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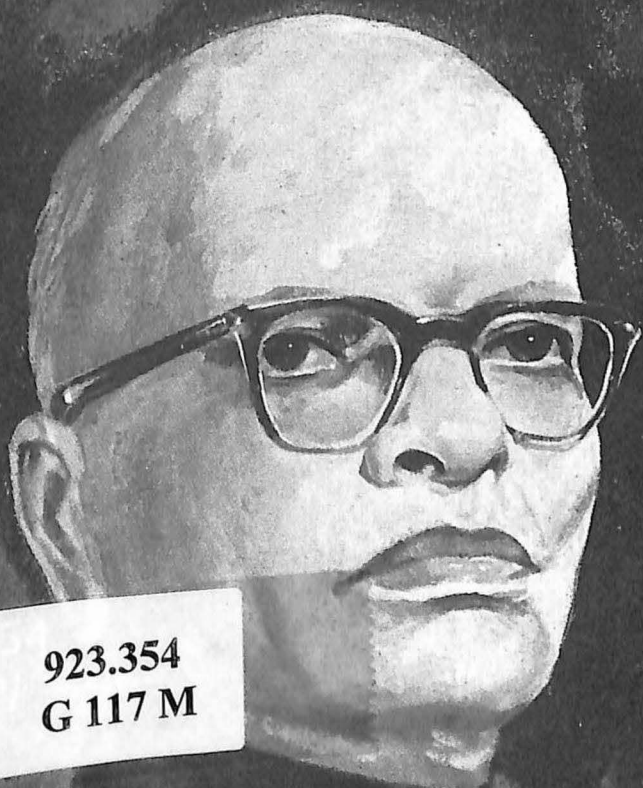
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GOKHALE INSTITUTE OF POLITICS & ECONOMICS, POONA 4

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DHANANJAYA RAMCHANDRA GADGIL

MAKING OF THE MAN



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FOREWORD

PROFESSOR D. R. GADGIL became the first Director of the Gokhale Institute of Politics and Economics in 1930. Last year, in March 1966, he duly retired from this position. After retirement, besides being the Vice-Chancellor of the University of Poona, he continued to work at the Institute as Professor Emeritus. Today, because of his joining the Planning Commission as its Deputy Chairman, his long connections with the Institute are being snapped completely, at any rate formally.

His appointment as the Deputy Chairman of the Planning Commission has evoked, except understandable opposition in certain quarters, countrywide sympathy and support. Nevertheless, during the last 40 years, Professor Gadgil has evinced such diverse interests and has engaged himself in such multifarious activities that not many would know the total background of his personality and the enormous and sustained activity which has gone into its making. Last year, on the occasion of his retirement, a few members of the research staff of the Institute had prepared a bibliography of his writings for presentation to him. I thought that it would prove of wider interest if this was published together with a biographical note. My colleagues have tried to make the bibliography as complete as possible though they are aware of certain gaps especially in relation to a large number of articles which he, in the early period, wrote unsigned in the *Servant of India*. The biographical note which I am adding aims at no more than a brief and objective statement of facts of his career and activities, and I have made no attempt to assess or evaluate his views and achievements because clearly it would be premature to do so.

Gokhale Institute of
Politics and Economics,
Poona 4.
1st September 1967.

V. M. Dandekar

CONTENTS

Foreword	...	...	...	...	v
A Biographical Note	...	...	...	...	1
Bibliography	...	...	...	...	25
Reports and Memoranda in the preparation of which Prof. Gadgil has been closely associated, either as Chairman or as a Member	...	...	...	...	50
Positions held by Prof. D. R. Gadgil	...	...	...	...	53

A BIOGRAPHICAL NOTE

PROFESSOR D. R. GADGIL was born on 10th April 1901. He spent his childhood at Nagpur. He should have finished his high school and appeared for the matriculation examination in 1916. However he would have not yet completed sixteen years, and the prevailing rules would not permit him to appear for the examination. Therefore, he left the school and in December 1916, appeared for the Senior Cambridge examination with subjects which qualified him for entrance to Cambridge University. Because of war, he could not immediately go to Cambridge. Finally, after waiting for almost two years, he reached England in October 1918 and immediately secured admission to the university. At Cambridge, having passed History Tripos Part I in 1920 and Economics Tripos Part II in 1921, he obtained the B.A. degree in 1921. The newly instituted M.Litt. degree required two years of research for which he registered in 1921, submitted his thesis in May 1923 and immediately in July returned to India. For his M.Litt. thesis, he worked under the supervision of Professor Henderson and the subject of his thesis was Industrial Evolution in India. The thesis was published by the Oxford University Press in 1924 with subsequent editions in 1929, 1933 and 1942.

Soon after his return to India, he accepted an appointment in the Finance Department of the Government of Bombay as Acting Additional Assistant Secretary, which he held barely for one year (1924-25). Then began a long academic career. He was Principal of the M. T. B. College, Surat, for five years (1925-30) and then became the first Director of the Gokhale Institute of Politics and Economics, Poona, which was founded by his father-in-law, the late Rao Bahadur R. R. Kale of Satara. In spite of numerous opportunities he never left the Institute and remained its Director for the full tenure until March 1966 when he completed 65 years and was due to retire. On his retirement, he was appointed Professor Emeritus in the Institute and has continued to work regularly at his desk at the Institute. Even before he had retired from the Institute, he was called upon to accept the Vice-Chancellorship of the University of Poona. This

he is relinquishing on 30th August to join the Planning Commission on 1st September.

Professor Gadgil has thus behind him an uninterrupted academic career of over 40 years. I think this is unmatched by any other Indian academician who has had comparable opportunities of deserting the academic life and joining either administration or politics. In the course of this long career, he naturally filled all the positions normal to an academician economist of his rank. He was elected President of the Indian Economic Association in 1940 and the Conference President of the Indian Society of Agricultural Economics in 1954. He delivered the Banaili Lectures at the University of Patna in 1940, the Laski Memorial Lecture at the Harold Laski Institute of Political Science, Ahmedabad, in 1958, the Brij Narain Memorial Lectures at Punjab University in 1960, the Kunda Datar Lecture at the University of Delhi in 1965, and the Kale Memorial Lecture at the Gokhale Institute of Politics and Economics, Poona, in 1966. The Nagpur University in 1961 and the Karnatak University in 1962 conferred on him the honorary degree of Doctor of Letters.

Of the large number of official committees on which he has served, the work in connection with some was more of an academic and analytical nature, and these might be listed here. He was a member of the Bombay Textile Labour Enquiry Committee (1937-40), a member of the Indian Delegation to the Asian Relations Conference in 1946, a member of the National Income Committee (1950-52) and a member of the United Nations Expert Group to report on Measures for Development of Underdeveloped Countries (1951). He was a member of the Committee of Direction of the Rural Credit Survey of the Reserve Bank of India (1951-54), has been a member of the Research Programmes Committee of the Planning Commission since its inception (1953) and Chairman of its regional committee since 1959. He was also Chairman of the Farm Management Survey Committee of the RPC (1954) and also of the Irrigation Survey Committee of the RPC (1958). He was a member of the Village and Small-Scale Industries Committee (1955) and Chairman of the Co-operative Farming Enquiry Committee (1963-65). The reports of all these committees bear the mark of his thought and mode of approach to their respective problems. If I may say so, Professor Gadgil is not a subject-specialist but a method-specialist. What dis-

tinguishes him from other social scientists is his method and approach to a problem. His method is marked by a rigorously logical framing of the issues, an objective assessment of the available evidence and a vigorous formulation of conclusions within a broad framework of social values and objectives. In this he was probably following the liberal tradition. Though the method comes to him naturally, he is not unaware of its importance to the proper development of social sciences. Out of his own experience and practice over the years, he has organized a course in Social Science Research Method and for the past several years has offered it regularly to the pre-Ph.D. students in the Institute.

