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RESEARCH
for
PLANNING
1953-55

AUGUST, 1955



RESEARCH PROGRAMMES COMMITTEE
PLANNING COMMISSION

THE PLANNING COMMISSION in the First Five Year Plan made a provision of Rs. 50 lakhs for research and investigation into economic, social and administrative problems of national development.

The Research Programmes Committee was set up in July 1953, for initiating and assisting research on socio-economic problems of planned development. The Committee consists of eminent social scientists and works in close cooperation with Universities, Schools of Social Work and other special research institutions in the country.

**Research Programmes
in Relation to Development**

RESEARCH PROGRAMMES COMMITTEE

MEMBERS

Shri V. T. Krishnamachari,
Chairman

Shri J. J. Anjaria

Dr. A. Appadorai

Prof. R. Balakrishna

Dr. A. K. Das Gupta

Dr. (Miss) P. C. Dharma

Prof. D. R. Gadgil

Shri Humayun Kabir

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Prof. K. P. Mukerjee

Shri Manilal B.
Nanavati

Prof. J. P. Niyogi

Dr. B. Ramamurti

Dr. V. K. R. V. Rao

Shri D. S. Savkar

Dr. S. R. Sen

Prof. M. N. Srinivas

Prof. C. N. Vakil

Prof. M. Venkatarangaiya

Prof. A. R. Wadia

Shri C. V. Narasimhan, Department of Economic Affairs,
Ministry of Finance

Shri M. L. Dantwala,
Member Secretary

RESEARCH is implicit in planning. No informed judgment or choice regarding the best utilisation of resources is possible without a full and reliable frame of facts and their inter-relationships. Choice of ends, to some extent, involves value judgments, but choice of means must largely be governed by scientific knowledge. The need for initiating many-sided research and harnessing its results for the purpose of the planned development of the country was stressed in the Planning Commission's Report and it can be said that during the last few years planning and research have been closer to each other than they were in the past. Those responsible for initiating and undertaking planned development are today more research conscious ; on the other hand, those who were devoting themselves to research as an exclusively academic pursuit are now more actively participating in the process of development.

2. Research is the privilege and responsibility of Universities and academic institutes. On the other hand, a Government charged with the responsibility of planning for socio-economic development has also specific requirements in the field of research. A liaison has, therefore, to be established for this purpose between the Universities and the Planning Commission.

3. Considerable research on socio-economic problems is already being conducted in Indian Universities. They could do more, but the resources of Universities are often limited, and they cannot undertake ambitious research projects without financial assistance from the Government. As in everything else, our resources in research personnel are extremely limited, and some concerted and cooperative action is, therefore, needed, if the available talent is to be used to best advantage both for fundamental research as well as research on problems of immediate relevance to planning.

4. Taking all these factors into consideration, a provision of Rs. 50 lakhs was made in the First Five Year Plan for research and investigations relating to social, economic and administrative problems of national development. The need for creating a highly qualified and trained research personnel was also emphasised. With these objects in view, in July, 1953, the Planning Commission set up a Research Programmes Committee of eminent economists and other social scientists for initiating and organizing research and investigations in problems relating to national development.

Sixty Schemes of Co-ordinated Research

Research Programmes Committee has so far approved 59 research schemes from 40 Universities and other research institutions in the country. Rs. 29,31,349 have been sanctioned for the purpose.

STANDING COMMITTEE

MEMBERS

Shri J. J. Anjaria

Dr. A. Appadorai

Prof. R. Balakrishna

Dr. A. K. Das Gupta

Prof. D. R. Gadgil

Prof. D. G. Karve

Dr. D. N. Majumdar

Prof. J. P. Niyogi

Shri S. Jayasankar

—Ministry of Finance

Shri M. L. Dantwala

—Member Secretary

Dr. B. Ramamurti

Dr. V. K. R. V. Rao

Prof. M. N. Srinivas

Prof. C. N. Vakil

THE RESEARCH PROGRAMMES COMMITTEE at its first meeting decided to make maximum use of available facilities for research in Universities and other institutions. Broad categories of subjects on which the programme of research would be directed, in the first instance, were indicated. The subjects selected were :

(i) Land Reforms, Cooperation and Farm Management.

