



*A Brief History of*  
**BHARAT SEVAK SAMAJ**







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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.**







## MESSAGE

“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 man-power 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 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 mountain of inertia.

The proposal to start an organisation, to be called the Bharat Sevak Samaj, has this in view. It is an ambitious task and we want men and women with high ambition for it — 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”.

25-4-1952  
New Delhi

*Jawaharlal Nehru*  
JAWAHARLAL NEHRU



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



### **...: 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.





## **BSS MISSION : “MERA BHARAT SURAKSHIT BHARAT”**

**DR. B.S. BALACHANDRAN, CHAIRMAN**

Bharat Sevak Samaj (BSS) was formed in 1952 as the National Development Agency by the Planning Commission, Government of India, with the unanimous approval of the Indian Parliament. The cardinal purpose behind the formation of Bharat Sevak Samaj was to initiate a nation wide non official and non political organization with the object of enabling individual citizens to contribute, in the form of an organized cooperative effort to the implementation of the National Development Plan.

Bharat Sevak Samaj has consistently been expanding the scope of its commitment to national development, specially by focusing on sustainable and inclusive growth. With its gratifying record of national services, Bharat Sevak Samaj is all set to launch a new **MISSION : “MERA BHARAT SURAKSHIT BHARAT”**, drawing inspiration from the fundamental principles of the Constitution of India which profoundly declares the Rights and Duties of the citizens of world’s largest democracy.

The Functional Framework of this BSS Mission will naturally be centered on the core principles of the Constitution like Justice, Liberty, Equality and Fraternity and as such, oriented to rekindle the spirit of the Constitution of India by consistent Awareness Campaign across the wide spectrum of the country, transcending social, cultural, gender, rural, urban and economic segments of the population. Another significant aspect of the implementation of this Mission will be a comparative appraisal of the significant stages of national development, encompassing all the demographic segments in the light of constitutional values and imperatives. The BSS Mission will be an earnest and sincere attempt to strike a meaningful and pragmatic connection between our value based dreams and reality-wise experiences. Such a connect will be the source of ideas for and content of the Mission **“MERA BHARAT SURAKSHIT BHARAT”**.

Bharat Sevak Samaj’s relevance and scope has been expanding and the Samaj is responding to the emerging opportunities and challenges of the Nation as a whole with a holistic insight inspired by the cumulative National experience. The fundamental objects at the time of its formation still remain relevant as there is a great deal of necessary good and useful work remains to be done in the country, for which no provision may be made in the normal course for many years. To accomplish this, special effort on a very large scale is needed. The means for carrying out such a wide ranging Mission are available in the shape of the unused time, energy and other resources, accompanied by the desire or urge on the part of many people to give for the service of the community. It is specifically in this context and circumstances that Bharat Sevak Samaj is initiating this Mission **“MERA BHARAT SURAKSHIT BHARAT”**

Bharat Sevak Samaj's this MISSION is to play an effective role in the national initiatives for inclusive and sustainable economic growth with the emphasis on the welfare of the people, and to realize the long - pending national goal of total eradication of poverty. **BSS MISSION " MERA BHARAT SURAKSHIT BHARAT"** is a solid reflection of the organization's commitment to the National Development.

BSS MISSION will set the focus on the Nation's Sustainable Development Goals as stated here:

1. End Poverty in all its forms.
2. End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture.
3. Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages.
4. Ensure inclusive and equitable quality Vocational education and promote Life Long Learning Opportunities for all.
5. Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls
6. Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all.
7. Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all.
8. Promote sustained, inclusive economic growth and productive employment and decent work for all.
9. Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation.
10. Reduce inequality among all demographic, social, economic sections.
11. Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable.
12. Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns.
13. Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts.
14. Conserve and sustainably use the ocean, sea and marine resources for sustainable development.
15. Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial Ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, halt and reverse land degradation and bio-diversity loss. The Integrated Action Plan comprising of various Sectorial Initiatives and Programmes will be prepared and implemented on a time-bound basis to realize the object of the BSS MISSION **" MERA BHARAT SURAKSHIT BHARAT". JAIHIND**

## **'SERVANTS OF INDIA' TO 'BHARAT SEVAK SAMAJ'**

The concept of BSS movement drew its essence from the "Servants of India Society" which had been the first secular organization in pre-independence India. Servants of India Society was founded on 12 June 1905, by the great Patriot Gopal Krishna Gokhale, to unite and train Indians of different ethnicities and religions to be a part of the welfare activities of the nation and to overthrow the British rule in India.

Gokhale was of the view that if independent India wants to have more freedom for its people, there must be a group of selfless and intelligent people who would dedicate their lives to the service of the country. Along with Gopal Krishna Gokhale was a young dedicated group of learned Indians such as Gopal Krishna Deodhar, Anant Patwardhan, Natesh Appaji Dravid, Surendra Nath Banerjee and others who stood for the development and welfare activities of the Indian society with a strong impulsion to put an end to the British rule. National leaders like Annie Basanth became full-time activists of this movement. The Servants of India Society devoted itself to the underprivileged, rural and tribal people, for emergency relief work, to increase of literacy, and for other social causes.

