganda. The total sales of Khaddar, blankets, spun-cotton, and other Swadeshi goods at the stores amounted to Rs. 224, and the amount realised by hawking Khaddar in the various adjoining villages was Rs. 70.

It is very gratifying to note that the sales are increasing every month, and that the strenuous propaganda by the League for the cause of Swadeshi and Khaddar in particular is receiving good encouragement from the public.

TENALI EXHIBITION

The All-India Swadeshi Exhibition at Tenali which began on 12th June was closed on the 19th June. On the closing day a meeting of the organisers was held when the Secretary of the Exhibition in the course of a short speech indicated the lines on which and the principles by which national exhibitions should be guided and nation-wide propaganda be carried on for the cause of Swadeshi. Mr. P. Veeraraghavalu, Vakil, the President of the Exhibition Committee, in awarding certificates of merits to the stall-holders representing various industrial concerns, reviewed the general economic and industrial conditions, and insisted on the Buying of Khaddar, which alone would save the starving millions of India from unemployment and its concomitant evils.

ERODE KHADI AND SWADESHI EXHIBITION

The Khadi and Swadeshi Exhibition organised at Erode was opened by Mrs. Kalyani Ammal on Friday 30th June. Mr. M. A. Andamuthu, Zamindar, Chairman of the function, was introduced to the audience by Mr. M. S. M. Chettiar, President of the Exhibition Committee, as an ardent Khadi and prohibition worker for over twelve years.

Mrs. Kalyani Ammal in declaring the Exhibition open, said that in these days of world economic and financial depression, every country did its best to save its people from utter ruin by improving their manufacture and trade. India too had felt the necessity to do so. India should be self-sufficient in the matter of her industries. So he emphasised the necessity of buying only Khaddar and Swadeshi articles.

The function terminated at 7-30 p.m. with a National Song.

Regarding Exhibitors, special mention may be made of the All-India Spinners' Association Tiruppur, Gandhi Ashram, Tiruchengode; Godrej Soaps; Cochin Soap Works and The Swadeshi Emporium of Coimbatore.

THE CHARKA COMPETITION

The Secretary, All-India Spinners' Association, Ahmedabad writes:

We have received several enquiries regarding the date of the competition for the improved spinning machine for which a prize of Rs. 1,00,000 has been announced. The competition has not been held till now in response to the desire expressed by several competitors to have some time to complete their machines. We now propose to hold it after about two months. But before announcing the exact date, we require from intending competitors who have machines satisfying the general conditions of the competition information on the following points:

- (1) Has the machine been worked by the inventor himself or by another for eight hours continuously?
- (2) Count of yarn produced.
- (3) The actual production for 8 hours in yards and lbs.
- (4) Cost of the machine.

The competitors should send along with their replies on the above points six samples of the yarn produced at the machine. The exact date of the competition will be announced in due course.

THE CAWNPORE SWADESHI BAZAAR

In the presence of a huge crowd, Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya opened the Swadeshi Bazaar at Cawnpore on Sunday the 18th June. A summary of his opening address appeared in the *Advance* of June 23rd as follows :—

“ Pandit Malaviya said that Swadeshi was great “ shakti.” Independent countries, he said, were anxious to have their trade improved and for this reason had levied heavy import duties and taxes on goods imported in those countries in order to stop the flow of foreign goods and thereby save their own industries. Accordingly, America, Germany, France and England had made great improvements, but he said the case of India was different for she was a subject nation. Hence Indians could not look after and protect their trade in the same way as independent nations did.

“ There was a time when India used to export very large quantities of its products but things were different to-day. The improvements made by Japan and the way she had captured the world markets were a revelation, for Japan had excelled every other country in dumping its goods all the world over, in spite of the high duties imposed on Japanese products. Still Japan continued to dump her goods in every country. Unless and until the import of Japanese and other foreign goods into India was stopped, India would never advance. There was only one solution and that was that Indians should encourage Swadeshi, and every Indian should take a vow that he would not use anything foreign.

“ Last year in January Pandit Malaviya said that he appealed to the nation to reduce their expenses and economise and also appealed to them to use Swadeshi. He was glad to say that nearly 200 Swadeshi Sanghas and Buy Indian Leagues were organised in the country, but that was not enough. In many Provinces Swadeshi Exhibitions and Swadeshi Bazaars had been opened. But what they needed was that there should be Swadeshi Bazaars and Swadeshi Exhibitions in every Tehsil, and every ward of the city should have a swadeshi bazaar of its own.”

ALL INDIA ARTS AND INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION AT NEW DELHI

A correspondent of the *Advance* writes from New Delhi under date June 25 as follows :—

The metropolis of India has given a lead to other provincial towns by making the Arts and Industrial Exhibition an annual feature here for the encouragement of arts and industries all over India. The Exhibition will be held this year at the Ramlila grounds, outside Ajmer gate, Delhi, from the 8th October to the 7th November under the auspices of

the Society for Indian Industrial and Agricultural Development. The objects of the organisers are (a) to advance the cause of indigenous industries, (b) to develop agriculture on a scientific basis, (c) revival of cottage industries, (d) encouragement of (1) arts, (2) games and (3) music and (e) to bring the consumers and manufacturers into closer contact.

SECTIONS

The exhibition will be granted into the following sections :—

(1) Arts section, (2) Amusement section, (3) Textile section, (4) Engineering section, (5) Cottage industries section, (6) Agricultural section, (7) Chemical section, (8) Sports section, (9) Musical section, (10) Demonstration section and (11) General section.

The Managing Committee (which consists of experienced business magnates in Delhi) is in communication with the Industrial experts in the different provinces in India in order to enlist their whole-hearted co-operation to make this exhibition a success.

ARRANGEMENTS

The Arts section shall comprise both ancient and modern art from eminent artists all over India and its special feature shall be the display of women's needle work.

There will be a great display of machinery in the Engineering section and practical demonstration will be given of the various ways by which modern industry and agriculture can be improved.

Many cottage industries are expected to exhibit their products.

Many premier teams of India have been invited to take part in the hockey and foot ball tournaments and trophies will be awarded to the winning teams and players.

The musical section will have a most attractive programme. Leading musicians of India have been invited. There will be concert, dances and musical soiree. A special feature will be a children's day when prizes will be awarded to the winners.

Theatrical Companies, Talkie Cinemas and Carnivals etc. will be given facilities to provide entertainment for the visitors.

There will be a committee of experts which will judge the merits of the exhibits, etc., and prizes, medals and certificates of merit will be awarded to the deserving exhibitors and other competitors for their skill in music, etc.

The office of the Exhibition has been located at Chandni Chowk in the vicinity of Motibazar.

TINNEVELLY SWADESHI WORKERS' CONFERENCE

A conference of the Swadeshi Workers of the Tinnevely district was held on Monday the 10th July at the Swadeshi Pandal under the Presidentship of Mr. T. V. Nilakantam Pillai, B.A., B.L. A number of resolutions were adopted.

The following details regarding the various resolutions passed appears in the *Hindu* of the 12th July :—

By the first resolution the Conference requested the landholders of the district to increase the area under sugar-cane and to introduce the recently invented centrifugal machinery for the manufacture of sugar. The Government of Madras were requested to arrange for demonstrations at suitable centres of the open pan system of manufacture by centrifugal machinery both for cane and palmyrahs. The public were requested to encourage the sugar manufactured by these methods.

The public were requested in the second resolution to encourage the hand loom industry of this district and give special preference to Khadi. The investigation into the question of starting a paper factory at the Papanasam forests, where raw materials were available was urged in another resolution. The local bodies and other managers of institutions were requested to introduce vocational instruction in their schools. The starting of a fruit farm in this district by the Government was urged. The last resolution requested the merchants to help the Swadeshi movement by dealing in Swadeshi goods only.

TINNEVELLY SWADESHI CERTIFYING BOARD

A meeting of the Swadeshi workers and merchants of Tinnevely was held recently under the Presidentship of Mr. R. Subbaier of the Tamil Nadu Certifying Board, and after discussion, a Swadeshi Certifying Board for the Tinnevely District was formally constituted with Mr. A. S. Kuppuswami Aiyar, Advocate as President, and Mr. V. S. Sankarabramania Mudaliar as Secretary. Members also were elected to the Committee.

TINNEVELLY SWADESHI EXHIBITION

The Swadeshi Industrial and Agricultural Exhibition organised at the Tinnevely Municipal office compound by the Tinnevely Buy Indian League was opened at 11 a.m. on June 30th by Mr. S. Satyamurti before a large and distinguished gathering. The arrangements for Exhibition were made on a grand scale and about 50 stalls, exhibiting a variety of Swadeshi goods, had been occupied. The Agriculture and Industries Departments of the Government also co-operated by exhibiting their work.

Mr. Daniel Thomas, M.L.C., President of the Exhibition Committee, in requesting Mr. S. Satya-

murti to open the exhibition made an earnest appeal for the spread of Swadeshi.