(ii) Problems relating to Regional Development with special reference to problems of rapid urbanisation.

(iii) Savings, Investment and Employment.

2. In January 1955, the Committee expanded the scope of its programme by recommending that fellowships may be given to individual scholars for predominantly analytical research on certain selected problems germane to planning and development.

The Committee also included in the list of priorities, research on social welfare problems. A technical sub-committee constituted for the purpose recommended following topics on which research may be conducted, in the first instance.

1. Inter-group relationships (inter-caste relations, untouchability, etc.,) in the rural areas.
2. Scheduled castes—assessment of problems and welfare programmes.
3. Scheduled tribes—study of problems and programmes.
4. Ex-criminal tribes—problems and programmes.
5. The beggar problem.
6. Welfare measures relating to physically and socially handicapped persons.
7. Measures relating to prostitution and immoral traffic.
8. Crime and Correctional Administration.

Letters were addressed to University Departments of Sociology and Anthropology and a few other research institutes requesting them to submit schemes on the above topics. Similarly, a list of problems in Public Administration was drawn up on which research projects could be invited.

3. The question of drawing up a revised programme of research for the second round of investigations in the light of past experience has been referred to a special sub-committee.

4. The Research Programmes Committee invites Universities and research institutions to submit, for the consideration of the Committee, schemes of research on the selected problems giving detailed information on :

- (i) the objective of the investigation;
- (ii) arrangements for supervision and direction of the project ;
- (iii) coverage and statistical design;
- (iv) schedules and questionnaire for field investigations ;
- (v) arrangements for tabulation;

- (vi) duration of the investigations; and
 (vii) estimates of financial expenditure.

5. These schemes are first referred to appropriate technical sub-committees. Their recommendations are placed before the Standing Committee of the Research Programmes Committee which meets once every quarter. Suitable grants are sanctioned for schemes approved by the Committee. Work reports are submitted every three months by persons in charge of projects to enable the Committee to keep in close touch with the progress of the work.

6. Notes on the precise scope of the investigation, sampling procedures, standard concepts and definitions, illustrative set of schedules and tabulation schemes etc., are prepared with the help of experts and technical Working Groups and circulated from time to time.

7. Findings of the surveys will be published after referring them to a Reader nominated by the Research Programmes Committee, primarily with a view to ensuring that standard definitions and scientific technique have been adhered to and the results obtained from different enquiries in the same category of schemes are comparable.

8. The table below gives the number of schemes sanctioned under different categories along with the amount of grants allocated and issued up to 31st July, 1955.

Category	No of schemes	Total grant allocated	Amount paid
		Rs.	Rs.
1. Land Reforms	7	1,79,900	1,26,544
2.. Agricultural Economics	11	6,84,662	4,21,634
3. Savings, Investment and Employment .	5	51,213	36,824
4. Small-scale Industries	9	1,08,748	89,720
5. City Surveys	21	17,99,852	6,46,033
6. Social Welfare	5	66,781	28,925
7. Public Administration	1	40,193	10,000
TOTAL		29,31,349	13,59,680

Foreign Sponsored Research

A sub-committee for Foreign Sponsored Research was set up in August, 1954 for assisting Foreign Universities in conducting co-operative research with Indian Universities.

SUB-COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN SPONSORED RESEARCH

MEMBERS

Shri V. T. Krishnamachari— <i>Chairman.</i>	Prof. D. P. Mukerjee.
Shri J. J. Anjaria.	Prof. J. P. Niyogi
Prof. R. Balakrishna	Dr. V. K. R. V. Rao
Prof. D. R. Gadgil	Shri D. S. Savkar
Prof. D. G. Karve	Prof C. N. Vakil

Shri M. L. Dantwala
Member Secretary.