Gopalakrishna Gokhale was born to a poor Brahmin family on May 9, 1866 in the village of Kodluk in Maharashtra. After completing his education in Mumbai, he worked for the Deccan Education Society as a teacher in Mathematics and English and later became its Principal. After 20 years of service, he left the Deccan education society to form the 'Servants of India Society' as a part of the freedom movement.

It is at this point that Gokhale approaches Mahadeva Kovid Ranade, an active participant in social and economic reform movements in Pune. He regularly voiced views on social and economic reform at the annual sessions of the Indian National Social Conference, which he founded in 1887. Mahadeva Govind Ranade was one of the founder members of Pune Sarvajanic Sabha, a socio-political organization in British India that started with the aim of working as a mediating body between the government and the people of India. Ranade inspired many other Indian social reformers, most notably the educator and legislator Gopal Krishna Gokhale, who carried on Ranade's reform work after his death.

In 1889 Gokhale attended the national summit of the Indian National Congress where he met Dadabai Naoroji, William Wedderburn and Allen Octavian Hume. In 1901 he was elected one among the four of the imperial legislative council. He visited England several times to form British public opinion on the question of Indian governance reform. He played a leading role in bringing about Morley-Minto Reforms in India. He was a scholar and a statesman, arguably the greatest Indian liberal.

In 1905, Gokhale was elected president of the Indian National Congress and in the same year he formed the Servants of India Society and presented extensive programs to the nation. Strong organizational structure was formed in Madras, Bombay, Allahabad and Nagpur. Through the Society, the Congress and other legislative bodies he served in, Gokhale campaigned for Indian self-rule and for social reforms.

Gopalakrishna Gokhale invited Gandhi, who had returned from South Africa, to take over the service of the Servants of India Society.

Gokhale was famously a mentor to Mahatma Gandhi, and the latter received personal guidance from Gokhale, including a knowledge and understanding of India and the issues confronting common Indians. After interfering in the activities of Servants of India Society for some time, Gandhiji joined the Indian National Congress. Many Prominent Indians were the members and leaders of the society. Members of the Servants of India Society were trained with firm qualities of fearlessness, truth, and courage.

The Society organized many campaigns to promote education, sanitation, healthcare, to fight the social evils of untouchability and discrimination, alcoholism, poverty oppression of women, protection of women from domestic abuse, and this was followed by formation of exclusionary co-operatives and trade unions.

From 1911, the society published its newsletter titled "Hitavada" in English from Nagpur. In the field of famine relief, union organization and cooperatives, and uplift of tribals and depressed, the Society did commendable work. Society established mobile libraries and schools.

Emphasis was placed on night classes for factory workers and education on civic and patriotic awareness for Indians. The Society undertook activities to educate and train Indians of all denominations and religions in various fields to stand together in social welfare programs, with the main objective of making every Indian socially responsible.

Due to the selfless nature and activities of the members of the society, many activists were attracted to it. The movement upheld a style that was appealing to young people of that period and so each of them worked with great pleasure, receiving a simple lifestyle and a very meagre reward for their service. The realization that they were engaged in activities that could serve the community and not just perform a job arose the nationality in each individual. Gopalakrishna Gokhale's ideas became a thought that pervaded in all parts of India.

The Society sought to expand its activities into new areas as the basic vision of the movement, focusing mainly on the field of education and vocational training. Gopalakrishna Gokhale later asked the members of the Servants of India Society to come up with various schemes to promote vocational education activities of the Society.



The base of the Society shrank after Gokhale's death in 1915 and, in the 1920s, with the rise of Mahatma Gandhi as president of the Congress launched social reform campaigns on a mass scale throughout the nation. Mahatma Gandhi had accepted Gopal Krishna Gokhale as his political guru, as a social reformer, and as a great organizer.

The words spoken on the deathbed by Gokhale to the members of the Society are like a scripture, 'Do not waste a long time writing a biography and erecting a statue. Lead your whole soul to service, only then will you be considered as true faithful servants of the people.'

The Servants of India Society was a great movement to uphold this message in the history of the world where many courageous Indians struggled for freedom and at the same time were simultaneously involved in nation-building. Participating in the struggle did not mean destroying the wealth of the nation but for building the nation. It can be seen as a brilliant chapter in the Indian national liberation struggle as it was getting the nation ready for progress once freedom was in hand. The ideologies of this movement gradually became the base and strength of the freedom struggle movement, the Indian National Congress. Every year, when the Congress National Conference pinned down its future programs, it considered the activities proposed by the Servants of India Society with due importance. It would be unwise to judge the Indian freedom struggle without quoting the Servants of India Society.

India became independent on August 15, 1947 and Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru became the first Prime Minister of the country. Jawaharlal Nehru came to power with a new perspective on the development programs of the country.

