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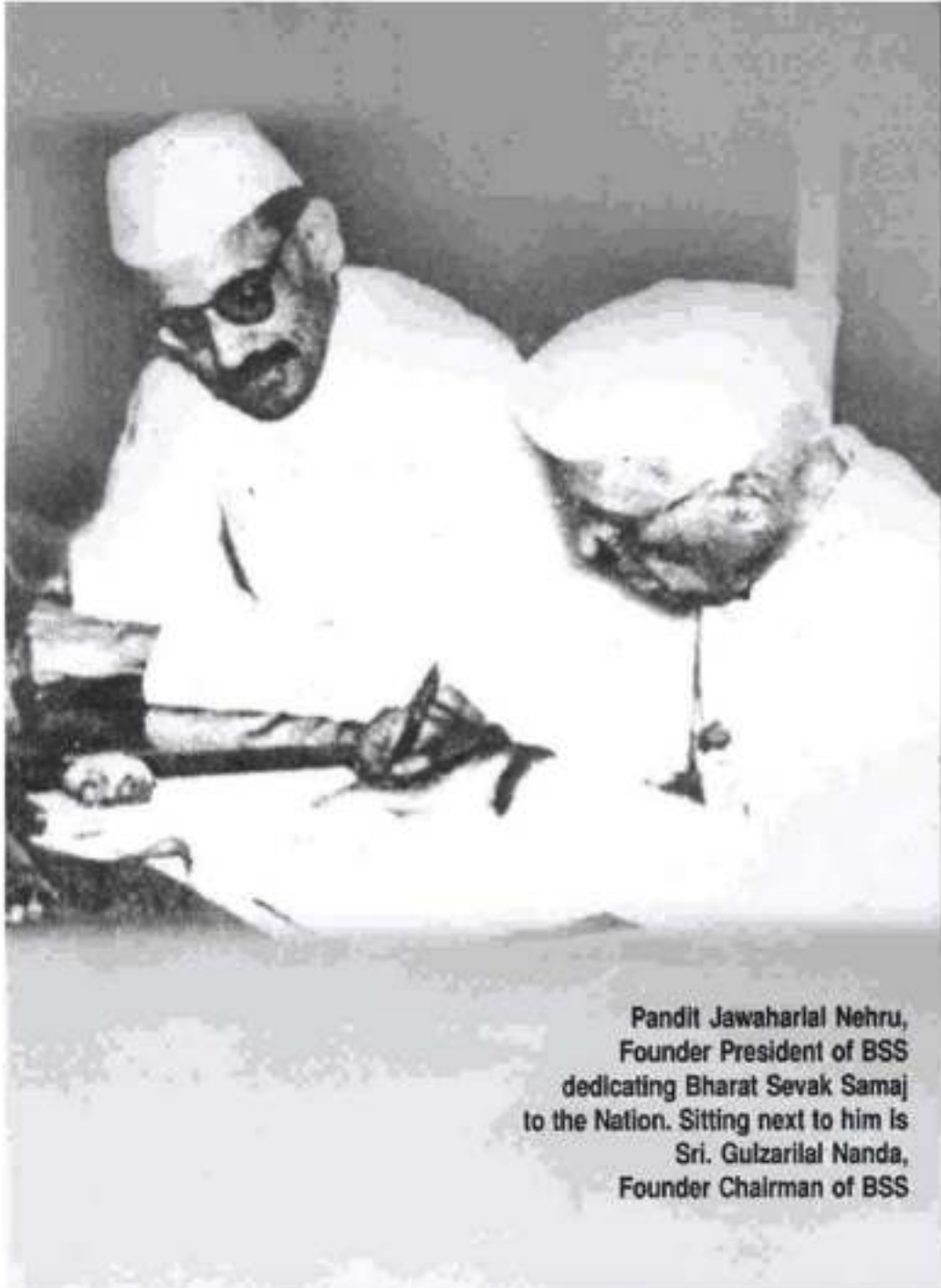
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**Bharat Sevak Samaj is the National Development Agency, Established in 1952 by Planning Commission, Government of India to ensure public co-operation for implementing Government plans. The main purpose behind the formulation of Bharat Sevak Samaj is to initiate a nation wide, non official and non political organization with the object of enabling individual citizen to contribute, in the form of an organized co-operative effort, to the implementation of the National Development Plan. The constitution and functioning of Bharat Sevak Samaj is approved unanimously by the Indian Parliament.**







**Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru,  
Founder President of BSS  
dedicating Bharat Sevak Samaj  
to the Nation. Sitting next to him is  
Sri. Gulzarilal Nanda,  
Founder Chairman of BSS**



## MESSAGE

**W**e can do some extent measure our resource or most of them. But it is very difficult to measure the biggest of these resources that we have, that is man-power, and that psychology which makes people work for greater ends, Unless we utilize this man-power and unless we can produce that temper in our people which laughs at difficulties and gets things done, sometimes in spite of facts, we cannot achieve anything really big.

The proposal to start an organization to be called the Bharat Sevak Samaj, has this in view, It is an ambitious task and we want men and women with high ambitions for it, not the ambition for little and personal thing of life but the ambition to serve great causes, forgetting on self and achieve great ends.

This is not a political organization, even though, I, a politician, command it. It is meant for every able bodied men and women, whatever his or her views might be on other topics".

*Jawaharlal Nehru*

JAWAHARLAL NEHRU

### **...: Founder President :...**



**Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru**

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, the first Prime Minister of independent India was born at Allahabad on 14 November 1889. He was the only son of Motilal Nehru and Swarup Rani. From the age of 15 to 23 Jawaharlal studied in England at Harrow, Cambridge and the Inner Temple returning to India in 1912.

Jawaharlal Nehru remained the Prime Minister of India for 17 long years and can rightly be called the architect of modern India. He set India on the path of democracy and nurtured its institution - Parliament, multi-party system, independent judiciary and free press. He encouraged Panjayati Raj institutions.

With the foresight of a statesman he created institutions like Planning Commission, National Science Laboratories and laid the foundation of a vast public sector for developing infrastructure for industrial growth. Besides, developing the public sector, Nehru also wanted to encourage the private sector to establish a social order based on social justice he emphasised the need of planned development. Nehru gave a clear direction to India's role in the comity of nations with the policy of non alignment and the principle of Panchsheel, the five principles of peaceful coexistence at a time when the rivalries of cold-war were driving the humanity to its doom.

His vision was that of extensive application of science and technology and industrialisation for better living and liberation from the clutches of poverty, superstition and ignorance. Education to him was very important for internal freedom and fearlessness. It was Nehru who insisted if the world was to exist at all; it must exist as one. He was generous and gracious. Emotional sensitivity and intellectual passion infused his writings, giving them unusual appeal and topicality even today. He was awarded Bharat Ratna in 1955. He never forgot India's great cultural heritage and liked to combine tradition with modernity

Jawaharlal was a prolific writer in English and wrote a number of books like 'The Discovery of India', 'Glimpses of World History', his autobiography, 'towards Freedom' (1936) ran nine editions in the first year alone.

Pandit Nehru loved children and they call him affectionately as Chacha Nehru. His birthday is observed as Children's Day. He believed that children are the future of the nation. Nehru passed away in 1964.

### **...: Founder Chairman ...**



**Gulzari Lal Nanda**

Born on July 4, 1898, in Sialkot (Punjab), Shri Gulzarilal Nanda was educated at Lahore, Agra and Allahabad. He worked as a research scholar on labour problems at the University of Allahabad (1920-1921) and became Professor of Economics at the National College (Bombay) in 1921. He joined the Non-Cooperation Movement the same year. In 1922, he became Secretary of the Ahmedabad Textile Labour Association in which he worked until 1946. He was imprisoned for Satyagraha in 1932, and again from 1942 to 44.

Shri Nanda was elected to the Bombay Legislative Assembly in 1937 and was Parliamentary Secretary (Labour and Excise) to the Government of Bombay from 1937 to 1939. Later, as Labour Minister of the Bombay Government (1946-50), he successfully piloted the Labour Disputes Bill in the State Assembly. He served as Trustee, Kasturba Memorial Trust; Secretary, Hindustan Mazdoor Sevak Sangh; and Chairman, Bombay Housing Board. He was also a Member of the National Planning Committee. He was largely instrumental in organising the Indian National Trade Union Congress and later became its President.

In 1947, he went to Geneva as a Government delegate to the International Labour Conference. He worked on the 'The Freedom of Association Committee' appointed by the Conference and visited Sweden, France, Switzerland, Belgium and England to study labour and housing conditions in those countries. In March 1950, he joined the Planning Commission as its Vice-Chairman. In September the following year, he was appointed Planning Minister in the Union Government. In addition, he was also given charge of the portfolios of Irrigation and Power. He was elected to the House of the People from Bombay in the general elections of 1952 and was re-appointed Minister for Planning Irrigation and Power. He led the Indian Delegation to the Plan Consultative Committee held at Singapore in 1955, and the International Labour Conference held at Geneva in 1959.

Shri Nanda was elected to the Lok Sabha in the 1957 general elections, and was appointed Union Minister for Labour and Employment and Planning and, later, as Deputy Chairman of the Planning Commission. He visited the Federal Republic of Germany Yugoslavia and Austria in 1959. He was re-elected to the Lok Sabha in the 1962 general elections from Sabarkantha Constituency in Gujarat. He initiated the Congress Forum for Socialist Action in 1962. He was Union Minister for Labour and Employment in 1962 and 1963 and Minister for Home Affairs from 1963 to 1966.

Following the death of Pt. Nehru, he was sworn in as Prime Minister of India on May 27, 1964. Again on January 11, 1966, he was sworn in as Prime Minister following the death of Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri at Tashkent.





[Http://Planningcommission.nic.in](http://Planningcommission.nic.in)

## Planning Commission Government of India

[Http://planning\\_commission.nic.in/plans/planrel/fiveyr/1st/1planch8.html](http://planning_commission.nic.in/plans/planrel/fiveyr/1st/1planch8.html)

The constitution of the Bharat Sevak Samaj and the National Advisory Committee for Public Co-operation in August 1952, are important preliminary steps recently taken for securing public co-operation on a nationwide basis. The National Advisory Committee, which is representative of different sections of opinion in the country, is expected :

- review and assess the programmes of public co-operation in relation to national development.
- advise the Planning Commission from time to time regarding the progress of public co-operation in relation to the fulfillment of the National Plan.
- receive reports from the Central Board of the Bharat Sevak Samaj and consider such specific matters as may be referred to it for advice by the Central Board ; and
- make suggestions and recommendations to the Central Board of the Bharat Sevak Samaj on matters of policy and on programmes relating to public co-operation.

### Bharat Sevak Samaj

The Bharat Sevak Samaj has been conceived of as a non-political and non-official national platform for constructive work. The primary objects of the Samaj are :

- (1) to find and develop avenues of voluntary service for the citizens of India to:-
  - a. promote national sufficiency and build up the economic strength of the country.
  - b. To promote the social well-being of the community and to mitigate the privations and hardships of its less favoured sections; and
- (2) to draw out the available unused time, energy and other resources of the people and direct them into various fields of social and economic activity.

