

NOTES AND NEWS

SIXTH CONVOCATION OF THE TATA INSTITUTE OF SOCIAL SCIENCES

The Sixth Convocation of the Tata Institute of Social Sciences was held on the 12th April, 1946. After the Director presented his report for the year 1945-46 (see page 61), Sir Sorab Saklatvala, who presided on the occasion, welcomed Sir Mirza M. Ismail, the Convocation Speaker, in the following words :—

"This is the sixth Convocation of the Tata Institute of Social Sciences and the fifth occasion on which it has been my privilege to preside. We have had distinguished visitors from *near and far* as our convocation speakers at these gatherings, and today it is our great good fortune to have amongst us yet another of India's distinguished sons—Sir Mirza Ismail.

"His name is inseparably associated with the flourishing State of Mysore and in more recent years with the progress of Jaipur. Since 1943 I have paid several visits to Bangalore and have heard and seen ample evidence of Sir Mirza's great work for the State. His genius as an administrator is writ large in the progress that Mysore has made in Education, Industry, Agriculture and Rural Reconstruction.

"Perhaps not many of you are aware how far back Sir Mirza's experience of administration stretches, for he carries his years better than does many a younger man. I trust I shall not embarrass him by disclosing that he started his career in the Mysore State Service in 1905. He rose to the highest position in the State, that of Dewan, in 1926 and a new era of prosperity opened for Mysore. For 15 years Sir Mirza brought all his great gifts of energy, integrity and vision to the service of Mysore. He grew in these years from an able administrator into a statesman of liberal views and wide outlook, being present at the Round Table Conference and at Inter-Governmental Conferences.

"Here today in an academic institution and at an academic function it may

seem that we are little concerned with Sir Mirza as an administrator, and perhaps I should dwell exclusively on his work in matters of educational policy and social reform. But I do not take that view. I think it is a mistaken view, and I am sure my young friends, who are presently to receive their diplomas with due academic gravity, do not so mistake the purpose of the education that they have received here.

"The student or educationist or social reformer who thinks only in terms of study or education or social reform generally takes too narrow a view of his own special province. Such lack of perspective is, I venture to think, our handicap. We have few men in India who have the breadth of outlook that *should inform* social and educational policies. Sir Mirza, however, is no newcomer to this field. His convocation addresses to universities in different parts of the country have always been characterised by freedom from the conventional, by a bold forthright quality, born of a many-sided experience. We look forward this evening to a like address, and I feel sure our young graduates are with me in this.

"I should like to assure Sir Mirza that he has come today to an institution which seeks to promote a wide outlook. I am proud to say that our young students are trained to follow a profession which, though it offers few material rewards, can be rich in many-sided experience drawn from their contacts with labour and industry, with medical and social work, and with welfare administration. These

men and women go forth as social administrators, if I may use the term, whose task, whose privilege it is to harmonize human relationships, to remedy mal-adjustments and to promote co-operation for the welfare of all.

" You, Sir, in your high office have ever stood for the advancement of the common people by improvement in their standard of living through broad, sane and concrete measures. Your influence has ever been on the side of co-operation and goodwill. Your constructive policies have made your name a household word. It is, therefore, with confident expectation that I now invite you on behalf of all of us here assembled and on behalf of the Tata Institute of Social Sciences to deliver the Convocation address."

At the outset, Sir Mirza Ismail, the Prime Minister of Jaipur, thanked the Chairman for his cordial invitation to come to Bombay to deliver this year's Address to the graduating students of the Institute. And then in delivering his Address Sir Mirza said :

"This Institution is associated with a name which has become a household word in this country. And deservedly so. For the Tatas have not only been pioneer industrialists in India but are also unsurpassed as philanthropists and public benefactors. What pleases one particularly is that their beneficence is all embracing. It recognises no barrier of any kind. For these reasons I regard the Tatas as a national institution, an institution in the success and prosperity of which the whole country is interested.