Professor Gadgil has taken deep and keen interest in the organization and administration of university education. He acquired first-hand experience in this matter at a very young age when he was Principal of the M. T. B. College at Surat. We find him issuing a pamphlet on the subject of Bombay University in 1926 and following it up by writing both in Marathi (*Ratnakar* 1927) and in English (*Servant of India*, 1927; *Indian Daily Mail*, 1928). He was a member of the Senate and a Fellow of the University of Bombay from 1927 to 1952. He was also a member of the Senate and Syndicate of the S.N.D.T. Women's University (1931-40).

Professor Gadgil has played an important role in the formation and establishment of Poona University and later in its organization and administration. We find him writing on the subject as early as 1927 (*Ratnakar*). He was the Secretary of Maharashtra University Working Committee (1932-46), Member of the Maharashtra University Committee (1941-42) and a member of the Poona University Advisory Committee (1948-49). During this period, he wrote on the subject (*Servant of India*, 1933; *Mahratta*, 1941). After Poona University was established, he became a member of its Executive Council (1949-58). He met with considerable opposition to his ideas on organizing university teaching within the Poona area and wrote on the subject (*Bharat Jyoti*, 1954, Gokhale Institute, 1957). Finally, when he found that his ideas were not being accepted, he ceased to take active interest in the affairs of the University until he was obliged to accept its Vice-Chancellorship (1966). In the meantime, seeing that more regional universities were bound to spring up, he devoted thought to the organization of university teaching in Maharashtra (*Kesari*, 1962).

This experience in the organization and administration of university education is reflected in his memoranda submitted to the Universities Commission (1948) and Education Commission (1965) and finally in the criticism of the Report of the Education Commission he made in his Convocation Address at Poona University (1966). From the very beginning (1943), he has argued for regional languages as the media of instruction at all levels including university education.

Besides Bombay, Poona and the Women's universities, he has made himself available in various capacities to several other institutions of higher learning. He was Vice-President of the Indian Society of Agricultural Economics, of the Indian Statistical Institute and of the Indian Agricultural Statistics Association. He was Chairman of the Deccan College Reorganization Committee (1938) and after its reorganization, a member of its Council of Management since 1939. He was the Chairman of the Programmes Committee of the International Institute of Pacific Relations (1950-54), a member of the Advisory Committee of the International Institute for Labour, Geneva (1961), and Chairman of the Indian Advisory Committee of the American Institute of Indian Studies, Poona (1962).

Professor Gadgil's interest in education has not been confined to university education. It goes down to secondary and primary education as well. Immediately after he became the Principal at Surat, he was co-opted by the Life Members of the Sarvajanic Education Society which conducted the College and a large number of secondary schools. This initiated him into the problems of secondary education. He was President of the Bombay Presidency Secondary Teachers' Federation (1938-39), a member and for some time Chairman of the Board of Secondary Education, Bombay (1939-48), a member of the School Text-Books Committee, Bombay (1940-41), a member of the S. L. C. Examination Board, Bombay (1942), a member of the Board of Basic Education, Bombay (1942), a member and for some time Chairman of the Board of Primary Education, Bombay (1942-45). In 1945, he investigated the problem of Lapse into Illiteracy in primary education and reported to the Government of Bombay (Gokhale Institute, 1955). He was also for some time Chairman of the Regional Library Committee and wrote on the library development in Bombay Province (1943). He was one of the trustees of Hingne Stree Shikshan Sanstha, Poona, and Rayat Shikshan Sanstha, Satara. He has genuine admiration for the origins and

the work of both these institutions. He has also been a trustee of the Kesari-Maratha Sanstha and the Maharashtra Sahitya Parishad.

From 1925 up to almost 1940, Professor Gadgil was working more or less alone and feeling his way into the academic and politico-economic life of the country. There is, however, one remarkable and characteristic feature of the way he began and persevered. He had done his entire university education in England at Cambridge and had therefore lived there for five years which were also the prime and formative years of his life. Nevertheless, when he returned, he was not only not alienated from his country and people, but looked as though he was yearning to come home. After he returned to India he made no attempt to maintain the bridge or to establish academic reputation abroad. He returned and settled down to ground-level work in India and started writing in Marathi on current economic affairs. In this attitude, I believe, he was deeply influenced by the work, teaching and approach to life of Tilak. Tilak was a close friend of his maternal grand-father K.B. alias Balasaheb Pendse and frequently visited the house. The dominant figure of Tilak could not but have left a deep impression on him at that young age. So far as I know, he never has had any explicit political affiliations. But, there is little doubt that he was strongly motivated when he returned home, if not earlier when he left for Cambridge.

While still in England, he published in Marathi an article on the conditions of Indian merchant sea-men in England (*Kesari*, 1923). After his return, he wrote on the land revenue system in Bombay Presidency (*Kesari*, 1925, 1926 and a booklet 1928) and pursued it in the Golden Jubilee Number of *Kesari* (1931). Earlier he had critically reviewed Anderson's 'Facts and fallacies about the Bombay land revenue system' (*Servant of India*, 1929). During this period he was also apparently making an attempt to develop Indian economics. Soon after his return, he wrote an article on Indian Economics (*Vidya Sevak*, 1924-25) which was later followed up by a series of articles on the subject. (*Lokshikshan*, 1929; *Ratnakar*, 1930; *Sahyadri*, 1942). In *Lokshikshan*, he also wrote a series of articles under the titles 'Economic thought and events' or 'Current economic affairs'. (*Lokshikshan*, 1931; Jan., Sept. 1935; March, July 1936) and finally published, jointly with Sovani, *Economic Affairs 1930-50*. (Gokhale Institute, 1951). All this is in Marathi. In *Lokshikshan* he also often wrote on miscellaneous topics such as 'A voluntary effort

in village reorganization' (1930), 'Resignation of President Hoover' (July, 1931), 'Gold Standard' (Oct. 1931), 'Fluctuations in the prices of Silver' (Aug. 1935), 'International Economic Relations' (Dec. 1935), 'Managing Agency System in Indian Companies' (Sept., Oct. 1936) and finally 'Planning of Economic Activity' (March, April, Sept. 1937). Few Indian economists have addressed themselves to lay audiences at so young an age.

During this period he wrote a large number of book-reviews, one reason for which was that he had very little means for buying books for the library. Between 1927 and 1937, he reviewed around 20 books, 14 in the *Servant of India* and six in the *Indian Journal of Economics*. Besides, he wrote profusely in the *Servant of India* on current economic topics such as 'Imperial preference for India' (1932), 'The Reserve Bank' (1933), a series of articles on 'Ottawa agreement and India' (1936), and a series of three articles on 'Indian Currency and Exchange' (1938). In the *Servant of India*, I believe, he also regularly reviewed (unsigned) the Central Budgets. He regarded the *Servant of India* as a good vehicle for political economic writing and was disappointed when in 1939 the Servants of India Society decided to close it down for financial reasons.

I suppose Professor Gadgil did not have much sympathy for Mahatma Gandhi, his thought and ways. He looked at him as an anti-intellectual. He therefore did not write much on the subject and there are only a few articles to mention. They are : 'Economic basis of the Bardoli Dispute' (*Anglo-Gujarati Quarterly*, 1928-29), 'Economic programme of Congress' (*Servant of India*, 1931) and 'Importance of Swadeshi' which was a pamphlet he wrote for Maharashtra Swadeshi Sangh (1931-32). Even here he confined himself to the strictly economic aspects of the questions. It was only after Gandhi's death, when Vinoba took over the leadership of the Gandhian thought and programme, that Professor Gadgil found an arch-intellectual leading the movement and he tried his best to understand its economic rationale. He has written a detailed appreciation of Gandhi's thought and work in a long article entitled 'Bharat and Maharashtra' (*Maharashtra Jeevan*, 1960). I suspect that he could not have written an equally balanced appreciation while Gandhi was alive.