The work of the Samaj, which is being undertaken on a nationwide scale, is at present in the initial stages of its organization. The Bharat Sevak Samaj provides a common platform for all who wish to give their share of time and energy to developing the people's own effort in relation to the National Plan and, at the same time, it is intended to assist in the development of existing voluntary organizations.



**BHARAT SEVAK SAMAJ**  
National Development Agency,  
Promoted by Government of India

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# THE FIRST FIVE YEAR PLAN

A DRAFT OUTLINE

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
PLANNING COMMISSION



July 1951

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and adjust itself to new situations involving the vital interests of society, and the possibilities of an accelerating tempo of progress should also not be under-rated.

5. In a democracy the State cannot make use of all the real resources of the community directly or through private enterprise acting under the impulse of profit. A large field remains for planned effort to canalise on a voluntary basis the unused time and skill and other spare resources of the people and to secure for the community and its weaker sections a volume of economic and social benefit which would otherwise have not accrued. Voluntary service can be marshalled in rural areas for the construction and repair of sources of water supply, roads, school buildings and works for better sanitation, and for satisfying a variety of needs which would otherwise remain neglected for years because the State has no financial resources to spare for the purpose. Voluntary activity on these lines, mostly of a sporadic character, is being carried out in different places in the country. The State itself has lent support to such activity in several cases. It is necessary to evaluate and pool the varied experience in recent years, and work out the most effective methods for the utilization of the available voluntary effort. An aspect of public cooperation, which deserves to be explored and developed, is the possibility of harnessing the spare manpower in the country for the cheaper execution of irrigation and power projects. In the performance of these tasks small-groups everywhere can find scope for cooperative activity and the exercise of initiative, and every individual can have something to which to devote his spare time and energy. Large scale opportunities can thus be furnished to the student community all over the country, for building up both physique and personality. These acts of disciplined service on the part of individuals and groups will foster the growth of leadership at all levels and will strengthen the economic and moral foundations of the community. The cadres of leadership which must thus arise will preserve and develop a new social fabric and will become the guardians of the social order.

6. The process will, however, remain weak and dispersed unless it is stimulated, shaped and consolidated by the social leadership of the time. This can only be done through a new organisation which will embody these conceptions and mobilize the voluntary effort of the people to promote economic and social progress and to ensure the success of the Plan.

7. There are indications that the idea of setting up such an organisation in the near future will meet with wide approval and

support. It has been suggested that the organisation should bear the name of Bharat Seva Sangh and should have the following objects:

- (i) to find and develop avenues of voluntary service for the citizens of India to—
    - (a) promote national solidarity and build up the economic strength of the country, and
    - (b) promote the social well-being of the community, and mitigate the privations and hardships of its less favoured sections;
  - (ii) to draw out the available unused time, energy, and other resources of the people and direct them into various fields of social and economic activity; and
  - (iii) to take all steps which are necessary for the fulfilment of the aforesaid objects.
8. The Sangh may assume the function of rendering assistance—
- (a) in restoring and improving the social health of the community by—
    - (i) building up standards of honesty in public conduct, public administration and business relations;
    - (ii) creating a social atmosphere conducive to the observance of such standards; and
    - (iii) organising public opinion and social action to combat anti-social behaviour;
  - (b) in creating social awareness among the people with regard to the prevailing conditions and problems and their own obligations, and to the need for unity, tolerance and mutual help;
  - (c) in conducting campaigns and in the adoption of practical measures for—
    - (i) the conservation and best utilization of public and private resources;
    - (ii) promoting the practice of economy in the various spheres of the country's life;
    - (iii) detecting and rooting out waste and inefficiency in the nation's activities;

- (iv) the general adoption of the practice of austerity; and
- (v) creating maximum savings to promote productive activity;
- (d) to official or non-official institutions or agencies in improving the existing facilities or providing additional facilities with regard to health, education, recreation, co-operative production and distribution, cottage industries, rural development and community organisations;
- (e) in the collection of useful information regarding the economic and social life of the people through social surveys and investigations; and
- (f) in the work of relief and rehabilitation of displaced persons.

9. An organisation like the Bharat Seva Sangh, can function successfully only if it preserves a purely non-official and non-political character and provides a national platform for the service of the nation irrespective of caste, creed or political belief.

Note : <b>Bharat Seva Sangh</b> name was converted as <b>Bharat Sevak Samaj</b> when it was approved by Indian Parliament in 1952.
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**ORIGINAL DOCUMENT  
OF  
BHARAT SEVAK SAMAJ  
FROM  
PRESS INFORMATION BUREAU  
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA**



**PRESS INFORMATION BUREAU 90**

**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA**

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VOLUNTARY SERVICE FOR COMMUNITY'S WELFARE

BHARAT SEVAK SAMAJ TO BE FORMED

DRAFT CONSTITUTION ANNOUNCED BY PLANNING COMMISSION

A NON-POLITICAL VOLUNTEER BODY

MEMBERSHIP OPEN TO ALL EXCEPT BELIEVERS IN VIOLENCE

New Delhi, June 23, 1952.

Citizens all over the country will soon be provided with a forum for rendering service to the country through a broad-based, non-political, voluntary social service agency, the establishment of which has been proposed in the near future by the Planning Commission. Named the "Bharat Sevak Samaj", the membership of this body will be open to all adults irrespective of caste, creed, sex, religion and party affiliations. Only those who profess faith in violent or subversive activities or communal hatred cannot have any place in this organisation.

Details of the organisation are given in a pamphlet just published by the Planning Commission with a foreword from the Prime Minister, Shri Jawaharlal Nehru. The functions of the Samaj, the Prime Minister says, would be to approach the people "in humility of spirit and with the intense desire to bring about, with our common labour, that joint effort which can shake and break up a mountain of inertia."

**THE GENESIS**

The idea of Bharat Sevak Samaj has its genesis in the Draft Outline of the Five-year Plan which emphasises the need for willing, intelligent and effective public cooperation if the Plan is to succeed. The concept of planning, the Commission observes in the Draft Outline, has been associated largely with the totalitarian regime in which a group has gathered in its hands all the power to control and regiment the life of the community and to command and direct ... its material

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its material and resources. In a democracy this unified direction is provided by a common social outlook which interprets progress in terms of social justice and the economic and social well-being of the masses. "The fulfilment of a plan of economic development" the Commission observes, "rests very much on the capacity of the community to transmute this common social outlook and the deep aspirations of the people for progress into a living force and its use for constructive purposes." To provide an organised body through which this living force could be canalised into constructive effort the Commission had suggested the setting up of a volunteer body under the name of the Bharat Seva Sangh. The Bharat Sevak Samaj is a development of that idea in more concrete shape.

#### INADEQUACY OF GOVERNMENT RESOURCES

Shri Gulzarilal Nanda, the Minister for Planning and River Valley Schemes, in several notes which form part of the pamphlet explains the fundamental objectives of the proposed Samaj, its functions, its relationship with the existing volunteer organisations in the country and with the State.

Referring to the need for such an organisation Shri Nanda says that to give the people a standard of living which may satisfy the most modest requirements of health and efficiency, the national income may have to be more than three times than the present level in the next few years. The resources of the Government both at the Centre and in the States, on the other hand, are so meagre that any investment programme based on them could yield relatively only a very small annual increment in the national income and it would not be feasible for years to meet even a fraction of the demand in respect of the range of the services which a Welfare State is called upon to perform. While the Government's resources are thus limited there is, Shri Nanda says, the untapped resources and the spare energy of the nation which if properly canalised can help very substantially towards supplementing Government's efforts. The task before the Nation, is, therefore, to organise the utilisation of these resources in such a manner that the community gains by the collective endeavour of the people themselves.

AGE-LONG INERTIA

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Analysing peoples' attitude towards the Government Shri Nanda says that there is among the active elements of society a largely negative, non-cooperative and destructive mood, while among the masses their age-long ignorance and inertial prevail. This "social stalemato", as he calls it, has got to be cleared and that can be done if the peoples' energy is directed towards constructive activities through organised and willing effort. Already, useful work by voluntary organisations in various parts of the country are being done. With the formation of an All-India body, with the avowed objective of enlisting peoples' voluntary effort for the community's welfare, "the little deeds and toil of obscure individuals and groups in all parts of the country will rise in significance and yield far greater satisfaction if they become events in a national drive and parts of an inspiring picture of national reconstruction."

A NON-POLITICAL BODY

The proposed organisation will be a non-political body and will not be tied to the Party in power. But, since whatever it can accomplish should strengthen the foundations of the State and further the fulfilment of its obligations to the community, the organisation, Shri Nanda says, "will be found worthy of the fullest recognition and support by the Union as well as by the State Governments." It may eventually become for them an important contact and channel of communication with voluntary agencies. While to that extent its association with the State is justified, Shri Nanda warns: "It should not lean on the State, and must be prepared to collect its sinews of action from the people whose confidence it will have to earn."

FOOD PROBLEM - HIGHEST PRIORITY

The range of activities of the Samaj will no doubt comprehend all aspects of community welfare. But initially, Shri Nanda says, it will not be wise to attempt too much or diffuse energy in too many directions. Only urgent tasks may be ... taken in

taken in the earlier stages and, in view of its importance to the community, the food problem must be given the highest priority. Other activities may include organisation of public opinion against anti-social practices, formation of community centres, organising the youth for the service of the community, improvement of relations between the people and the Government by striving for quicker redress of public grievances, social education, prevention of disease, anti-malarial campaign, etc..

#### DECENTRALISATION OF FUNCTIONS

Utmost decentralisation will be a cardinal feature of the work of the Samaj, observes Shri Nanda. The basic unit will be the village and the subsequent tiers will be identical with the administrative divisions in the country. The Samaj will offer a general scheme and framework into which spontaneous activity springing up all over the country may fit itself. "No regional unit", Shri Nanda says, "need wait direction to form a branch. The aid and impulse from the Central and provincial organisations may proceed side by side."

The activities of the Samaj have to be carried out mainly by free services of the members of the Samaj. A small nucleus of the workers may, however, be paid wholetime workers which would mainly be in the interest of stable administration and continuity of service. This, apart from the costs incurred on specific projects, will entail a certain scale of expenditure and funds for this purpose will have to be collected from private and public sources.

#### MEMBERSHIP

According to the Draft Constitution of the Samaj any person who has attained the age of 18 may become a member of this body if he agrees to volunteer his service as a part-time or a wholetime worker for a period which may normally be five years and shall not be less than 12 months. The other types of members will be founder members, honorary members, life members and associate members. Organisations engaged in

... social work

social welfare or constructive work which agree to associate themselves with the work of the Samaj may also be admitted as members.

#### DISQUALIFICATIONS

No person or organisation shall be admitted as or continue to remain a member who engages or professes faith in violent or subversive activities or communal hatred or has connection with any organisation countenancing such activities.

Any member who uses or attempts to use the platform or organisation of the Samaj for political advantage or personal gain shall be removed from the list of members.

The functions of the Samaj shall be discharged at the top level by a Central Board elected by a General Council which will consist of 75 members elected by the founder-members, the affiliated organisations and the other members. The Central Board will consist of 12 persons and shall lay down the rules of business for the efficient conduct of the affairs of the Samaj and all its branches and define the responsibilities and powers of the office bearers.