THE PLANNING COMMISSION often receives requests for general approval of assistance to schemes of socio-economic research sponsored by foreign scholars or institutions. Universities and Research Institutes also receive similar requests from abroad. To fully utilise these opportunities for cooperative research between Indian and foreign Universities or other research agencies, it is necessary to coordinate such programmes with those initiated or envisaged by the Research Programmes Committee. The research personnel in India for socio-economic studies is somewhat limited. If this limited talent is to be utilised to the best advantage, a schedule of priorities in the light of India's needs has to be established. It was, therefore, felt that it would be advisable to set up a coordinating agency which should satisfy itself as to the adequacy of arrangements proposed for the supervision and conduct of the proposed schemes, for the analysis of the data collected and the drawing up of the reports embodying the conclusions of the investigations or researches undertaken. Accordingly the Planning Commission set up in August, 1954, a sub-committee of the Research Programmes Committee to deal with questions relating to foreign sponsored research. It was decided that proposals for research in India emanating from abroad would be referred to this sub-committee. The line of approach to be adopted in considering these proposals was defined as follows :—

- (i) Research schemes proposed by foreign scholars or institutions should relate to topics in which the foreign agency sponsoring the project has a special contribution to make in view of its experience or expert knowledge:
- (ii) The actual work of investigation, the subsequent processing of data and the drawing up of reports should be planned in consultation with a person selected from one of the Indian Universities or research institutions on advice by the Research Programmes Committee or a sub-committee of the same. For collection of data from various sources and for filling up of schedules addressed to the general public or to particular classes, the Indian professor in charge would make the necessary arrangements.
- (iii) It should be clearly understood that none of these projects is sponsored officially by the Planning Commission or any Government agency and that the Research Programmes Committee functions only as the coordinating authority for all such schemes of research in economic and social subjects. Those in charge of the projects will, it should be understood, have access only to such information, as would be made available to any University or research agency in India.
- (iv) Whatever expenditure is necessary in India for carrying out the field work or any other work connected with the project approved by the Research Programmes Committee should be found from the funds available to the Research Programmes Committee. The foreign agency's cooperation should be in the form of expert advice and assistance in planning the investigations or in interpreting their results with the help of the latest techniques and in the light of experience in other countries.

The Sub-committee on Foreign Sponsored Research concerns itself primarily with research projects sponsored by foreign Universities and institutions, which require more elaborate arrangements for the collection of primary data through field investigation and involve the cooperation of Indian Universities or research agencies. Projects which require collaboration either with Indian Universities or Government agencies, it was felt, should be organised on cooperative basis. Any individual foreign

scholar interested in research in Indian problems is, it is hardly necessary to state, free to contact any Indian University or scholar who will gladly give him all the research facilities which academic institutions or their staff give to their compeers from other countries. He may, however, approach the Research Programmes Committee for assistance in selecting University Centres suitable to his research project.

Land Reforms and Farm Management

After Independence, several State Governments have enacted legislation for the reform of land tenures. An objective assessment of the working of land reform measures and their social and economic consequences will provide valuable guidance for future land policies and programmes. Similarly, a study of the methods of measuring costs of cultivation and the efficiency of various inputs in relation to size of farm and crop patterns etc., deserve a high priority. In order to encourage investigations on these and allied subjects, the Research Programmes Committee has approved 18 schemes with an estimated cost of Rs. 8,64,562 for these schemes.

TECHNICAL SUB-COMMITTEE
on
LAND REFORMS, CO-OPERATION AND FARM MANAGEMENT

MEMBERS

Prof. D. R. Gadgil
Dr. B. N. Ganguli
Prof. D. G. Karve

Shri Manilal B. Nanavati
Dr. S. R. Sen
Prof. M. Venkatarangaiya

Shri M. L. Dantwala
Member Secretary

LAND REFORMS, CO-OPERATION AND FARM MANAGEMENT

IN THIS CATEGORY the Committee has approved 18 schemes and sanctioned Rs. 8,64,562. These include 7 schemes on land reforms and 11 on economics of farm management and allied topics.

One group of studies aims at examining the working of land reforms legislation, such as, abolition of intermediaries, regulation of tenancy, consolidation of holdings, etc., and assess their effectiveness and the impediments. The social and economic consequences of land reforms on the rural economy and the community will also be studied. The studies of the co-operative movement attempts to ascertain the obstacles to the growth of the movement and to assess its contribution to the various categories of farmers, particularly those in the low income group.