Jawaharlal Nehru and his cabinet had the vision to study the development activities going on in different parts of the world and make the best administrative system in the country. On the basis, in 1949, five-year plans were formulated and implemented on the model of the Soviet Union. In this context, there was a general understanding that necessary steps should be taken to ensure the participation of the people when the Five Year Plans are launched. Thus, arose the necessity of a movement that could connect the government and the people and it was decided to implement the Servants of India Society model, which was functioning during the freedom struggle, in a new form.

The dual ideology of social reform campaigns and nation-building activities hand in hand done by the Servants of India Society drew prime inspiration for the formation of Bharat Sevak Samaj post-independence. 'Servants of India' to 'Bharat Sevak', and 'Society' to 'Samaj' mothered the birth of Bharat Sevak Samaj in 1952.

## **BHARAT SEVAK SAMAJ A MISSION & A MOVEMENT**

Bharat Sevak Samaj as a national development agency is non-political, non-official in nature, formulated to reform India and regain its glory post-independence. The idea behind the concept of Bharat Sevak Samaj was to enlist the association and cooperation of people from all levels of society for the successful implementation of the Five-Year Plans. Intended to identify and rectify public issues, BSS stayed as a linkage between the people and the governing party to foster the development of our nation.

The Prime Minister, the Ministers of State, the Heads of Departments, and the BSS delegates, together constituted the committee for formulating and implementing the national plans. BSS had an inevitable representation in every progressive thought and innovative project for the country while constituting these plans.

Prime Minister Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru being its first President and Mr. Gulzarilal Nanda, Deputy Chairman of the Planning Commission being its first chairman, clearly indicates the positioning of BSS in Indian administrative history.

### **Objectives behind BSS formation**

- To understand the real and felt needs of the people and consider them while formulating national plans
- To promote national sufficiency and build up the economic strength of the country
- To promote the social and moral well-being of the community
- To mitigate the privations and hardships of the less favoured sections
- To find and develop avenues of voluntary service for the citizens of India while planning implementation
- To draw out the available unused time, energy and other resources of the people and direct them to various socio economic activities
- To take all steps which are necessary for the fulfilment of the aforesaid objectives.

In 1950, The constitution of India came into force and India became a complete republic. The government under Jawaharlal Nehru formulated the Five-Year Plan with the view to address poverty, unemployment, and social backwardness. A National Planning Commission was established to initiate this project. Jawaharlal Nehru took special interest in finding and securing experts in the services of the Planning Commission. At this juncture, he decided to organize the operation with the involvement of Mr. Gulzarilal Nanda.

Gulzarilal Nanda was a professor of economics at Ahmedabad University and an able freedom fighter. He was jailed for his participation in the Non-Cooperation Movement. For the upliftment of laborers, he had formed a movement called the Labour Association in Ahmedabad. In the years 1922, 1932, 1942 & 1944, he had to undergo imprisonment several times as a part of

the freedom struggle. In 1937, he was elected to the Bombay Legislative Assembly and became the State Labour Welfare Minister. Gulzarilal Nanda was a man who had shown an extraordinary eye for solving labour issues. While holding responsible positions with Kasturba Memorial Trust, Hindustan Mazdoor Sevak Sangh and Chairman of Bombay Housing Board, Jawaharlal Nehru inducted him as the Deputy Chairman of the National Planning Commission. He was also elected the Minister of Planning in the Union Cabinet.

On 22 June 1952, Mr. Gulzarilal Nanda presented the draft constitution for the formation of Bharat Sevak Samaj before the Planning Commission. Voluntary work for social development participating all sections of people from the society was lawfully instructed in this constitution.

On 12 August 1952, before the Committee of Mass Cooperation for Five-year Plans, Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru declared the formation of a public participation movement, Bharat Sevak Samaj.

Acharya JB Kripalani, Dr. SP Mukherjee, Shri Satish Chandra Das Gupta, Shri Ashok Mehta, Professor MG Ranga, Rev. D'Souza, Shri Harikrishna Mehta, Guramar Singh, J D Birla, Jathedar Udham Singh Nagoke, Mrs. Mathai, & Central Cabinet members, Shri. Maulana Abdul Kalam Azad, Sri Jag Jeevan Ram, Dr. K.N Katju, Mrs. Rajkumari Amrit Kaur and the Planning commission members, Dr. PT Krishnamachari, Shri. RK Patel, and Shri. Durga Bhai Deshmukh were among the eminent members of the committee.

The Prime Minister addressed the gathering saying, 'Political and social leaders from different sectors and fields of the country are gathered here with the aim of carrying out a great national mission.

Bharat Sevak Samaj will remain a movement committed to ensuring mass participation in the implementation of the Five Year Plans. Bharat Sevak Samaj is notable for being the only movement in the country where central government employees can participate and work. This order was issued on 11 October 1952, so that central government employees can participate in the activities of BSS. Samaj was registered under the Societies Registration Act on 17 December 1952.