#### PRINCIPLES OF WORK

The organisation and the activities of the Samaj shall conform to the following principles:

- i) A common platform for the service of the nation will be provided irrespective of caste, creed, or political belief or affiliation.
- ii) Any use of the organisation or its activities for political or communal purposes will be strictly forbidden.
- iii) The principle of decentralisation will be applied to the utmost extent, the basic unit for the purpose of administration being a village or a compact locality in a town. Care will be taken to secure full play for the initiative and enthusiasm of the people in each local area. Control and direction of the work of the branches

will be exercised only for the purpose of co-ordination, efficiency and economy.

- iv) Every endeavour will be made to secure the fullest co-ordination and collaboration between the Samaj and the official or non-official agencies working in the same field.
- v) Funds required for activities in any particular areas will be collected in that area, as far as possible.
- vi) The principle of cooperation will be applied and developed as fully as possible in the activities organised by the Samaj. Community centres will be established wherever possible and organisations of producers as well as consumers will be encouraged to give expression to this principle in every aspect of group life.

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**BREAK THE "MOUNTAIN OF INERTIA"**

**SHRI JAWAHARLAL NEHRU'S CALL TO THE NATION**

New Delhi, June 22.

"Unless we can produce that temper in our people which laughs at difficulties and get things done, sometimes in spite of facts, we cannot achieve anything really big", observes Shri Jawaharlal Nehru, Prime Minister of India, in a foreword to the pamphlet entitled "Bharat Sewak Sangaj" issued by the Planning Commission to-day.

The Prime Minister says:

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"We have talked about planning for a long time and we have produced a draft Five-year Plan. That Plan will presumably be finalised in the course of some weeks. Everyone recognises now the necessity for planning and tries to utilise our resources to the best advantage.

"We can, to some extent, measure our resources, or most of them. But it is very difficult to measure the biggest of these resources that we have, that is, man-power, and that psychology which makes people work for great ends. Unless we utilise this manpower and unless we can produce that temper in our people which laughs at difficulties and get things done, sometimes in spite of facts, we cannot achieve anything really big.

"Therefore we have to look to our people, go to them, talk and discuss with them and work with them. We must function as comrades in a common task, as partners in a joint undertaking. We may have to teach them something but we have much to learn from them also. So we should go to them not with the pride of knowledge but in humility of spirit and with the intense desire to bring about, with our common labour that joint effort which can shake and break up a

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 \* not the ambition for the little and personal things of life \*  
 \* but the ambition to serve great causes, forgetting oneself, \*  
 \* and achieve great ends. \*  
 \* \*  
 \* "This is not a political organisation, even though I, \*  
 \* a politician, commend it. It is meant for every able bodied \*  
 \* man and woman, whatever his or her views might be on other \*  
 \* topics." \*  
 \* \*\*\*\*\*

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## GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

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PUBLIC COOPERATION FOR FIVE-YEAR PLAN  
PRIME MINISTER'S ADDRESS TO NATIONAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE  
PARTY LEADERS MEET TO HELP IN NATIONAL TASK

New Delhi, August 12, 1952.

"While governmental activity is important, it is the public activity which, in the final analysis, is more important, as government's action without the people behind it cannot bring any substantial achievement. It is possible to do odd jobs here and there by the government on its own, but the activity which can bring sustained and lasting benefit to the people must be one which strikes a correct balance between the governmental effort and public endeavour," observed Shri Jawaharlal Nehru, Prime Minister, addressing the first meeting, this morning at New Delhi of the National Advisory Committee for Public Cooperation. The Committee which is a body set up, at the instance of the Planning Commission, primarily with the object of advising and guiding the Commission in all matters bearing on public cooperation in national development consists of leaders of various political parties.

Among those who attended today's meeting were: Acharya J.B. Kriplani, Dr. S.P. Mukherjee, Shri Satishchandra Das Gupta, Shri Ashok Mehta, Prof. N.G. Ranga, Shri Hardiker, Rev. D'souza, Shri Harekrushna Mehtab, Giani, Gurnukh Singh Mussafir, Jathedar Udam Singh Nagoke, Shri G.D. Birla, Shri Sri Ram, Shri P.A. Nairalwalla, and Mrs. Mathai, Ministers of the Central Cabinet including Shri Gulzarilal Nanda, Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, Shri Jagjivan Ram, Dr. K.N. Katju and Rajkumari Amrit-Kaur were present. Members of the Planning Commission including Shri V.T. Krishnamachari, Shri R.K. Patil, and Shrinati Durgabai also attended.

### NATIONAL TASK

At the outset, the Prime Minister expressed his pleasure at the presence of leaders who represented different political

.....and



and economic approaches to the national problem but who were, nonetheless, prepared to cooperate in the national task. There may be difficulties, he said, as public approach of political parties was conditioned very largely by the school of thought and ideology that they represented and an ideological approach was associated with a certain amount of rigidity which gave rise to conflict. On the other hand, when the job to be done was discussed, and not theories and ideologies, the area of difficulty minimised. The Draft Outline of the Five-year Plan published last year, Shri Nehru said, would soon be replaced by the Final Report. While many will agree with its recommendations there will be others who will criticise. Speaking personally, the Prime Minister said, he did not like rigid approaches to solution of any problems particularly when the problem before the country was so stupendous. Any rigidity led to a certain amount of mental rut and he thought that if circumstances so warranted all of us should be prepared to change our point of view.

#### FUNDAMENTALS OF PUBLIC COOPERATION

The National Advisory Committee, the Prime Minister said, will have to devote special attention to the fundamentals of public cooperation in the sphere of implementation of the Five-year Plan as a whole, in the implementation of the Community Development Programme, and helping in the organisation of a body through which such implementation could be effectively done. In the sphere of governmental activity .....

There are certain factors, the Prime Minister said, which have to be balanced. For example, he said, in the modern world there was, inevitably, a tendency of greater centralisation which in a way meant lessening of individual freedom. Decentralisation, on the other hand, meant, perhaps, less efficiency but greater individual freedom. It was a question of proper balancing of the two with a view to retaining adequate individual freedom, at the same time promoting efficiency.

#### SPONTANEITY OF RESPONSE

Another factor which had to be properly balanced was how to dovetail governmental activity and public cooperation into one organised effort. It will be seen, Shri Nehru said, that in China and elsewhere large numbers of people associated themselves with governmental activity. Whatever be the means through which such association was obtained, it was important to bear in mind that the progress made by these countries had been possible because of large-scale public cooperation. In India, we have to function in a democratic way and therefore the means must be different. In this connection, he emphasised that public cooperation must not be so much of direction from above. There should be a spontaneity of response, a joy for the work, a willingness to render service to the people and a spirit of cooperative endeavour emanating from the people themselves. If that is not done, introduction of official machinery means a certain amount of rigidity which affects spontaneity. The Committee has to consider how the two could be balanced, he said.

#### BHARAT SEWAK SAMAJ

In regard to the Bharat Sewak Samaj the Prime Minister said that the idea took shape more than a year ago and during

... the last

the last two months enough indication had been received in the Planning Commission that the idea was welcome to the people. He hoped that the Advisory Committee would give a push to this idea.

✓ The Planning Minister, Shri Gulzarilal Nanda, referring to the Bharat Sevak Samaj said that since publication of the Pamphlet on the Samaj a great deal of interest had been evinced by the people on the idea of the Samaj and the Planning Commission had received hundreds of enquiries from the public and offers of joining the Samaj had come from many people. Before the organisation took shape officially, already in some parts of the country work of the organisation had started informally. He had seen reports from several places where people had combined on their own and informed the Planning Commission of such organisations which they would like to form part of the All-India Bharat Sevak Samaj.

The meeting will continue today.

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**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA**

**BHARAT SEWAK SAMAJ GETS A START**

**SHRI JAWAHARLAL NEHRU ASKED TO CONDUCT ACTIVITIES  
PARTY LEADERS' UNANIMOUS REQUEST TO PRIME MINISTER  
PROVISIONAL CENTRAL BOARD TO BE FORMED  
IMMEDIATE NATIONAL PROGRAMME APPROVED**

**STEPS TO ENSURE PEOPLE'S CO-OPERATION FOR FIVE-YEAR PLAN**

New Delhi, August 13, 1952.

The National Advisory Committee for Public Co-operation which concluded its meeting yesterday at New Delhi unanimously requested Shri Jawaharlal Nehru to be the President of the Bharat Sewak Samaj and to conduct its activities till the Constitution of the Samaj came into operation.

The Committee further authorised the President to set up a provisional Central Board for the Samaj in accordance with its draft Constitution and unanimously approved the "Immediate National Programme" that the Samaj, under the direction of the Board, should undertake forthwith. This Programme covers eight distinct categories in the sphere of economic and social development of the country and comprises of the following activities:

**I. Economic Development -**

- (A) Construction - buildings, roads, wells, bunds, houses for community purposes, etc.;
- (B) Assisting the development of Cooperatives and Panchayats;
- (C) Assisting the development of cottage and village industries;
- (D) Austerity and savings drive.
- (E) Protection of crops
- (F) Cattle improvement

...II.

II. Social Health -

(A) Anti-corruption campaign -

(i) Pledge - "I will not give or accept a bribe";

(ii) To help those who suffer on account of the pledge,

(B) Anti-adulteration campaign - (Food and drugs)

(i) Pledge - "I will not adulterate or sell any adulterated food or drug".

(ii) Assistance to the public in preventing adulteration.

III. Social Education

(A) Training in Citizenship and Health Education

(B) The Economic Situation and the Five Year Plan;

IV. Community Recreation and National Fitness:

Programmes for youth, women and children.

V. Health:

(A) Anti-malaria work;

(B) Slum clearance;

(C) 'Keep the streets clean' campaign.

VI. Studies:

(i) Corruption;

(ii) Adulteration of food and drugs;

(iii) Waste;

(iv) Other social problems.

VII. Relief and Assistance

VIII. Resources -

National Welfare Fund.

(Note - Items may be added to or varied according to local conditions)

LEADERS' VIEWS

The various Party leaders who are members of the Advisory Committee took part in the discussions. While there was general approval of the conception of the Bharat Sevak Samaj it was emphasised that the non-political character of the organisation must be preserved at all costs.

...Dr.

Dr. Shyama Prasad Mookerjee said that he was convinced that the Bharat Sevak Samaj had great potentialities and deserved enthusiastic co-operation from the people. He said it should be possible for all political parties to unite when there was a programme to deal with major social and economic problems. It was for the biggest ruling party to take the initiative or assume responsibility to create the necessary atmosphere for public co-operation. He, however, stressed that the Bharat Sevak Samaj must not be used as a platform by any party, at any level, for political propaganda.

Dr. Mookerjee expressed himself against too much regimentation. He said it was imperative for the success of the Samaj that while the Government officials lent their fullest co-operation, bureaucratic approach was avoided.

Shri Asoke Mehta observed that so long as the plan of the people's sector was not treated as a plan of any single political party, there would be no difficulty in securing co-operation. It should be made clear that the credit of whatever was done by the Samaj should belong to the people as a whole. It was for the ruling party to state clearly that the credit for achievements in the people's sector would go only to the people.