The primary objectives of the studies in the economics of farm management are—

- (i) to review problems in methodology and to ascertain the relative merits of the cost accounting and the survey method ;
- (ii) to study input-output relationships with a view to measuring the relative efficiencies of various factor combinations ;
- (iii) to study costs per acre and per maund of crops and their structure ;
- (iv) to measure the extent of employment (unemployment) of family labour and capital equipment of the farms and correlate the same to factors like size of farm, land utilisation, etc. ;
- (v) to determine the adequacy or deficiency of these resources for efficient farm management; and
- (vi) to study the comparative economics of competitive crops.

A COMMITTEE OF DIRECTION on economics of farm management has been constituted to provide technical guidance in designing and conducting these studies. Initially approved for one year, the Research Programmes Committee has now decided to continue these studies for a further period of one year.

Field investigations for 6 out of 18 schemes in this category have been completed. Tabulation is completed for 5 studies. Final reports on 2 schemes have already been received and 4 more reports are expected by December, 1955.

COMMITTEE OF DIRECTION
for
ECONOMICS OF FARM MANAGEMENT

MEMBERS

Prof. D. R. Gadgil

Dr. V. K. R. V. Rao

Shri Manilal B. Nanavati

Dr. S. R. Sen

Dr. V. G. Panse

Shri M. L. Dantwala

Dr. B. Ramamurti

Shri J. S. Sarma
Secretary

LAND REFORMS AND AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Statement showing the names of the schemes, persons-in-charge and duration

Scheme 1	Persons-in-charge and Institution 2	Duration (months) 3
<i>Land Reforms</i>		
1. An Enquiry into Bombay Tenancy and Agricultural Lands Act, 1948 (Gujarat).	Dr. M. B. Desai, Indian Society of Agricultural Economics, Bombay.	12
2. Tenancy Reforms in Bombay (Maharashtra and Karnatak area).	Shri V. M. Dandekar, Gokhale Institute of Politics and Economics, Poona.	24
3. Social and Economic effects of the Abolition of Zamindari in Hyderabad.	Dr. A. M. Khuro, Osmania University, Hyderabad.	14
4. Economic Effects of Zamindari Abolition in Andhra.	Dr. B. Sarveswara Rao, Andhra University; Waltair.	19
5. Survey of Tenancy Legislation in Baroda District.	Prof. V. Y. Kolhatkar, M. S. University of Baroda.	8
6. Effects of Land Reforms in Saurashtra	Prof. R. R. Misra, Dharmendrasinhji College, Rajkot.	12
7. Consolidation of Holdings in Madhya Pradesh (Pilot Survey).	Prof. N. M. Joglekar, College of Agriculture, Nagpur.	5
<i>Agricultural Economics</i>		
1. Enquiry into Problems of Low Income Farmers and Low Productivity Farms in Kodinar.	Dr. C. H. Shah, Indian Society of Agricultural Economics, Bombay.	12
2. Low Income Farmers and Low Productivity Farms in Allahabad (Pilot Survey).	Prof. D. S. Dubey, Allahabad University.	3
3. Economics of Farm Management in Bombay.	Prof. P. N. Driver, Agriculture College, Poona.	12
4. Economics of Farm Management in Madhya Pradesh.	Dr. R. J. Kalamkar, Director of Agriculture, Nagpur.	12
5. Economics of Farm Management in Punjab.	Dr. Ajaib Singh, Agriculture College, Ludhiana.	24
6. Economics of Farm Management in U. P.	Dr. G. D. Agrawal, Agriculture College, Kanpur.	24
7. Economics of Farm Management in West Bengal.	Shri K. C. Basak, Indian Central Jute Committee, Calcutta.	24
8. Economics of Farm Management in Madras.	Prof. C. W. B. Zacharias, Madras University.	24

	1	2	3
9. Rural Investment, Savings and Investment Pattern in relation to Income Groups in Rural Areas of Banaras Tehsil.	Dr. A. K. Das Gupta, Banaras Hindu University.		26
10. Rural Incomes and Savings in Gujarat District.	Dr. V. Sundara Rajan, M. S. University of Baroda.		12
11. Working of Grain Banks in the 5 districts of Marathawad.	Shri N. P. Ranbhise, P. E. S. College, Aurangabad (Dn.).		10

**Savings, Investment and Employment
and
Small-scale Industries**

Research Programmes Committee has approved 14 schemes of surveys in problems of savings, investment, employment, and economics of small-scale enterprises and sanctioned Rs. 1,59,961. Household and hand industries will play a vital role in the production of consumers' goods and expanding employment. As such, their present malady and obstacles to their growth need to be investigated.