Initially, BSS functioned within the government secretariat as the majority of its administrative members were part of the government. As the form and scope of the development projects increased, government sanctioned special offices at the Central and State levels for BSS. The government provided land and building for opening offices, training centres and other requirements of BSS in various parts of the country. Free railway tickets and government guest house facilities were also provided to BSS Functionaries .

BSS started its operations by designing a volunteer segment called Lok Karya Kshetra by drawing out promising young workers from the common mass who are socially inclined and enthusiastic to be a part of this community service mission. Lok Karya Kshethra was a socially inclined support system intended to implement the progressive developmental programs of the government through public participation. Priority was given to achieving the objectives of the Five-Year Plans.

For the smooth implementation to be practical, training centres were set up throughout the country to provide on-the-job training, project-specific training, and on-the-job guidance.

BSS created a competent social workers community through these training centres.

Through the 'Jan-Jagran' initiative, the public was made aware of the objectives of the government welfare schemes and the progressive changes it will bring about to the country and its people.

Jan-Jagran comprised of journals, newsletters, brochures, bulletins and mass contact programs. Common man could thus visualise, witness and participate in the progressive initiative of the government which in turn ignited his nationalism.

Thus, BSS was able to create civic consciousness in every common man by connecting the people and the government. Such activities increased the acceptance of BSS at the government level and received favourable responses from the departments for the efficient functioning of the organization.

Apart from government grants, BSS was allowed to outsource funds from service-oriented people or organisations. Income tax exemption was given to the contribution of such organizations and individuals who have volunteered for the funds, as it serves the social service objective. This enabled the organization to receive help and expedite its organizational activities.

In the early days, the Lok Karya Kshethra gave priority to cleaning & sanitation activities as initial steps related to the Five-Year Plans. Slums, streets and water bodies were all cleaned with the support of the local community. Specialized individual schemes were adopted to cater to the needs of each sector.

Public health issues such as health, nutrition, child care and population control were all done through Family Planning Clinics and Camps. Social Service Camps were conducted to raise social awareness and civic awareness among the students. These camps were intended to break the resistance of students to manual work and to familiarise them with voluntary activities. The creation of model villages under expert guidance moulded them into service-minded citizens. Occupational Therapy Institute ensured education and livelihood for children with physical and mental disabilities.



Consumer protection was ensured by controlling inflation in the food production sector under the National Consumer Service Scheme. Construction works at par with international standards were started as a part of the Prosperous New India Projects. Dams, Bridges, Canals, Bunds, Roads, Highways, Bypass roads, Schools, Colleges, Playgrounds, Libraries, Hospitals, Government staff quarters, Industrial/technical schools, Fair-price shops, Markets, Irrigation facilities, Wells, Tube wells, Railway works, Airports, Pumping stations, Community halls, etc were the various activities that BSS had successfully completed in relation to Construction Services. This was definitely a remarkable milestone in the development of the country.

Considering the successful completion of the government's developmental projects, Shri. Gulzarilal Nanda stated that Bharat Sevak Samaj serves as the limbs of the Planning Commission.

In the wake of this acceptance, the BSS Chairman convened an All India Conference in New Delhi in which more than ten thousand voluntary organizations participated and announced their support for BSS. This could create an integral formula for these organizations and a trust in BSS to head the association of voluntary organizations.

In accordance with this general acceptance, BSS received all necessary grants-in-aid and assistance from the Government of India and the State governments which enabled it to expand its operations throughout India. This great movement has been at the helm of India's development for a decade and a half, in the nation's resurrection process after a British rule.

Unfortunately, the death of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, on May 27, 1964, literally crippled Bharat Sevak Samaj. Further, the activities of the Samaj slowed down due to a lack of economic and social support from the central government. Gulzarilal Nanda as the President of Central Bharat Sevak Samaj and Swami N. Harinarayananand as Chairman went on with its developmental activities. It was a time of crisis for Bharat Sevak Samaj. Major Ramachandran's demise, who voiced BSS with his selfless service in the society, was also a major setback in this occasion.

During those years, BSS faced a lack in organizational cohesion and weakness in coordination which continued for more than a decade.

## **Reawakening of the Organisation**

1988, Shri. B S Balachandran took charge as General Secretary of BSS Kerala with the permission of Central BSS Chairman Shri. Gulzarilal Nanda. He was recommended to this position by Shri. PN Namboothiri and Shri. PT Bhaskara Paniker, the eminent social/ educational Activists.

Being inactive was a difficult chapter for BSS under the leadership of Shri.B.S. Balachandran, at the same time there were concerns about how to proceed in the absence of definite programs.

The situation worsened when the Chairman of Central BSS Swami Harinarayanand and Mr.Shiv Shankar Singh who was the General Secretary came to a difference of opinion and the estrangement between the two increased to the extent as they expelled members from each other's organization.

A parallel committee was formed by Shiv Shankar Singh under the leadership of former Bihar Chief Minister S N Sinha. Kerala Pradesh BSS under P N Namboothiri and BS Balachandran wholeheartedly accepted the leadership of Swami Harinarayanand.