"One of the most useful schemes which the Tatas have founded is that of this Institute, the principal aim of which is the training of young men and women for responsible positions in social welfare work. Training for rural uplift is a great

necessity in this country. More and more young people, well-trained, equipped with the requisite knowledge, full of energy, and imbued with zeal to work for humanity, are required for this kind of work, not only in villages but in towns and cities as well. As we know, the conditions in the latter also are far from satisfactory. These trained persons can do invaluable work. They will know what has to be done, and how it is to be done, to make the lot of the common man happier. They should be adequately paid, and should have reasonably good prospects. I don't believe in paying inadequate salaries and expecting devoted service in return. The labourer must be worthy of his hire, but his hire too must be worthy of him.

"The economic and political problems and programmes of the whole world, and particularly of our country, are so vast and involve so much that there is not a phase of the life of our people to which they are not related. Hence the unique importance of such a preparation as is given here.

"It is the aim of the Institute to make social service scientific, and even, in an appropriate sense, scholarly. Those admitted are graduates ; that is to say, they are persons who are presumed to have gained already a certain breadth of knowledge and a certain habit of intellectual discipline. Such men are fit to be taught how to deal with social problems and social work in a scientific spirit and by scientific methods, the wastefulness of personal trial and error thus being avoided. In this the Institute is indeed a pioneer in India, and its usefulness and responsibility cannot be exaggerated. The list of former students in your Bulletin sufficiently suggests the varied of professional employment for which it successfully prepares. I presume that in every part of its organizations and

work political tendencies are sedulously avoided. There is no sphere in which it is more desirable that the staff should keep themselves remote from political utterance or influence ; for that would immediately both narrow and weaken this great Institution. Any doctrine, that is even in the most tolerable sense party or sectarian, or is even regarded as such by sections of the people, should not have expression in this place. Above all, since this is a school of social service, the very essence of which is a wide and eager generosity, the hatred and malice that have been in these days the keynote of our politics should be felt here to be unworthy of both the intellect and the spirit of the staff and students.

"Your General Announcement for 1945-46 indicates that hitherto there has been great difficulty in providing satisfactorily for field work. While the many visits to social institutions must be extremely enlightening, and many agencies co-operating in field work are mentioned also, nothing can make up for the lack of exactly suitable centres on modern lines. You say that they are difficult to find, but can they not be made ? Just as any good teachers' college should have its own practising schools, so this Institute might provide practical experience and training by a whole net-work of social service centres of its own, as widely spread as possible. Academicism is a great danger in social studies, just as the academic study of child psychology may, unless wisely directed, produce the dangerous expert about children instead of their understanding friend. It is emphasised in your Bulletin that students are not admitted unless they are of the right personal quality, which includes genuine regard for the people to be served, and I am sure it is felt too that every moment

spent under the direction of the Institute should have its bearing upon practical and disinterested service.

" It is good to read that ' no student is permitted to register for law or any other outside classes or take up part-time work.' There is an admirable and necessary firmness in this. I am sure that pressure must often be exerted upon you to change this rule or make exceptions to it, and that you will never yield to such pressure. The mastering of this social theory and practice will always be even more than a full-time task.

" I learn from Dr. Kumarappa that a good deal of time has to be spent here on that preliminary study of Sociology which might well form a part of degree courses in the universities. I agree with him that Sociology is an admirable degree subject. For many years it has been a B.A. and B.Sc. optional in Mysore University, and it has been very popular, and has aroused the keen and permanent interest of its students, and formed a very valuable part of their equipment for future service. On the other hand, even if this subject is introduced in the near future in the curricula of most universities, I would deprecate your making a degree with Sociology a condition of admission here. It is quite good that you should give the preliminary sociological training along your own lines. And the men you prepare for social work will be all the better if their previous education has been as broad as possible. Finally, such a condition might exclude some of the best and most profitable students.