While I am on the subject of personal influences, I might say that so far as I know there are two persons, besides Tilak, whom Gadgil

held in deep respect. They are : Dr. Ambedkar and Bhaurao Patil. On Tilak, Prof. Gadgil has written occasionally, for instance, 'Economic pragmatism of Tilak' (*Kesari*, 1956) and Basic Teachings of Lokamanya Tilak (*Mahratta Annual*, 1960). He regarded Ambedkar as the greatest intellectual of his times. With Bhaurao Patil, he was of course intimately associated because of his direct interest in the Rayat Shikshan Sanstha, which Bhaurao Patil had founded. Professor Gadgil generally did not have much sympathy for the established Brahmin leadership in educational and political fields in Maharashtra, and he was often shocked at the insensitivity to surroundings that this leadership showed. After the anti-Brahmin riots in Maharashtra following the assassination of Mahatma Gandhi, he wrote on this subject and offered advice on what he believed should be the future policy and course of action of Brahmins in Maharashtra. (*Sahyadri*, 1948).

As I said, the period from 1925 to almost 1940 was, for Professor Gadgil, the period of probing and experimentation. He had made his basic choice in 1930 by agreeing to become the first Director of the Gokhale Institute of Politics and Economics. Quite typically, his first publication here was on the *Salaries of Public Officials in India* (Gokhale Institute, 1931). He was seriously concerned about this question and has written a number of articles since then. (*Servant of India*, 1937, Memorandum to the Pay Commission, 1946, Memorandum to the Panel of Economists, Planning Commission, 1956, and *Co-existence*, 1964). The objectives of the Gokhale Institute as formulated in the Trust, in which Professor Gadgil surely had a hand, were to study current political and economic problems of the country. He therefore eschewed economic theory and directed attention to collecting and studying facts relating to various aspects of the functioning of the Indian economy. Some of his earliest publications from the Institute are : *A Survey of Fruit Marketing* (1933), *A Survey of Motor Bus Transportation* (1935), and *A Survey of Farm Business* (1940). By 1940 he had also completed the surveys of Poona and Sholapur cities. However, because of the numerous activities into which he soon plunged himself, the writing and publication of these surveys were inordinately delayed. (Gokhale Institute, 1945, 1952, 1965).

A major assignment which affected his work at the Institute at this time came when he became a member of the Bombay Textile

Labour Enquiry Committee (1937-40). This was probably his first major committee work, and he had overworked himself on this report. He formulated and put forward his own thinking on "Regulation of wages and other problems of Industrial Labour in India" in the Banaili lectures he delivered at Patna University in 1940 (Gokhale Institute, 1943, 1945, 1954). In these lectures he has also expressed his doubts about the concept of a perfect market and the functioning of a competitive economy. These doubts have persisted throughout in his later work. He did not later pursue the subject of wages except for a note on "Government Resolution on fair wages to labour" which he submitted to Government (1948) and an article he wrote on "Wage policy and Indian Plan" (*Trade Union Record*, 1960).

Another subject of somewhat intermittent interest was presented to him when he became Chairman of the sub-committee on Transport Services of the National Planning Committee (1939-49). In between he wrote on the subject of "Rail road co-ordination with special reference to rates policy" (*Indian Journal of Economics*, 1946) and also submitted a note on "Nationalization of road transport" to All-India Motor Unions Transport Enquiry Committee (1947). Later he also wrote on the "Problems of Transport Co-ordination" (*Mahratta Annual*, 1961). He was a member of the Transport Policy (Reconstruction) Committee, Government of India (1943-45). Though not directly related to the subject of transport, I might also mention here his membership of the Board of Trade (1962) and Chairmanship of its Free Ports Committee.

Two subjects which proved to be of sustained and enduring interest to him were presented to him when the first Congress governments in the provinces were established in 1937, and they embarked upon a wide range of reform legislation. The Government of Bombay had concentrated on two important aspects of the rural situation, namely, tenancy and indebtedness. Professor Gadgil wrote a number of articles on these subjects in the *Servant of India* (July 21 and 28, 1938; March 23 and 30, June 8, July 6, August 10 and 17, 1939). He also wrote an interesting note on "Agricultural Rent" (Indian Society of Agricultural Economics Proceedings, 1941) where he expresses his doubts regarding the functioning of a perfect competitive market economy and an article on "Problems of Rural Life" (*Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science*, 1944). He formulated and put forward his thinking on the problem

of tenancy and land reform in his Presidential Address to the Conference of the Indian Society of Agricultural Economics (1954), and submitted a general note on "Land Reforms in Independent India" to the Planning Commission (1958). The lecture on "Integration of Land Settlement Policies into the Economic and Social Development of Countries" which he delivered at the FAO Centre on Principles and Policies of Land Settlement for Asia and the Far East at Gal Oya, Ceylon (1958) is also noteworthy in this context. When the "ceilings on landholdings" legislation was passed, he viewed the principle rather critically and wrote on the subject. (*Indian Journal of Agricultural Economics*, 1959; *Sushama*, 1959; *Kesari*, 1961). Some of his writings on other related subjects are "Problems of agricultural labour" (*Artha Vijnana*, 1961) "Stabilization of agricultural incomes" (Seminar on National Minimum. Institute of Gandhian Studies, 1962) and "Successive steps in planned agricultural development" (Rehovoth Conference on Comprehensive Planning of Agriculture in Developing Countries, Israel, 1963).

The other aspect of the rural situation which he touched upon in 1938-39, namely the problem of rural indebtedness, proved to be of even more enduring interest to him and in due course, he fashioned a system of co-operative rural credit which caused a fundamental revolution in rural banking in the country. I shall presently return to this major field of his activity and contribution.

After the Bengal famine, the Bombay Government became concerned and introduced a scheme of voluntary levy for the 1943-44 agricultural season. Professor Gadgil was then conducting a detailed socio-economic investigation in Wai taluka of Satara district and received disturbing reports regarding the working of the scheme. He therefore wrote a detailed note criticising the voluntary levy and suggesting instead a scheme of compulsory levy. He sent the note to Sir H. F. Knight who was then the adviser-in-charge. Knight discussed the scheme with him and asked him to demonstrate that it was acceptable by discussing the same with the advisory body in Satara. After this was done, the scheme was accepted and Professor Gadgil was made a member of the Provincial Food and Commodity Advisory Board, Bombay (1943-50). He was deeply absorbed in the work of this Board and wrote a number of operational notes for the Government of Bombay such as "Purchase scheme and difficulties of cultivators" (Dec. 1943), "Purchase and Rural Distribution" (Jan.

1944), "Grain levy scheme" (March 1944), "Grow-more-food Bill" (April 1944), "Special inducements to part with grains" (August 1946) and finally, "Proposal to increase the price of cereals" (Sept. 1947). At about this time, he became a member of the Commodity Prices Board (1947). The papers of this Board are published by the Institute with an important foreword by Prof. Gadgil. (Gokhale Institute, 1948).

During the short period of decontrol, he warned government on "Post-decontrol price rise" (Sep. 1948). He dwelt on the subject in a foreword to *Post-War Inflation In India* by Sovani. (Gokhale Institute, 1949). Then followed a long period of recontrol, drift and hesitation. He was deeply disturbed by the manner in which the entire control apparatus was dismantled between 1952-54. He was already viewing the situation as one of a rise in all commodity prices. He presided over an "Anti-price rise Conference" in Poona and later submitted a number of notes to Government, such as, "Base year for preparing indices of wholesale prices and cost-of-living" (Nov. 1954), "Movement of Prices" (July 1956), and "Price Policy" (Aug. 1960). The last note was discussed for long by the Planning Commission but was not accepted because of the opposition of the Ministry of Food, which had decided to rely entirely on the American food aid under the P.L. 480. Professor Gadgil did not approve of the excessive and indiscriminate food imports which the Government was resorting to in order to keep the food prices down and protested. (*Kesari*, Oct. 1960). He regarded price stability as an essential condition for planning (*Kesari*, Oct. 1962), complained that the Government's efforts to control the prices were both inadequate and unrealistic (*Kesari*, March 1963) and formulated his concept of a "National Price Strategy" (*Mahratta Annual*, 1964).

