

**THE GOKHALE INSTITUTE
OF
POLITICS AND ECONOMICS**

POONA 4, (INDIA)

DIRECTING AND RESEARCH STAFF
(1960-61)

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N. V. SOVANI *Joint Director*
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Agricultural Economics*
A. R. KAMAT * *Head of the Section in Applied Statistics*
P. N. MATHUR *
(Mrs.) K. DANDEKAR *Head of the Section in Demography*
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G. J. KHUDANPUR	Y. K. SOVANI

* These members are abroad.

THE GOKHALE INSTITUTE OF POLITICS AND ECONOMICS

POONA 4, (INDIA)

I

The Gokhale Institute of Politics and Economics was founded in June 1930 as a result of an endowment offered to the Servants of India Society by the late Rao Bahadur R. R. Kale, M. L. C., of Satara. The aims of the Institute were defined as "the study of and research into the various economic and political problems of India and the training of workers for such study and research." Because of limited financial resources it was decided initially to devote attention chiefly to the study of economic problems. Activity was also concentrated on local and regional fact-finding investigations, because such investigational work was, then, relatively neglected and because there was considerable scope in this field for pioneering work, even with limited resources, in adapting established Social Science methodology to Indian conditions.

The first investigational project undertaken was the marketing of fruit in Poona. Immediately after the completion of this, attention was directed to the basic methodological problem of adapting the survey method in farm management research to conditions in India. On the non-agricultural side, the first survey undertaken was that of motor-bus transportation. With the second project on this side—a socio-economic survey of Poona city—the Institute commenced a series of general urban socio-economic surveys.

For a number of years in the beginning the resources of the Institute were very limited. The total average annual expenditure of the Institute for the period 1930 to 1945 was about Rs. 11,000 per annum. Also, almost from the beginning, the Director found himself engaged in a number of public activities, being connected with educational and co-operative organizations and being appointed to various official, *ad hoc* or permanent, committees or boards. Later similar calls for public work have been made on other members of the staff. Even though such public work necessarily affected the pace of the Institute's output, it has been considered both proper and useful for members of the staff of the Institute to participate, in due measure, in such activities.

The Imperial Council of Agricultural Research was the first authority to recognize the potentialities of the Institute by making a grant in 1936 towards research relating to the adaptation of the survey method to Indian farm management research. In the same year, the Poona Municipality gave assis-

tance to the Institute for the socio-economic survey of Poona city. In 1938, the Sholapur Municipality invited the Institute to undertake a survey of Sholapur on lines similar to that of the Poona survey. In the latter half of 1938, the Government of Bombay entrusted the Institute with the conduct of an economic survey for estimating the direct and indirect benefits of irrigation projects; and in 1942, the Government of Bombay asked the Institute to undertake a survey regarding lapse into illiteracy of ex-students of primary schools. The Kolhapur Municipality asked the Institute to undertake a city survey of Kolhapur in 1945. All these were specific projects which the Institute undertook for particular authorities. In 1943, the Government of Bombay sanctioned a grant for a series of field investigations in agricultural economics that the Institute itself had planned and initiated.

After 1945, the financial situation of the Institute began to improve. In 1946, the Sir Dorabji Tata Trust made a grant of Rs. 15,000 per year for five years for work in agricultural economics at the Institute and this grant was continued at the figure of Rs. 20,000 per annum for a further period of five years. The grant enabled the Institute to establish the Sir Dorabji Tata Section in Agricultural Economics. In 1947, the Government of Bombay sanctioned an annual grant of Rs. 10,000 to the Institute; the grant has been maintained at the same figure in subsequent years. In 1951, the Rockefeller Foundation offered to the Institute a grant of Rs. 80,000 spread over for five years for the conduct of a research programme in rural demography. This enabled the Institute to establish a Section in Demography and Population Studies. At the same time the Rockefeller Foundation made another special grant of Rs. 5,000 per annum for five years for the specific purpose of increasing the strength of trained analysts at the Institute. In years after 1951, the Institute had opportunities of collaborating in the work of the National Sample Survey of the Government of India and in the Rural Credit Survey of the Reserve Bank of India. The Government of India sanctioned the Institute an annual maintenance grant of Rs. 8,000 in 1953-54. The scope of activities was further extended through schemes financed by the Research Programmes Committee of the Planning Commission, and by the establishment by the Union Ministry of Food and Agriculture of the Unit for Agro-Economic Research for Western India at the Institute.