" Discontent exists throughout the whole length and breadth of the world. It would be a lamentable thing if the people of our country were contented, for a healthy, normal, rational and intelligent discontent is the mainspring of progress. But if discontent is not manifested in a

fashion tending towards the general good, if there is no understanding, no co-ordination, then the discontent finds its expression in ways that will be injurious to progress and civilization. This is the mood of many people in India to-day, more particularly of the ordinary worker. Much the same thing can be said of the students in many places. They are out to fight and to destroy. What they hope to gain by such behaviour, it is difficult to see. In circumstances such as these, the trained and more mature young men you are sending out of this Institute can do a considerable amount of good in smoothing ruffled feathers, in spreading correct knowledge, and in teaching patience and reflection.

"For you, my young friends, let India be the apotheosis of all that is good and true and worthy of devotion. To give service to her was, I am sure, the hope of

the Founders of the Institute as it is also of your professors.

"May this inspiration be with you now and ever !

"To those who have 'now finished their course and are receiving their diplomas to-day, I offer my congratulations and my very earnest good wishes for their personal happiness and prosperity, and for their blessedness in wise and patient service of the people."

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The Chairman then presented the Diplomas in Social Service Administration to the following candidates on the recommendation of the Director that they had completed satisfactorily the requirements of the Institute :—

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Candidates

- Bharucha, Miss B. D.
B.A., Bombay University, 1944.
Bombay.
- Choudhury, S. B.
B.Sc, Rangoon University, 1939.
Myitkyina, Burma.
- Deodhar, L. D.
B.A., Bombay University, 1944 ;
T.D., Bombay University, 1941.
Belgaum, Bombay Presy.
- Engineer, Miss K. M.
B.A., Bombay University, 1944.
Bombay.
- Kamath, P. V.
B.A., Madras University, 1941 ;
LL.B., Bombay University, 1943,
Karkala, Mangalore,

Thesis Subjects

- "Case Study of 75 Dole-Receiving Parsi Families in Poona."
- "Life and Labour of Bombay Tram Conductors."
- "A Socio-Economic Survey of Workers in Phalton Sugar Works at Sakharwadee."
- "Life and Labour of Trained Nurses in the General Hospitals of Bombay."
- "Life and Work of Bombay Bus Drivers,"

Candidates	Thesis Subjects
Katticaran, G. J. B.A., Madras University, 1941. Ernakulam, Cochin.	"Life and Labour of Tea Plantation Workers in the Carady Goody Estate, Travancore."
Khanderia, Miss J. G. B.A., Bombay University, 1944. Junagadh, Kathiawar.	"Life and Labour of 75 Domestic Servants in Bombay."
Krishnamachari, S. B.A. (Hons.), Madras University, 1944. Hyderabad-Deccan.	"Life and Labour of 90 Colliery Workers in Kothagudum Collieries, Hyderabad State."
Kulkarni, P. D. B.Sc, Nagpur University, 1943. Malwa, Ujjain, C.I.	"A Study of Textile Trade Unionism in Bombay."
Lakdawalla, Miss K. A. B.A., Agra University, 1939 ; M.A., Agra University, 1943. Indore, C.I.	"A Study of 50 Social Vice and Moral Danger Cases of Girls under Sections 7(1) (e) and (f) of the Bombay Children Act."
Malhotra, Miss Raj B.A., Punjab University, 1944. Delhi.	"A Case-Work Study of 50 Crippled Children-in-Patients in the Wadia and B. J. Hospitals for Children."
Marr, Miss Phyllis B.A., Punjab University, 1942. Batala, Punjab.	"Maternity and Child Welfare in the Jharia Coalfields."
Moosavi, Syed Ali Mohd. M.A., Osmania University, 1944. Hyderabad (Deccan).	"Life and Labour of 100 Working Class Families in the Hyderabad Allywn Metal Works Ltd."
Pan A'kal, J. J. B.Sc, Madras University, 1943. Ernakulam, Cochin.	"A Study of the Application of Mass Non-Violent Resistance as a Social Technique in Modern India."
Paul, K. B.A., Travancore University, 1943. Travancore.	"Industrial Co-operatives of Travancore."
Roy, B. K. B.Sc, Calcutta University, 1941. Akyab, Burma.	"A Study of Famine Victims in the Central Work-house and Destitute Home, Mirzapur, 24 Parganas, Bengal."
Sambashivan, K. S. B.A., Madras University, 1944. Ernakulam, Cochin,	"Life and Labour of Textile Workers of Alagappa Textiles (Cochin) Ltd."