In 1964, when the food situation worsened and went beyond control, Government of Maharashtra sought his advice and he stepped in with energy and purpose. For the Government of Maharashtra, he fashioned the monopoly purchase scheme and advocated it for general application. In the next two years, he wrote a number of articles on the subject, such as : "Price policy for food-grains" (*Economic Weekly*, 1964), "Present food situation with special reference to Maharashtra" (a press statement), "Jawar purchase—the first successful stage" (*Kesari* and *Vishal Sahyadri*, May 1965), "Progress of the implementation of the Jawar Procurement Scheme

by co-operative organizations in Maharashtra State" (Maharashtra State Co-operative Bank, June 1965), "National Food Policy" (*Indian Express*, Aug. 1965), "Maharashtra's Contribution to National Food Policy" (*Indian Express*, Feb. 1966), and "National Food Policy" (*Opinion*, Feb. 1966). Finally, in 1966, he became a member of the Foodgrains Policy Committee of the Government of India. The report of this Committee naturally does not truly represent his position on the subject, and, I believe, he has compromised his position in many important respects. This is also characteristic of him. He is a faithful committee-man and insists on having a unanimous report. In spite of his strong views on many subjects, I suppose, he has never so far written a minute of dissent.

Before I proceed to Professor Gadgil's thinking on other questions of economic policy and development, I like to make a small diversion and describe his activities in relation to the constitution-making and organization of the linguistic states in India. Though this is a kind of a diversion in the narrative, I should make it clear that for Professor Gadgil, this was no diversion at all. As I hope to make clear, the issues he discussed in this context are central to his own personality and his own concept of the personality of India. Soon after the Cripps' Mission, Professor Gadgil wrote his *Federating India* (Gokhale Institute, 1945) and duly became a member of the Expert Committee on constitution-making of the Indian National Congress (1946). While working on this committee, he wrote on the "Scope of Union Subjects" (*India Quarterly*, 1946) and also issued a statement on "Calling the Indian Union a Hindu State" (Oct. 1947). He has put forward his total thinking on the Indian constitution in his *Federal Problem in India* (Gokhale Institute, 1947) and *Some Observations on the Draft Constitution* (Gokhale Institute, 1948). After the Constitution was adopted, he raised the question whether it was a federal constitution (*Kesari*, 1950). He also devoted much thought to the question of the national language and at his instance, Poona University invited to Poona the Indian Language Development Conference (May 1953). His basic paper to this conference is printed in the proceedings of the Conference. He also submitted another short note on "Criteria for the directed development of the official language of the Union". He wrote on "Emotional Integration" (*Quest*, 1957) and was Chairman of one section of the Seminar on National Integration invited by the Univer-

sity Grants Commission (1958). He presented a wider paper on the subject under the title "Multi-national Society" to a seminar organized by the U.N. and the Government of Yugoslavia at Belgrade (June 1965).

As part of the same endeavour, we should note his efforts for the establishment of the linguistic state of Maharashtra because he does not think this to be a parochial activity, as many are inclined to believe, but an effort to build up a constitutional structure which, in his judgement, is the most appropriate for the development of the Indian personality. The subject was at his heart long before Independence. Back in 1928, he indicated the boundaries of a united Maharashtra on the basis of 1921 Census of population (*Ratnakar*, May 1928) and argued why Maharashtra should be a united province (*Kesari*, 1941). With the establishment of the Samyukta Maharashtra Parishad, he became its member (1946-1960) and Chairman of its Drafting Committee (1954-55). On behalf of the Parishad, he issued a number of pamphlets such as "Unification of Maharashtra" (1946), "Constitution of federating units" (1946), "Formation of new provinces" (1946), "Powers and functions of a sub-province" (1946), "Future of Bombay City" (1948). He drafted the representation submitted by the Parishad to the Dhar Commission (1948) and actively prepared the memorandum submitted to the States Reorganization Commission on behalf of the Parishad (1954). After the report of the Commission was published, he commented on it. (S. M. Parishad, 1956). Earlier he had rejected the concept of a separate Vidarbha state (*Kesari*, 1953). After the formation of the bilingual Bombay State, he submitted a note to the Bombay Government on "The structure of administration of the New State" (Aug. 1956) and issued a press note on "Successful working of the bilingual formula" (Aug. 1956). When the question became again open, he issued a press note on the "Future of Bombay City" (Sept. 1959), and after the division was decided upon, submitted a note to government on "Division of Assets of the new Bombay State" (1960). At the same time, he wrote on "Bharat and Maharashtra" (*Maharashtra Jeevan*, 1960). He has always viewed Maharashtra as a federating unit and advocated constitution of similar other units.

If charity should begin at home, Professor Gadgil firmly believes that public activity should also begin at home and has no opinion

of a rootless 'national' leadership. Consequently, from the beginning of his public life, he has associated himself with problems of the immediate neighbourhood. He was Chairman of a Committee to enquire into reorganization of Poona Municipal Affairs (1939). He wrote on "Housing and slums in Poona" (*Economic Weekly*, 1959; also *Kesari*, 1961). When Poona city was affected by the Panshet Dam disaster, he convened the Poona Rehabilitation Conference (1960) and commented on the Bill to create a Poona Flood Authority. It was out of the deliberations of this conference that again at his initiative the Poona Metropolitan Study Group was formed which in turn was partly responsible for the appointment, under his chairmanship, of the Bombay-Panvel and Poona Regional Planning Committee (1966). In 1942, when some districts of Maharashtra were affected by acute famine conditions, he was Chairman of the Famine Relief Committee (1942), and again under similar conditions he was Chairman of the Maharashtra Central Famine Relief Committee (1952-53). On behalf of this committee, he submitted to Government a note on "Wage Policy on Relief Works" (1953). He has been President of the Deccan Agricultural Association since 1952. This is a non-official organization and Professor Gadgil has used its forum to place before the government the point of view of the agriculturists on many important issues.

Professor Gadgil has taken continuous and keen interest in the economic development of Maharashtra. He was President of the Maharashtra Industrial and Commercial Conference (1956) and later of the Maharashtra Economic Development Council (1957-60). On behalf of this council, he submitted to the Government of the then bilingual Bombay State, a memorandum on the "Economic and Industrial Development of the Marathi-speaking districts" (1957). He also outlined a plan for economic development of Maharashtra (*Sadhana*, May 1958). After the establishment of the linguistic state of Maharashtra, he became a member of the Maharashtra State Plan Consultative Committee (1960) and was Chairman of its sub-committee on Agricultural Labour (1960-61). He has devoted special attention to the irrigation problems in Maharashtra. This began with his pioneering study *Economic Effects of Irrigation* (Gokhale Institute, 1948). It is an investigation into the direct and indirect benefits of Godavari and Pravara Canals conducted in 1939-40, the report of which was submitted to the Bombay Government

in 1942. Subsequently, he wrote "A note on the report of the Cabinet sub-committee to improve the financial position of major irrigation works in the province of Bombay" (Feb. 1949). He presented a paper on "Problems presented by an investigation of the economic effects of irrigation and power projects" to a symposium on the subject. (Delhi, Sept. 1953). He was a member of the Maharashtra Irrigation Commission (1960-62). He has taken active interest in the problem of inter-state distribution of the Krishna and Godavari waters and submitted a note to the Gulhati Commission on 'Irrigated agriculture in Maharashtra' (Aug. 1962). He also submitted a statement to a Conference on 'Distribution of Krishna-Godavari waters' invited by the Deccan Agricultural Association (1963). In the context of this controversy, he has emphasized that in the interests of national integration, rational principles must be evolved for the use of national resources. (*Mahratta Annual*, 1962).