In declaring the Exhibition open Mr. Satyamurti made an eloquent speech in the course of which he said the habit of Swadeshi should become as natural as breathing. He dealt at length with various aspects and economics of the problem of Swadeshi and made a special appeal for supporting Indian sugar.

Regarding the Exhibition, a correspondent of the *Hindu* writes as follows :—

The Swadeshi Exhibition now going on at the Municipal compound is attracting a large number of people every day. Quite a variety of Swadeshi articles have been exhibited there. Brisk sales are going on at the A. I. S. A. Khaddar stalls, while the khaddar Museum of the A. I. S. A. is a centre of attraction as some of the rarest of exhibits are seen there. Among exhibits which show the Indian manufacturing talent, in the mechanical aspect mention must be made of the brass and copper force pump, which is the product of the Ganapati Iron Works at Vannarpet, Tinnevely. Among the handicrafts, mention must be made of the hand-made mats of Pattamada, which have been exhibited in a stall. These mats are extremely fine in quality and its manufacture is the monopoly of a few Muslim families of Pattamada. The stall of the Industries Department, where silk-rearing is exhibited is attracting people as well as the stall of the Agricultural Department.

TUTICORIN SWADESHI EXHIBITION

A Swadeshi Exhibition will be held in Tuticorin under the auspices of the local Buy Indian League from 18th to 25th July. It is understood that the stall rent has been fixed at Rs. 10. We hope the Swadeshi manufacturers and dealers will participate in the exhibition, and that the public will take a keen interest in the same.

SALEM KHADI SWADESHI EXHIBITION

A Khadi and Swadeshi Exhibition will be held at Salem during the ensuing Mariamman Festival which commences on the 9th August. Sriman C. Vijayaraghavachariar, Ex-President of the Congress, is the Chairman of the Exhibition Committee, and it is proposed to invite a prominent Indian leader to open the Exhibition.

Since the Festival, during which the Exhibition will be held, is a most important one, attracting many people from far and near, this is indeed a good opportunity for Swadeshi manufacturers to exhibit and advertise their products. It is hoped that the Swadeshi producers will cordially respond to the appeal made by the Exhibition Committee and take a keen interest in the Exhibition.

ACHARYA SIR P. C. RAY TO VISIT GUNTUR

According to the *Swarajya* correspondent, it is understood that Acharya Sir P. C. Ray is visiting Guntur to preside over the Guntur District Khaddar Workers' Conference.

The District Khaddar Sangham propose to take him to many khaddar producing centres to give him first hand information regarding the working of the Khaddar movement in the District.

CALCUTTA SWADESHI EXHIBITION

A Swadeshi Exhibition will be held in Calcutta in the last week of August. For this purpose a strong influential committee has been formed with Acharya Prafulla Chandra Ray, Doctor B. C. Roy, Mr. Nalini Ranjan Sarkar, Mr. J. N. Basu and other distinguished businessmen of the City. Mr. S. K. Basu, Mayor of Calcutta, has been elected Chairman, and Captain N. N. Dutt, Secretary of the Committee.

SHILLONG NARI SHILPA EXHIBITION

An exhibition of articles of cottage industry was held on the 19th June at the Opera Hall, Shillong, under the auspices of the Shillong Nari Shilpa Samiti.

SWADESHI MUSEUM AT JUBBULPORE

Encouraged by the unprecedent success achieved by the organisers of the All-India Swadeshi Exhibition held in Jubbulpore during the month of May, says a correspondent of the *Advance*, some enterprising youths under the auspices of the local Gujarati merchants are contemplating to start an All India Swadeshi Museum at Jubbulpore and also to hold an All India Swadeshi Fair in September next during the forthcoming birthday of Mahatma Gandhi for which the preparations are vigorously proceeding.

INDUSTRIAL TRAINING FOR YOUNG MEN IN NOAKHALI

According to an Associated Press message, it is understood that a notification has been issued by the Chairman, District Board, Noakhali, for the establishment of an industrial demonstration centre at Chumahani, eight miles north of the town, with a view to giving free training to middle class young men in the preparation of brass and bell metal wares of improved standard alloys, using moulding processes. The minimum educational qualification has been fixed at the Matriculation standard.

GLASS FACTORY AT NARAINGUNJE

A Free Press message dated June 30 says that a timber merchant at Naraingunje has started a glass factory, where hurricane chimneys, flower vases and tumblers are being manufactured.

KISTNA PUSHKARAM EXHIBITION

The Secretary of the All-India Kistna Pushkaram Fair and Swadeshi Exhibition, Bezwada, writes:—

Very elaborate arrangements are being made to hold the exhibition in the spacious compound of the Municipal High School situated in the heart of the city, in the vicinity of the main bazaar and the Kistna river on the one side and the railway station on the other. 200 stalls in an imposing array are nearing completion and when completed will present a magnificent spectacle. The stalls alone cover nearly 3 acres and there is space enough for 50 stalls more in case of necessity. Adequate arrangements are being made for protection against wind and rain. Roads are being laid out with special facilities for drainage.

The Kistna Pushkaram Committee and the Municipal authorities including the Health Department, besides other influential gentry and businessmen of the city, are affording facility and are wholeheartedly co-operating with the Exhibition Committee to make this exhibition an exceptionally grand and successful one. It is fervently hoped that this will be the largest Swadeshi exhibition for the year in India. The exhibition authorities are striving their utmost to make it as comfortable and convenient as possible to the businessmen who will gather here for the Pushkaram season.

It is understood that Mr. N. R. Sarkar has consented to open the Exhibition, on the 1st of August, and that Mr. Jammadas Mehta is being requested to preside on the occasion.

HINDI EXHIBITION

On the occasion of the ensuing Krishna Pushkaram Exhibition, a Hindi Exhibition will also be held at Bezwada under the auspices of the Dakshina Bharat Hindi Prachar Sabha. The Exhibition will include the following:—

(1) Charts and cartoons showing the pressing need of a common language, viz., Hindi; (2) photos (individuals and groups) of Hindi workers and associations; (3) sketches of prominent Hindi authors, past and present; (4) painting, nail-drawing, engraving on wood, metal, etc., of Hindi sayings; (5) specimens of flowing and beautiful handwriting.

AN AGRICULTURE ASSOCIATION

An Association for the improvement of Agriculture in the Rural Development area has been formed at Trivellore with Rao Sahib D. K. Ramayya Naidu as President, Mr. W. Jeevarathnam Pillai as Vice-President, and Messrs. K. V. Natesa Iyer, Agricultural Demonstrator, and M. O. Krishnamachariar, as Secretaries.

BEZWADA EXHIBITION

The Khaddar and Handicrafts Exhibition which is being organised at Bezwada will be opened on 3rd. August by Dr. Alam. Mr. K. Nageswara Rao Pantulu is personally supervising the arrangements and the construction of the stalls.

KHADI DEPOT AT TRICHUR

According to a correspondent of the *Indian Express*, it is understood that a branch of the A. I. S. A. for the sale of pure khaddar has been opened at the "Manorama Buildings" at Trichur on Friday the 14th July, by Mr. K. Kelappan.

A HANDICRAFT SCHOOL OPENED AT COIMBATORE

On the evening of Friday the 23rd June, Sir Mahomed Habibullah, K. C. S. I., opened the industrial section attached to the Anjuman Nannihalane Islam at the Municipal High School, Coimbatore. The Hon Sir R. K. Shanmugham Chettiar presided on the occasion.

Sir Mahomed Habibullah in his opening address appealed to the rich men of the locality to help the association in their laudable endeavour as money was the life-blood of every material activity. While the solution of the unemployment problem among the educated young men had baffled all efforts, that relating to uneducated young men had become a menace to society. Since entrants to the institution would be drawn from the ranks of the uneducated young men, he presumed that suitable arrangements would be made to give them the benefit of some kind of education so as to fit them better for the exercise of the avocation for which they would be trained. He wished the institution all success. The chairman also wished the newly started institution all success and prosperity.

SIMLA INDUSTRIAL FAIR

In the presence of a large and distinguished gathering which included Sir B. B. Ghosh, Acting Law Member, Sir Abdul Hamid, Chief Minister of Kapurthla, and many others, the Simla Industrial Fair was opened on the evening 10th June, by Dr. Gokul Chand Narang, Minister of Local Self-Government, the Punjab.

In opening the exhibition, Dr. Gokul Chand laid great emphasis on the development of indigenous industry without which all talk of political advance of India was useless. He said that just as India followed other nations in several respects she would do well to imitate them in encouraging her national industries.

SIMLA FINE ARTS EXHIBITION

It is understood that the sixty-first Annual Exhibition of the Simla Fine Arts Society will be held in the Rink Hall from September 14 to 23. It will be open for amateur and professional competitors for

works in any medium, oils, water-colours, pastel, black and white, process work, for young artists and photographs. His Excellency the Viceroy is the Patron and the President of the Society, while the vice-patrons include the Governor of the Punjab, the Commander-in-Chief, Sir Fazli Hussain, Sir George Schuster, Sir Frank Noyce, Sir Alan Parsons and Sir Harry Haig.