Candidates**Thesis Subjects**

Sharma, Miss V. B.A., Delhi University, 1944. Delhi.	"Life and Labour of Student-Nurses in the Sir J. J. Group of Hospitals, Bombay."
Sidhwa, Miss N. B. B.A., Bombay University, 1944. Bombay.	"Life and Labour of Workers in the Metal Box Co. of India Ltd., Bombay."
Sud, Miss S. D. B.Sc., Punjab University, 1944. Hoshiapur, Punjab.	"A Socio-Economic Study of the Peasant Proprietors of the Village of Bahaderpur in District Hoshiapur."
Thomas, P. T. B.A., Travancore University, 1943. Kumbanad, Travancore.	"Life and Labour of the Fisherfolk of Anjengo, Travancore."
Zachariah, K. A. B.A., Travancore University, 1944. Thalavady, Travancore.	"A Survey of Social Service Agencies in Travancore State."

CERTIFICATE CANDIDATES

Chinniah, Miss M. Jaffna, Ceylon.	"A Socio-Economic Survey of 100 Indian Labour Families in Two Tea Estates in Ceylon."
Mukerjee, Anil Kumar Moulmein, Burma.	"Life and Labour of 92 Fishermen Fami- lies of Kamtana and Kalna Villages in the District of Jessore, Bengal."

TATA INSTITUTE OF SOCIAL SCIENCES
REPORT FOR THE ACADEMIC YEAR 1945-46

The year 1945-46 has been an eventful one in the history of the world. Though World War II, which caused untold suffering and destruction of life and property, has ended, peace is still not in sight. Like all other institutions, the Tata Institute of Social Sciences has also had to face the disorganizing effects of this War. Though our work has gone on without serious dislocation, the violence and narrow nationalism evoked by the war has intensified our communal and political conflicts which have claimed many lives, one of them being an alumnus of our Institute.

It is with deep regret, therefore, that I record the tragic death of Mr. K. B. Golwala on the night of Monday, the 25th March, as the result of a fatal blow sustained by him in a conflict of two opposing election parties. After his graduation from our Institute in 1940, Mr. Golwala was engaged as Superintendent of Sir Ratan Tata Welfare Centre where he carried out successfully a comprehensive community programme. When the war broke out, he resigned his post to join the Communist Party. He took an active part in all matters connected with the youth movement. He was simple in his habits

and sincere in everything he did. We have lost one of our best alumni and the Bombay Youth Organization one of its foremost and untiring workers.

But for this one sad incident, the record for the year under report has been fairly satisfactory in spite of the unsettled conditions and general restlessness.

Since some reference was made in the last year's Report to the Director's visit to America, a brief statement of his work in that country may not be out of place here. During the past few years, there has been an increasing demand for trained social workers but, unfortunately, we could not admit a larger number of students owing to the lack of accommodation and tutorial facilities. In view of this, the Director prepared a scheme for the post-war expansion of the Institute. The chief difficulty we have had to face has been that of securing in India an adequately trained faculty for teaching the specialised subjects we offer. Since there is no university in India which provides such training, it was found necessary not only to arrange for Visiting Professors from abroad but also to send a few of our more promising and experienced graduates to the United States for advanced study. When the Trustees had decided to depute the Director to America to explore the possibilities in this regard, he received an invitation from the Cultural Division of the Department of State to visit the United States as their guest.