During 1955 the Government of Bombay gave a grant of Rs. 1,00,000 to the Institute for construction of its new building. The Sir Dorabji Tata Trust gave, in 1957, an endowment grant of Rs. 1,00,000. The Rockefeller Foundation sanctioned, in 1955, a lump stabilization grant of \$1,50,000. This was made with a view to strengthening on an enduring basis, the Institute's programme of research and research-training. The stabilization grant enabled the Institute to change and expand the basis of its organization, to increase the strength of the permanent research staff and to plan long-term activities, unhampered by considerations of obtaining financial support immediately for them. Extension of activities on the changed basis was helped by the sanction of a grant towards establishment and maintenance of four new

sections, for the Second Five-Year Plan period, by the University Grants Commission. A great step forward in the progress of expansion was taken when the Ford Foundation sanctioned a grant of \$5,00,000, spread over a period of five years beginning with 1958. About half of this total grant is planned to be spent on buildings and equipment, and the other half on expansion of current activities, including training of staff. The Institute has also received, since 1957, building and equipment grants from the Government of Bombay, the University Grants Commission, and the Ministry of Food and Agriculture.

II

The main interest of the Institute is centred in the conduct of studies and of research projects, and the publication of the results of study and research. An attempt is made below to give a brief conspectus of the past published work of the Institute. Some publications of the Institute are the works of past students, and some of honorary collaborators. The large majority represents results of study and research planned and conducted by the whole-time research staff of the Institute. One group of publications of the Institute consists of studies of long-term economic problems, notable among these being : *Legislative Protection and Relief of Agricultural Debtors in India* by K. G. Shivaswami, (1939); *Regulation of Wages and other Problems of Industrial Labour in India* by D. R. Gadgil (First published in 1943, reprinted in 1945 and 1954); *The Aborigines 'So called' and their Future*, by G. S. Ghurye, (1943); *Bombay Finance 1921-1956* by T. M. Joshi, (1947); and *Use of Food Surpluses for Economic Development* by V. M. Dandekar, (1956). Of these, Mr. Shivaswami's work represents a comprehensive study of legislative measures relating to rural debt, and was undertaken at a time when the problem was just beginning to be dealt with by a large number of provincial governments. The lectures on the regulation of wages, etc. attempted a contemporary analytical study of many aspects of Indian labour problems. Dr. Ghurye's work represents a valuable sociological study which has important economic and political aspects. Mr. Dandekar's work, undertaken as an F. A. O. Consultant, analyses varied data indicating regional rural levels of living, and examines possibilities of raising them.

Among current problems, attention has been focussed chiefly on two groups of studies. The first is the problem which has been and continues to be one of the most important political problems of recent times in India. This is the problem of federalism. Three studies of the problem have been published by the Institute. They are *Federating India* by D. R. Gadgil, (1945); *The Federal Problem in India* by D. R. Gadgil, (1947); and *Some Observations on the Draft Constitution* by D. R. Gadgil, (1948). Taken together with the three R. R. Kale Memorial Lectures delivered by Dr. Ambedkar, Mr. Vaze, and Prof. Venkatrangaiya, these publications constitute a notable series of discussions on the federal problem over nearly a decade. The second group consists of studies of current economic events, and the shaping of eco-

conomic policy of the State. This series may be said to have begun with *War and Indian Economic Policy*, by D. R. Gadgil and N. V. Sovani, (1943: second edition in 1944). The next publication, *Reports of the Commodity Prices Board* edited by N. V. Sovani, (1948), dealing with economic policy and events, contained series of reports of an Official Board which it was possible for the Institute to publish. This was followed by *Post-war Economic Inflation in India—A Survey* (1949) and *Planning of Post-War Economic Development* (1951), both by N. V. Sovani, and by the Marathi brochure on the Five Year Plan (1951) by D. R. Gadgil. The latest in the series is a collection of writings on *Economic Policy and Development, between 1940 and 1954*, by D. R. Gadgil (1955).

Though current and long-term economic problems are constant subjects of study of the Institute, the main emphasis of the work has been on field investigations of various aspects of social life, planned and carried out by the staff of the Institute. Successive publications of the Institute indicate the evolution and growth of this side of its activities.