This opened a new path for the Kerala Pradesh BSS under the central leadership. Waryar's leadership in Orissa, Dr.Akhil Roy's leadership in Bengal and Bengel Rao's leadership in Andhra Pradesh declared full support to Swami Harinarayanand But Shiv Shankar Singh tried to obstruct the work of BSS with constant litigations. Following this, Mahesh Sharma was appointed as the General Secretary under the leadership of Swami Harinarayanand. The able leadership of Mahesh Sharma ensured all necessary legal support for the BSS activities henceforth.

Kerala BSS visioned its activities in a new direction. Training programs were organized on a very wide scale giving priority to public education. BSS efforts to revitalize computer education by intervening in the influx of information technology have turned out to be a huge success in Kerala. BSS became active with hundreds of activists participating in this program. In the villages of Kerala, various programs have been developed by collaborating with panchayats and social organizations, in the early 1990s.

Shri.B.S. Balachandran as the General Secretary, took the movement forward relying on its own initiatives. BSS Founder and All India Chairman Gulzarilal Nanda suggested that the organization should discourage its dependence on government funds and should formulate and implement its own developmental initiatives.

Vocational Education Mission was one such mission, initiated by Shri.B S Balachandran as a unique program to revive BSS. BSS started working on the curriculum for more than 100 organized courses. This gave the organization a new vibrancy and dynamism.

Acknowledging the new outlook of BSS in Kerala, it was decided to hold the National Conference of BSS for the first time outside Delhi, in Thiruvananthapuram, Kerala in 1999-2000. National Chairman Swami Harinarayanand, General Secretary Mahesh Sharma, representatives of various states, Dr. Akhil Roy from Bengal, P K Mishra from Orissa, P K Tiwari

from Bihar, and Shri. Venkata Rao from Andhra Pradesh were among the prominent leaders who participated in the three-day conference. The conference was commented to be the most awe-inspiring meeting in the history of BSS.

The desire to carry out the successful Kerala Model in the field of vocational education as a nationwide initiative was presented at the conference. It was decided to spread the Vocational Education Scheme throughout the country and the task of supervising was vested on the Kerala Pradesh. With the support of Kerala Pradesh, BSS vocational training started operating in the neighboring state of Tamil Nadu. Under the supervision of Mr. Shankar, some of centres were started in Tamil Nadu, but most of them lacked proper standards. The supervision of Mr Shankar was discarded and a seven-member committee was organised with Sri Kuppuswamy from Thiruchirapally as the convenor and Shri. SAG Moeson from Thanjavur as joint convenor. Also Shri. SAG Moeson was appointed as Project officer for IT Mission and SHG Mission.

The activities of that committee did not progress as expected and the entire responsibility of Tamil Nadu was handed over to Shri. SAG Moeson who was appointed as Zonal officer. Under his able leadership, systematic work expanded throughout the state and the activity slowly started spreading to other states as well. A dedicated website **[www.bssve.in](http://www.bssve.in)** for vocational education was launched by Shri SAG Moeson in 2006. Through his various innovative strategies, thousands of Institutions , Hospitals and other organisations joined into BSS Vocational Education programmes as Institutional Members. The system was rapidly grown within Short span of time all over india.

Mr. John Lesley in Karnataka, Dr Jaiswal in Maharashtra, Mr. Borgiya in Gujarat were also supporting BSS. Shri. B.S Balachandran was appointed the National Secretary of BSS in 2005. He was to work as National Secretary while continuing his position in the state as General Secretary. Chairman PN Namboothiri and the central leaders had bestowed their confidence in the leadership of Shri. B S Balachandran and were expecting a new awakening in the activities of BSS under his leadership. As per his request and for the smooth functioning of both the offices, BSS Kerala Pradesh started functioning as the Central Programme Office .

In 2006, Zonal office was opened in CIT Nagar, Chennai and shifted to 11<sup>th</sup> Avenue, Ashok Nagar, Chennai in the Same year. In 2008, the same office shifted to Gandhi Road, Tambaram, Chennai as Programme office of BSS. Then 2012 onwards, BSS Programme office is functioning at BSS Tower, Tambaram Chennai until date . Under the leadership of Shri. SAG Moeson , BSS Vocational Education and Skill training programmes was successfully spreading across india and abroad . BSS had collaboration with various institutes and agencies for partnerships to achieve the full potential of the programmes.

In 2008, Shri . SAG Moeson was appointed as Director for Vocational education for india and abroad. In 2012 , He was appointed as Director for BSS Skill Mission also.

With the motto "Total Employment for Total Development", BSS has set up skill training centres throughout the country with a clear pedagogy of more than 1000 trades. BSS courses proved to serve a livelihood to countless job seekers and reduced unemployment in the country to a large extent. With great pride and contentment, in this advent, BSS has transformed the lives of endless families belonging to the socio-economic deprived sections of the society. Millions of students from mediocre households were confidently brought to the limelight through skill training which earned them respectful jobs.