The pre-eminent position which Professor Gadgil today occupies in the field of co-operation has behind it years of patient work at the grass-root level. I have already referred to his keen interest in the problem of rural indebtedness and the debt-relief legislation of the Government of Bombay (1938-39). He has actively pursued this interest ever since. He was a member of the Poona District Central Co-operative Bank (1937-42, 1946-48), and its Chairman towards the end of the period (1947-48). He was Chairman of the Poona District Purchase and Sale Union (1945-50) and he then submitted a note to Government on "Basic issues in view of the Government's policy of canalising trade in essential commodities, especially in rural areas, into co-operative channels." In this, I suppose, appears for the first time his concept of regulated distribution of all essential consumer goods through co-operative channels. He was President of the Maharashtra Regional Co-operative Conference (1948), a member of the Board of Directors of the Bombay State Co-operative Bank (1946-60) and has been its Chairman since 1960. He was Chairman of the Agricultural Finance sub-committee of the Agricultural Policy Committee of the Government of India (1944-45). In this report Professor Gadgil has formulated systematically his ideas on co-operative rural credit. In 1947-48 he actively formulated detailed proposals for the reorganization of co-operative credit and in 1949 drafted the crop-loan policy resolution for the Board

of the Bombay State Co-operative Bank. It was the experience with the working of the new policy that enabled him to substantiate and elaborate it by means of the Report of the Rural Credit Survey of the Reserve Bank, of the Committee of Direction of which he was a member (1951-54). On the report of this survey, he also wrote three articles in Marathi (*Kesari*, January 1955). This report constitutes the manifesto of the revolution in rural banking that has occurred since then.

He is now President of the All-India Federation of the State Co-operative Banks, and of the National Co-operative Union of India (1964) and a member of the Board of Agricultural Refinance Corporation (1963). From these positions, he has made carefully thought-out important statements on various occasions. Besides, he has written a number of notes and articles on the subject, such as : "Policies relating to the developing of co-operatives in India" (submitted to the National Development Council, 1959), "Co-operation and agricultural economics" (*Co-operative Bombay*, 1959), "Socio-economic factors underlying pattern of leadership problem" (*All-India Co-operative Review*, 1960), "Rural Banking" (*Lokmitra*, 1960-61), "Future of Co-operative Credit" (*Co-operative Maharashtra*, 1961) "Prospective Development in Co-operative finance" (*Indian Co-operative Review*, 1964), "Co-operative banking system in Maharashtra during the last 25 years" (*Silver Jubilee Souvenir*, Maharashtra State Co-operative Banks' Association, 1964), and "Co-operation in India—Retrospect and Prospect" (*India Co-operative Review*, 1965).

Professor Gadgil's contribution to the co-operative movement in India has been even bolder in the field of agricultural processing. In this field, he led the movement by establishing the first successful co-operative sugar factory and was its first Chairman. (Pravaranagar Co-operative Sugar Factory, 1949-60). He presented "An Interpretative Account" of this phenomenon (a booklet) to Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru when he visited the factory in 1961. After the establishment of the first factory he wrote on the possibility of establishing similar co-operative factories (*Sampada*, 1952). Afterwards a large number of co-operative sugar factories sprang up in Maharashtra and later all over the country along the lines laid down by Professor Gadgil. He was Chairman of the Bombay State Federation of Co-operative Sugar Factories (1956-59). He is presently

Chairman of the National Federation of Co-operative Sugar Factories (1961) and was also a member of the Advisory Committee (Sugar) of the Industrial Finance Corporation (1962). He has written a number of notes and articles bearing on the subject, some of which are : "Peasant-owned Sugar Factory in Bombay State" (*Indian Labour Gazette*, 1952), "Sharing of the excess price of sugar received by the factories between the factories and the cane-growers" (a note to Government of India, 1954), "Profit-sharing and minimum price as a measure of relief to sugar-cane cultivators" (a note to Government of India, 1955), "Income-tax exemption to Co-operatives" (*Bombay Co-operative Quarterly*, 1960), "The scope of Co-operative Industry" (*Co-operative Maharashtra*, 1962), "Notes on rural industrialization" (*Artha Vijnana* 1964), "A sugar policy for India" (*Opinion*, 1964), "Focus on Co-operative Processing" (*Indian Co-operative Review*, 1965), "Fixation of Cane-prices for income-tax purposes" (*Bombay Co-operator*, 1965), "Sugar Co-operatives in Maharashtra" (*Financial Express*, Aug. 1965) and "A land-mark in Sugar Industry" (*Indian Co-operative Review*, 1966).

Professor Gadgil has thus worked from bottom upwards and has unrivalled experience and knowledge in the field of co-operation. He has summed it up in the Brij Narain Memorial Lectures he delivered at Punjab University and which are published under the title *Towards a Co-operative Commonwealth* (Punjab University, 1961). Throughout this long and sustained effort, his senior colleague was late Shri Vaikunth Lallubhai Mehta whom he held in the highest regard and esteem. His own appreciation of Vaikunthbhai is to be seen in "Vaikunth L. Mehta—A Brief Appreciation" (*Maharashtra Co-operative Quarterly*, Jan. 1965).

Professor Gadgil was closely associated with Shri Mehta in yet another field, namely, the village and small-scale industries. He has an early note on the subject of "Common production plans for hand and machine sectors in an industry" prepared, I suppose, for Government, and it is clear that though he was concerned about the survival of the village and hand industries, he never visualized the development of these industries to the exclusion of the modern and mechanized sector. His sympathetic interest in the village industries and handicrafts is also evident in his study of the "Gold and silver-thread industry in Surat" (Chunilal Gandhi Vidya Bhavan, 1953) which he conducted in 1929 while working at Surat. This was

indeed the first field investigation which he planned and personally conducted. He helped formulation of a framework of rational policy in this field in the report of the Village and Small-Scale Industries (Second Five-Year Plan) Committee of which he was a member (1955). He also wrote on the subject of "Place of small industries in Second Plan" (*Business Digest*, 1956). However, the implementation of these policies was left largely to the Khadi and Village Industries Commission, and Professor Gadgil was not entirely happy with the policies and functioning of that Commission. In 1962, he became a member of the Rural Industries Planning Committee of the Planning Commission and there, I believe, expressed himself accordingly. He still thinks in terms of a common production programme for the village industries and modern and mechanized industries and the development of an intermediate technology. On the latter point he has expressed himself in "Intermediate technology : why and how ?" (Working paper. Seminar on Fourth Plan. Institute of Gandhian Studies, Varanasi, 1965).

I have earlier mentioned that Professor Gadgil regarded most of the Gandhian thought to be anti-intellectual and therefore did not have much sympathy for it. Nevertheless, it seems to me that one peculiar quality of Gandhian thought, namely its being close to the ground and people, did attract Professor Gadgil, and whenever he had an opportunity of examining any aspect of it on a rational basis, he went a long way and tried to formulate it as best as he could. He got such opportunity in the case of Gandhian thought on village and hand industries because of a close association with Shri V. L. Mehta and later also with Shri Annasaheb Sahasrabudhe. However, in spite of this close and harmonious association, I am afraid, the gap between Professor Gadgil's approach to this problem and the policies and programmes of the Khadi Commission remains still wide.

He devoted a certain attention to some other aspects of Gandhian thought as well, because when Vinoba took over the leadership of this thought, he found in Vinoba an intellectual and rational exponent of Gandhian thought. He wrote on "Ethics of Fast" (*Bhoodan*, 1956) and "Gramdan—implications and possibilities" (*Indian Journal of Agricultural Economics*, 1957). He had also touched upon the subject in his Presidential Address to the Agricultural Economics Conference (1954) and it is obvious that he placed much greater value on the Gramdan, rather than the Bhoodan, movement

because of its inherent potentiality to reorganise the agrarian structure fundamentally. He had considerable expectations from the Bhoodan and Gramdan movements and spent some time in Koraput to see how the movement could be given an effective organization. He was rather disappointed because of the refusal of the Bhoodan workers to see the need and the importance of formal organizations in order to consolidate the gains of that movement. He believes that here too the organization will have to be appropriate co-operatives. Later, in a somewhat different context, he has written on "Organizing Economic activities and rendering services to weaker sections" (*Co-operative News Digest*, 1964).