The single marketing survey, *A Survey of the Marketing of Fruit in Poona* by D. R. Gadgil and V. R. Gadgil (1933), was a pioneering piece of work, undertaken before the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research had planned their market surveys. The survey of road transport, *A Survey of the Motor-Bus Transportation in Six Districts of the Bombay Presidency* (1935), by D. R. Gadgil and L. V. Gogate, contains a unique picture of conditions during the period of unregulated motor transport. The work in agricultural economics began with an attempt to establish the survey method in Indian farm economics. *Survey of Farm Business in Wai Taluka*, by D. R. Gadgil and V. R. Gadgil (1940), dealt fully with this important problem, and the value of the report lies both in the data presented, as well as in the method exemplified. The method was used by the Institute in its work on the direct and indirect benefits of irrigation, viz. *Economic Effects of Irrigation (Report of a Survey of Direct and Indirect Benefits of the Godavari and Pravara Canals)*, by D. R. Gadgil (1948), which tackled and at least partially solved problems of great theoretical and practical importance. The Institute was engaged between 1942 and 1947 on a series of projects in agricultural economics in Wai area, which dealt intensively and comprehensively with all aspects of the economic life of the people of the tract.

The first important project undertaken by the Sir Dorabji Tata Section in Agricultural Economics, established in 1947, was a five-year study of rural economics of the contiguous region in Maharashtra and Karnatak which is liable to famines. After completion of the survey of the famine area, the Section was occupied for some time chiefly with the work of Rural Credit Survey. Subsequently, it undertook, for the Research Programmes Committee of the Planning Commission, a survey into the working and the results of recent tenancy legislation in some parts of the Bombay State. The report of this survey was published as *Working of the Bombay Tenancy Act, 1948*,

Report of Investigation, by V. M. Dandekar and G. J. Khudanpur, (1957). The section is at present mainly occupied with the work of the Agro-Economic Research Unit established by the Ministry of Food and Agriculture at the Institute. This unit undertakes two types of surveys: The first is a series of surveys of villages and resurveys, after a period of five years, with a view to ascertaining the direction and magnitude of agro-economic changes taking place in our rural economy. The other type of study relates to specific problems of current interest. The first of such problems studied was the operation of food controls in Bombay State during the war and after. The report of this was published as *Food Control in Bombay Province* by V. S. Patvardhan, (1958). The Institute also undertook, for the Ministry of Food and Agriculture, to process the data and to write the report in relation to farm accounts collected in Madhya Pradesh, in 1955-56 and 1956-57. A special activity undertaken by the Section was a scheme for popularizing the maintenance of farm accounts. The scheme, initiated in 1955-56, aimed, through specially trained primary teachers, at the maintenance of a large number of farm accounts for a complete year by farmer's sons or literate farmers. The scheme was financed by the Indian Council of Agricultural Research, and the report of the scheme was submitted to the Council in 1958. The scheme proved valuable both for evolving a suitable farmers' account book, and for throwing light on possibilities of popularizing the maintenance of accounts by farmers or members of their families.

After 1935, the Institute planned and completed three socio-economic surveys of cities: Poona, Sholapur, and Kolhapur. The following reports relating to these surveys have been published: (1) *Poona—A Socio-Economic Survey, Part I* (1945) and *Part II* (1952), by D. R. Gadgil; (2) *The Socio-Economic Survey of Weaving Communities in Sholapur* by R. G. Kakade, (1947); (3) *The Social Survey of Kolhapur City, Vol. I Population and Fertility* (1948), *Vol. II Industry, Trade and Labour* (1951) and *Vol. III Family Living and Social Life* (1952) by N. V. Sovani. The surveys cover all important aspects of social and economic life of the cities and include studies of the growth and development of the cities and their wards. The Institute was enabled in 1953 to plan a resurvey of Poona through a scheme of the Research Programmes Committee of the Planning Commission. The report of the resurvey by N. V. Sovani, D. P. Apte, and R. G. Pendse—*Poona: A Resurvey, 1956*—is unique in the picture it affords of the changing pattern of employment, earnings, etc. as between the pre-war and post-war periods.