In the meantime, BSS expanded its spheres of work to Information technology, Agriculture, Horticulture, Animal husbandry, Renewable energy, microfinancing, and so on . Each sector was chosen very sensibly with an intention to provide sustainable livelihood to the unemployed and to enable the socio-economic progress of the nation as well.

In 2019, Shri..B S Balachandran took over the position as National Chairman of Bharat Sevak Samaj as Swami Harinarayananand was undergoing certain health issues. The movement continues to function with the same zeal without compromising on its tradition and values amongst the common man, motivating them to voluntarily participate in the development process of the nation.

In 2020, Central Bharat Sevak samaj's Central office opened at Greater Kailash -3, New Delhi-48 even it has , Registered office at S P Marg, New Delhi-22. Shri.SAG Moeson was given incharge for this Central office and he was promoted as Director General of Vocational education and Skill Mission.

In 2020 witnessed the great Pandemic Covid 19 which undoubtedly had its effect on the activities of the Samaj as well.

Dr. Darile OommenKoshy, an eminent and veteran educationalist, administrator, International Speaker & Author who headed the creative industry for decades as the Director of NID, Chairman of curricula committees of AICTE, NCVT-DG &ET, caught the attention of Dr.B.S Balachandran. Highly impressed by the way he asserts that Skill education is the best option to create productive individuals for the society, the Chairman invited Mr Koshy to visit Bharat Sevak Samaj. In his visit he wholeheartedly accepted the request of the Chairman to be with the Samaj as its Chief Mentor. Active discussions between the two on India's economic progress and the demographic dividend led to the formulation of two revolutionary projects ,BASE & BHASRIC, to propel India to become a 10 trillion-dollar economy by 2030. The alarming statistics that 62% of the promising Indian youth belong to the School dropout and NEET(not in employment, education or training) category necessitated the formulation of such innovative initiatives. This can be recorded in history of BSS as an Orbit Shift to the movement.

In 2021, Shri. SAG Moeson was appointed as Vice Chairman of Central Bharat Sevak samaj. After that, the work for celebrating 70<sup>th</sup> Anniversary National Conference of Central Bharat Sevak Samaj in Delhi was given to him by Central Board.

In August 12, 2022, on the 70<sup>th</sup> Foundation Day of BSS, a memorable National Conference was held at India Habitat Centre, New Delhi. The function was organized in four sessions, Inaugural, Plenary, Technical and Anniversary celebrations. This occasion was graced with the presence of invited guests from various ministries, eminent personalities, delegates, and BSS members from different states of India. Dr.K.K Dwivedi IAS (Joint Secretary, Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship, Govt of India), Dr. Anil Sahasrabudhe (Chairman, AICTE), Prof M.D. Nalapat (UNESCO Peace Chair), Padmasree Dr.K.M Cheriyan were among the few to honour the occasion. It was after a long time, that a convention was organised by Shri. SAG Moeson, (Vice-Chairman, Central BSS) in very successful manner.

Being one among the oldest civilizations with a rich heritage, we need to portray ourselves to the world in a better way. Moreover, the Indian society is unified by embracing its diversified traditional and cultural values.

Above all, BSS visualizes a dream project "A SLUM FREE INDIA" by upgrading the marginalized community in India through designed action plans. BSS is committed to be a part of the Governmental housing schemes which provide sustainable habitable shelters.

We have the Fisherman community, the Tribal community and the SC/STs who are being marginalised. Development projects to uplift these communities and bring them to the mainstream in a dignified manner will be a prioritized plan of action for BSS in the immediate future.

On Dec 3, 2022, Bharat Sevak Samaj had its Central Board Meeting convened at Thiruvananthapuram, Kerala. Chairman presided over the meeting, attended by Chief Mentor Dr. Darlie Oommen Koshy, Shri P K Laheri IAS (Former Chief Secretary, Gujarat), Shri C K Mathew IAS (Former Chief Secretary, Rajasthan), Smt. Zohra Chatterjee IAS (Former Secretary, Ministry of Textiles, Govt of India), Shri S K Panda IAS (Former Secretary, Ministry of Textiles, Govt of India), Shri K Rajendran Nair IAS (Former Chief Secretary, Punjab), Smt. Anuradha Mall (Former Additional Chief Secretary, Gujarat), Shri M.M Hassan (former Minister, Kerala), Dr.M.R. Thampan (Chairman, Board of Examinations, BSS), Shri B.S Gopakumar, Shri SAG Moeson (Vice-Chairman), Smt Jaya Sreekumar (General Secretary), Shri B.S Chandra Mohan (General Secretary), Shri Hemand.M (General Secretary), Smt Manju Sreekandan (Treasurer) and the Chairman and General Secretary of Pradesh Branches. The presence of eminent IAS officers ensured a contemplative approach to BSS initiatives which emits a lot of hope and enthusiasm to the forward journey of this movement.