Accordingly, he spent six months in that country, travelling from coast to coast, to learn as much as he could about State Social Services as well as those carried on by private bodies. He also visited some of the leading schools of social work, contacted several prominent social scientists and social service agencies. Incidentally, he was able to secure about

Rs. 75,000/- worth of scholarships and fellowships from American institutions, the major portion of which is meant for advanced training of our graduates in the U.S.A. Further, it is encouraging to report that some noted American social scientists have expressed their willingness to come to our Institute as Visiting Professors when conditions improve.

Thus his visit to the United States has not only been of financial advantage but also of cultural value to the Institute. The prospect and possibility it has opened up for training our young men and women, and for continuing the contact and goodwill established with American institutions and educationists constitute a cultural benefit of a lasting character.

In accordance with arrangements thus made, Mr. D. V. Kulkarni, who graduated from here in 1938 and who is the Superintendent of the Yavda Industrial School at Poona, left last October to join the New York School of Social Work, and to make a special study of Institutional Care of Children. In February of this year, Dr. Miss G. R. Banerjee, who graduated from our Institute in 1944, left to join the School of Social Service Administration of the University of Chicago where she will specialise in Medical Social Work. In the early part of March, Dr. M. V. Moorthy, a junior member of the faculty, sailed for the United States, where he hopes to undergo training in Labour Economics and Industrial Relations at the University of Chicago. As the passage situation improves, three or four others will proceed to the U.S.A. on American fellowships awarded to our graduates for advanced study in Applied Social Sciences.

The Director returned from America about the middle of June 1945, just in time for the opening of the new session. Out of the numerous applications received,

25 students—7 women and 18 men—were admitted to the Junior Class. Their geographical distribution is as follows :—

Belgaum	... 1
Bombay	... 9
Calcutta	... 1
Central Provinces	... 1
Ceylon	... 1
Cochin	... 4
Hyderabad (Deccan)	... 1
Punjab	... 1
Travancore	... 2
United Provinces	... 3
Sind	... 1

Indian States, such as Hyderabad, Travancore and Cochin, have awarded scholarships to some of their students for undergoing training here.

The Institute requires each student to do in addition to the academic studies a certain amount of practical work. I am glad to report that we are gradually surmounting the difficulty of finding suitable field-work facilities. The Nagpada Neighbourhood House continues to be the major centre for our field work. Some of its activities for the benefit of the people of the neighbourhood are conducted by our students. For this purpose four student committees, namely, the Women's Committee, the Education Committee, the Play Centre Committee and the Nursery School Committee, have been organized. Once a week they meet to discuss their problems and programmes. In putting through their plan of activities they are assisted by paid staff who are employed in order to give continuity to the work when students are away during long vacations.

This apart, there are other social service agencies which continue to give their cooperation. The Zoroastrian Welfare Association provides opportunities for field

work in community welfare ; the Children's Aid Society and the Society for the Protection of Children in Western India, in probation and the institutional management of special children. Labour Welfare Departments of the Bombay Government, the Municipal Corporation, the Port Trust and of the Khatau Makanji Mills provide opportunities for field work experience in labour welfare and labour officer's work. The Wadia Hospital for Children affords facilities for various kinds of services to sick children. Usually the junior students are provided field work in the Neighbourhood House, while the senior students are sent to outside agencies. We hope in coming years not only to increase the amount of practical work done by each student but also to provide adequate supervision and guidance.

Since social research has not yet received in India attention in proportion to its importance, our Institute has taken it up as one of its chief functions. As part fulfilment of the requirements for the Diploma in Social Service Administration, every student is expected to carry out a social research project in a selected field, and submit a thesis embodying his findings. The variety and nature of the subjects studied may be seen from the printed programme distributed to you. Many of these investigations into social problems contain original and valuable information.

The Indian Journal of Social Work, published by our Bureau of Research and Publications, continues to grow in popularity and service. Though it was hit hard by the Paper Control Order, its circulation, in the different parts of British India and in about fifty Indian States, has not been affected. But, owing to the shortage of paper, we were unable to bring out any books, though we have some manuscripts ready for publication.