The elaborate agricultural economic regional surveys and the urban socio-economic surveys represent the most important planned field work of the Institute. It has, in addition, carried out important work in other directions. The Institute undertook important, pioneering, educational surveys for the Government of Bombay. The staff of the Institute was not specially equipped for dealing with pedagogic problems, but the Government of Bombay

felt that the technique of social investigation established at the Institute would prove of special help in an enquiry into the problems of lapse into illiteracy in the province. This investigation was conducted in 1942, its report was submitted to the Government of Bombay in 1944, and was published by the Government in 1945. The Government of Bombay followed this up by entrusting to the Institute an allied enquiry on wastage and stagnation in primary education. This enquiry was completed and its report submitted to Government in 1950. The report was published by Government in 1952. The reports of the two surveys have, with the permission of the Government of Bombay, now been included in the series of publications of the Institute, as *Primary Education in Satara District: Reports of two Investigations* by D. R. Gadgil and V. M. Dandekar, (1955).

The Institute was also enabled, in 1945, to undertake its first systematic investigation in Public Administration by a special endowment which was offered to it for a study of village panchayats. A scholar was set on this work and he completed, within a couple of years, a full study and a survey of a sample of nearly 200 village panchayats in Bombay, Madras and some Indian States. *Structure and working of Village Panchayats: A Survey based on case Studies in Bombay and Madras* (1954), by A. V. Raman Rao, embodies the report of this survey.

In collaboration with the International Institute of Pacific Relations, the Institute initiated, in 1951, a survey of the rise of modern business in India. This was planned as a survey dealing mainly with the growth and recent history of modern business, and its current problems of organization. The scheme of the survey underwent some transformation; as a result of this, the historical aspect has been emphasized. A mimeograph of the draft of the first chapter of the study, (*Origin of the Modern Indian Business Class*: Gadgil and Namjoshi), has been recently (1959) put out by the Institute of Pacific Relations.

Since 1950, the Institute has gained considerable experience in the planning and conduct of surveys on a country-wide basis. In 1950, the Institute collaborated in planning the work of the National Sample Survey. The series of schedules prepared at the Institute were used in one-third of the units covered by the survey in 1950-51; the data regarding these were tabulated and the report on them was prepared at the Institute. These are published as *Report on the Poona Schedules of the National Sample Survey* (1953), and *Second Report on the Poona Schedules of the National Sample Survey* (1954) by V. M. Dandekar. The staff of the Institute was also actively associated with the planning of the Rural Credit Survey conducted by the Reserve Bank of India in 1951, and the Institute conducted the work of the survey on behalf of the Bank in seven districts of Bombay and Hyderabad States. Monographs on some of the district surveys by the Institute have been published by the Reserve Bank. The Institute is also collaborating with the Reserve Bank in its recent series of follow-up surveys and has under-

taken the work in the following districts : East Khandesh (1957-58), and Akola (1958-59).

The Institute has had a continuing interest in Indian population problems. The first venture in this direction was the work on regional populations in India undertaken by N. V. Sovani. The result of this work, mainly based on the analysis of published data, were embodied in a publication of the Institute : *The Population Problem in India : A Regional Approach* (1942). The Institute made the next move in this field by conducting a fertility survey as part of the socio-economic survey of Kolhapur city which N. V. Sovani was conducting on behalf of the Institute at that time. The enquiry into human fertility in Kolhapur was conducted at the end of 1945 and was the first demographic study undertaken by the Institute. In 1951, with a grant from the Rockefeller Foundation, a Section in Demography and Population Studies was established at the Institute. This Section laid down a programme of survey work for gathering data on fertility, mortality, their economic and social correlates, the attitudes of people towards contraception, the feeding of young children and expectant mothers, etc. in both urban and rural areas. The published results of early demographic surveys by the Section are contained in *Survey of Fertility and Mortality in Poona District*, by V. M. Dandekar and Kumudini Dandekar, (1953); and *Fertility Survey of Nasik, Kolaba and North Satara Districts*, by N. V. Sovani and Kumudini Dandekar. (1955). In 1955, the Ministry of Health, Government of India, made available some funds for extending the studies in demography and for the conduct of nutrition surveys. The results of this survey have been published in *Demographic Survey of Six Rural Communities*, by Kumudini Dandekar, (1959). The Section commenced, in 1958, a new elaborate investigation project in rural demographic conditions with special reference to population control practices. This is being carried out in collaboration with the Rural Health Institute, Poona, at Manchar in Poona district, and is financed by the Population Council.