Shri G. D. Birla thought that private organisations should come forward in increasing numbers to promote educational and other welfare activities and the success of the Bharat Sevak Samaj would depend on the extent to which such organisations were supported by the Government.

Shri Kasturbhai Lalbhai said that as work had to be done in the villages, there was need for some form of enforcement which could compel people to provide labour and money. He suggested that some kind of legislation should be introduced for the purpose.

Shri Satish Chandra Das-Gupta said that a dynamic effort was needed to speed up the work of the

and pointed out that when Mahatma Gandhi made schemes he took personal responsibility for them. Likewise, Shri Nehru should do the same. If the spirit of sacrifice and service could be applied to the attainment of a single objective, then there was hope to achieve some results.

Jathedar Udham Singh Nagoke desired that the work of the Bharat Sevak Samaj should be started immediately and difficulties such as were experienced could be dealt with when they cropped up.

Prof. N. G. Ranga said that the Bharat Sevak Samaj should aim at securing the support of all sections of the people. The Planning Commission, the Central Government and the State Governments should be anxious to enlist the co-operation of private agencies and other organisations.

Acharya Kripalani laid emphasis on the importance of a concrete programme.

Mrs. Matthai emphasised that the maximum help should be given to those who were already doing a good deal of work for the country. She urged that organisations and individuals working in their humble capacity to serve the country in different ways should be recognised.

Rev. De'Souza said that the fears expressed by Dr. Mookerjee should be allayed, if the schemes of the Bharat Sevak Samaj were carried out without endangering the membership of persons in their respective political organisations. In activities of the Samaj they should aim at obtaining the greatest common factor in which all parties would agree.

Shri Jagjivan Ram felt that it should be the duty of the Government officials to secure the co-operation of the people and was of opinion that this was not always done. In regard to the suggestion made by one of the speakers for introducing an element of compulsion to the villagers, Shri Ram pointed out the danger of forced labour, particularly from the standpoint of depressed classes.

NO POLITICAL BIAS

Shri Gulzarilal Nanda, Minister for Planning, referring to the views expressed by some of the Party leaders that the Bharat Sewak Samaj must not be a political organisation observed that the best guarantee against the risk of the Samaj being a political organisation was to specify that only those persons would be accepted as members whose major pre-occupation was constructive work. Secondly, although members of the Samaj may belong to some political parties, while functioning as a member of the Samaj they must act without any political distinction or label.

The Committee authorised the President to take certain further steps in regard to the formation of the Samaj, including the following:

- (a) Appointment of special conveners for forming branches of the Samaj in the States;
- (b) Enrolment of founder-members of the Samaj. These should be persons of standing in social and constructive work and their names will be suggested by leaders in various fields and by institutions engaged in social welfare work;
- (c) Enrolment of ordinary and associate members;
- (d) Arrangements for training of members to be made at the Centre and in the States.

A special sub-committee of the National Advisory Committee was formed to recommend means of raising the funds for the Samaj. While subscriptions or donations would be welcome from all, the principal resources of the Samaj, as the Minister of Planning, Shri Nanda explained, would be the maximum utilisation of the spare time and resources of the people.

BASIC STRUCTURE LAID

Yesterday's meeting, which was the first meeting of the National Committee aimed to provide the basic structure on which the edifice of peoples' cooperation for implementation of the Five Year Plan could be based. This Committee is a body set up at the instance....



instance of the Planning Commission, primarily with the object of advising and guiding it in all important matters bearing on public cooperation in national development, is also the National Advisory Committee for the Bharat Sevak Samaj. It is expected to meet at least twice a year and its functions will include:

- (a) to review and assess the progress of public cooperation in relation to national development;
- (b) to advise the Planning Commission from time to time regarding the progress of public cooperation in relation to the fulfilment of the National Plan;
- (c) to receive reports from the Central Board of the Bharat Sevak Samaj and to consider such specific matters as may be referred to it for advice by the Central Board; and
- (d) to make recommendations and suggestions to the Central Board of the Bharat Sevak Samaj on matters of policy and on programmes relating to public cooperation.

LIST OF MEMBERS

Below is a complete list of the members of the National Advisory Committee for Public Cooperations:

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru, Shri Gulzarilal Nanda, Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, Rajkumari Amrit Kaur, Shri C.D. Birla, Shri Satish Chandra Das Gupta, Khadi Parthisthan, Sodepur, Calcutta, Shri Khandubhai Desai, Textile Labour Association Ahmedabad, Rev. Father Do' Souza, Institute of Social Order, St. Vincent Street, Poona, Shri C.D. Deshmukh, Mrs. G. Durgabai, Dr. N.S. Hardikar, Shri Jagjivan Ram, Seth Kasturbhai Lalbbai, Dr. K.N. Katju, Acharya J.B. Kripalani, Shri Harekrushna Mahtab, Dr. Shyama Prasad Mukerji, Shri V.T. Krishnamachari, Mrs. A. John Matthai, Shri G.V. Mavlankar, Shri Asoka Mehta, Shri G.L. Mehta, Jathedar Udhm Singh Nagoke, Shri Jai Prakash Narain, Shri P.A. Naraiwala, Shrinati Ramoshwari Nehru, Gyani Gurmukh Singh Musafir, Prof. N. G. Ranga, Shri R. K. Patil and Shri Sri Ram.

RKC/  
570/13.8.52.



**PRESS INFORMATION BUREAU** 200  
**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA**

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PRESS NOTE

**NATIONAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE FOR PUBLIC  
COOPERATION**

**SHRIMATI DURGABAI APPOINTED SECRETARY**

Shrimati Durgabai, Member, Planning Commission, has been appointed Secretary of the National Advisory Committee for Public Cooperation of which Shri Jawaharlal Nehru, the Prime Minister, is the Chairman.

The National Advisory Committee has been set up at the instance of the Planning Commission, primarily with the object of advising and guiding it in all important matters bearing on public cooperation in national development. It is also the National Advisory Committee for the Bharat Sevak Samaj.

Planning Commission  
New Delhi, August 15, 1962

RKC/GRV/BR

340/15.8.62



**PRESS INFORMATION BUREAU**  
**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA**

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**BHARAT SEVAK SAMAJ**  
**CONVENORS FOR MADRAS**

Madras, August 25, 1952.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru, the Chairman of the National Advisory Committee for Public Cooperation (Planning Commission), acting as the provisional President of the Bharat Sevak Samaj, has appointed the following as convenors of the Bharat Sevak Samaj in the state of Madras:-

Shri M. Bhakthavatsalam for Tamil Nad and

Sri M. Satyanarayana for Andhradesa.

They will form their provisional Committees, and the names of their executives will be announced shortly.

RKC/KSY/DS  
340/25.8.52.

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**PRESS INFORMATION BUREAU**  
**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA**

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IMPLEMENTATION FOR SOCIAL WELFARE PROGRAMMES  
PLEA FOR SETTING UP INDEPENDENT CENTRAL AGENCY  
WOMEN SOCIAL WORKERS' SUGGESTIONS TO PLANNING COMMISSION

New Delhi, November 7, 1962.

Several important suggestions were made at to-day's session of the Planning Commission's meeting with leading women social workers which began in New Delhi since yesterday. These covered the need for setting up an independent Social Welfare Board to guide the implementation of the programmes of social welfare, protection of village industries and encouragement of private organisations to do voluntary social welfare work in spheres where State was not in a position to undertake such work because of lack of resources.

Today's meeting which was attended by all the leading women workers present yesterday and the members of the Planning Commission except the Prime Minister discussed several other problems besides the three mentioned above and these included public co-operation for the Five Year Plan, education and health programmes in the Plan and family planning. The representatives of the women's organisations present in the Conference offered their whole-hearted co-operation to the suggestions made in the Five-Year Plan on social welfare programmes for which their advice was particularly sought.

With a view to providing the motivating force and the necessary initiative for carrying on social welfare work on a co-ordinated and organised scale all over the country, the Conference suggested the establishment of an independent Social Welfare Board with adequate number of non-official members and having executive powers. It was felt that for administrative purposes and for reasons of Parliamentary control, the Board should be attached to some Ministry of the Government of India.

Several .....

#### VILLAGE INDUSTRIES

Several women workers present at the Conference pleaded for greater attention to be paid to cottage industries and other village industries in which women participated to a considerable extent. It was suggested that competition between mills and cottage industries should be eliminated and certain spheres of production, for example, food processing should be made a special preserve of home industries which would provide greater employment to a large number of women.

Opinions were expressed about the inadequacy of funds provided for education and health programmes and several women workers thought that allotment for these two subjects should be further increased. It was pointed out on behalf of the Planning Commission that subject to the Priorities that the Commission has set before itself, it has gone to the maximum extent possible in providing funds <sup>these</sup> for development programmes. Secondly, it is important to bear in mind that programmes of general development intended to raise the standard of living are bound to have an indirect effect on the health programmes also because to the extent the standard of living improved, the health conditions would also improve.

#### BHARAT SEWAK SAMAJ

The idea of the formation of the Bharat Sewak Samaj as a non-official and non-political body to enlist people's co-operation with the Five-Year Plan was generally approved at the Conference. Asked as to what extent the functions of the Bharat Sewak Samaj and of the existing social service organisations in the country were identical, it was explained on behalf of the Planning Commission that there could be no overlapping of functions as the existing organisations covered a very small portion of the total Indian population. The Samaj could spread itself out in the vast country-side that still remained to be approached. Secondly, the whole basis of the .....

of the conception of the <sup>Samaj</sup> was that an individual member must pledge himself to do a certain amount of labour for the benefit of the community. It might be road-making, or digging of canals or building a school, but the Samaj is not out to compete with any other organisation. Its whole conception was to raise the dignity of manual work and through co-operative endeavour help in the implementation of the Five-Year Plan.

#### FAMILY PLANNING

In matters concerning family planning, several ~~when workers emphasized the need for a bold approach~~ and called for extension of family planning activities throughout the country. It was suggested by several members that family planning advice should be available freely not only on grounds of health, but on economic grounds as well.

RKC/BS/DS  
450/7.11.52.

NOT TO BE PUBLISHED OR BROADCAST BEFORE  
12 NOON ON MONDAY, DECEMBER 8, 1952.

PRESS INFORMATION BUREAU  
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
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FIRST FIVE YEAR PLAN  
A SUMMARY

WWW.BSSVE.IN

PUBLIC COOPERATION IN NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

Public cooperation and public opinion constitute the principal force and sanction behind planning. It is vital to the success of the Plan that action by the agencies of the Government should be inspired by an understanding of the role of the people and supported by practical steps to enlist their enthusiastic participation.

Public cooperation as envisaged in the Plan transcends differences of party. What makes democratic planning real is confidence in the community that the national plan aims at achieving a social order in which economic disparities will be greatly reduced and an equal opportunity afforded to all. The interests of parties are thus relegated to the background and the common objectives of the nation regarded as a unity are the sole consideration.