A strong and influential committee has been formed with Mr. C. P. Colvin, as president. Both professional and amateur artists have been invited to send exhibits for sale. The fact that 32 prizes will be thrown open to competitors shows the vast scope that is being afforded to them. There will also be a photographic section attached to the exhibition.

PUNDIT KUNZRU ON SWADESHI

At a meeting held on the evening of June 24 at the Blavatsky Lodge, Bombay, Pundit Hridayanath Kunzru in the course of his speech on "The Place of Swadeshi in Our National Life," laid great emphasis on the need for training Indian youths and for establishing technical institutions all over the country for the regeneration of industrial development in India.

A correspondent reports the speech as follows:—

Pandit Hridayanath Kunzru in his lecture on Swadeshism began with the division of large-scale and small-scale industries of India. The swadeshi movement was first started in India in about the year 1905. There were two ways of helping swadeshi industries, firstly, by State aid, and secondly by voluntary help by the public. Here he quoted the example of Japan and Germany. He traced the development of both these countries. The important factor in their advancement was technical education.

In India the system of education was merely intellectual. Side by side, he said, technical education should be pursued. The Government of India are collecting facts regarding the various industries. Some of the leaders are shortly publishing a book giving information about the many industries of the country which required development.

As regards small-scale industries, they could be developed by voluntary efforts. In this the Swadeshi League was doing very good work. These small scale industries were more or less provincial industries, and the general enthusiasm created had immensely benefited them.

He suggested the opening of Swadeshi museums. For this business talents are required. Mere enthusiasm would not do. The Swadeshi League has its own educative value. He then paid a tribute to the work of the League.

As regards tariffs, he did not believe in them all time, because it had its own defects since it restricted initiative and enterprise. Tariffs must be only for a time. They wanted economic development, so that India might be able to contribute to the solution of the world problems.

INDIA'S TRADE WITH JAPAN

MR. Nalini Ranjan Sarkar, President of the Bengal National Chamber of Commerce in a statement to the Associated Press upon the subject of Indo-Japanese trade, says:—

The possibilities of an economic agreement with Japan should in my opinion, be investigated without further delay. From a preliminary survey of the trade between the two countries it appears to me that there exists an encouragingly wide scope for such closer co-operation. Japan's share in Indian exports even in 1931-32 was 8.7 per cent of the total value. In the same year in raw cotton alone her purchase amounted to Rs. 11 crores, being 7.1 per cent of the value of the total exports of all kinds of merchandise, estimated at Rs. 156 crores. Apart from the fact that Japan purchased in 1931-32 nearly 50 per cent of the exports of raw cotton from India, her consumption of Indian pig iron amounted during the year to sixty-six lakhs of rupees, being 50 per cent of the value of total exports from India under this head. In dressed tanned skins Japan's purchase was no less important, being Rs. 25.7 lakhs in value out of India's total exports of this commodity valued at Rs. 3.1 crores. It may be noted here, that of the total imports of this commodity into Japan the share of India was 40 per cent. India's share in Japanese imports of oilseeds was however disappointingly low, being valued at 0.8 million Yens out of a total of 14.8 million yens. The above are some of the important commodities that are exported to Japan from India and I am of the opinion that the scope for expansion of these exports should be explored by mutual negotiation.

India on the other hand is one of the largest markets for Japanese manufacturers, especially Japanese piece-goods. Out of Japan's total exports of the latter, 25 per cent in 1930, 27 per cent in 1931 and 30 per cent in 1932 came to India, in spite of the fact that India had successfully raised her import duties on cotton goods. China had been till 1930 Japan's chief customer so far as piecegoods were concerned. Since 1930, however, the Indian market has become increasingly important to Japan as the following figures will show:

Exports of Japanese piecegoods, in million sq. yds. for the first 11 months.

	1930	1931	1932
China	552	334	289
India	374	360	592

Another fact to which I would like to draw the attention of the country is that, while Japan's exports to India have been increasing, her purchases from India have been on the decline for some time past.

The talk of boycott of Indian cotton has come to prominence only recently, but the decline in Japan's purchase of Indian cotton started earlier. In 1930 Japan bought 597 million pounds of Indian cotton; in 1932 the figure had come down to 342 million pounds. Imports of Indian Pig Iron into Japan declined from 150,491 tons in 1931 to 117,862 tons in 1932. Imports of dressed skins from India to Japan went down in value from 8.7 million Yens in 1930, to 7.9 million Yens in 1932, and imports of oilseeds from India have remained for all practical purposes stationary. Considering Japan's exports and imports as a whole India's loss will be apparent from the following figures:

	In Million Yens.		
	1930	1931	1932
Japan's exports to India	129	100	192
Japan's imports from India	180	133	117

It would, therefore, seem as if there had been in existence in Japan a definite plan to push forward her exports to India and to restrict her imports from this country. Whether this is a feature of Japan's planned economy or is the result of the increasing control she has been exercising over new and wider territories in the Far East, or is due to both these factors is more than I can tell with the facts at our disposal. Irrespective of the causes, our Japanese friends should understand clearly that India cannot, she will not, look on with equanimity at the export policy of Japan which is one of the gravest menaces our infant industries have been called upon to face, while she has steadily been curtailing her purchases of Indian products.

A trade agreement between the two countries must, in order to be of enduring benefit, be based upon "give and take." In the markets of each country the products of the other country must be assured a more or less definitely agreed share.

There is one more point to which I would like to draw the attention of the public. It has been reported in the newspapers that negotiations have been going on in London between the representative of the Japanese and the British Governments. I am not aware that the Government of India are being consulted or kept informed of the progress of these conversations. If, therefore, any agreement is entered into in London which does not appear to be in the interests of India, we shall have a repetition of the experience we had, at the time of ratification of the "Ottawa Agreement." I would, therefore, suggest that the Government of India should request the Japanese Government to send a Trade Delegation to India, to discuss and work out a trade agreement, in co-operation with representatives of Indian business interests.

THE SWADESHI MOVEMENT IN 1932-33

Mr. Mukut Behari Lal, General Secretary, The All-India Swadeshi Sangha, Benares, writes:—

ON the 22nd January 1932, Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviyaji issued an appeal to his countrymen, urging them to practise national economy and to promote Swadeshi. On the 12th March 1932, he started the All-India Swadeshi Sangha at Benares and appealed to the people to establish Swadeshi associations all over the country. About the same time Mr. B. Shiva Rao took up the work in Madras and vigorously promoted the establishment of the Buy Indian League in the Madras Presidency. During the year over a hundred and seventy Swadeshi associations and Buy Indian Leagues were organised in different parts of the country. Provincial Swadeshi Sanghas were formed in Madras, Maharashtra, Bengal, Karnatak, Bombay, Sind, Delhi, Marhatta C. P. and in the United Provinces. The movement also penetrated the Indian States. Madhya Bharat Swadeshi Sangha and Saurashtra Swadeshi Sangha carried on vigorous Swadeshi propaganda in Central India and Kathiawar respectively. In co-operation with the Buy Indian League, Madras, Swadeshi movement was also being carried on in the States in South India, notably in Mysore. The movement received the support from all classes of people. It was carried on by means of securing Swadeshi pledges, house to house visits of individuals and groups of men and women, the publication and distribution of handbills, pamphlets, posters, directory and Swadeshi bhajans, and the organisation of public meetings, processions, exhibitions, museums, bazars and stores. A few periodicals on Swadeshi were also published. In the history of the Swadeshi movement the year is likely to remain memorable for the number of Swadeshi Exhibitions held in various parts of the country. Twenty-five All-India Swadeshi Exhibitions and a large number of local Swadeshi Bazars and exhibitions were held. Moving Exhibitions of Swadeshi goods were also organised along with processions. In spite of economic depression most of the exhibitions were great successes. In this connection we owe special thanks to our Vice-President, Sir P. C. Roy, who not only organised the Provincial Swadeshi Sangha in Bengal, but also inspired and encouraged people throughout the country in the cause of Swadeshi by responding to the requests to open Swadeshi exhibitions and to preside over other Swadeshi functions in many places. In response to the appeal made by our president, Pt. Madan Mohan Malaviyaji, the 29th May was specially observed as a Swadeshi Day throughout the country. On that day countless Swadeshi pledges were taken, handbills were distributed, meetings and processions were organised and in many places Swadeshi exhibitions, bazars and stores were opened. The Swadeshi Day, thus, gave a great impetus to the movement. In response to the appeal of the All-India Swadeshi Sangha, more than sixty Municipal and District Boards communicated to us their resolutions to buy as far as

possible Swadeshi goods for their requirements. Besides the Bengal Presidency Muslim League, Sikh Independence League, Amritsar, the All-India Ladies Conference at Lucknow and many other public associations and conferences passed resolutions in favour of the Swadeshi movement and exhorted their members to promote the manufacture, use and sale of Swadeshi goods. A number of Swadeshi exhibitions were held by some of these associations. The All-India Seva Samiti Boys Scouts Association, Allahabad, issued detailed instructions to their scout masters to promote the cause of Swadeshi.

