

In any scientific study of the philosophy of non-violence, the following facts should be borne in mind: (1) Rama admitted to have been God incarnate had to wage war. (2) Krishna did the same. It is recorded in the epic that even the exhibition of the Lord's cosmic form did not move Duryodhana. Balarama, unable to prevent war, went on a long pilgrimage. Vyasa did not prevent the Mahabharatha War. He was God incarnate. Krishna did not. Indian philosophy may be good, bad, or indifferent. If hopes are entertained in any quarters, and if the claim is seriously advanced that International dispute and dissensions should be settled by reference to any Indian or

European Panchayat of Pacifists, those who urge such claims and those who lend their ears to them cannot but be considered to be doped denizens of *limbus fatuorum*. Modern countries which, for whatever reasons of ideology and whatever causes of equipmental incapacity, fail to arm themselves to the teeth as it were, fail to keep the powder dry, of course with plenty of faith in God, and fail to adopt modern methods and weapons of warfare, would be permanently at the mercy of the aggressors. If modern governments have paid police to protect persons and property they should have paid Military Units as well. On the plane of reason, there is no escape from this conclusion.

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Sugar Industry of India, 1937-38 *

THE year 1937-38 was an eventful one for the world sugar industry. The International Sugar Conference allocated export quotas among the various sugar-producing countries. No quota was however allotted to India, this country having agreed not to export sugar to any other country except Burma. The world sugar production during this year was 30,991,000 tons, showing an increase of 173,000 tons over the previous year while the sugar consumption during the same period was 29,757,000 tons showing a decline of 792,000 tons.

In India the total area under sugarcane during 1937-38 was 3,815,000 acres showing a decrease of 14% from the last year and similarly, the total cane grown was also less by 17.4%. The season was not quite favourable as the crop suffered from insufficient rain in its initial period. Owing to shorter duration of the season and inadequate supply of cane there was a large decline in the production of white sugar which was 930,700 tons as against 1,111,400 tons of last year. The total number of factories that operated this year was 136. White sugar production by the indigenous process was 125,000 tons as against 100,000 tons of the previous year.

During the year 1937-38 there were no changes in the rates of excise duty on sugar or on the import duty on foreign sugar and molasses. Export of sugar from India by sea was 14,296 tons as against 521 tons of the previous year. Imports of foreign sugar showed a sharp decline to 13,715 tons from

23,100 tons of last year. Only a small portion of the sugar required for consumption in India was thus imported because the production in the country almost balanced consumption.

There was a decline in the 'gur' production from 4,268,000 tons last year to 3,364,000 tons—about 21%. The total production of molasses in the Central Sugar Factories, working directly with cane amounted to 349,600 tons. Though separate figures for export of molasses by sea are not available, the total export of molasses, palmyra and cane jaggery during 1937-38 was 79,167 tons while the figure for the previous year was only 24,195 tons.

The record production of sugar in the year 1936-37 brought with it a phenomenal decline in sugar prices which led to a drastic reduction in the area cultivated for cane and sugar produced in the following year 1937-38. This curtailment, in its turn, resulted in a rise of price in Indian factory sugar till they reached the parity level with imported sugars, which is acting again as an incentive to the growers for planting more cane. With the continuation of these conditions, there is always the danger of overproduction with its attendant difficulties following a period of prosperity. It is desirable, therefore, in the interest of the stability of the Indian Sugar Industry, that any future programme of cane cultivation and sugar production must be so planned as to assure both the grower and the manufacturer a fair margin of profit over a number of years while the consumer also pays no more than a reasonable price for sugar.

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* Review by R. C. Srivastava, Supplement to the *Indian Trade Journal*, November 2, 1939.