TECHNICAL SUB-COMMITTEE
ON
SAVINGS, INVESTMENT, EMPLOYMENT AND SMALL-SCALE INDUSTRIES
MEMBERS

Shri J. J. Anjaria	Dr V. K. R. V. Rao
Dr. (Miss) P. C. Dharma	Shri D. S. Savkar
Prof. D. R. Gadgil	Prof. C. N. Vaki
Shri M. L. Dantwala <i>Member Secretary</i>	

THIS group of surveys attempts to study the effects of large-scale investment in the river valley projects and heavy industries, economics of small-scale establishments not covered by Factories Act and problems of savings.

The studies aim at measuring the effects of large-scale investment projects on income and employment, changes in wages and consumption habits, the volume and type of secondary investment activity and the study of other social changes likely to arise from the direct and indirect effects of such investment.

The small-scale industries surveys are conducted with a view to throw light on :

- (i) Investment, capital—output ratio and employment in small-scale industries.
- (ii) Finance and marketing.
- (iii) Facilities available for technical advice and training.
- (iv) Relationship to large scale industries, the area and problems of competition.
- (v) Place of these industries in the total economy, their efficiency and stability and scope of development.

The Research Programmes Committee has so far sanctioned 5 schemes for survey in Savings, Investment and Employment and 9 on Small-scale Industries. Field investigation and tabulation in respect of 6 surveys are completed. Reports on 3 schemes have been received.

A special Socio-Economic Survey of Bhilai region, where an iron and steel plant is to be located, has been entrusted to the Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Government of Madhya Pradesh. The Survey aims at making a detailed study of the Socio-Economic problems likely to spring up in the process of rapid industrialisation of a comparatively backward and predominantly agricultural region. It will study in particular the impact of concentrated investment on employment and patterns of living.

SAVINGS, INVESTMENT AND EMPLOYMENT AND SMALL-SCALE INDUSTRIES

Statement showing the names of the schemes, persons-in-charge and duration.

Scheme	Person-in-charge	Duration (months)
<i>Savings, Investment and Employment</i>		
1. Survey of unemployment in Travancore Cochin.	Dr. U. S. Nair, Travancore University.	3
2. Investigation into Employment of Bhakra Nangal Project.	Dr. K. N. Raj, Delhi School of Economics.	9
3. Economy of Fisher folk in Travancore	Prof. V. R. Pillai, Economic Research Council, Trivandrum.	14
4. Influence of Mettur Project on Agriculture in Tanjore District.	Dr. S. Krishnamurti, Annamalai University.	9
5. Survey of Urban Employment and Unemployment in Assam.	Prof. V. D. Thawani, Gauhati University.	12
<i>Small-scale Industries</i>		
1. Investigations regarding Small-scale Industries in Moradabad.	Dr. Baljit Singh, Lucknow University	15
2. Investigations regarding Small-scale Industries in Delhi State.	Dr. P. N. Dhar, Delhi School of Economics.	9
3. Small-scale Enterprises in Sivakasi	Prof. E. K. Warriar, Thiagarajar College, Madurai.	10
4. Small-scale Industries and Handicrafts in Nasik.	Prof. S. G. Puranik, H. P. T. College, Nasik.	12
5. Survey of Small-scale Industries in Salem.	Prof. V. G. Ramakrishna Aiyar, Annamalai University.	8
6. Pilot Project in Biri Industry in Saugor Dist.	Dr. L. C. Jain, Sagar University.	5
7. Small-scale Industries in Mysore City	Prof. G. Ramakrishna Reddy, Maharaja College, Mysore.	9
8. Small-scale Industries in Allahabad	Prof. M. R. Ahmed, Mahidia Islamia College, Allahabad.	12
9. Small-scale Industries in Meerut	Prof. D. M. Roy, Meerut College, Meerut.	12

City Surveys

Rapid urbanisation is a characteristic feature of a developing economy. It opens up various avenues of employment opportunities, and gives fillip to rural-urban migration. To study these and other relevant aspects of regional development, Research Programmes Committee has approved 21 schemes of City Surveys and allotted Rs. 18 lakhs.