The spirit of Swadeshi which prevailed in the country for the last three years considerably helped the Indian industries during the period of acute economic depression. The Swadeshi spirit and movement not only saved Indian industries from ruin but also promoted the industrial development of the country. It is important to note that during this period of economic depression while the production of cotton cloth in other countries considerably decreased, India produced a greater quantity of cloth than in previous years.

Thus during the last year the Swadeshi movement made considerable progress and promoted the use, manufacture and sale of Swadeshi or indigenous goods. Still there is greater need of efforts in the coming years. The new industries will need constant support and encouragement for a number of years. Our industrial development has not yet been sufficient even to meet our growing needs, not to speak of capturing the market already lost by us. The growth of imports of foreign manufactured goods has not yet been arrested. During the last year while exports of merchandise constantly decreased, our import of manufactured goods increased considerably. The import of piece-goods increased from 14 crores, and 72 lacs (cotton goods 13.71 crores) to 21 crores and 98 lacs of rupees (cotton goods 20.06 crores). The import of cloth increased by 4.14 crores from England and by 2.38 crores from Japan. The import of cotton yarn and twist also increased by over 90 lacs of rupees, more than 80 lacs of this increase was from Japan. The growth of import of cotton cloth during this period of economic crisis has begun to be keenly felt by the Indian industry.

It is hoped that all classes of the people, fully realising the benefits and the need of the Swadeshi movement, will carry on this movement with redoubled vigour. For the success of the movement it is necessary that a well co-ordinated net work of Swadeshi Sanghas and Buy Indian Leagues be formed throughout the country including Indian States. Public spirited persons are therefore requested to organise Swadeshi Sanghas in places where one does not exist. Local and Provincial Swadeshi associations are also requested to get themselves affiliated soon with the Provincial and the All-India Swadeshi Sanghas respectively.

INDIAN HANDLOOM INDUSTRY

At the recent conference of Swadeshi workers and merchants held at Madura, Mr. K. Bhashyam Iyengar made a very strong plea for the protection of our handloom industry, and suggested various measures for increasing the handloom products.

He said that in recent years the weaver had to face a competition which would have broken the spirit of any man. He was not so badly hit by the import of English goods in olden days as by the present day dumping of cheap Japanese stuff. According to the speaker the propaganda of Swadeshi had somewhat adversely affected the weaver. "For the educated people, who ought to know better, have come to associate Swadeshi with merely Indian mill made cloth either from Bombay or Ahmedabad." They have forgotten their brethren weavers at home who have been producing for generations cloth of the finest texture and quality and of great artistic designs for our use. The weaver is hit this time not by the foreign mill owners (British or Japanese) but by the Indian. A new orientation has, therefore, to be given to this movement in the direction of handwoven cloths. It is estimated that there are about 5 lakhs of weaving families dependent upon their traditional calling for their maintenance and support. I have, in the course of my travels, found that many of these people are now either idle and had to take to cooly work for sustenance. By our neglect of our handwoven clothes, we are creating unemployment on a large scale among them. The skill and the cunning of their hands which excited the admiration of the foreigners is being forgotten. It is necessary, therefore, that the handloom weavers should be encouraged."

In suggesting the various measures for the improvement of the Indian handloom industry, the speaker insisted that the weavers should go in for Indian yarns only and that the Indian Mill-owners should not exploit the situation to their benefit, but

that they ought to be persuaded to sell their yarn at competitive prices. The speaker regretted that the Mill-owners of Bombay had not responded to the needs of the situation as much as they could have. As regards protection to the handloom weavers, the speaker suggested the following measures to be adopted immediately :—

1. Effective propaganda should be undertaken in favour of handloom cloths made out of Indian Mill yarn. I should even go the length of restricting the definition of swadeshi to handloom cloth only at least as a temporary measure.

2. Starting and encouraging purely spinning mills all over the country.

3. Compelling the present spinning and weaving mills to reserve a reasonable portion of the yarn produced by them (at least about 20 per cent) for sale to handloom weavers

4. Fixing a standard price for yarn especially of higher counts and seek the co-operation of the mill-owners to sell the yarn at that price only.

5. To establish an effective agency for controlling the price of yarn and take steps for making Indian yarn easily available to the weavers of the various weaving centres of this presidency.

6. To establish an organisation for the purpose of certifying goods made out of purely Indian yarn and make the same easily available to the consumers at weaving centres. In this connection, a Marketing Board should be established with a limited capital of 5 lakhs whose business will be to study the market and secure the co-ordination between the weavers of the swadeshi cloths and the consumers.

In conclusion, Mr. K. Bhashyam Iyengar observed that the Madura Certifying Board as well as the Tamil Nadu Certifying Board had done effective work under great difficulties on some of the lines indicated above.

SIR C. V. RAMAN ON CAUSE OF INDIA'S TROUBLE

"The whole trouble in India to-day, seems to me, that we have set up wholly artificial set of values. I am not sure I agree with those who say that University Education has no value. I do not think it is right to say that the University Education that we receive to-day is useless. Education has given us a certain outlook on life, which is of a very unsatisfactory kind. I find fault with the outlook and not with the education. One of the unfortunate effects of contact with the Western civilization has been a change in our outlook and what constitutes the right kind of life. Many of our young men have acquired habits and desires during the past 10 or 15 years, which a generation ago would have seemed almost unthinkable. I would like the idea of simplicity to be developed. I would like our young men

to put away from them all ideas of luxury." Thus observed Sir C. V. Raman, Kt., presiding over a meeting held recently at the Y. M. C. A., Bangalore.

Sir C. V. Raman proceeding said: "One of the greatest services that Mahatma Gandhi has done to India in his emphasis on simplicity. He is the embodiment of simplicity. If our young men are prepared to face hardships, if our young men are prepared to deny themselves of all luxuries, if they are prepared to seek work wherever it is to be found, and however it is to be found, I am sure a way out will be found. I do believe that where there is the will to live, the way to live will be found. We have to readjust our outlook on life. When that readjustment comes, I am sure we shall find a way out of our problem of unemployment."

THE DIETETIC VALUE OF GHEE

By Mr. N. C. Datta.

THE adulteration of milk products like ghee and butter is of recent origin in India. The introduction of vegetable ghee has made the the problem of getting pure ghee rather very difficult. Enormous quantities of vegetable ghee manufactured in India and also imported from other countries are used for adulteration purposes. Owing to lack of proper enforcement of the Foods and Drugs Adulteration Act, the adulterated ghee trade is flourishing very well. From the dietetic point of view, as a glyceride of fatty acids, calorific value, vegetable ghee is equivalent to pure ghee but in contrast to other fats, pure ghee has certain peculiar properties, namely low melting point and high emulsifying power. Many vegetable ghee are not so easily emulsified and melt at a temperature much higher than the body temperature, so that their use can be held objectionable on the contention that they will be less digestible than pure ghee. Ghee prepared by melting pure butter contains vitamin A and is found to be as good as pure butter, whereas the hydrogenated oils contain little or no accessory food factor so that vegetable ghee has not as good a nutritive value as pure ghee. Pure ghee and vegetable ghee sell almost at the same price in many parts of India so that the use of vegetable ghee does not hold good even on economical grounds.

In cities like Madras, Calcutta, Bombay, where milk and vegetable containing vitamin A are expensive, the poor and the middle class people are subsisting on the border of their vitamin A requirements. According to Sir McCarrison the diet of the people of Madras and Bengal are usually poor in vitamin A, so that the use of vegetable ghee will certainly affect the health of the people. Particular classes in certain cities, a few families everywhere and numerous individuals throughout the country suffer from a deficiency of vitamin A through the neglect of the use of milk, butter and ghee. The high rate of mortality, the ill health of young mothers and incidence of diseases like tuberculosis clearly indicate the want of proper nutrition among the people of India. It is highly desirable from the physiological point of view that greater consumption of milk in the country should be encouraged.

India is essentially an agricultural country whose fertile soil and climatic conditions, particularly favourable for the growth of grass, make dairying a household industry well adapted for the country. Proper education among the farmers, and the use of plenty of green grass and sunshine enriching the milk with more of vitamins A and D, will offer the greatest promise to further development of Dairying in India.

—From the *Current Science*, June, 1933.

Sericulture Experiments at Bhagalpore.

The Silk Institute at Bhagalpur, started in the year 1922, has given a great fillip to the silk trade of this area, the turnover rising from eight lakhs of rupees to 25 lakhs in 1929. This figure dropped to 18 lakhs last year, but this is attributed to the prevailing trade depression.