In 1944 the Trustees decided, on the recommendation of the Director, to institute two scholarships, known as the Sir Dorabji Tata Research Scholarships, to encourage those of our graduates who show special aptitude for research, to make a fuller study of the problem undertaken for investigation in the senior year. Dr. Miss G. R. Banerjee was the first recipient of one of these awards for the academic year 1944-45. Her study of 'Rescue Work for Women Sex Delinquents in India' has been completed. When published, it will be the first book of its kind on this problem in India. But owing to paper shortage, its publication has been delayed. Similarly, the 'Economic and Social Survey of the Village Dharavi,' made by two of our former students—Mr. A. G. Nagaraj ('42) and Mrs. K. Joshi ('44) under the guidance of Dr. Mehta—for the Rotary Club of Bombay is awaiting publication.

For the year under report, the two Research Scholarships were awarded to Miss S. F. Mehta and Mr. M. S. Gore, for combined research on the 'Life and Work of Graduate Secondary School Teachers in Bombay.' While the former is studying the case-records of women teachers, the latter is investigating the problems of men teachers. They hope to complete 300 cases by the end of May of this year, and their report also will then be ready for publication. Though the work that is being done by our Bureau of Research is encouraging, yet we are unable to do as much as we should like to for lack of research personnel and facilities.

We are frequently asked as to what happens to graduates of this Institute. Since 1938 batches of graduates have gone out from here as trained social workers, almost all of whom have had no difficulty in finding suitable employment.

They are working as Labour Officers, Superintendents of Reformatories and Orphanages, Labour Welfare Officers, Clinical Workers, Welfare Officers of Municipalities, Family Case Workers, Probation Officers for Juvenile Courts and Prisons, Organizing Secretaries for Social Service Agencies and so forth. Though we do not lay so much emphasis on salaries received as on opportunities for service, it may be mentioned as a matter of information that their salaries range from Rs. 100/- to Rs. 1000/- a month.

In this connection it may not be out of place to point out that higher scales of salary are paid by profit-making concerns while lower scales are offered by private social agencies. The latter, I believe, should plan on paying more adequate salaries as social workers, like others, have family responsibilities to bear. They should not be required to sacrifice their families' interests and essential needs merely because they have chosen the profession of social work. Better salaries should be paid to encourage more of our young people to enter the much neglected field of social work.

Turning now to the Child Guidance Clinic, it is gratifying to report that the Clinic is serving the public in many ways. Individual physicians and parents make use of it directly. Children with behaviour problems are also referred to the Clinic by the J. J. Group of Hospitals and by some progressive schools. Further, it continues to provide systematic clinical instruction in Child Psychiatry and Child Guidance for post-graduate students deputed to undergo a short period of training with us as part requirement for the Diploma in Pediatrics of the Bombay University, and for the Diploma in Child Health of the College of Physicians and Surgeons. In addition, the Clinic serves as usual as

a laboratory for the students of our Institute who study theory in the classroom and observe its practical application in the Clinic. (See Appendix I for Illustrative Cases.)

During the last three years, the Institute has suffered much owing to the shortage of instructors. Due to the war, we were unable further to bring out scholars from abroad, or to send our own graduates to the West for advanced studies. A few months back, it was decided to appoint Dr. Miss Kamala Kosambi who has obtained a doctorate from the University of Michigan in Child Psychology and allied subjects. Though she was appointed last July to the Faculty, she, unfortunately, has not yet been able to return to India to join duty owing to the difficulty of securing passage. Another item of interest is that we are in negotiation with the U.S. Department of State for a Visiting Professor on Medical Social Work, as we wish to offer training, in the near future, for this coming profession in India.

A matter which gives me much pleasure to announce is the acquisition of a piece of land for our new habitat. For some years past, the inadequacy of our present temporary building to meet the growing demands of our institution has been pointed out in our reports. But the Trustees could do nothing to relieve the situation owing to the difficulty of securing permission for building and building materials during the war. Now that the war is over, we have bought a piece of Improvement Trust land in Worli, measuring about 12,500 square yards. Worli has the advantage of being populated by mill labour ; there is also a fairly good Government

Labour Welfare Centre which, we hope, will serve us as one of our field work units. At present the land is under military occupation, but as soon as it is released we hope to put up our new buildings.