A widespread understanding of the Plan is an essential stage in its fulfilment. This has to be achieved with the cooperation of the press and the assistance of creative writers and artists and through radio, film, song and drama. It will be necessary to express the Plan in terms of the common needs and problems of the people and to provide literature and information in simple language. The process of breaking up the National and State plans into local units based on district, town and village, which has been already begun, should be completed speedily. It is only in terms of local programmes that local leadership and enthusiasm can play their part. The Plan can then become a medium and a focus of constructive activity in every part of the country and can be further strengthened and developed by the effort of the people themselves. Thus, the people become partners in the Plan and are associated closely with its formulation as well as its implementation from stage to stage.

The role of the administration in seeking public cooperation has already been stressed. Those engaged in administration can make an immense contribution towards creating the conditions in which public cooperation can grow if they approach the people as comrades in the same cause and with eagerness to learn and to help. There must also be the desire to take the utmost advantage of

... the assistance



~~the assistance of the people and to provide for voluntary community~~  
action over as large a field as may be possible.

For each project in progress the arrangements which now ~~exist for~~ securing public cooperation and participation should be reviewed by the administrative authorities concerned and the people brought closer to it. For other projects in the Plan, adequate arrangements for enlisting such cooperation and association should be made from the very beginning. Careful consideration of how best public cooperation can be secured should be regarded as much a part of a scheme as the estimate of expenditure or the schedule of work or the statement of benefits which are anticipated. In almost every sphere participation of the people in framing and fulfilling programmes and targets constitute the crux of development. Indeed, the field of public cooperation is co-terminus with that of national development.

#### Voluntary Organisations

The Commission indicates the field in which various agencies of public co-operation can help in the implementation of the Plan. In this sphere, voluntary organisations engaged in social work can greatly help. In particular, they may attempt to develop fields of constructive work for women, youth and teachers in schools. These three groups have a vital part to play and their potential for creative activity still remains far from realised. The Plan provides Rs.4 crores for assistance by the Central Government for voluntary organisations and Rs.1 crore for youth camps and labour service for students. As voluntary action develops, an increasing number of functions can be entrusted to voluntary agencies. Extension of voluntary work would not only make for economy but would also enable State personnel to give greater attention to other tasks.

#### National Committee For Public Co-operation

Two important agencies have arisen in recent months for organising public cooperation on a nationwide basis, namely, the ~~National Advisory Committee for Public Cooperation~~ and the Bharat Sevak Samaj.

..... The National

The National Advisory Committee, which is representative of different sections of opinion in the country, is expected to:

- (1) review and assess the programmes of public cooperation in relation to national development;
- (2) advise the Planning Commission from time to time regarding the progress of public cooperation in relation to the fulfilment of the National Plan;
- (3) receive reports from the Central Board of the Bharat Sevak Samaj and consider such specific matters as may be referred to it for advice by the Central Board; and
- (4) make suggestions and recommendations to the Central Board of the Bharat Sevak Samaj on matters of policy and on programmes relating to the public cooperation.

Bharat Sevak Samaj

The Bharat Sevak Samaj has been conceived as a non-political and non-official national platform for constructive work. The primary objects of the Samaj are:

- (1) to find and develop avenues of voluntary service for the citizens of India to -
  - (a) promote national sufficiency and build up the economic strength of the country,
  - (b) to promote the social well-being of the community and to mitigate the privations and hardships of its less favoured sections; and
- (2) to draw out the available unused time, energy and other resources of the people and direct them into various fields of social and economic activity.

The Bharat Sevak Samaj provides a common platform for all who wish to give their share of time and energy to develop peoples' own effort in relation to national Plan and, at the same time, it is intended to assist in the development of existing voluntary organisations.

The Above is  
Not to Be Published or Broadcast Before 12 Noon on Monday,  
December 8, 1952.

RKC/SNB/DG.

1000/7.12.52.

**SOME PAGES FROM CONSTITUTION OF  
BHARAT SEVAK SAMAJ  
APPROVED BY INDIAN PARLIAMENT**

**CONSTITUTION  
OF  
BHARAT  
SEVAK SAMAJ**

**1. Name :**

The organisation shall be called **BHARAT SEVAK SAMAJ (CENTRAL)** hereinafter called the **CENTRAL SAMAJ**".

**2. Headquarters :**

The office of the Central Samaj shall be in Delhi or such other place as the Central Board may decide, from time to time. For special programmes and projects Central Programme Office can be opened anywhere in India.

**3. Objects :**

The objects of the Samaj are:

- i. To find and develop avenues of voluntary service for the citizens of India:
  - a. To promote national sufficiency and to build up the economic strength of the country.
  - b. To promote the social and moral well-being of the community and to mitigate the privations and hardships of its less favoured sections.
- ii. To draw out the available unused time, energy and other resources of the people and direct them into various fields of social and economic activity.
- iii. To take all steps which are necessary for the fulfilment of the aforesaid objects.

1. Library
2. Reading Room
3. Symposia
4. Lecture Series

## **F. CENTRAL CONSTRUCTION SERVICE**

An agency has been setup in the centre to take up construction works. A central construction service has been accordingly set up with the following objectives :-

1. To mobilize and make full and efficient use of voluntary service of people in construction projects and local development works in rural and urban areas.
2. To ensure observance of satisfactory standards to work and workmanship in construction;
3. To secure and promote honest dealings in the construction industry.
4. To develop the cooperative spirit and organisation among construction workers and to improve their living and working conditions.
5. To raise the level of efficiency of construction industry;
6. To raise resources for activities designed to promote the economic and social well-being of the people in rural and urban areas; and
7. To take all such steps which are necessary for fulfilment of the aforesaid objectives.

The construction service has been making a steady headway both in magnitude and in intricacy of design from simple earth moving works to complicated fabricated structures. It has become a formidable constructing agency competing successfully with traditional contractors with long standing.

### **Objectives**

1. To promote the welfare of women and children, especially those living in rural and slum areas and physically handicapped.
2. To develop gradually a programme for Urban Community Development with Slum Service as an integral part to promote the economic and social welfare of slum and pavement dwellers and other sections of urban population in the low income group. The main objectives of this programme are :-
  - a. To build up community cohesion;
  - b. To assist the slum population in discovering their problems and their proper solution.

- c. To help the slum people in drawing out a co-ordinated and continuous plan for work, specifying as clearly as possible the methods to be adopted, targets to be achieved and persons or group who will shoulder their responsibility;
  - d. To create among the slum-dwellers a proper awareness of Municipality, and to strengthen the liaison and understanding between the people and Municipality.
  - e. To provide a ready-made agency which will be available for the local body concerned to ensure that certain agreed tasks are performed locally with the local participation and leadership.
  - f. To build up among the slum dwellers a trained cadre of workers who would always be available to guide the slum population in undertaking the local programme;
  - g. To facilitate the growth of local institutions, such as slum service, panchayats, cooperative societies and community centres.
  - h. To provide a fruitful avenue to slum-dwellers to build their services and assistance for slum dwellers thus promoting healthy social relations and
  - i. To build up human personality of the slum-dwellers so that they can become active participants in a progressive self-relying community.
- 3. To promote the welfare of the families of the Army Personnel
  - 4. To develop a strong consumer movement through the country and organize a Non- official Price Intelligence Service in important towns.

### **Activities**

- a. Welfare Extension Project (rural)
- b. Welfare Extension Project (urban)
- c. Creches and Day Care-centres;
- d. Recreational and Cultural Centres
- e. Holiday Home
- f. Maternity Centres.
- g. Crafts and Vocational Centres for women;
- h. Adult and Social Education Classes;
- i. Training-cum-production classes.
- j. Literacy and continuing Education
- k. Promotion of trilingual pattern - Hindi, English and Regional Language of the states.

- l. Promotion of Sanskrit, Urdu and Sindhi.
- m. Mahila Mandals;
- n. Occupational Therapy Institute for physically and mentally retarded children.
- o. Preventoria for children of leprosy disease.
- p. Homes for waifs and strays

### **Welfare Extension Projects (Urban)**

Urban Lok Karya Kshetras : Under this All India Programme, the following activities have been organized.

#### **A. Socio Economic**

- a. Vocational Training Centres
- b. Consumer, Labour & Industrial Co-operatives
- c. Loan to small craftsmen and artisans for purchase of tools;
- d. Co-operative of Taxi and Auto-rickshaw Drivers;
- e. Community Workshops;
- f. Production Centres

#### **B. Welfare Activities**

- a. Pre-Primary and nursery schools
- b. Libraries and reading rooms
- c. Dispensaries
- d. Adult education classes for men and women.
- e. Milk distribution centres
- f. Creches
- g. Legal aid centres
- h. Organizing Mahila Mandals, Slum Panchayats, Youth Clubs etc.

#### **C. Night Shelters**

- a. Organisation of Night Shelters in rented building.
- b. Construction of buildings for Night Shelters under Slum Clearance programme.

#### **D. Welfare of the families of Army Personnel**

- a. Collection of funds through Charity Shows and otherwise, blankets, woollen garments and other articles required for the Army Personnel and their families.

- b. Organizing canteens at the Railway Stations, Recruiting Offices and other centres with a concentration of Army Personnel.
- c. Welfare of Evacuees from enemy occupied areas.
- d. Assisting the families of the Army Personnel regarding education of their children getting Ex-gratia payments, pensions, legal matters etc.

#### **G. NON-OFFICIAL PRICE INTELLIGENCE SERVICE**

- a. Collection of data regarding prices actually paid by the consumer.
- b. Analysis of the price situation, its trend and causes.
- c. Prevention of adulteration and other malpractices like hoarding etc.
- d. Organising consumer councils.
- e. Organising a chain of consumer stores and fair price shops;
- f. Supplement the information collected by official agencies regarding matters concerning prices.

Non-official Price Intelligence Service has been set up as component of Social Welfare Section in the Central Office. The objectives of the Service are :-

- a. Collecting prices actually paid by consumers.
- b. Analyzing the price situation, its trends and causes;
- c. Studying various factors which affected prices;
- d. Building up consumer resistance and developing consumer cooperatives.
- e. Supplementing the information which was already being collected by official agencies.
- f. Establishment of Consumers Co-operative Stores
- g. Production of Pure Food Stuffs
- h. Consumer Education
- i. Price Cells for different commodities.

#### **H. HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING**

##### **Objectives**

1. To build up the health of the Nation " a state of complete mental and social well being".
2. Spreading and propagating the knowledge of health habits and nutritious food in rural areas.