The industry has a fertile field in Bihar and Orissa and there are indications to support this view. The experiments carried out at Khunti to ascertain the suitability of the uplands of Chota Nagpur Plateau have now furnished useful information for the prospective sericulturists in that tract. It has been demonstrated that mulberry can be cultivated on high lands without irrigation and can yield greater income to the agriculturists than cheap *gora* paddy that is now being harvested.

About ten thousand persons have taken up "eri" rearing in Orissa since 1927. Judging from the supply of the above Silk Institute alone, the output of "eri" cocoons and yarn is estimated to be over

Rs. 10,000 per annum. This covers the expenses of a number of activities of the Institute. A new industry, namely, silk printing, has also been introduced in Bhagalpur.

The Department of Industries offers industrial education on practical lines in sixteen different handicrafts and sericulture in four institutions. About five hundred students have already received training and nearly half of them are reported to be making an independent living.

Increasing quantities of fast dyes are now being used all over the province thereby placing textile industries of this province on a more suitable basis. A large number of new colour shops and dyeing and printing factories have been started by private enterprise in the wake of demonstration by the staff of the Industries Department. In North Bihar, the antiquated, expensive and laborious processes are given place to modern methods.

—*The Indian Textile Journal*, June '33.

Economic Control of Ancient Chinese Depressions

THE various measures formerly adopted in China to deal with economic depressions are contained in the following translation made by Dr. Kiang Kang-hu of the McGill University from the Chow Li or the Book of Governmental Rites of the Chow Dynasty which is supposed to have been written in the twelfth century B. C.

One, *the Distribution of Surplus Treasures*. The Government will provide not only funds for the relief work, but will also open up all storages of accumulated grains and other necessities of life for direct distribution.

Two, *the Lowering of Taxation*. This will relieve people from public burdens and thus enable them to be self-supporting. The average land tax was less than ten per cent of its productive value and there were very few other taxes. During the time of depression the land tax was usually halved, or from the famine stricken regions totally exempted.

Three, *the Mitigation of the Severity of Criminal Punishment*. This is because people are more easily driven to crime when in distresses, and therefore they deserve special mercy.

Four, *the withholding of Labour Conscription*. In the ancient times all male citizens, excepting officials and scholars, were subject to Government conscription for public works between the planting and the harvesting seasons. This conscription would be withheld in times of depression, so that the people might work more profitably.

Five, *the Lifting of Legal Prohibitions against the use of State Property*. According to the Chow Dynasty, all mountains, rivers, forests and mines were publicly owned and were prohibited from private exploitation. This prohibition would be

lifted and people would be allowed to enjoy the products of the State property.

Six, *the Abandonment of Trade Restrictions*. Although there were no customs duties in the Chow period, inspections and restrictions were in force on both imports and exports between States. These would be abandoned in times of depression to facilitate free transportation and quick exchange.

Seven, *the Elimination of Social Ceremonials*. This is a measure of social economy and thereby unnecessary expense would be saved for necessary purposes.

Eight, *the Simplification of Funeral Rites*. The Chinese often overdo funeral and burial services, and this would rule out all superfluous expenditures for the dead.

Nine, *the Prohibition of Public Musical Performance and Amusement of any form*. Aside from sacrificial and educational purposes, theatrical and musical performances for amusement would be abandoned in times of depression, much in the same way as it would be in mourning.

Ten, *Encouragement of Simple and easy marriage*. As marriage in old China was expensive and difficult, this would be a great relief for people in hard times.

Eleven, *the Holding of Prayer Services*. When the Emperor led the officials and the people to pray to heaven and to the national patron gods for the speedy return of prosperity it would certainly have a psychological effect on the populace.

Twelve, *a Check on Thieving and Banditry*. Since depressions always brew more unrest and uprisings, an effective check of these from the very beginning would save the country from revolutions and wars.

SWADESHI PROPAGANDA

The Chairman, Tamil Nadu Swadeshi Certifying Board, in the course of a statement, says : —

The spread of swadeshi spirit has demonstrated itself in various ways, in the formation of "Buy Indian" Leagues, in the springing up of shops in every place purporting to deal in swadeshi articles, in the organisation of swadeshi bazaars and exhibitions. But it is to be regretted that this enthusiasm for swadeshi is being exploited to a very substantial extent by passing off of non-swadeshi articles as swadeshi and such exploitation in the long run will tend to kill genuine swadeshi. A further difficulty in the spread of swadeshi is that there are no suffi-

cient marketing facilities for genuine swadeshi. Hence the proper and rapid spread of genuine swadeshi requires three things: a widespread and widely recognised convention as to what is to be accepted as swadeshi with reference to various classes of articles; an effective organisation to certify genuine swadeshi; and an efficient organisation for developing manufacturing and marketing facilities for swadeshi articles.

We think that the time has now come for all workers in the cause of Swadeshi to confer together and consider the above questions.

INDUSTRIALISING INDIA

Sir M. Visvesvarayya's Address

Extracts from the speech on "Industrialising India" delivered by Sir M. Visveswarayya at Bangalore, under the auspices of the Mysore Chamber of Commerce on the evening of Monday the 10th July, have been published in the Hindu as follows :—

The tendency of all civilised nations to-day is for each to make itself as economically self-sufficient as circumstances permit. No country which aspires to be reasonably self-sufficient can do without agriculture. But no nation in modern times has grown rich through agriculture alone. The recent practice in progressive countries has been to provide more work for their labour force in industries and subsidiary occupations and to limit the numbers employed in agriculture, it being recognised that employment of more than a limited number of persons in agriculture tends to reduce the average income of the individual and the aggregate income of the nation as a whole. This healthy practice has not yet obtained recognition in India.

The income per head of population derived from industries and agriculture, respectively, in India as well as in five of the most progressive countries of the world, compares approximately as follows :

Country.	Income per head.	
	Industries.	Agriculture.
	Rs.	Rs.
United States of America	963	175
Canada	545	344
Great Britain	465	62
Sweden	384	129
Japan	185	85
India	12	48

In none of the countries referred to above is the per capita income from industries less than that from agriculture while in one case, namely, that of Great Britain, it is more than seven times. The corresponding proportion in India is only about one-fourth. These facts and figures will leave no doubt in the mind of any unprejudiced observer that while Western nations and Japan have been concentrating on industries and trade, India has been growing more and more overwhelmingly rural. While the income from industries in those countries is their chief source of wealth, the same in India per head of population appears too insignificant by comparison.

NEED FOR AN INDUSTRIAL SURVEY

To obtain a clear idea of the true position of industries in this country, an industrial survey is a necessary preliminary and the first step towards it is to collect statistics of existing industries. A reliable survey should be made of all the industries pursued, the quantities and values of products manufactured, raw materials utilised, number of persons employed,

wages paid, motive power used and other particulars usually collected in advanced countries and the results placed at the disposal of the public.

Except in the case of organised industries, regular statistics of existing industrial establishments of all classes are not at present available. The organised industries take into account only establishments employing 20 persons or more each, and the total number employed in them in British India in any year has been less than 1,700,000 persons. There is a large number of minor or cottage industries employing less than 20 persons of which no account is taken in the figures recorded by Government. The total number of persons supported by industries of all kinds, according to the Census of 1921, was 33,167,018 or 10.49 per cent of the entire population. The corresponding figure for 1931 was 9.95 per cent. The number actually working in such industries, mostly minor, is stated to amount to 15,361,933 in 1931 or about 4.4 per cent. These figures show that the country is receding in industrial activity. In India, work and labour are not organized as in other industrially advanced countries. Regular hours are not observed. In many parts of India, minor industries continue to operate along traditional lines without guidance or help from science or technical skill, and as a result they drop out one by one as they become unremunerative in competition with modern mechanized industries.

There has been no attempt at a systematic survey of the natural resources, such as has been carried out under the policy of 'Conservation of Resources' by the Governments of the United States of America and Canada. The natural resources there have been very carefully surveyed and mapped. The surveys embrace resources under agriculture, irrigation, water power, forests, fisheries, mining areas, and they will serve as a model to us when similar systematic surveys are undertaken in India. Correct information is needed as regards the supply of raw materials, coal, water power, labour and other facilities available in each province and State for helping existing industries or starting new ones.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS

A third class of investigations required is an analysis of imports and exports, the imports to show the class of articles for which there is a home market, and the exports mainly to determine what materials, which might provide occupations to indigenous labour and increase its purchasing power, are being

sent out of the country in a raw or semi-finished state.

Many of the articles in common use for the manufacture of which raw materials are available in the country, or which were being manufactured here at one time or another, are being obtained from abroad, showing that the country has been following policies which have made her dependent on foreign countries for some of her barest necessities. In recent years, there has been some improvement in the manufacture, particularly of cotton piecegoods and yarn and there is a general determination on the part of the people to promote Swadeshi enterprise.

Surveys under the three heads mentioned should be carried out for each province and State as well as for the country as a whole. The results, when recorded, will give valuable guidance to policies and action, and will serve as a bench-mark or starting point from which to measure future progress.