World Skill Council which is international standard Skill Training, Skill assessment and Career Development certification body of World Skill Corporation, a legal entity, constituted in London, United Kingdom. The certification entitles CBSS students for an eligible option in the global job market. World Skill Council also supports RPL (Recognition of Prior Learning), where an existing skills of anyone can be assessed and certified internationally through Unique and Patented Methods. On 30-01-2023, Central Bharat Sevak Samaj made collaboration agreement with the Prestigious World Skill Council for a global recognition and certification. Central BSS and World Skill Council are working together and committed itself to train crores of youth in various skill sectors across the world.

As we celebrate the 75<sup>th</sup> anniversary of our independence, Bharat Sevak Samaj with a successful tradition of seven decades is moving forward with the hope of 'Mera Bharat Surakshith Bharat' under the able leadership of Shri. B.S.Balachandran, our National Chairman and Shri. Sag Moeson, Vice-Chairman of Central BSS.

## **PROMINENT OFFICE BEARERS OF CENTRAL AND STATE - BSS**

### **1. Mr. Jawaharlal Nehru**

Position in BSS	: First President
Period	: 1952 -1964 (till death)
Position in Govt	: First Prime Minister of India

### **2. Mr. Gulzari Lal Nanda**

Position in BSS	: First Chairman (1952-1965) President(1964-1966)
Positions in Govt	: Deputy Chairman, Planning Commission (1950-1952) Minister of Planning and Irrigation & Power (1951-1957) Minister of labour & Employment & Planning (1957-1963) Deputy Chairman, Planning Commission (1960-1963) Minister of Home affairs (1963-1966) Minister of Railways (1970-1971)

### **3. Mr. Lalit Naraian Mishra**

Position in BSS	: Incharge of Public cooperation (1954-1957) Chairman, Construction group (1958) General Secretary, Central BSS (1962-1964)
Positions in Govt	: Member, second Lok Sabha (1957-1962) : Parliamentary Secretary to Ministry of Planning, Labour & Employment (1957-1960) Deputy Minister of Labour ,Employment & Planning(1960-1962) Deputy Minister of Home affairs (1966-1967) Minister of State for Labour & Rehabilitation (1967) Minister of State for Defence Production (1967-1970) Minister of State for Foreign Trade ( 1970-1973) Cabinet Minister (1973)



#### **4. Mr. J L Hathi**

Position in BSS : Chairman Jan Jagran Group Vice Chairman, Central BSS  
Positions in Govt : Deputy Minister irrigation & Power(1952-1962)  
Minister of State in Labour & Employment(1962)  
Minister of Supply & Technical Development(1964)  
Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (1964-1965)  
Minister of Defense supplies in Defense Ministry (1966-1967)  
Minister of Labour and Rehabilitation (1967-1969)

#### **5. Mr. Ahmed Mohi-ud-Din**

Position in BSS : Chairman LKK & Jan Jagran (1962-1965)  
Positions in Govt : Member of first lower house of Parliament(1952-1957)  
Member, Second lower house of Parliament (1957-1962)  
Deputy Minister of Civil Aviation (1958-1962)  
Deputy Minister of Transport & Communication(1962-1965)

#### **6. Mr. Krishna Prasada**

Position in BSS : Secretary, Central BSS (1953-1962)  
Position in Govt : Secretary of National Advisory committee on Public cooperation,  
Planning Commission (1954-1965)

#### **7. Mr. M. D. Mithal**

Position in BSS : Secretary to construction Group (1958)  
Positions in Govt : Member, Central Water & Power Commission(1954-1959)  
Public Cooperation Advisor, Ministry of Irrigation & Power(1959)

#### **8. Mr. A. N. Malhotra**

Position in BSS : Member, Central Construction Service, Central BSS (1959-1966)  
Positions in Govt : Exe. Engineer, Govt of Punjab Asst. Chief, Planning  
Commission(1959-1962)  
Director, Planning Commission(1962-1966)

#### **9. Mr. H.K.D. Tandon**

Position in BSS : Member, Managing committee,  
Central Construction Service (1954-1969)  
Positions in Govt : Asst Chief & Under Secretary in Planning commission(1954-1955)  
Private secretary, Minister of Planning(1959-1966)  
Deputy Secretary, Planning Commission (1966- 1969)  
Deputy Secretary, Minister of Defence (1969)