Let me now turn to his long association with the Reserve Bank of India. He became a member of the Bombay Area Committee of the Bank in 1941, then a member of its Western Area Local Board (1942-52) and finally a member of its Central Board of Directors (1952-62). When following the Report of the Rural Credit Survey, the State Bank of India came to be established, he also became a member of its Board of Directors. In spite of this long association, Professor Gadgil has not written much on fiscal and monetary policy. In the early stage, he collaborated with Sovani in *War and Indian Economic Policy* (Gokhale Institute, 1943) and his memorandum on "Exchange Parities" is also included in Sovani's *Post-War Inflation in India—A Survey* (Gokhale Institute, 1949). But he did not pursue this subject and his later writing is confined to miscellaneous notes mostly for internal use, such as: "Problem of stagnancy of deposits etc., in the State Bank" (1961). His writings on public finance are also more or less in the same category, for instance: "Problem of the presentation and consolidation of the budget" (note to Secretary, Lok Sabha, 1957), "Deficit financing and inflation" (Radio talk, 1958), "Structure of the administration of income-tax and other taxes and of the working of the structure" (1959), "Memorandum submitted to the Direct Taxes Administration Enquiry Committee" (1959), and "Levy on excises" (note submitted to the Central Excise Reorganization Committee, 1961). At the time of Chinese aggression, he was concerned about the economic policy, especially the future of the development plan, and he wrote a number of articles in Marathi. (*Kesari*, 9th, 27th November, 1962, March 1963). He also wrote on "Mobilizing the Economy for Defence" (*Economic Weekly*, 1963) and after the end of hostilities, suggested that the

Defence Fund should be converted into a Saving Fund. (*Kesari*, 1963). He wrote a short note on "Gold Control" (1963) and an article on "Regulation of credit by the Reserve Bank of India and its effectiveness" (*Artha Vijnana*, 1963).

Finally, I should come to Professor Gadgil's interest in planning and his association with the planning in India. Here too, Professor Gadgil began, I believe, much before most others in India and quite characteristically, at the bottom. He was a member of Sangli State (a princely state) Economic Development Committee (1940-41), a member of the Bombay Provincial Rural Development Board (1943-46), President of Phaltan State (another princely state) Reconstruction Committee (1944-45) and Chairman of Kolhapur State (another princely state) Development Committee (1945-46). In the pre-independence days, he was also a member of the Consultative Committee of Economists (1942-47) and was a signatory to the "Manifesto by Indian Economists on the recent economic policy of the Government of India" (1942). Soon after independence, he wrote on the subject of "Economic prospects for India" (*Pacific Affairs*, 1949) and in Marathi on "Our economic policy and political future" (Mumbai Marathi Sahitya Sangh, booklet, 1949). He did not view the First Five-Year Plan very favourably and thought of it as no more than a list of schemes and projects. (Gokhale Institute Marathi Publication, 1951, also *Economic Development and Cultural Change*, 1951). He also wrote on "Pre-conditions of economic development" (*Indian Economic Review*, 1952), "Economic Development in India" (*India Quarterly*, 1952) and "Indian economic organization" (*Economic Growth : Brazil, India and Japan*, Ed. Kuznets etc. 1955). At the beginning of the preparation of the Second Five-Year Plan, the Government appointed an Economists' Panel. Professor Gadgil was its member (1955) and later became its Vice-Chairman (1959). For the Panel, he prepared his basic paper on "Policy decisions in plan making" and a number of other notes on various subjects some of which are published in the collection of his writings, *Planning and Economic Policy in India* (Gokhale Institute, 1961, 1962, 1965). After the publication of the Second Five-Year Plan, he wrote on its "Prospects" (*India Quarterly*, 1957), "On rephrasing the second five-year plan" (*Indian Economic Journal*, 1958). As is well known he was not entirely happy about the functioning of the Planning Commission and the process of plan-making. He covered the subject in

the Laski Memorial Lecture he delivered at the Harold Laski Institute of Political Science, Ahmedabad, the title being "Indian Planning and the Planning Commission" (1958). Hoping that the preparation of the Third Five-Year Plan would be better, he wrote a note on "Approach to the third five-year plan" for the Economists' Panel (1959) and later wrote in Marathi on "Third Five-Year Plan—Objectives and Implementation" (*Kesari*, 1960). Subsequently, he also wrote on the important subject of "The Finance Commission and Development Planning" (*Opinion*, 1961).

During much of the Third Plan period, Professor Gadgil devoted attention to the preparation of the plan at the district level and prepared a concrete plan for Wardha district. His thinking in this connection is available in the form of a number of notes he prepared for the purpose. During the period, he was also a member of the Planning Commission for Goa and spent considerable time in the preparation of its plan. The period was also marked by the establishment of panchayat-raj institutions at the district and lower levels in Maharashtra. The establishment of these institutions was very much in accordance with Professor Gadgil's own ideas and outlook, and he wrote in Marathi a number of articles on the subject such as "Democratic Decentralization" (Gokhale Institute, 1962), "Decentralization of the State authority and Co-operative organization" (*Maharashtra Sahakar Darshan*, 1962), "Possible danger spots in the administration of Zilla Parishads" (*Kesari*, 1962), and "District Development Planning" (Mimeo. Gokhale Institute, 1965). He has consolidated his experience and thinking on the question of District Development Planning in the Kale Memorial Lecture he delivered at the Gokhale Institute in 1966. (Gokhale Institute, 1966). As Chairman of the Regional Planning Committee for Bombay-Panvel and Poona Regions, he has devoted attention to the problems of regional development of a different kind as well.

In 1963, Professor Gadgil became a member of the Economic Policy Advisory Committee of the Planning Commission. As I have already mentioned, he had found many things wanting in the functioning of the Planning Commission. But the shape of the Commission since 1963 distressed him deeply. He was convinced that the apparatus needed a thorough overhauling and expressed himself accordingly in: "Failures of Indian Planning: Need for a positive approach" (Institute of Gandhian Studies, 1965) and "Moral foundations of planning"

(*Sahakari Jagat*, 1965). In a paper he prepared for a seminar organized by the National Book Club in Delhi (*Economic Weekly*, Annual Number 1967), he has summed up his assessment of the performance of Indian planning during the last three plans. In his opinion, the basic reason of failure of Indian planning is, what he calls, a total absence of a policy-frame and a regulatory framework. He attributes this to the growing influence in the Government of the vested interests with a *laissez-faire* bias and of the technocrats with a simple belief in automatism of development following investment. In consequence, in his opinion, the plan resources have passed into the hands of vested interests and have been employed in market-oriented uses. This has resulted in a failure to maintain stability, reflected in unchecked increase in prices and growing inequality in the economy. He believes that in order to achieve price stability, the essential requirements are restraints on domestic consumption and a price policy supported by much greater control over production, trade, speculation and banking. He attributes the growing inequality in the economy to the so-called production-orientation or production-before-distribution policy, failure to achieve diffusion of the effects of development, and neglect of the employment aspects of development planning.

He therefore prescribes a policy the primary objective of which is to achieve and maintain stability. As he spells it out, the policy for stability has two aspects, namely, a price policy and an incomes policy. The main instruments of his price policy are: (a) a comprehensive system of socialized purchase, storage and sale of all major agricultural products with a view to establishing and maintaining a stable structure of agricultural prices; (b) a widespread network of retail shops under public control for distributing all essential consumer goods; and (c) control of prices of intermediate and capital goods mainly through detailed allocation of imports. The essential elements of his incomes policy are: (a) stabilization of agricultural incomes through stabilization of agricultural prices; (b) avoidance of technological unemployment through deliberate use of existing equipment and skills; (c) giving a deliberate employment orientation to the plan of new investment; and (d) checking rising incomes at higher levels through appropriate fiscal measures.