**PANDIT SUNDERLAL SHARMA**  
Central Institute of Vocational Education  
Under Ministry of HRD  
Govt. of India

Tuesday, June 5, 2007

Mission

Functions

Goals

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Courses under Act

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NVEI

Educational Pattern in India

**VOCATIONAL COURSES COVERED  
UNDER  
APPRENTICES ACT 1961**

**Agriculture area of vocation**

1. Poultry Production
2. Fisheries/Fish Processing
3. Dairying
4. Sericulture
5. Apiculture
6. Floriculture
7. Plant Protection
8. Agricultural Chemicals
9. Inland Fisheries
10. Plantation Crops and Management
11. Seed Production Technology
12. Swine Production
13. Vegetable Seed production
14. Medicinal and Aromatic Plant Industry
15. Sheep and Goat Husbandry
16. Repair and Maintenance of Power Driven Farm Machinery
17. Veterinary Pharmacist-cum-Artificial Insemination Assistant
18. Agro Based Food Industry (Animal based)
19. Agro Based Food Industry (Crop based)
20. Agro Based Food Industry (Feed based)
21. Post Harvest Technology
22. Fish Seed Production
23. Fishing Technology
24. Horticulture
25. Soil Conservation
26. Crop Cultivation/ Production

**Business and Commerce area of vocation**

1. Banking
2. Marketing and Salesmanship
3. Office Secretaryship/ Stenography
4. Co-operation



5. Export-Import Practices and Documentation
6. Insurance
7. Purchasing and Storekeeping
8. Taxation Practices/Taxation laws/Tax Assistant
9. Industrial Management
10. Receptionist
11. Basic Financial Services
12. Office Management
13. Tourism and Travel
14. Accountancy and Auditing

#### **Engineering and Technology area of vocation**

1. Civil Construction/Maintenance
2. Mechanical Servicing
3. Audio Visual Technician
4. Maintenance and Repair of Electrical Domestic Appliances
5. Building and Road Construction
6. Building Maintenance
7. Ceramic Technology
8. Computer Technique
9. Rural Engineering Technology
10. Materials Management Technology
11. Rubber Technology
12. Structure and Fabrication Technology
13. Sugar Technology
14. Tanaries

#### **Health and Paramedical**

1. Medical Laboratory/Technology Assistant
2. Health Worker
3. Nursing
4. Health Sanitary Inspector
5. Hospital Documentation
6. Hospital Housekeeping
7. Ophthalmic Technology
8. X-ray Technician
9. Physiotherapy and Occupational Therapy
10. Multi-rehabilitation Worker
11. Bio Medical Equipment and Technician
12. Dental Hygienist
13. Dental Technician
14. Multi Purpose Health Worker
15. Pharmacist
16. ECG and Audiometric Technician
17. Nutrition and Dietetics
18. Auxilliary Nurse and Mid Wives
19. Primary Health Worker

#### **Home Science area of vocation**

1. Food Preservation
2. Child Care and Nutrition
3. Catering and Restaurant Management
4. Pre-school and Crèche Management
5. Textile Designing
6. Interior Design
7. Commercial Garment Designing and Making
8. Clothing for the Family
9. Health Care and Beauty Culture
10. Bleaching Dyeing and Fabric Painting
11. Knitting Technology
12. Institutional House Keeping

#### **Humanities Science and Education area of vocation**

1. Library and Information Science
2. Instrumental Music (Percussion Tabla)
3. Classical Dance (Kathak)
4. Indian Music (Hindustani Vocal Music)
5. Photography
6. Commercial Art
7. Physical Education
8. Bharat Natyam
9. Cotton Classifier



GOVERNMENT OF KERALA

*Abstract*

Personnel and Administrative Reforms Department – Approval of Diploma in Computer Application Course conducted by the Bharat Sevak Samaj (BSS) as valid qualification for appointment in Public Services – Orders Issued.

PERSONNEL AND ADMINISTRATIVE REFORMS (RULES) DEPARTMENT

G.O(P) No. 09 /2013/P&ARD

Dated, Thiruvananthapuram 05-01-2013

- Read:-
1. Letter dated 20.8.2011 from the General Secretary, Bharat Sevak Samaj, Central Programme Office, Sachbhavana Bhavan, Kowdiar P.O., Thiruvananthapuram- 695 003.
  2. Letter No.C4/127850/2011/DTE dated 6.6.12 from the Senior Joint Director (PS), Office of the Director of Technical Education, Thiruvananthapuram.
  3. Letter No.AV(1) 12959/2012/GW dated 5.11.12 from the Secretary, KPSC, Pattom, Thiruvananthapuram.

**ORDER**

As per the letter read as 1st paper above, the General Secretary, Bharat Sevak Samaj has requested for the approval of DCA Computer Course conducted by Bharat Sevak Samaj as valid IT qualification for various Government and PSC posts.

Government have examined the matter and are pleased to approve the Diploma in Computer Application Course conducted by BSS and the Certificate issued therein for the purpose of appointment to suitable posts in Public Services.

*(By Order of the Governor)*

**T.J MATHEW  
SECRETARY**

To

All Head of Departments  
All Departments (all Sections including Law and Finance) of Government Secretariat  
The Secretary, Kerala Public Service Commission (with C.L.)  
The Director of Technical Education, Thiruvananthapuram.  
The Secretary, Kerala Legislative Assembly, Thiruvananthapuram (with C.L.)



## ANDHRA PRADESH PARA MEDICAL BOARD

(established under Andhra Pradesh Act 38 of 2006)

306, Directorate of Medical Education Office Complex, Behind Kendriya Sadan, Koti, Hyd-500001  
Phone & Fax : 040 - 24653519 website www.appmb.org,

FUKM - XY

Under Rule 17(4) of A.P. Para Medical Board Rules 2006.

### CERTIFICATE OF TEMPORARY RECOGNITION OF PARAMEDICAL EDUCATION AND TRAINING INSTITUTION

Application No. and Date	: 429/APPMB	Dated:	23-09-2008
Certificate No. and Date	: 277APPMB	Dated:	01-10-2008
Certificate Valid till	:		30-09-2009

This is to certify that

*Ravi Varma Para Medical Training Institute*

(Authorised Training Centre of Bharat Sevak Sangh, Chennai, Promoted by Govt. of India, Ministry of Human Resources Development (HRD) Published under the Gazette of India, No.88, Extraordinary, Part 3-Section 3-Subsection (1), New Delhi, dated September 1, 1952)

located at Y. Junction, Amalapuram, East Godavari District, Andhra Pradesh is hereby temporary recognized under the provision of the A.P. Para Medical Board Act, 2006 to train the students in

*Diploma in Medical Lab Technician Course*

with intake capacity of fifteen (15) students subject to the following conditions

This temporary recognition shall be in force for a period of one year from the date of issue and the certificate shall be surrendered to the Board on the next date of expiry of the period of one year.

This certificate of temporary recognition is subject to the condition that the institute shall provide the facilities in accordance with the standards fixed under the provisions of the A.P. Para Medical Board Act, 2006.

This institution shall comply with the rules and regulations made under the provisions of the A.P. Para Medical Board Act, 2006.

The institute shall not rent, sell, transfer or otherwise close down without obtaining prior permission of the Board.



*[Signature]*  
SECRETARY

*Compendium of Instructions on Conduct & Duties—Vol. VI*

**No. 994-P-53/11881**

From

Nawab Singh Esquire, I.C.S.,  
Chief Secretary to Government, Punjab

To

All Heads of Departments, Commissioners of the  
Divisions, all Deputy Commissioners in the Punjab  
and the Administrator, Simla.

Dated, Simla—2, the 2nd March, 1953.

**Subject :- Bharat Sevak Samaj—Permission to Government servants to join.**

Sir,

I am directed to invite a reference to Punjab Government letter No. 1 0222-P-52/33627 dated the 17th December, 1952, on the subject noted, above, in which it was stated that the Government servants wishing to join the Bharat Sevak Samaj should obtain prior permission from the appropriate Head of the Office or Department concerned.

2. It has been suggested that having to secure previous permission may itself have the effect of damping the enthusiasm of Government servants who wish to join the Samaj; It is needless to state that such a result was never intended. In order to remove all possibility of doubt on this score, Government have decided that Government servants should be permitted freely to join the Bharat Sevak Samaj and to participate in its activities, and they need no longer obtain prior permission for this. It should, however, be made clear to all concerned that such participation should not be permitted to interfere with the due discharge by them of their official duties, and does not absolve them from the observance of the rules and instructions relating to the conduct and behaviour of Government savants.

Yours faithfully,

Sd/-

Under Secretary, Political,  
for Chief Secretary to Government, Punjab.

Copies are forwarded to the Administrative Secretaries to Government, Punjab for information and necessary action, in continuation of this Department's U.O., No. 10222-P-52, dated the 17th December, 1952.

Sd/-

Under Secretary, Political,  
for Chief Secretary to Government, Punjab.

To

All Administrative Secretaries to Government, Punjab U.O. No. 994-P-53, dated the Simla-2, the 2nd March, 1953.



Government of India

## Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions

[http://persmin.nic.in/estt/CCSRules\\_1964/ccs\\_conduct\\_rules\\_1964\\_details.htm](http://persmin.nic.in/estt/CCSRules_1964/ccs_conduct_rules_1964_details.htm)

<http://persmin.nic.in/estt/ccs%20brochures.doc>

**(17) Participation in shramdan activities Organised by Government departments or Samaj** - Please see decision No. 3 under Rule 15.

**(4) Bharat Sewak Samaj - Permission to central Government servants to join**

Ministries are aware that the Bharat Sewak Samaj is a nationwide, non-official and non-political organization recently started at the instance of the Planning Commission with the object of enabling individuals to contribute, in the form of an organized cooperative effort, to the implementation of the National Development Plan.

2. The Government of India are of the opinion that in view of the non-political and non-sectarian nature of the Bharat Sewak Samaj and the nature of work in which it will be engaged, Government servants, if they wish, be encouraged to join the organization and to participate in its activities provided this can be done without detriment to the proper discharge of the normal official duties. Ministries of Finance etc. are requested to observe the following instructions in this matter :-

(1) Government servants wishing to join the Bharat Sewak Samaj should obtain prior permission from the appropriate Head of Office or Department concerned.

(2) Permission should be freely granted, provided the Head of the Office or Department satisfied in each case that participation in the Samaj's activities will not interfere with the due discharge by the servant concerned of his official duties. If actual experience in any individual case or class of cases shows that this condition cannot be satisfied, the permission already granted may be revoked.

(3) It should be made clear to all Government servants concerned that permission to participate in the activities of the Bharat Sewak Samaj will not absolve them from the due observance at all times of the instructions relating to the conduct and behaviour of Government servants, etc.

[MHA OM No. 25/49/52-Ests., dated 11.10.1952]

[http://persmin.nic.in/estt/CCSRules\\_1964/ccs\\_conduct\\_rules\\_1964\\_details.htm](http://persmin.nic.in/estt/CCSRules_1964/ccs_conduct_rules_1964_details.htm)

**2) Participation in Shramdan activities organized by Government departments or the Samaj**

A question was raised recently whether central Government servants can be permitted to participate in "Shramdan" drive organized by a State Government with the object of enabling the participants to contribute their time and labour in furthering of the objects and work of public utility. Participation of a Government servant in such activity in his spare time is not only unobjectionable but even welcome subject, of course, on the consideration that such activity does not interfere with the performance of his official duties. It is considered desirable that Government servants should be encouraged to participate in such activities provided their official duties of the employees concerned are not unduly interfered with.

The Ministry of Finance etc. are requested to inform the Departments and offices under their jurisdiction that they should however, be made clear that these instructions apply only to activities organized by Government departments or the **Bharat Sewak Samaj** and not by private organizations.

[MHA OM No. 25/8/55-Ests. (A), dated 03.05.1955]

<http://rural.nic.in>

(11) **Permission to join Bharat Sevak Samaj may be granted liberally** – Ministers are aware that the Bharat Sevak Samaj is a nation wide, non-official and non-political organization recently started at the instance of the Planning Commission with the object of enabling individual citizens to contribute, in the form of an organized co-operative effort, to the implementation of the National Development Plan.