In conclusion, I wish to take this opportunity to thank the Cultural Division of the U.S. Department of State for the hospitality and courtesy extended to me during my sojourn in the United States, and for their generous contribution of books on Social Sciences to our library. Our thanks are also due to the American universities which have very kindly offered scholarships and fellowships to our students. Turning to those who have given us voluntary help, I wish to thank Dr. Miss K. H. Cama, Presidency Magistrate of the Juvenile Court, for conducting the course on Juvenile Delinquency, the Government of Bombay for giving her permission to do so, and the various agencies for their cooperation in providing field work facilities ; and on behalf of the Clinic Miss S. K. Powvala, Dr. George Coelho, Honorary Pediatrist, B. J. Hospital for Children, and Dr. R. V. Sanzgiri, Honorary Pediatrist, Jerbai Wadia Hospital for Children, who have freely given of their time and services. My thanks are also due to the Trustees and the Board of Governors for their keen interest and kind cooperation in all matters connected with the progress of the Institute. Finally, I express my gratitude to the Faculty for willingly shouldering additional responsibilities during my absence to maintain the Institutes' normal working standards.

J. M. KUMARAPPA
Director,

CHILD WELFARE AND MATERNITY RELIEF WORK IN RURAL AREAS

Thanks to the keen and practical interest taken by Her Highness the Princess of Berar and the Princess Niloufer, the work connected with child welfare and maternity relief, especially in rural areas, is going to receive an added stimulus. It will be recalled that under the patronage of Her Highness the Princess of Berar, the Hyderabad Women and Children's Medical Aid Association was formed two years ago. It is gratifying to note that the Association has done, during the comparatively brief period of its existence, valuable spadework and has paved the way for a considerable expansion of its activities in this essentially humanitarian sphere.

Twin Schemes

Princess Niloufer, President of the Association, has now formulated two schemes for the establishment of a number of child welfare centres and maternity wards in rural areas. The cost of the two schemes is to be met from a grant of Rs. 15.00 lakhs made by His Exalted Highness the Nizam's Government out of the proceeds of the Excess Profits Tax. Both schemes have been framed on a 3 year basis. It is also contemplated to establish a School for Health Visitors "workers who are of paramount importance in child welfare organizations." The work is to begin on a selective basis gradually embracing the entire countryside.

Scheme No. 1

The first scheme envisages the establishment of fifteen child welfare centres and nine maternity wards in selected rural areas. Work in connection with the establishment of child welfare centres is to be undertaken immediately. In this emphasis is to be laid on home visiting, ante-natal care, domiciliary midwifery and after-care of the mother and the infant. As for

the establishment of maternity wards, it is to be realized that the success of the venture presupposes the availability of trained personnel both medical and ancillary. Because of the shortage of trained staff, it is proposed to keep in abeyance that part of the scheme dealing with the establishment of maternity wards—at least, for the present.

Training School

The prerequisite for this work is an adequate supply of trained Health Visitors. To fulfill this need, it is proposed to set up a Training School for Health Visitors. The institution will admit six qualified midwives in each session for intensive training extending over a period of six months. The trainees will also be required to attend refresher courses, at suitable intervals, to keep their knowledge up-to-date. The number of qualified Health Visitors passing out of the school every year will be twelve. Nearly half of them will be absorbed in the institutions run by the Women and Children's Medical Aid Association and the rest may be employed by the Medical and Public Health Department of the State to carry out its expanded programme for maternity relief and child welfare in the district towns.

To induce qualified midwives to undergo the specialized training provided in the school, they will be given a monthly stipend of Rs. 25 each on condition that they take up the training after having already qualified for the profession.