TECHNICAL SUB-COMMITTEE
ON
REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND RIVER VALLEY PROJECTS

MEMBERS

Prof. R. Balakrishna

Prof. D. G. Karve

Prof. D. P. Mukerjee

Prof. J. P. Niyogi

Prof. A. R. Wadia

Dr. B. Ramamurti

Dr. V. K. R. V. Rao

Prof. C. N. Vakil

Prof. M. Venkatarangaiya

Shri M. L. Dantwala

Member Secretary.

RESEARCH PROGRAMMES COMMITTEE has so far sanctioned 21 scheme of City Surveys. These surveys are being conducted with the idea of studying two important aspects of growth : (1) rural-urban migration and (2) employment opportunities associated with rapid urbanisation.

Surveys of 21 cities mentioned below are now in progress ; some are nearing completion :

Agra	Calcutta	Jamshedpur
Allahabad	Cuttack	Kanpur
Aligarh	Delhi	Lucknow
Amritsar	Gorakhpur	Madras
Baroda	Hyderabad	Poona
Bhopal	Hubli	Surat
Bombay	Jaipur	Visakhapatnam

The main purpose of these studies is to ascertain the factors which influence rural-urban migration and to analyse its main characteristics. Attempt will be made to find out the economic position and the status of the migrants, the change in their occupational status after migration and the causes which favour or impede migration. Another aspect of the study is to analyse the growth of new employment opportunities during the war and the post-war period and to see whether these have provided stable and secure employment and to locate the sectors of economic activity in which employment is growing or declining. The surveys are based on 5 to 10 per cent sample of households chosen by stratified random sampling method. In most cases pilot surveys were undertaken before conducting full scale survey.

Field investigation has been completed in respect of 9 City Surveys and is in progress in respect of 12. Reports of two surveys have been received.

CITY SURVEYS

Statement showing the names of the schemes, persons-in-charge and duration.

Scheme	Person-in-charge	Duration (months)
1. Changing Patterns of Employment and Earnings in Poona.	Prof. N. V. Sovani, Gokhale Institute of Politics and Economics, Poona.	18
2. Regional Development of Aligarh .	Prof. S. M. Tahir Rizvi, Aligarh University.	12
3. Socio-economic Survey of Allahabad .	Prof. Mehesh Chand, Allahabad University.	18
4. Urbanisation of Visakhapatnam .	Prof. K. Nagabhusanam, Andhra University.	15
5. Economic Survey of Bombay and Survey of Small-scale Industries in Bombay and Suburbs.	Prof. C. N. Vakil, School of Economics and Sociology, University of Bombay.	60
6. Trends of Urbanisation in Agra .	Dr. D. S. Chauhan, B. R. School of Economics and Sociology, Agra.	19
7. Regional Development of Bhopal .	Prof. P. C. Malhotra, Hamidia College, Bhopal.	6
8. Occupational and Employment Structure of Hubli.	Dr. B. R. Dhokney, Karnatak University	13
9. Study of Causes, Effects and Trends of Urbanisation in Amritsar.	Dr. Karam Singh Gill, Khalsa College, Amritsar.	10
10. Urbanisation of Surat and Small-scale Industries.	Prof. R. K. Patil, K. P. College of Commerce, Surat.	11
11. Social Survey of Kanpur	Dr. D. N. Majumdar, Lucknow University.	24
12. Social and Economic Structure of the city of Gorakhpur.	Dr. Radhakamal Mukerjee, Lucknow University.	36
13. Socio-economic Structure of Lucknow	Ditto.	24
14. Socio-economic Survey of Baroda .	Prof. H. C. Malkani, M. S. University of Baroda.	16
15. Socio-economic Survey of Jamshedpur	Dr. B. R. Misra, Patna University .	12
16. Urban Survey of Jaipur	Prof. M. V. Mathur, Rajputana University	12
17. Economic Survey of Greater Delhi .	Dr. V. K. R. V. Rao, Delhi School of Economics, Delhi.	54
18. Economic Survey of Madras . . .	Prof. R. Balakrishna, Madras University	54
19. Urbanisation of Hyderabad . . .	Prof. S. Kesava Iyengar, Indian Institute of Economics, Hyderabad.	12
20. Socio-economic Survey of Calcutta .	Prof. J. P. Niyogi, Calcutta University .	54
21. Socio-economic Survey of Cuttack .	Dr. S. Misra, Utkal University . . .	12