CLASSES OF INDUSTRIES

Industries and manufactures of every description may, for convenience of organization, be considered, according to their size or the capital invested, under three classes, viz., (i) Large scale, (ii) Medium scale, and (iii) Minor. The primary needs of the people are food, clothing, housing and transport. In a country not industrially advanced like ours, special prominence should be given to industries which supply these four primary needs of the community.

Large scale industries will be those enterprises which require a capital outlay of Rs. 30 lakhs or more each; medium scale industries, those which require a capital of between Rs. 1 lakh and Rs. 30 lakhs and minor or cottage industries will be small concerns the investment on which will not exceed Rs. 1 lakh. This division on the basis of the capital invested is perhaps unscientific and arbitrary, but it is adopted because the outlay required and the procedure to be adopted will depend upon the magnitude of the industry. An industry like textiles may come in any of the three classes and be practised in a province or city in all the three forms.

LARGE SCALE INDUSTRIES

Large scale industries are important because, generally speaking, they include basic and key industries, require the use of developed machinery and technique, help mass production of staple commodities and represent the highest form of industrial enterprise. The following dozen industries are typical of this class:—Mining: Coal, metallic ores and petroleum; iron and steel: iron foundries and fabricated steel; engineering industries—manufacture of engines, pumps and machinery generally, railway plant, including rolling stock, arms, ammunition and military stores; automobiles and aircraft machinery; agricultural tools and machines; hydro-electric and electrical appliances and machinery; cotton and

wollen textiles; jute industry; chemical industries—heavy chemical and ship and boat building.

Industries of this class in their present stage of development in India require the earnest attention and close support from Government and leading financiers and businessmen of the country.

When the Provincial Governments become autonomous, the representatives of all the provinces should meet and, in their common interest, evolve an all-India plan to bring into existence the representative large-scale industries mentioned above. Each province should take upon itself the responsibility to start and maintain, even though at the risk of loss at first two or three of the large-scale industries according to the resources of the province and the aptitude of its people. If the responsibility is shared in this way, no single province will feel it a heavy burden; while the country, as a whole, will be able speedily to bring into existence all the enterprises of national importance needed.

Large sums of money are spent abroad every year for the purchase of railway plant and rolling stock and arms, ammunition and military stores. In some years, the money paid for them is as high as Rs. 30 to 40 crores. If the money spent in a single year on these purchases is invested in equipping Government workshops with the requisite plant and machinery, and the necessary expert staff is engaged for a short period, the country can be made self-sufficient in respect of these supplies in a few years. The same object can be gained also if large private local firms are subsidised and contracts for purchasing machinery and plant are placed with them for a reasonably long term of years.

MEDIUM SCALE INDUSTRIES.

Medium scale industries are usually organised and carried on by companies working on the joint-stock principle, although many of them may also be privately owned. Their first need is that the Provincial Government should, through the departments concerned or otherwise, give proofs of its eagerness to see new industries started and co-operate to that end with the leading merchants and others interested in building up business or in floating companies. The Department of Industries, should readily place at the disposal of industrially minded men records of past investigations of the resources of the province.

Businessmen among the local public should be invited to suggest schemes in which they are interested. Chambers of Commerce and industrial associations, should be asked to furnish suggestions. When the character of an industry requires it, the Provincial Government should engage local or foreign experts to tour through the province and investigate individual schemes. The experts should consult local businessmen and financiers and submit to Government preliminary schemes for new enterprises which, in their

opinion, will prove remunerative. Such a preliminary investigation, if undertaken in the diverse ways indicated, will rouse public interest and ensure co-operation, and half-a-dozen to a dozen industrial projects will emerge in each province for detailed investigation and some of them for execution, in less than a year.

The following are a dozen typical examples of medium scale industries:

Engineering industries for manufacture of engines, pumps and machinery; fabricated steel; cotton and wollen mills of moderate size, artificial silk; chemicals and dyes; sugar; paper; match manufacture; chemical fertilisers; soaps and candles; ceramic industries including cement, glass, stone-ware pipes, etc. leather products, hides and skins—tanned and dressed, and cinema film manufacture.

Many of these industries are already in operation in various parts of the country. Only their number is small, production meagre, and organisation defective. Under suitable protectionist policies and with the Government and leading businessmen working in close co-operation, this class of industries can be made to multiply very fast.

MINOR AND COTTAGE INDUSTRIES

Minor and cottage industries were extensively practised in India before the British occupation when the country had of necessity to be more or less self-sufficient. But with the progress of communications and the opening of the country to foreign trade, many of the older industries such as iron, steel and salt, disappeared through sheer inability to compete with imported products. Minor industries of the older type which have survived are chiefly those associated with agriculture.

There is very considerable scope for the extension of minor industries within the country, if a steady policy to encourage local industrial enterprise is pursued. Such minor industries only should be encouraged, in the first instance, as supply staple products for which there is a demand within the country. Municipalities, local boards, village panchayats and local associations should encourage the establishment of industries in their midst by granting all reasonable concessions and facilities.

The following is a list of typical handicrafts and minor and cottage industries which can be practised with profit by as large a proportion of the population as possible:—

Metal works:—smithing, agricultural tools and machinery; Manufacture of metal vessels:—copper, brass, aluminium, etc.; hand-spinning and weaving, cotton ginning, silk reeling; carpets and blanket making; flour milling; rice milling; oil mills; food products, drinks and aerated waters; cigarettes and bidis; brick and tile works; furniture—chairs, tables,

benches; boxes, combs, etc.; pottery; mat-making basket and rope-making; shoe-making; bee-keeping; toys; vegetable dyes, paints, inks, etc; pencil manufacture; buttons; soaps; glass works—bangles; enamelled ware; printing; book-binding and house-building.

SETTING UP AN INDUSTRIAL STRUCTURE

Industries have, for some years now, been a Provincial subject, although the Central Government retains the power inter alia of granting tariff protection, regulating banking facilities, adjusting railway freight, and directing commercial and financial policies, all of which vitally affect their progress. The provinces have had little power and practically no funds to devote to this subject.

A sound organisation of fabric should be set up in the country to create a healthy atmosphere for the growth of industries. It should provide for the following half-a-dozen major requirements:—

(i) A general organisation composed of representatives of Government and business men, who, by mutual co-operation, shall maintain an atmosphere favourable to the rapid growth of industries;

(ii) Local organisations or Councils in cities, districts and rural areas to encourage local activities in this respect;

(iii) Tariff protection;

(iv) Banking facilities;

(v) Maintaining statistical information;

(vi) Up-to-date legislation in regard to the Company's Act and the Managing Agency System.

Other contributory facilities needed are:

Exhibitions and Commercial Museums; experimental and Demonstration Stations; industrial research; education, technical, commercial, etc.; Trade Commissioners and commercial intelligence; and transport and freight facilities.

GENERAL ORGANISATION

A suitable general organisation should consist of an active Ministry of Industries in the Central Government and a National Economic Council which would meet and deliberate at least once a quarter at the seat of that Government. The latter should contain representative economists, industrialists and financiers, drawn from the chambers of commerce and business associations throughout the country and representing every sphere of the country's economic life. The Economic Council will have an office at Delhi and there will be frequent consultations between the Ministry of Industries and the executive of the Economic Council for the time being. The Council should be able to put forward proposals and measures for promoting industries throughout the country.

A Provincial Economic Council should be established similarly in each province to work in close association with the Minister in charge of industries. With each of these Provincial Councils should be associated committees of experts to investigate questions and submit results and schemes to Government for practical action.

Both the National Economic Council and the Provincial Councils should enunciate policies for the guidance of unofficial bodies in the country and for influencing the policy and action of Government from time to time. An All-India Industrial Conference should be held at the headquarters of one or the other of the province once a year.

LOCAL ECONOMIC COUNCILS

For purposes of this organisation, each city and each district should be constituted into a unit area and provide itself with a local Economic Council, a working committee of the council, and an executive staff maintained from funds raised within the area. In each unit area, there should be a representative of the Government Department of Industries, working whole or part time in close co-operation with this unofficial Council of Industries.

Industries are the concern of the people. Under the organisation proposed there will be two parallel agencies constituting the industrial structure of the country—one, to represent the Government and the other, the public and local economic interests—both working together in close co-operation in each area so that, in the event of slackness or neglect at any time, one of them at least may be effective and the industrial interests of the area may at all times be adequately safeguarded. I attach great importance to these local Economic Councils because they can be published and worked by the people themselves. And it is here that numbers of our educated unemployed can find an opening for their activities and for eventually engaging themselves in occupations not only profitable to themselves but also of vital importance to the country's industrial future; and this, even if no help is forthcoming from Government authorities.

TARIFF PROTECTION

Next to organisation, the most important help which industries in India require is tariff protection, that is, a preferential claim to dispose of the products of local industries in the home market, with the two-fold object of saving the money that would go out of the country, were foreign manufactures purchased, and of giving employment to local labour. The tariff protection at present afforded in this country is inadequate. So long as foreign competition is keen and protection is only discriminatory, and subventions and subsidies are practically unknown, new industries have small chance of making headway. Higher tariffs and more substantial protection are essential to inspire confidence and induce people to risk money in industries.