Liaison

It may be mentioned that the child welfare centres contemplated to be established under the schemes will be located in such areas as have maternity wards run

by the Medical and Public Health Department, so that useful liaison may exist between them and the maternity wards. When the Association is in a position to provide maternity wards in rural areas these will always be associated with the existing Child Welfare Centres. The selection of places for the proposed centres will be made with due regard to the fact that as large areas and populations as possible are served and the maximum benefit derived. Every effort will be made to ensure the necessary accessibility for inspection and co-operation with similar centres set up by the Medical and Public Health Department.

Financial Aspect

It is estimated that at the end of the third year the capital to the credit of the Hyderabad Women and Children's Medical Aid Association will stand at a little over ten lakhs of rupees yielding an annual income of Rs. 30,000, while the annual expenditure will be a little over Rs. 68,000. This means that while nearly half the expenditure may be met from the donation made by the Government, the Association will have to provide the remainder from other sources.

Scheme No. 2

Under this scheme, framed on a 3-year basis, it is proposed to establish thirty

maternity and child welfare centres in selected rural areas at the rate of ten centres each year. Similarly, twelve maternity wards—each with ten beds—will be provided at the rate of four every year. They will be located in areas where no such facilities have been provided by the Medical and Public Health Department.

There should be no difficulty with regard to the establishment of ten child welfare centres every year as the Training School will turn out annually twelve Health Visitors. That part of the programme dealing with maternity wards will have to remain in abeyance at present for want of women medical officers.

The framer of these twin-schemes, Princess Niloufer, recommends the advisability of providing grants-in-aid to Local Bodies (District Boards) which submit approved maternity and child welfare schemes and also to the district branches of the Hyderabad Women and Children's Medical Aid Association, thereby relieving the central Association of its responsibility in rural areas. Such grants, she suggests, may be given on a 50-50 basis to meet recurrent expenses of approved schemes. This will enable the Association to broaden its sphere of work to cover the entire Dominions.—*From Hyderabad Information, March 1946.*

MUIR COLLEGE FUND PRIZE

Muir College Fund Prize.—From the Social Service League of the Allahabad University comes to us the pleasant news that the present Secretary of the League, Mr. Kailash Swarup Shroti, who is studying

for his M.A. degree in Economics, is the recipient of the Muir College Fund Prize which is awarded to the student who does the most useful social work. Our congratulations go to him for the same.

Mr. *John Barnabas* (TISS '38) resigned his post of the Organizing Secretary, Social Service League, Lucknow, and joined the Labour Department, Government of India, as a Rehabilitation Officer. He is at present posted at Bangalore.

Mr. M. J. *Cherian* (TISS '42) who was a Labour Officer in the Tata Oil Mills, Sewri, Bombay, is now working as the Labour Officer with Parry & Co., Madras.

Miss *Aloo F. Desai* (TISS '42) who was working as a Family Case Worker, Parsi Panchayat Funds & Properties, Bombay, since her graduation from the Institute, has been recently appointed "Hospital Almoner" in the J. J. Hospital, Bombay.

The appointment of a hospital almoner is a new type of appointment in our country and indicates the recognition of the need of associating trained medical social workers with the treatment of patients.

Mr. S. *Krishnamachari* (TISS '46) who was a Hyderabad State Scholar at the

Institute has been appointed a Labour Welfare Inspector in the Labour Department of the State.

Mr. Meher *Nanavati* (TISS '45) has been appointed the Secretary of the Liaison Committee for Charity Organization appointed by different Parsi Charity Trusts cooperating in the scheme of coordination of charity work carried on by different Parsi Charity Trusts in Bombay. For this purpose a Central Bureau for investigation of cases for relief and following up cases in which relief is given has been created. This Bureau is to work under the direction of the Parsi Charity Organization Society. This is a welcome attempt towards coordination of charity work.

Miss *Sheroo Mehta* (TISS '45) and Miss *Nargish Sidhwa* (TISS '46) have joined the above mentioned Central Investigation Bureau as Family Case Workers and will work under the direction of the Parsi Charity Organization Society.