The Government of India are of the opinion that in view of the non-political and non-sectarian character of the Bharat Sevak Samaj and the nature of work in which it will be engaged. Government servants should, if they so wish, be encouraged to join the organization and to participate in its activities provided this can be done without detriment to the proper discharge of the normal official duties. Ministries of Finance, etc, are therefore, requested to observe the following instructions in this matter:-

1. Government servants wishing to join the Bharat Sevak Samaj should obtain prior permission from the appropriate Head of the Office or Department concerned.
2. Permission should be freely granted, provided, the Head of the office or Department satisfies himself in each case that participation in the Samaj's activities will not interfere with the due discharge by the Government servant concerned of his official duties. If actual experience in any individual case or class of cases shows that this condition cannot be satisfied, the permission already granted may be revoked.

3. It should be made clear to all Government servants concerned that permission to participate in the activities of the Bharat Sevak Samaj will not absolve them from the due observance at all times of all the rules and instructions relating to the conduct and behaviour of Government servants, etc.

[ G.L.M.H.A, O.M.No.25/49/52-Ests., dated the 11<sup>th</sup> October,1952 ]



Shri G.L. Nanda addressing the meeting of the Advisory Board of the Planning Commission held in New Delhi on July 24, 1951, about the establishment of Bharat Sevak Samaj. Along with him are seen Shri Jawaharlal Nehru Prime Minister, Shri C.D. Deshmukh Finance Minister, Shri Mehta and Shri S.K. Patil.

Source : Ministry of Information & Broadcasting, Government of India.

The Prime Minister, Shri Jawaharlal Nehru receiving a gift from a child when a group of children from the Bharat Sevak Samaj Camp at Karnal met the Prime Minister at his residence in New Delhi on August 13, 1958.

Source : Ministry of Information & Broadcasting, Government of India.



The Prime Minister, Shri Jawaharlal Nehru, speaking to children from the Bharat Sevak Samaj Camp at Karnal when they met the Prime Minister at his residence in New Delhi on August 13, 1958.

Source : Ministry of Information & Broadcasting, Government of India.





Shri G.L.Nanda, Union Minister for Labour, Employment and Planning and Chairman of Central Bharat Sevak Samaj is seen addressing the laborers at the handing over ceremony of the Nagarjuna Sagar Left Bank Canal constructed by the Bharat Sewak Samaj on October 23, 1958.

Source : Ministry of Information & Broadcasting, Government of India.



The President Dr. Rajendra Prasad visited Anand Kendya, the headquarters of the Bharat Sevak Samaj in Bombay on January 11, 1959. The President is being conducted round a workshop run by the Bharat Sevak Samaj.

Source : Ministry of Information & Broadcasting, Government of India.

Shri. Gulzarilal Nanda Union Minister for Planning, Labour and Employment, addressing the conference in voluntary social service organizations functioning in India convened by the Bharat Sevak Samaj on June 6, 1957, in New Delhi on consider how the programmes of the Bharat Sevak Samaj could be coordinated with the programmes of these organizations. The conference held under the Chairmanship of Shri Gulzarilal Nanda, Minister for Planning, Labour and Employment, Government of India, was attended by representatives of Adim Jati Sevak Samaj; Harijan Sevak Sangh and Gandhi Samarak Nidhi; United Council of Relief and Welfare; Indian Conference of Social work; Indian Adult Education Society; Bharat Scouts and Guides; National Council of women in India; Red Cross Society of India; Bharat Sadhu Samaj; Guru Dev Seva Mandal; and Samajik Sudhar Committee.

Source : Ministry of Information & Broadcasting, Government of India.





A mentally backward child takes and Director of the Institute, Shri Swarup, in confidence and tells him a tale. This picture is taken in the garden attached to the Occupational Therapy Institute, New Delhi, established by the Bharat Sevak Samaj. This photo taken on May, 1957.

Source : Ministry of Information & Broadcasting, Government of India.

Students in the garden attached to the occupational Therapy Institute, New Delhi, established by the Bharat Sevak Samaj. This photo taken on May, 1957.

Source : Ministry of Information & Broadcasting, Government of India.



"Why worry I will make up for my deficiencies" says a young kid while going out of the Occupational Therapy Institute, New Delhi, established by the Bharat Sevak Samaj. He received normal education at the Institute as well as medical treatment for the crippled parts of his body. This photo taken on May, 1957.

Source : Ministry of Information & Broadcasting, Government of India.





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Source : Ministry of Information & Broadcasting, Government of India.





Bharat Sevak Samaj camp at Badarpur on January 16, 1957 : Photo shows one of the worker at the camp doing physical exercises in the morning.

Source : Ministry of Information & Broadcasting, Government of India.

Bharat Sevak Samaj Camp at Badarpur on January 16, 1957 : All the workers of Bharat Sevak Samaj gather every day to hear speeches and songs by their colleagues. Photo shows one of their women worker giving a song on the occasion.

Source : Ministry of Information & Broadcasting, Government of India.



Bharat Sevak Samaj camp at Badarpur on January 16, 1957 : Photo shows the workers going on 'Prabhat Pheri' to the near by villages.

Source : Ministry of Information & Broadcasting, Government of India.



Shri.G.L.Nanda, Union Minister for Labour, Employment and Planning and Chairman of Central Bharat Sevak Samaj is seen with Tamil Nadu Chief Minister Shri. K. Kamaraj

Source : Ministry of Information & Broadcasting, Government of India.



Photo shows a women worker of the Bharat Sevak Samaj imparting instructions to a village girl working on Amber Charkha in Badarpur in January, 1957.

Source : Ministry of Information & Broadcasting, Government of India.

Shri Gulzarilal Nanda, Union Minister for Labour and Employment, Chairman of Central Bharat Sevak Samaj inaugurating a two-day Seminar on Labour Management Cooperation at Vigyan Bhavan in New Delhi on January 31, 1958. Sardar Swaran Singh, Union Minister for Steel, Mines and Fuel is seen in the Photo. The Seminar marks, the final stage of preparation for introducing and scheme of workers' participation in management of industrial undertaking.

Source : Ministry of Information & Broadcasting, Government of India.





Women Social Workers of the Bharat Sevak Samaj trainees camp at Badarpur explaining to village women how to follow clean and sanitary ways on December, 1955.

Source : Ministry of Information & Broadcasting,

Photo shows a women worker of the Bharat Sewak Samaj imparting instructions to a village girl working on Amber Charkha in Badarpur in January, 1957.

Source : Ministry of Information & Broadcasting, Government of India.



A Bharat Sevak Samaj trainees helping to dig a soakage pit outside a village tenement at Badarpur while village women are watching the process, December, 1955.

Source : Ministry of Information & Broadcasting, Government of India.



Mentally weak and physically handicapped children are taught through coloured devices at Occupational Therapy Institute, New Delhi established by Bharat Sevak Samaj.

Source : Ministry of Information & Broadcasting, Government of India.



Various arts and crafts are taught to the students of Occupational Therapy Institute, New Delhi to enable the student to make a living when they leave this place.

Source : Ministry of Information & Broadcasting, Government of India.

The President, Dr. Rajendra Prasad, addressing the workers of the Bharat Sevak Samaj Ashram after he performed the opening ceremony of the Ashram at Raipur, during his visit to the Place in March, 1953.

Source : Ministry of Information & Broadcasting, Government of India.





Shri Gulzarilal Nanda, Chairman of Bharat Sevak Samaj, inaugurating the Labour Ministers' Conference which met in New Delhi, on October 15, 1957, to discuss, among others, measures to improve industrial relations. Shri Morarji Desai, Union Minister for Commerce and Industry and Shri Abid Ali, Deputy Minister for Labour, are seen to the left and right of Shri Nanda respectively.

Source : Ministry of Information & Broadcasting, Government of India.

Bharat Sevak Samaj Training Centre for Displaced Persons at New Delhi, October 18, 1957. Trainees learning electrical engineering at work on rewinding of dynamos and repair of armatures of electrical machinery.



Source : Ministry of Information & Broadcasting, Government of India.



Bharat Sevak Samaj Training Centre for Displaced Persons at New Delhi, October 18, 1957. A trainee operating small printing press at the Centre.

Source : Ministry of Information & Broadcasting, Government of India.



The Meeting of the Panel on Housing of the Planning Commission being held in New Delhi on November 22, 1956., Under the chairmanship of Shri Gulzarilal Nanda, Union Minister for Planning (extreme left, facing camera). Seated on his left is Shri.T.Krishnamachari, Deputy Chairman of the Planning Commission.

Source : Ministry of Information & Broadcasting, Government of India.



The first meeting of the planning Commission Advisory, Board was inaugurated by the Hon ble Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru Prime Minister in New Delhi on August 22, 1950. General view of the meeting. Shri G.L. Mehta is seen addressing the meeting. Appearing at his left are: the Hon ble Shri Chintamani Deshmukh Finance Minister; Shri Gulzarilal Nanda, Deputy Chairman of the Commission; the Hon ble Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru Chairman of the Commission and Shri R.K. Patil.

Source : Ministry of Information & Broadcasting, Government of India.

The Hon ble Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Prime Minister, inaugurating the third Conference of Health Ministers in New Delhi, on August 31, 1950. Appearing at extreme left is Shri Gulzarilal Nanda, Chairman of Bharat Sevak Samaj. Among others seen in the picture include, the Hon.ble Rajkumari Amrit Kaur, India's Health Minister; Dr. Jivraj N. Mehta and Dr. M.D. Gilder.

Source : Ministry of Information & Broadcasting, Government of India.



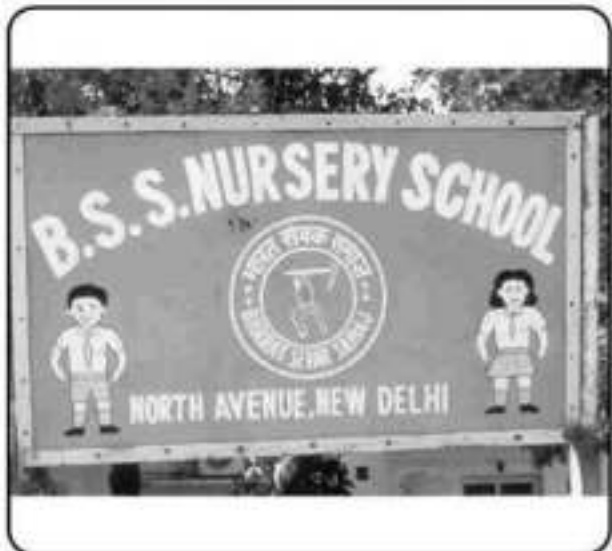


The Occupational Therapy Institute, New Delhi admits physically handicrafts and mentally backward children for treatment, education, training in crafts and training in other social activities. The children are placed under control and care of highly trained staff. The Institute was established in 1955 by the Bharat Sevak Samaj and has at present about 30 students on its roll. The students are also given training in gardening, musical instruments and in habit formation. One of the students of the Institute handling Braid Wave Frame, which gives exercise to the fingers of his crippled hand and keeps his mind occupied. This photo taken on May, 1957.