BANKING FACILITIES

Complaints were heard before the recent Indian Central Banking Enquiry Committee that existing banks did not afford sufficient financial facilities to local business men. On account of lack of sound policies and organisation in this country, the co-operation between commercial men, industrialists and bankers is feeble and the economic activities have no relation to the magnitude of the interests involved. Unless industrial banks are brought into existence and form the backbone of our industries, the problem of obtaining finance and working capital will remain just as acute as it is to-day, because no banks of the present type can afford to tie up the capital on long loans which industries would really like to have. If Indian industries are to thrive, the banking organisation should be brought up to the level maintained in self-governing countries like Germany and Japan and in the Dominion of Canada.

SOME CONTRIBUTORY FACILITIES

I have described half-a-dozen major requirements for the organisation and development of industries. There are, however, at least as many supplementary facilities to be provided for, which should not be ignored in this connection.

Exhibitions and Museums.—Industrial exhibitions are happily becoming a common feature in various parts of India. The responsibility for financing periodical industrial exhibitions should be shared by municipalities and district boards in every part of the country. At the present time, propaganda through Swadeshi Journals is being conducted with a certain amount of zest. Its object should be solely to increase production, promote technical skill in the working population and to reduce the money spent on imported goods.

Experimental and Demonstration Stations.—Industrial experimental stations should be established by the Government Department of Industries in large cities, and other industrial centres, to give practical instruction in at least half-a-dozen minor or cottage industries in order to bring employment to, and produce the commodities needed in the immediate neighbourhood. These stations may give instruction and guidance in a variety of industries and occupation, according to local needs and the resources at their disposal.

Industrial Research.—Investigation of business conditions and scientific research should be continually pursued in relation to every important industry in order to improve the quality of the products, reduce costs of manufacture and maintain its competitive strength. Such improvements are necessary in themselves and certainly indispensable in the face of foreign competition.

If Industries of the same class would work together, they might all subscribe towards a common fund to

carry on research. The universities should be able to supply the necessary scientific equipment and trained intelligence for the purpose. Research problems pertaining to industries might in this way be distributed, as in Germany, among the various institutes of science and university colleges of engineering and chemical technology. Such distribution should become a common feature of the Indian universities and institutes of science.

Education: Technical, Commercial etc.—Universities should be able to provide the necessary equipment and graduate personnel for industrial research. The universities should also give special prominence to degrees in technology, commerce and agriculture.

There should be a large number of special business institutes and schools in the country at which graduates and middle-class businessmen might receive the finishing touches of training needed to manage a factory, farm or shop. Industrial and technical institutes and universities should arrange for regular evening classes by acknowledged experts in all industrial towns to enable practical men to improve their knowledge and qualify for more responsible positions in their own business.

Other educational facilities needed are the deputation of students to foreign countries; changing the character of education in all grades of institutions so as to provide an industrial bias; and extensive mass education, special attention being given to the education of adults.

Lastly, the majority of the rural population should, as in the United States of America, receive training in mechanics, to make them efficient producers in industries and give them a "machine sense." This will bring the education of the masses to practical standards.

Foreign Trade Agencies and Commercial Intelligence.—In the year 1930, the Government of India proposed to appoint six Indian Trade Commissioners in Europe, America, Africa and the Near East with the object of developing India's export trade in foreign markets. The centres selected for these Commissioners were Hamburg, Milan, New York, Durban, Mombasa and Alexandria. It is not known how many of these offices have been opened; and even if all of the six offices have been, the number is wholly inadequate.

There is a Commercial Intelligence Section in the Commerce Department of the Government of India, but it is shaped on a very modest scale and very little is heard of the department's activities outside Calcutta.

Railway Freight Rates.—Freight rates on railways have to be examined and readjusted from time to time according to the needs of industry and commerce. The existing arrangements, in spite of the

appointment of the Railway Rates Advisory Committee, have not given satisfaction to Indian industrialists. An impression prevails that there are concession rates for imported goods but the rates and fares from and to industrial centres within the country impose a burden on industry. The interests of industry demand that the rates for coal, cotton and other raw materials to industrial centres and for finished products from those centres to internal markets should be the lowest possible. The adjustment would be easy, if Government were advised in such matters by an All-India Economic Council.

The suggestions I have made are in accordance with the world practices to-day. Sir Arthur Salter of the Secretariat of the League of Nations was consulted by the Government of India in June 1931 on these questions. He also recommended the early establishment of Central and Provincial Economic Advisory Councils almost on the lines set forth by me. It is not known what orders the Government of India have passed on Sir Arthur's report or whether they have any alternative proposals in view. "Indian industries," he remarked, "while already important enough, are at present small in comparison with her agriculture, and small also in relation to the future extension which they are no doubt destined to achieve". This is another way of saying what I have already expressed in plainer language, that India is not utilizing her abundant resources and unequalled opportunities for industrial development.

SIMLA INDUSTRIES CONFERENCE

We have read in the papers the announcement that an Industries Conference will be held at Simla on the 13th instant and that it will be attended by the Directors of Industries and Ministers in charge of the Industries portfolio in the various provinces. Judging from the published agenda, it will be a gathering exclusively of official representatives; business or other non-officials will take no part in its deliberations. With past experience before us, it will be safe to predict that a few isolated questions may be discussed at random, but there will be no precision, no point. As a result, some work, no doubt, will be done in the coming year, some more reports written, perhaps a few more appointments made; and when the Conference meets next year, if it meets at all, there will be the same indefiniteness as there is at present and no one will be appreciably the wiser for the year's work.

If the coming Conference wishes to depart from precedent and to strike out boldly a new line of action demanded by the exigencies of the moment, I would specify a few things that should and might be done.

First and foremost, steps should be taken to gather reliable statistics, such as number of Indian concerns, share of Indian capital invested, gross income, value of products and other similar data including those of minor industries. These will afford a

starting-point for the coming year's work, and a similar stock-taking next year will indicate the progress made in the intervening year. Secondly, some steps should be taken to introduce an industrial organization on the lines explained by me at some length in this address or in the alternative, the one recommended by Sir Arthur Salter. Thirdly, the Conference might plan an increase of production from industries so as to make the income therefrom equal to the total income from agriculture, say, within ten years' time. A fourth suitable measure would be to grant subsidies to and subscribe towards the capital of companies dealing with new products. If Government did this they will be giving a very real assurance of their sympathy and support. A fifth desirable measure would be to induce Provincial Governments to pool their resources and facilitate the establishment of at least one factory for each of the large scale industries not yet started in the country, such as automobiles, railway plant and machinery, mill machinery, electrical appliances and machinery and large size turbines, engines and pumps. A sixth measure is to advise the people by propaganda to reduce the imports of finished goods as far as possible an exception being made in the case of machinery and plant required for industrial construction. Yet another measure would be to introduce a change of policy in the Central Government so that they may act as a co-ordinating authority and place at the head of the whole industrial organization for the coming year an officer of recognized ability and enthusiasm.

THE PRESENT AND THE FUTURE

Dependence on foreign manufactures for staple products, such as clothing, steel, sugar and salt which the people of this country were at one time not only manufacturing for themselves but also exporting to foreign lands, would in any part of the world be regarded as a sign of grave national decay. If purchases of clothing and such other necessities have to be paid for from the meagre earnings from agriculture as is done here, no country can escape impoverishment. The result of past neglect of industries has been deplorable. There are too many people dependent on agriculture and too few on industries. The balance between agriculture and industries is dislocated. The income per head of

the population is the lowest among countries which have an ordered Government. The average per capita income from industries is insignificant, being as low as about one fortieth of that in Great Britain or one-eightieth of what it is in the United States of America. The foreign debt of India is growing and the peasantry is heavily immersed in debt. In a year like the present, the ryot has no purchasing power; all occupations are starved. Our only hope of advance in the immediate future, therefore, lies in the rapid industrialization of the country.

I do not believe that the authorities in Simla would be unwilling to help industries if they could. But the more important questions raised are outside their powers of action or decision. The problems involved are political and there is an inherent conflict of interests. There has been little progress in the past because in shaping policies and measures, the existence of this conflict has been ignored. The problem must be met by concessions and compromise on both sides. The Government of the country should make up its mind to do for the people in this matter what other national Governments are doing for theirs. Real economic progress is not possible with a non-modern organization such as we have and with the ideas of the Manchester School referred to by Sir Basil Blackett still dominating the policies of the Secretary of State and the Central Government.

Industrialization has to be organized, planned and worked for. If left to the chances of natural growth under the existing unnatural limitations, it is impossible to expect any real progress. Not only can there be no progress, but there is a very real danger of a further set-back, a further drift towards ruralization, with consequences which one dreads to contemplate. It is for those in authority, to consider whether by timely and effective measures such a drift should not be checked and checked at once.