A major project undertaken in recent years by the Institute was the enquiry into the economic benefits of the Hirakud Dam on behalf of the Government of Orissa. The Institute also agreed to place its experience at the disposal of that Government for the comprehensive economic survey of the State which they had undertaken. The investigation work in relation to the Hirakud survey was undertaken during 1954-55, and its final report was submitted to the Government of Orissa in 1959. It is being published by the Institute under the title *Economics of a Multiple Purpose River Dam*, by N. V. Sovani and N. Rath.

An annual lecture is held in memory of late Rao Bahadur R. R. Kale, the founder-donor of the Institute. These lectures, delivered by persons of eminence in academic or public life of the country, represent significant contributions to various subjects of current importance. Many of these lectures have been published by the Institute.

III.

The activities of the Institute fall into a number of divisions. It has always been a recognized centre of university work in economics. It used formerly to register students in economics reading for post-graduate research degrees; since the establishment of the University of Poona, members of the staff of the Institute participate in the teaching programme for post-graduate students of the University of Poona, and guide research students of the University in the Department of Economics.

The research work of the Institute may be divided broadly into two classes of projects : (1) Investigational projects, and (2) Analytical and statistical studies. The former are at present chiefly concentrated in the Agricultural Economics and Demographic sections; however, as occasions arise, investigations would be planned and undertaken in connection with activities of other sections also.

With the recent expansion of the activities of the Institute, the Institute is being developed into a moderately large centre for the analysis of economic, social, and administrative problems of India. While emphasis is laid on analysing problems on a wide national plane, special attention is also paid to regional and sectional variations, and their significance. Though, for certain administrative and financial purposes, the work of the Institute is organized in a number of sections, most analytical work is planned and conducted as a multi-aspect study of national problems. In view of the previous experience of the Institute and the important emergent issues in the country, the main fields in which work will be concentrated, at least in the initial stages, are : economic growth and development, planning theory and planning techniques, national income, urban economics, agricultural economics, demography, and population.

The Institute has always had to pay considerable attention to statistical aspects of collecting data and of the techniques of analysing them. Quantitative data gathered as a result of past investigations at the Institute are also voluminous. The Institute had thus vital interest in the development of statistical methods and techniques in relation to research in social sciences and also afforded opportunities for work in this direction.

After the establishment of the Section in Agricultural Economics it became necessary to mechanize the Statistical Section. This has been done progressively and the Section is now capable of dealing expeditiously with a considerable volume of data. The section has carried out extensive tabulations for the two all-India surveys mentioned above. This section helps in tabulation data of other research organizations which are not suitably equipped.

A large number of economic problems in India have sociological aspects. Many reports of past investigations at the Institute have had to deal with sociological data. Studies of economic development and change in

the future cannot also be divorced from sociological considerations. Because of such considerations independent sections in applied statistics and sociology have been established at the Institute as part of the scheme of expansion.

The Institute is organized for administrative and other purposes in the following units :

1. Sir Dorabjee Tata Section in Agricultural Economics, in which is placed the Agro-Economic Research Unit for Western India of the Ministry of Food and Agriculture.
2. Section in Demography and Population Studies.
3. Section in Training for Social Science Research.
4. Section in National Income.
5. Section in Economic Development and Planning.
6. Section in Urban Economics.
7. Section in Rural Sociology.
8. Section in Applied Statistics.
9. The Quarterly Journal *Artha Vijnana*, and other publications.

The current programme of work in the various sections includes the following main items :

- (a) Unemployment with special reference to data of employment exchanges.
- (b) Distribution of urban incomes.
- (c) Trends in real wages.
- (d) Wage differentials in organized industry.
- (e) Foreign trade policy of the Government of India.
- (f) Assessment of irrigation rates.
- (g) Elasticity of consumer expenditure on specific items.
- (h) The changing position of scheduled castes.
- (i) Composition and structure of the family in India.

The Institute inaugurated in October 1955 a training programme aimed at imparting training and instruction in social sciences research and its methods. The Institute was enabled to do this by a grant sanctioned for four years (1955-56 to 1958-59) by the Ford Foundation on the recommendation of the Planning Commission. The staff of the Institute has, in the past, been guiding research of individual students in economic problems. The new programme seeks to combine guidance of research in individual problems with systematic training, both theoretical and practical, in methods of research in social sciences. The course of training includes courses in problems of economic growth and development, methodology of social sciences research, general sociology, econometrics, and elements of statistics. It also includes practical work in statistical methods and library work, and

the class work is being appropriately linked with field work in rural and other areas.