Source : Ministry of Information & Broadcasting, Government of India.

Bharat Sevak Samaj runs many Nursery Schools in various parts of India

Source : Photo Taken at North Avenue, New Delhi.



The President, Dr. Rajendra Prasad, performing the opening ceremony of the Nehru Hostel at the Baster Village, Jagdalpur, during his visit to this Community Development Block in March, 1953. Dr. Pattabhi Sitaramayya, Governor of Madhya Pradesh is also seen in the picture. The Hostel was built by the villagers with the support of Bharat Sevak Samaj.

Source : Ministry of Information & Broadcasting, Government of India.

Shri R. D. Luthra, The Union Minister for Labour & Employment, Shri G.L. Nanda, and the Union Minister for Steel, Mines & Fuel, Sardar Swaran Singh, having a joint meeting with the representatives of the coal industry and the workers at New Delhi on June 26, 1957, which resulted in an agreement being reached over the question of payment of increased wages, as also arrears of wages, to workers.

Source : Ministry of Information & Broadcasting, Government of India.



Shri G.L. Nanda, Union Minister Planning cutting the ribbon to declare open the Refugee Handicrafts Sales Dept, in New Delhi on January 10, 1956.

Source : Ministry of Information & Broadcasting, Government of India.

Shri G.L. Nanda, Chairman of Bharat Sevak Samaj, buying some articles at the Refugee Handicraft Sales Dept in New Delhi after declaring in open on January 10, 1956.

Source : Ministry of Information & Broadcasting, Government of India.





Bharat Sevak Samaj Training Centre for Displaced Persons at New Delhi, October 18, 1957. Trainees working at blacksmith at the centre.

Source : Ministry of Information & Broadcasting, Government of India.



Bharat Sevak Samaj Training Centre for Displaced Persons at New Delhi, October 18, 1957. Trainees working lathes etc. at the Mechanical Workshop of the Centre.

Source : Ministry of Information & Broadcasting, Government of India.

Bharat Sevak Samaj Signed MOU with IGNOU, New Delhi. Seen IGNOU, Vice-Chancellor Shri.Rajasekaran Pillai, BSS General Secretary Dr.B.S.Balachandran, Kerala Minister M.M.Hassan, BSS Vocational Education Director SAG Moison.

Source : IGNOU Library.





The Governor of Kerala, Her Excellency Shri. Sheela Dixit Launched BSS NEW GENERATION COURSES BOOK on 12.06.2014 at Trivandrum.

Source : BSS Library.

The Governor of Tamil Nadu, His Excellency Dr. K. Rosaiah Launched KNOW ABOUT BHARAT SEVAK SAMAJ Book on 18.12.2013 at BSS TOWER, Chennai.



Source : BSS Library.



On 62nd BSS Foundation Day (12.08.2014) SAG Moison, BSS Director (Vocational Education & Skill Mission), Dr.B.S. Balachandran, General Secretary, BSS, Shri.M.M.Jacob, Former General Secretary, BSS & Former Governor of Meghalaya.

Source : BSS Library.

Hon. Swami Harinarayanan Anand Ji Chairman of Bharat Sevak Samaj, Hon. Kerala Chief Minister Shri. A.K. Antony and BSS General Secretary Shri. Mahesh Sharma in the meeting.



Source : BSS Library.



Dr. B.S.Balachandran, BSS General Secretary, Shri.SAG Moison, Director, BSS Vocational Education & Skill Mission meeting with Dr.K.Rosaiah, His Excellency the Governor of Tamil Nadu.

Source : BSS Library.

BSS Vocational Education Director SAG Moison meeting with Mahathma Gandhi University Chancellor



Source : BSS Library.



BSS Director (Vocational Education & Skill Mission) SAG MOISON, MBA, LLB, with Hon. Swami Harinarayanan Anand Ji - Chairman of Bharat Sevak Samaj

Source : BSS Library.

CISI, UK Chairman, Mr.Moore met BSS Director (Vocational Education & Skill Mission) SAG MOISON, MBA, LLB at BSS TOWER, Chennai on 09-10-2014



Source : BSS Library.



BSS General Secretary and BSS Director with Hon, A.K. Antony, Defence Minister, Govt. of India at His Residence

Source : BSS Library.



## **BSS BRIEF HISTORY**

### **About BSS**

The Bharat Sevak Samaj was promoted by the Planning Commission, Government of India, in the background first Five Year Plan in 1952 to provide national platform for constructive work, after the achievement of Independence. Father of the nation Mahatma Gandhi visualized the formation of an organization named as 'Lok Sevak Sangh' to take up the programmed of socio-economic reconstruction of the country. The idea was further pursued by two of his greatest stalwarts Prime Minister Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru and Shri Gulzarilal Nanda, then Minister of planning with the launching of the planned economic development of nation. The National Advisory Committee of the Planning Commission for public Co-operation concretized the idea after holding consultations with prominent public leaders and lining and leading politicians of all parties. Smt. Indira Gandhi, Shri Shahnawaz Khan one of the closest associates of Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose, Prof. N.R Malkani renowned Gandhian and few other eminent men were the founder members of Bharat Sevak Samaj under whose signatures its constitutions was registered and the Bharat Sevak Samaj was finally launched on 12th August 1952.

### **Activities**

Pioneering work: The Bharat Sevak Samaj undertook a number of pioneering works such as Vocational Trining Institutes, slum service, legal aid to the poor, national consumer service, night shelters for pavement, dwellers, Lok Karya Kshetras for rural development, institutions for handicapped children, training of voluntary social workers yogic exercises for all, launching of labour co-operatives, food for work programmers, voluntary mobilization of manpower known as shramdan for local development works, inculcating the dignity of labour amongst the students and youth and elimination of middlemens profit in the construction activity. It also sponsored a non political youth organization known as Bharat yuvak Samaj for mobilizing youth power for constructive work. Particular mention of the Bharat Sevak Samaj participation in construction work may be made of Kosi Project in Bihar during 1955-59. The Third Five year plan document has acknowledged that the Samaj participation brought forth evidence of substantive cost reduction and improvement in the quality of work as well as the speed in execution. Against the original estimate of Rs. 11.5 crores the actual expenditure in the Kosi River embankment project was Rs. 6.5 crores only. It was completed in 1958 against the target of 1960.

### **Educational Institutions**

Many schools for the poor and middle class children are being run to promote health habits and schooling in the children of age group between 3 to 5 years. Full fledged vocational and IT Education programs at different part of the Country to enrich the youth and bring them to the technology and make them self sufficient to sustain their livelihood.. A number of Girls Institutions, Junior and High Girls Schools have been sponsored to promote women education in country specialy mention may be made of Jabalpur Girls Higher Secondary School in Madhya Pradesh where fifteen hundred students are admitted for getting education of all road development.

After winning the war of independence with a shocking division of our motherland separating Pakistan as another state, Mahatma Gandhi, father of our Nation, was of the opinion that Congress should be abandoned as a political party and continue as a social organization, to guide and help the people to develop the society through a strong democracy.

Pdt. Jawaharlal Nehru, however, convinced Mahatmaji that there is no other well established political party having roots in every nook and corner of the country. So, Congress had to shoulder the responsibility of governing our great nation through an established democratic process to all-round development.

As First Prime Minister of Govt. of India, Pdt. Ji introduced planned economy in our democratic set up through it is a Communist Economy's domain. To implement plans, funds are needed, which was a Herculean task for our country those days. But Nehruji paved our path stating that we have vast labour resources lying in millions of hands, these hands can dig big canals, channels, tanks, dams for water supply, can build sky scrapers for housing & the like. So why not harness this resource for development of our nation? Hence, the idea of Bharat Sevak Samaj (Hence forth referred to as BSS) as an institution to achieve this purpose appeared in political scenario.

Pdt. Ji called a meeting of all the leaders of political parties and discussed that as political leaders they will be fighting elections which will result in frictions. Hence, group leaders of political parties will not be able to get support of each other in public projects e.g. construction of roads, school buildings, etc. and digging of wells, tanks, etc. which are a must for an agricultural nation as ours, and the like. Hence is the need for a non-political, non-official, non-religious organization for the following:

To propagate the need and importance of governments five year plans.

To seek public co-operation for implementation of govt. plans

To publicize free manual labour in development works & projects so-on & so-forths.

All the parties agreed and great grand organization was founded viz. BHARAT SEVAK SAMAJ.

BSS was promoted by the Planning Commission of Govt. of India. The govt. provided grants for:-

To publicise and propagate govt. five year plans.

To organize camps for students, village youth leader to help some projects. These camps were run in rural as well as urban slum areas and contributed to the ideas of co-operation, abolition of untouchability by living under one roof, patriotism, free manual labour, sports, oratory i.e. an all-round development environment. Thus, they were an important part of Samaj's activities. They were run while receiving only part grants from Central and several State governments.

Lok Karya Kshetra: BSS whole time workers had to select an area of ten to twelve villages and try to develop the region with good transportation facilities, mainland connections via roads, etc., harness water resources, Balwadies (i.e. Montesary School), small libraries, (maternity centres etc. all with help and contribution of villagers.

Night Shelters: It is remarkable scheme for workers without a roof after whole day work-outs. BSS used to have a hall with basic civic amenities and blankets, etc. with some educational magazines etc., where labourers or strangers could stay overnight on contribution of one or two rupees only.

Family Planning: As some religious are against family planning it is very tough to convince public on the issue, the labour class too, do not co-operate. But BSS organizers were running family planning work camps quite successfully in the remote areas of villages. BSS was organizing many health centres too.

Apart from this Bharat Sevak's always came forward to keep the morale high of Jawan Brethem on the border when there was a war with China & Pakistan. In Tejpur at one time there was only BSS flag flying high.

BSS also helped drought flood, famine, earthquake etc. effected areas as well.

In the year 1960 Pdt. Ji wanted BSS to be self sufficient and hence BSS Construction Services came into existence. BSS has completed kosi dam project without foreign exchange and within a short period. Thus through its construction activity BSS saved many crores of rupees for public exchequer which otherwise could not be saved.

\*—————\*

## **Memorandum of Understanding ( MOU ) with BSS**

IGNOU ( INDIRA GANDHI NATIONAL OPEN UNIVERSITY , NEW DELHI ) signed MOU with BSS on 20-08-2008 to offer various training courses through BSS institutes in India and abroad.

MGU ( Mahathma Gandhi University, Megalaya ) Signed MOU with BSS on 14-03-2012 to offer various skill development and Associate Degree courses through BSS Community Colleges in India.

INTEL, USA signed MOU with BSS on 13-04-2013 to offer various Digital training courses through BSS institutes in India.

American Academy of Financial Management signed MOU with BSS on 02-10-2013 to offer various financial programmes through BSS institutes in India.

Cyber learning India Ltd signed MOU with BSS on 02-10-2013 to offer various Microsoft and Adobe Certified Courses through BSS institutes in India.

Koenig Solutions Ltd signed MOU with BSS on 02-10-2013 to offer various Cisco,Comptia,Professional Microsoft and Adobe Certified Courses through BSS institutes in India.