Let us hope that, in drafting the proposed safeguards, the statesmen and delegates engaged in framing the new Constitution for India, in London, will take note of the grave disabilities upon which I have endeavoured to lay stress and which threaten still further to lower the income and standards of living of our people.

HERE AND THERE

INDUSTRIES CONFERENCE

According to a Government communique, the following are the items on the agenda of the Industries Conference which commences in Simla on the 13th July:—

1. State aid to industries.
2. Development of cottage industries and marketing of products with particular reference to the handloom industry.
3. Encouragement of exhibitions.
4. Development of statistics bearing on industries.
5. Preparation of industrial directories.
6. Issue of an all India industries journal.
7. Technical scholarships abroad.
8. Middle-class unemployment.
9. Co-ordination of industrial research.
10. Value of cheap electrical power to rural development.
11. Private enterprise 'vis a vis' Government institutions including jails.
12. Preparation of annual reports of the Industries Departments on uniform lines.
13. Utilisation of services of Trade Commissioners.

JAPANESE TRADE MISSION TO VISIT INDIA.

The Japanese Government has promised a grant of 100,000 yens towards the expenses of the trade missions to India, the near East, East and West Africa, Egypt and South America, which the Japanese Export Association proposes to send out in August or September this year. The establishment of a special organisation for the promotion of cotton goods trade with the near East has already been sanctioned by the Association.

JAPAN STILL BUYS INDIAN COTTON

In view of the decision of the Committee of the Japanese Cotton Spinners' Association to boycott Indian Cotton, which was confirmed by the Association at its meeting on the 14th June, says the *Indian Textile Journal*, it will be interesting to note that 18,657 bales of Indian cotton were shipped for Japan by the S. S. "Ginyo Maru," which left Bombay for Kobe on June 14.

AN INSTANCE WHERE DEPRESSION INCREASES REVENUE

The report submitted by the Inspector-General of Registration, (Dewan Bahadur B. V. Sri Hari Rao Nayudu) on the administration of the Department for 1932 shows an increase in the number of documents registered, as more people were compelled to borrow money or to sell their properties on account of the prevailing economic depression. The total revenue of the Department rose by Rs. 4.11 lakhs during the year.

COCOANUT CULTIVATION

From statistics published by the Empire Marketing Board regarding the cultivation and trade in coconuts, it is seen that the area under coconuts was about 7,250,000 acres in 1930, as against 5,500,000 acres in 1921, an increase of about 30 per cent during the period, and in both years British Empire countries accounted for slightly more than half the world acreage. Of the 53 per cent Empire acreage, 20 per cent was in India, 15 per cent in Ceylon, 8 per cent in British Malaya, the rest of the Empire acreage being distributed through the British South Sea Islands, British West Indies, British Borneo, and Kenya. As regards the acreage of 47 per cent in foreign countries, the Netherlands East Indies accounted for 21 per cent, while the Philippine Islands for 20 per cent, the remainder being in the South Sea Islands, Siam, Mozambique and elsewhere.

PRODUCTION AND EXPORT OF COPRA

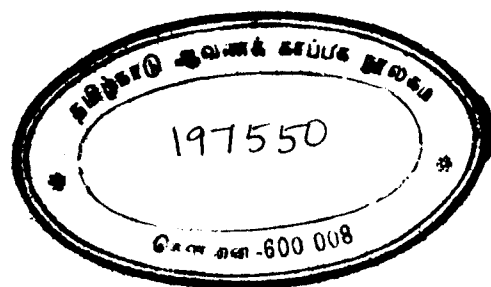
The world production of coconuts in terms of copra is about 3 million tons, the average yield of copra from 2½ acres of coconut palm being 1 ton. World exports of copra from producing to consuming countries aggregated 550,000 tons per annum in 1909—13, while it reached the record figure of 11,70,000 tons in 1928, and were about 10,00,000 tons 1931. Of this total the British Empire furnishes 40 per cent, as against 30 per cent in the pre-war quinquennium. The Netherlands East Indies, the Philippines, the British South Sea Islands, British Malaya, and Ceylon together account for 85 to 90 per cent of the whole. While in 1909—13 India was providing 5 per cent of the world's supply, she is to-day a net importer of copra.

The net imports of copra (in tons) in 1931 into the principal importing countries were:

United Kingdom	89,548
United States	1,92,370
France	1,92,285
Germany	1,42,792
Netherlands	85,125
Denmark	69,925

MARKETING FACILITIES FOR SANDAL OIL

According to a correspondent of the *Hindu*, it is understood that Mr. Bhavani-Shankar, Accountant, Sandal Oil Factory, Bangalore, has been deputed to visit Japan by the end of October this year, with a view to finding markets for Mysore sandal oil. Mr. C. Ranganatha Rao Saheb, Trade Commissioner for Mysore, in London, will also visit Japan by that time.



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SHORT AGRICULTURAL COURSES FOR GENTLEMAN FARMERS

We are sure that among the landed aristocracy in South India there must be persons taking some special interest in one aspect or another of Agriculture and to these people there is nothing like undergoing a short course in their hobby at an agricultural institute. To provide facilities for such short courses the Government are, we understand, making arrangements in their various Government Agricultural Research Stations. We would invite all young landholders to take advantage of the opportunities offered and contribute to the advance and encouragement of the particular aspect of agriculture in which each of them has special taste. Subjects like Dairying, Poultry, Beekeeping, Sericulture, Vegetable farming, Fruit growing and Horticulture are some of the many which offer excellent fields for young and enthusiastic landholders. This work will not only add to the knowledge of the specialists in each of these subjects but would also go to encourage and improve these different industries adding to the material prosperity of the country.

—The Madras Agricultural Journal, June '33.

OIL RESERVES AND PRODUCTION

Some interesting figures of oil reserves and past production to date were given by Mr. V. R. Garfies to the American Institute of Mining and Metallurgical Engineers recently. According to this authority, the proved oil reserves are estimated at more than 24 billion barrels and the world production of oil to date aggregates nearly 23 billions. Of the realised reserves, 61 per cent are located in the American continent, while Russia, Iraq and Persia account for 33 per cent. Science Service of Washington, D. C., states that the American reserves, when compared to the probable future consumption in the United States, will prove inadequate to meet demands for more than a few years, unless there should be a pronounced falling off in demand. It is considered that the Venezuelan, Iraq and Rumanian fields will in the future become, in varying degrees, potential sources of instability in the world's oil trade, but in this connexion it would seem that the growing importance of an ever-increasing Russian production has not been assessed at its true significance. Further, Mr. Garfia's figures do not consider estimates of potential oil reserves but cover only the world's oil supplies estimated to remain underground in the present-known producing fields and their anticipated extensions.

—The Nature, June 17, 1933.

World Trade at the Lowest Level in 1933

STATISTICS compiled by the Economic Intelligence Department of the League of Nations show that the total value of world trade for the first three months of 1933 is 5381 million gold dollars, which is only 35 per cent of its value for the same period in 1929. Except for a recovery in the last quarter of 1932, the decline has been continuous for four years and the level reached in the first quarter of 1933 is the lowest yet recorded.

These estimates are based upon the trade of 49 countries which in 1929 represented about 90 per cent of the total value of the entire world trade; and the value of the trade of various countries has been determined in terms of gold dollars to which the national currencies are converted at average monthly exchange rate. The following table, which gives the statistics for the first quarter of each of the last four years, illustrates the rapid diminution in world trade.

First Quarter	Value of imports (in millions of gold dollars)	Value of exports
1929	7,972	7,317
1930	7,364	6,520
1931	5,154	4,531
1932	3,434	3,027
1933	2,829	2,552

First Quarter	Percentage of imports	Percentage of exports
1929	100	100
1930	92	89
1931	85	62
1932	43	41
1933	35	35

From the continuous fall in prices, it is evident that the volume of trade is still shrinking.

Mr. Harold Butler, Director of the International Labour Office in his annual report prepared for the recent International Labour Conference, points to the danger of the general want of confidence in the economic future, resulting from the financial and economic confusion. "As the Preparatory Commission for the Economic Conference has emphasised," He says, "there is no path towards economic salvation save by wholehearted and extensive international co-operation. Such co-operation is plainly unthinkable so long as national rivalries and antagonisms are being fostered rather than eliminated."

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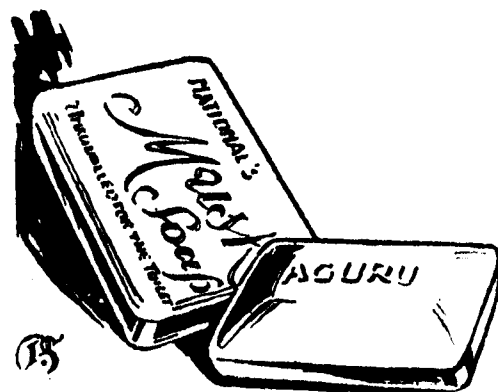
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