Professor Gadgil advocates a comprehensive framework to regulate private trade and industry. The main instruments he advocates

are: (a) fiscal, monetary and credit policies aimed at reducing the importance and scope of the private capital market, limitation of bank credit and its allocation to different industries: (b) closer scrutiny of the industrial sector in relation to its import commitments with a view to achieving increasing self-reliance; and (c) scrutiny and control of the financial affairs of the private sector through a system of public audit. His attitude towards private trade and industry is not doctrinaire but is based on a genuine fear he senses that, in a poor country such as ours, unregulated operation of private trade and industry will inevitably lead to economic instability and social and political unrest. He has expressed these fears in "Socio-economic implications of the existing institutional structure in modern business in India" (Papers relating to the Second Five-Year Plan, Planning Commission, 1955), "The public interest and unscrupulous Big Business" (*Opinion*, 1963), and in a note he submitted to the Monopolies Enquiry Commission (1965).

It is against this background that Professor Gadgil has accepted the responsibility of the deputy chairmanship of the Planning Commission. He is aware that there lies an uphill task ahead and that the task is as much political as it is economic. He is also aware of the hostility with which his appointment will be received in certain quarters. He is also aware that he has much reputation to lose. Nevertheless, he has accepted the task with a sense of national dedication and he has not taken it up lightly. In this, his chief advantages are his profound knowledge of the Indian economy at all levels, his enduring faith in a system of social values and goals, and above all his pragmatism. He makes a sharp distinction between his role as a professional critic of Government's social and economic policies and his role as a person charged with the responsibility of actively shaping these policies. It would puzzle many as to how he has been able to maintain this distinction.

To all appearances, his public strength lies in the numerous public positions of responsibility and authority he has occupied and operated from. However, his private strength lies in the fact that, deep in his heart, he is an academician and a student of economic history. After his Cambridge thesis on Industrial Evolution in India, he did not get much opportunity to work in economic history. However, in 1951, he undertook for the Institute of Pacific Relations, an ambitious project on the rise of modern business in India. A brief outline of

what he had projected is available in a mimeo form under the title "Origins of the modern Indian business class" (Institute of Pacific Relations, 1959). Unfortunately, because of his numerous other commitments, he has not been able to complete this work. But his heart is in it, and he is still seen devoting to this work the few undisturbed moments he occasionally gets.

He is a keen student of world history and a champion of the cause of the Afro-Asian countries. His writings on the subject are: "Some requirements for technical progress in Asia" (*Pacific Affairs*, 1951), "Social change and liberal Democracy in the new States" (*Artha Vijnana*, 1959), "Transformation of Society in the new States" (in *Democracy in the New States*, Congress for Cultural Freedom, New Delhi, 1959), "Not less but more criticism" (in *Afro-Asian attitudes*, Congress for Cultural Freedom, New Delhi, 1961). He sees the present domination of the Afro-Asian countries by the western powers as no more than a transitional phase in world history. Without question he believes that, in not too distant a future, the Afro-Asian countries will occupy their rightful position in world affairs.

ABBREVIATIONS

The following abbreviations have been used in the Bibliography which follows :

- A.V. : Artha Vijñāna
- E.D.C.C. : Economic Development and Cultural Change
- E.W. : Economic Weekly
- I.E.J. : Indian Economic Journal
- I.E.R. : Indian Economic Review
- I.J.A.E. : Indian Journal of Agricultural Economics
- I.J.E. : Indian Journal of Economics
- I.S.A.E.P. : Indian Society of Agricultural Economics
Proceedings
- S.I. : Servant of India

- GIPE : Gokhale Institute of Politics and Economics

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REPORTS AND MEMORANDA
IN THE PREPARATION OF WHICH
PROF. GADGIL HAS BEEN CLOSELY ASSOCIATED,
EITHER AS CHAIRMAN OR AS A MEMBER.

- 1 (Member) *Report of the Textile Labour Inquiry Committee, Vol. I — Interim Report, Vol II — Final Report*, Bombay : Government Central Press, 1938 and 1940, pp. ii + 104, ix + 508.
- 2 (Signatory) *Manifesto by Indian Economists on the recent economic policy of the Government of India, 1942.* (Pamphlet).
- 3 (Member) *Report of the Sangli State Economic Enquiry Committee*, Sangli : Dewan, Sangli State, 1942, pp. 253.
- 4 (Member) *Report of the Maharashtra University Committee, appointed by Government, 1942-43*, Bombay : Superintendent, Government Printing and Stationery, 1943, pp. 110.
- 5 (Chairman) *Report of the Agricultural Finance Sub-Committee of the Policy Committee on Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries, Government of India*, New Delhi : Manager of Publications, Government of India, 1944, pp. 90.
- 6 (अध्यक्ष) फलटण संस्थान पुनर्घटना समिती अहवाल, फलटण : दिवाण, सं. फलटण, जुलै १९४५, पृ. ८७.
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- 7 (Member) *The Food Problem and the Reconstruction Programme of Bombay Province : Report of the Deccan Agricultural Association*, Poona : Deccan Agricultural Association, 1947.
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- 9 (Chairman) *Transport Services : Report of the Sub-Committee on Transport Services of the National Planning Committee*, 1949, Bombay : National Planning Committee, 1949.
- 10 (Member, Group of Experts) *Measures for the Economic Development of Underdeveloped Countries*, (Report by a group of experts appointed by the Secretary-General of the United Nations), New York : U. N. Department of Economic Affairs, May 1951, pp. ix + 108.

- 11 (Member) *First Report of the National Income Committee, April 1951*, New Delhi : Department of Economics Affairs, Ministry of Finance, Government of India, 1951, pp. 102.
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- 13 (Chairman) 'Introduction', *Wage Policy on Relief Works*, Poona : Maharashtra Central Famine Relief Committee, 1953.
- 14 (Member) *Final Report of the National Income Committee, February 1954*, New Delhi : Department of Economic Affairs, Ministry of Finance, Government of India, 1954, pp. 173.
- 15 (Member, Committee of Direction) *All-India Rural Credit Survey*, Vol. I — The Survey Report, Part I, 1956, pp. x+1067 and Part II, 1957, pp. vi+712; Vol. II — General Report, 1954, pp. vii+578; Vol. III — Technical Report, 1957, pp. xxi+1045; Bombay : Reserve Bank of India.
- 16 (Member, Drafting Committee) *Reorganization of States in India with particular reference to the formation of Maharashtra*, Memorandum submitted to the States Reorganization Commission by the Samyukta Maharashtra Parishad, June 30, 1954.
- 17 (Member) *Report of the Village and Small-Scale Industries (Second Five-Year Plan) Committee*, New Delhi : Planning Commission, Government of India, October 1955, pp. 89.
- 18 (President) *Memorandum submitted to the Chief Minister, Bombay State, on the economic and industrial development of the Marathi-speaking districts of the Bombay State*, Bombay : Maharashtra Economic Development Council, 1957.
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- 20 (Chairman, Discussion Group I) *Report of Seminar on National Integration*, April, 16, 17, 1958, New Delhi : University Grants Commission, 1958, pp. 105-109.
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- 23 (President, Deccan Agricultural Association) :
 - (i) *Memorandum to the Planning Commission, March 1952*.
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- 24 (Member) *Report of the Foodgrains Policy Committee, 1966, New Delhi : Ministry of Food, Agriculture, etc., Government of India, 1966, pp. ii + 103.*