Junior Fellowships, tenable for a year, are awarded for this course of training. At the end of the year, the fellows obtain a certificate based on their total record. A selected number, from among those who complete the training, are awarded fellowships for a further period of two years for undertaking a Ph.D. thesis. Senior fellowships for the training course are awarded to young lecturers in Economics with a standing of about five years who are deputed for the course by their colleges and intend to return to the colleges on termination of the fellowships.

The quarterly Journal of the Institute, *Ariha Vijnana*, started in March, 1959, publishes, in the main, results of current work at the Institute. Contributions from outside scholars are also sought to be obtained. The journal contains articles in English or in any Indian language. The articles in Indian languages are printed in Devanagari script and all articles carry English and Hindi summaries. The journal, it is hoped, will serve not only as a link between research workers at the Institute and their colleagues in India and abroad, but will also contribute to the efforts of Indian scholars to build up a tradition of research work and communication through the media of Indian languages.

The journal and other publications are now produced in collaboration with the Asia Publishing House, Bombay, and are distributed by that organization.

In 1959, a small beginning was made with planning systematic study of manuscript data available in the Pehwa Daftar and elsewhere for throwing light on economic history, chiefly of the eighteenth century. This work is being organized in collaboration with the Bharat Itihas Samshodhak Mandal, Poona.

Another recent development has been the undertaking of quick surveys directed towards immediate specific ends. The first of such was undertaken in connection with the work of the Bombay Sales Tax Committee, (1958). Subsequently, surveys have been attempted in relation to assessment of development potentialities of Gramdan villages and of the performance of schemes of mass organization of labour in relation to programmes of bunding, etc.

LIST OF THESES BY STUDENTS OF THE INSTITUTE

1. P. N. DRIVER, *Co-operative Movement in the Bombay Deccan*, M.A., 1932-33.
2. N. M. JOSHI, *Urban Handicrafts of the Bombay Deccan*, M.A., 1933-34.
3. B. B. PATTANI, *Study of Central Budgets of the Government of India, 1921-22 to 1934-35*.
4. N. V. SOVANI, *Population Problem in India—A Regional Approach*. M.A., 1940-41.
5. M. M. SHAH, *Labour Recruitment and Turnover in the Textile Industry of Bombay Presidency*. Ph.D., 1941-42.
6. R. D. CHOKSEY, *Economic History of the Bombay Deccan and Karnatak, 1818-1868*. Ph.D., 1941-42.
7. R. G. KAKADE, *Socio-Economic Survey of Weaving Communities in Sholapur*. Ph.D., 1942-43.
8. B. R. DHEKNEY, *Studies in Municipal Finance in Bombay Province*. Ph.D., 1943-44.
9. A. VENKATRAMAN RAO, *An Economic History of the Andhra Districts, 1766-1865*. Ph.D., 1947-48.
10. G. D. PATEL, *The Land-Settlement in Gujarat under the British*. Ph.D., 1947-48.
11. H. G. ABHYANKAR, *Techniques, Procedures and Methods of Economic Planning in the U.K., the U.S.A., Germany, and the U.S.S.R. with special reference to post-war conditions in India*. Ph.D., 1947-48.
12. N. P. PATIL, *Marketing of Cotton in Gadag*. Ph.D., 1948-49.
13. K. N. S. NAMBUDRIPAD, *A Survey of the Occupational and Employment Structure in some villages of Malabar*. Ph.D., 1949-50.
14. M. G. JOSHI, *The Problem of Livestock in Poona District, with special reference to Marketing*. M.Sc.(Agri.), 1950-51.
15. S. B. KULKARNI, *The Socio-Economic Survey of Weaving Communities in Ahmednagar*. M.A., 1950-51.
16. L. D. DEODHAR, *Labour in the Sugar Industry of the Bombay Deccan*. Ph.D., 1951-52.
17. N. R. PATEL, *Indian Currency*. Ph.D., 1952-53.
18. W. C. SHRISHRIMAL, *Trade in Kolhapur City*. Ph.D., 1952-53.
19. N. A. G. KHAN, *Socio-Economic Survey of Muslims in Poona*. Ph.D., 1952-53.
20. J. K. PHADKE, *Industrial Labour in Khandesh*. Ph.D., 1953-54.
21. S. B. MAHABAL, *Fluctuations in Cropped area in British India and in the production of organized industries in India, (1914-1939)*. Ph.D., 1953-54.
22. M. V. NAMJOSHI, *The Development of the Large-Scale Private Sector in India*. Ph.D., 1956-57.
23. V. P. PETHE, *Population and Fertility in Sholapur City: A Survey*. Ph.D., 1957-58.
24. Mrs. S. BRAHME, *Distribution and Consumption of Cloth in India, with special reference to Poona City*. Ph.D., 1957-58.
25. G. BALAKRISHNA, *Financial Analysis of Small Industrial Concerns*. Ph.D., 1958-59.
26. S. S. AHLUWALIA, *The Economic Conditions of the Sikhs*. Ph.D., 1959-60.
27. N. K. KULKARNI, *"An Economic Survey of the Weaving Industry of Ichalkaranji"*. Ph.D., 1959-60.
28. Smt. PRABHA M. GHARPURE, *"Life and Labour of Full Time Servants, in Poona City"*, Ph.D., 1959.