Social Welfare

Problems of social welfare command special attention in a Welfare State. Research in social problems and fields of social work has not received the attention it deserves. The Research Programmes Committee has initiated 5 research projects with the estimated cost of Rs. 66,781 in this field.

TECHNICAL SUB-COMMITTEE
on
SOCIAL WELFARE PROBLEMS

MEMBERS

Prof D. G. Karve

Mrs P. P. Naidu

Dr D. N. Majumdar

Dr M. N. Srinivas

Prof D. P. Mukerji

Prof A. R. Wadia

Shri M. L. Dantwala
Member Secretary

IN A WELFARE STATE, problems of social welfare demand special attention. Studies of the conditions of scheduled castes, scheduled tribes, criminal tribes and of social vices such as prostitution, beggary etc, are essential for framing a comprehensive programme of social welfare. Schemes sponsored by the Research Programmes Committee are directed towards the study of problems relating to inter-group relationships in rural areas, study of problems and welfare programmes of the scheduled castes, scheduled tribes and ex-criminal tribes, beggars, measures relating to physically and socially handicapped persons, measures relating to prostitution and immoral traffic, crime and correctional administration.

The Committee has, so far, approved 5 projects. Three more projects have been recommended by the technical sub-committee for approval by the Standing Committee. Reports of 2 schemes have been received and investigation is in progress in respect of the other 3.

SOCIAL WELFARE AND PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION

Statement showing names of the schemes, persons-in-charge and duration.

Scheme	Person-in-charge.	Duration (months)
<i>Social Welfare</i>		
1. 3 Ex-Criminal Tribes in Delhi State .	Dr. P. C. Biswas, Delhi University .	8
2. Social Problems and Social Welfare Resources of Delhi State.	Prof. M. S. Gore, Delhi School of Social Work	4
3. Beggar Problems in Delhi State .	Ditto	10
4. Evaluation of Cultural Change in Jaunsar Bawar Area.	Dr. D. N. Majumdar, Lucknow University.	12
5. Beggar Problems in Madras	Shri P. T. Thomas, Director, Madras School of Social Work.	5
<i>Public Administration</i>		
1. District Administration in Bombay .	Shri N. B. Desai, Indian Society of Agricultural Economics, Bombay.	12

Summing up

There has been a significant increase in mutual consultations amongst social scientists as a result of the research programme initiated by the Planning Commission. A large number of students have received training and acquired experience in research methodology and field investigations.

THERE has been a significant increase in mutual consultations amongst social scientists as a result of the research programme initiated by the Planning Commission. Besides the periodical meetings of the Research Programmes Committee and its Standing Committee, meetings of the various technical sub-committees for each category of projects and of the persons-in-charge of similar surveys offer valuable opportunities of discussions on research methodology, clarification of concepts and standardisation of definitions. These deliberations have contributed, and will continue to contribute to an improvement in the techniques and methodology of social research in the country.

An important objective of the research programmes was training of research personnel at all levels—from field investigators to research directors. As mentioned earlier, the Universities are not in a position to command enough resources for large-scale field investigation ; apart from a few notable exceptions, many of them have found it difficult to combine field research or investigations with class-room teaching. The research programme, initiated by the Planning Commission has, for the first time, made it possible for the Universities to offer to their teachers and students opportunities for field research. Through these researches and investigations, a large number of graduates has been enabled to follow up their theoretical training with first hand experience of the working of the economy in various sectors and with the techniques of collection, analysis and tabulation of primary data. Altogether more than 750 investigators, computers and supervisors have been working in the various research projects initiated by the Research Programmes Committee.