POSITIONS HELD BY PROF. D. R. GADGIL

- 1 Acting Additional Assistant Secretary, Finance Department, Bombay (1924-25)
- 2 Principal, M.T.B. College, Surat (1925-30)
- 3 Director, Gokhale Institute of Politics and Economics, Poona—4 (1930-1966)
- 4 Member of Senate, and Fellow, University of Bombay (1927--52)
- 5 Member, Senate and Syndicate, S.N.D.T. Women's University, (1931-40)
- 6 Secretary, Maharashtra University Working Committee, (1932-1946)
- 7 Member, Bombay Textile Labour Enquiry Committee (1937-40)
- 8 Member and sometime Chairman, Board of Directors, Poona District Central Co-operative Bank. Member (1937-42, 1946-48), Chairman (1947-48)
- 9 Chairman, Deccan College Reorganization Committee (1938)
- 10 Member, Council of Management, Deccan College (1939)
- 11 President, Secondary Teachers' Federation, Bombay Presidency (1938-39)
- 12 Member, and sometime Chairman, Board of Secondary Education, Bombay (1939-1948)
- 13 Chairman, Committee to enquire into reorganization of Poona municipal affairs (1939)
- 14 Chairman, Sub-Committee on Transport Services, National Planning Committee (1939)
- 15 Banaili Reader, University of Patna, 1940
- 16 President, Indian Economic Association, 1940
- 17 Member, Pulses and Millets Committee, I.C.A.R., 1940
- 18 Member, Sangli State Economic Development Committee (1940-41)
- 19 Member, School Text Books Committee, Government of Bombay, (1940-41)
- 20 Member, Bombay Area Committee, Reserve Bank of India, 1941
- 21 Member, Maharashtra University Committee (1941-42)
- 22 Vice-President, Indian Society of Agricultural Economics, 1942
- 23 Member, Western Area Local Board, Reserve Bank of India (1942-52)

- 24 Member, Consultative Committee of Economists, Government of India (1942-47)
- 25 Member, S.L.C. Examination Board, Bombay (1942)
- 26 Chairman, Famine Relief Committee for Maharashtra Districts, (1942)
- 27 Member, and sometime Chairman, Board of Primary Education, Bombay (1942-1945)
- 28 Member, Board of Basic Education, Bombay, 1942
- 29 Chairman, Rationing Committee for Poona City and Suburbs, (1942-43)
- 30 Member, Poona Price Control Advisory Committee, (1942-43)
- 31 Member, Provincial Rural Development Board, Bombay (1943-46)
- 32 Member, Provincial Food and Commodity Advisory Board, Bombay (1943-50)
- 33 Member, People's Provincial Food Council Executive, Bombay, (1943)
- 34 Treasurer, Maharashtra Sahitya Parishad, (1944)
- 35 Chairman, Agricultural Finance Sub-Committee of the Agricultural Policy Committee, Govt. of India (1944-45)
- 36 President, Phaltan State Reconstruction Committee (1944-45)
- 37 Chairman, Kolhapur State Development Committee (1945-46)
- 38 Chairman, Poona District Purchase and Sale Union (1945-50)
- 39 Member, Board of Directors, Bombay State Co-operative Bank (1946-1960)
- 40 Member, Indian Delegation to the Asian Relations Conference, (1946)
- 41 Member, Expert Committee on Constitution making, Indian National Congress, (1946)
- 42 Member, Samyukta Maharashtra Parishad, (1946-1960)
- 43 Chairman, Bombay Sales Tax Committee, (1947)
- 44 Member, Commodity Prices Board, (1947)
- 45 President, Maharashtra Regional Co-operative Conference, (1948)
- 46 Member, Board of Directors, Industrial Finance Corporation, (1948-53)
- 47 Member, Advisory Committee, Poona University, (1948-49)
- 48 Member, Court and Executive Council, University of Poona (1949-1958)
- 49 Vice-President, Indian Agricultural Statistics Association (1949-56)

- 50 Chairman, Pravaranagar Co-operative Sugar Factory (1949-1960)
- 51 Member, National Income Committee (1950-52)
- 52 Chairman, Programmes Committee, International Institute of Pacific Relations, (1950-54)
- 53 Member, U.N. Expert Group on Measures for Development of Underdeveloped Countries (1951)
- 54 Member, Committee of Directors, Rural Credit Survey, Reserve Bank of India (1951-54)
- 55 President, Deccan Agricultural Association, (1952-)
- 56 Chairman, Maharashtra Central Famine Relief Committee (1952-53)
- 57 Member, Central Board of Directors, Reserve Bank of India (1952-62)
- 58 Member, Research Programmes Committee, Planning Commission, (1953)
- 59 Chairman, Farm Management Survey Committee, R.P.C. (1954)
- 60 Vice-President, Indian Statistical Institute
- 61 President, Indian Society of Agricultural Economics, Conference, (1954)
- 62 Chairman, Drafting Committee, Samyukt Maharashtra Parishad (1954-55)
- 63 Member, Village and Small Scale Industries (Second Five-Year Plan) Committee, (1955)
- 64 Member and Vice-Chairman, Economists' Panel, Planning Commission, (1955)
- 65 Member, Board of Directors, State Bank of India, (1955)
- 66 President, Maharashtra Industry and Commerce Conference, (1956)
- 67 Chairman, Bombay State Federation of Co-operative Sugar Factories, (1956-1959)
- 68 President, Maharashtra Economic Development Council (1957-1960)
- 69 Chairman, Irrigation Survey Committee, R.P.C., Planning Commission, (1958)
- 70 Brij Narain Memorial Lecturer, Punjab University, (1959-60)
- 71 Chairman, Regional Committee (Western Region), Research Programmes Committee, Planning Commission, (1959-67)
- 72 Member, Maharashtra State Irrigation Commission, (1960-62)
- 73 Chairman, Maharashtra State Co-operative Bank (1960-67)

- 74 Member, Maharashtra State Plan Consultative Committee, (1960)
- 75 Chairman, National Federation of Co-operative Sugar Factories (1960-67)
- 76 Chairman, Agricultural Labour Sub-Committee of the Maharashtra State Plan Consultative Committee, (1960-61)
- 77 Member, Advisory Committee of the International Institute for Labour, Geneva, (1961)
- 78 Member, Rural Industries Planning Committee (Planning Commission), (1962)
- 79 Member, Standing Committee on the University Education of the Central Advisory Board of Education, (1962)
- 80 Member, Board of Trade (Ministry of Commerce and Industry), (1962)
- 81 Member, Advisory Committee (Sugar) of the Industrial Finance Corporation of India, (1962)
- 82 Chairman, Indian Advisory Committee, American Institute for Indian Studies, Poona, (1962)
- 83 Member, Economic Policy Advisory Committee, Planning Commission, (1963)
- 84 Member, Board of Agricultural Refinance Corporation, (1963)
- 85 Chairman, Free Ports Committee of the Board of Trade
- 86 Chairman, Regional Library Committee
- 87 Member, National Council of Educational Research and Training
- 88 Member, Transport Policy (Reconstruction) Committee, Government of India
- 89 President, Federation of All-India State Co-operative Banks, (1964-67)
- 90 Sometime, Member, Board of Trustees :
 - (i) Higne Stree Shikshan Sanstha
 - (ii) Maharashtra Sahitya Parishad
 - (iii) Rayat Shikshan Sanstha
 - (iv) Kesari-Maratha
 - (v) Dadabhai Naoroji Prize Memorial Fund
 - (vi) Vaikunthabhai Mehta Smarak Trust
- 91 Member, National Co-operative Development Corporation, (1963)
- 92 Chairman, Co-operative Farming Enquiry Committee (1963-1965)
- 93 President, National Co-operative Union of India, (1964-)
- 94 Member, Board of Directors, Food Corporation of India, (1965)

POSITIONS HELD

57

- 95 Chairman, Regional Planning Committee for Bombay-Poona-Panvel and Poona regions, Government of Maharashtra (1965-1966)
- 96 Member, Foodgrains Policy Committee, Government of India, (1966)
- 97 Professor Emeritus, Gokhale Institute of Politics and Economics, Poona, (1966-67)
- 98 Vice-Chairman, Vaikunthabhai Mehta Smarak Committee, (1966)
- 99 Vice-Chancellor, University of Poona, (1966-67)