R. R. KALE MEMORIAL LECTURES

Lecturer	Subject	Year
1. V. G. KALE	<i>Modern Tendencies in Economic Thought and Policy*</i>	1937
2. G. S. GHURYE	<i>The Social Process†</i>	1938
3. B. R. AMBEDKAR	<i>Federation Versus Freedom</i>	1939
4. K. T. SHAH	<i>The Constituent Assembly*</i>	1940
5. A. V. THAKKAR	<i>The Problem of the Aborigines in India†</i>	1941
6. V. L. MEHTA	<i>A Plea for Planning in Co-operation†</i>	1942
7. S. G. VAZE	<i>The Formation of Federations</i>	1943
8. JOHN MATHAI	<i>Economic Policy*</i>	1944
9. S. R. DESHPANDE	<i>A Statistical Approach to Vital Economic Problems*</i>	1945
10. J. V. JOSHI	<i>India's Sterling Balances*</i>	1946
11. C. D. DESHMUKH	<i>Central Banking in India : A Retrospect†</i>	1948
12. D. G. KARVE	<i>Public Administration in Democracy†</i>	1949
13. H. L. DAY	<i>Policy of Protection in India</i>	1950
14. M. VENKAT- RANGAIYA	<i>Competitive and Co-operative Trends in Federalism</i>	1951
15. A. D. GORWALA	<i>The Role of the Administrator: Past, Present and Future</i>	1952
16. LAXMANSHASTRI JOSHI	<i>Indian Nationalism*</i>	1953
17. W. R. NATU	<i>Public Administration and Economic Development †</i>	1954
18. P. C. MAHALANOBIS	<i>Some Thoughts on Planning in India*</i>	1955
19. S. K. MURANJAN	<i>Reflections on Economic Growth and Progress</i>	1956
20. B. K. MADAN	<i>Financing the Second Five Year Plan</i>	1957
21. V. K. R. V. RAO	<i>Some Reflections on the Rate of Saving in a Developing Economy*</i>	1958
22. K. P. CHATTOPADHYAY	<i>Some Approaches to Study of Social Change (In Press)</i>	1959

* Not published.

† Out of print.

N.B. No lecture was delivered in 1947.

LIST OF PUBLICATIONS

1. The Salaries of Public Officials in India: by D. R. Gadgil, 1931, (out of print).
2. Imperial Preference for India, (The Ottawa Agreement Examined) : by D. R. Gadgil, 1932, (out of print).
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18. The Social Survey of Kolhapur City : Part I—Population and Fertility : by N. V. Sovani; assisted by the staff of the Institute. Demy 8vo, pp. 86, 1948. Price Rs. 4.
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20. Reports of the Commodity Prices Board : edited by N. V. Sovani, 1948. Royal 8vo, pp. 236, 1948. Price Rs. 10.

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24. Social Survey of Kolhapur City : Vol. III—Family Living and Social Life : by N. V. Sovani. Demy 8vo, pp. 330, 1952. Price Rs. 12.
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