Sl No.	Pradesh unit	Name	Position held in Govt	Period
1.	Andhra Pradesh	P V Narasingha Rao Kalurubba Rao Dr. B. Ramakrishna Rao  Murti Raju	Minister M.L.A, Minister Chief Minister, Governor of AP & Kerala Minister	1955 1955 - 1962  1952 - 1956
2.	Assam	Bhubaneswar Barua Devinder Nath Sharma Ganshyam Das	M.L.A	1955 - 1956 1957 - 1959 1960
3.	Madhya Pradesh	Thankur Bhagwan Singh	M.L.A	1955
4.	Bihar	Jagat Narain Lal Swami Harinarayanand	Minister	1955 - 1956 1957 - 2021
5.	Maharashtra	S L Sliam  T S Bharde	Speaker of Logislative Assembly Do	1957 - 1960 1962
6.	Gujarat	Raojibhai Manibhai Patel Utsav bhai Parikh Babubhai J Patel Kantilal F Ghiya	Minister Minister Minister	1953 - 1961 1961 - 1962 1962 - 1965 1965 - 1969
7.	Himachl Pradesh	Jalwant Ram Lalitsen D. R. Mahajan	MLA M P Speaker, Minister	1955 - 1956 1961
8.	Kerala	K. C. Pillai K. R. Elankath	Congress Leader Minister	1955 - 1964 1964 - 1965 1971
9.	Madras	M. Chandrasekhar U. Krishna Rao Sarojini Varadhappan  M.A Manickavelu	Deputy Minister Speaker Social Worker Politician Ex - Minister	1957 - 1958 1959 - 1961  1962 - 1966 1966 - 1967
10.	Mysore	T. Subramania H.S. Doreswami S.R. Kanthi  B. Vaikundabalika	Minister Politician Speaker of the Assembly	1954 1957 - 1960  1961 - 1969 1962 - 1966
11.	Orissa	N.K. Das V.C. Patnaik	M.P M.P	1955 - 1960 1966
12.	Punjab	G.S. Dhillon  D.D. Khanna	Speaker of Assembly, Speaker of Lok Sabha Chairman of Legislative Council	1955 - 1960
13.	Rajasthan	Manikyal Lal Verma Pt Devi Shankar Tiwari Parshutam Das Kudal	M.P Minister M.L.A	1955 - 1959 1964 - 1968 1968
14.	Bengal	B.B Ghosh A.K. Chanda P.C. Chunder	M.P,Political Leader M.P Minister	1955 - 1959 1960 1965



## TRAINING CENTRES

It was a grandiose scheme submitted by the Samaj in accordance with the directions of the Planning Commission for the training of Sahayogis of the Lok Karya Kshethra and was approved by the Finance Ministry.

Mr. Krishna Prasada the secretary of BSS, Prof. Malkani the member of Parliament, Major Ramachandra, Mr. Ram Puri retired District and session Judge, Mr. Shankar Saran retired Judge of Allahabad High Court, Dr. D.R. Mehta retired Director of Health and Mr. Chakradhari Aggarwal were all giving time and experience for the benefit of the Training Centres. Interactions and discussions with leading figures in various fields and the practical training gained from it boosted the confidence of the Sahayogis. It enabled them to acquire a better quality in their personalities transforming them to strong leaders and nationalists with higher level of enthusiasm and patriotism.

### Courses

Daily, weekly, monthly courses for the duration of minimum 3 days to maximum 3 months were a part of the program. Sahayogi refresher course for 1 month and the emergency mass contact camps for 7 days were the major highlights. Short term orientation courses and courses to train organizers, accountants, supervisors, overseers and construction related works in relation to undergoing projects were done on priority. Executive engineers, Assistant Engineers, Divisional accountants, Medical Officers, and Labour Welfare Officers were to take classes.

BSS Volunteers worked diligently to find a location for the centres, to select trainers and to instil in the locals a desire to work as Sahayogis.

The centre was to have 3 channels

- For mobilizing enthusiasm of the people to participate in the national development schemes.
- To have efficient agency for enlisting volunteers and sending them to site of work.
- To train persons in organization, accounts and supervision.

### Benefits of Public cooperation scheme

1. Providing employment
2. Exclusion of middle - man's profit
3. Eliminating graft and corruption
4. Manual labour can be paid more avoiding contractors
5. Works executed will be of higher technical standards
6. Created a feeling of national pride among the labours

Buildings were allotted for Training Centres by the government. Project specific training were given to Supervisors, organizers and workmen. To reduce expense, resident workers were given priority & Voluntary Sahyogis having background and experience in social work and an occupation to sustain themselves were promoted to do liaison activities.

The strength of the certificates given by the BSS training centres can be cited from the successful 275 members who completed training in 1959, 50% were employed under the Bihar Government or in private sector and the rest were employed in the Kosi Project Scheme. Considering the magnitude of quality work, Kosi was taken as a pattern and similar centres were opened in different parts of the country. Kotah, Delhi and Nagarjunasagar are a few to quote.

The state leadership also had given support for each of the projects, which were scheduled on a local basis.

It is noteworthy that BSS was able to maintain the value of the training programs by conducting one-month intensive training through sahayogi refresher course at regular intervals.

The organizational power of Loka Karya Kshetra has achieved its objectives through these training centres under the leadership, support and guidance of BSS.

## **OCCUPATIONAL THERAPY INSTITUTES**

The scheme was for the benefit of the crippled and socially handicapped children. Brijkrishna Chandiwalla, Chairman BSS Delhi Pradesh shared the idea with Indira Gandhi and The Chief Minister of Delhi. It was highly encouraged and their impetus was that BSS itself should take the initiative without delay with the support of Central Health Ministry.

A meeting of 26 experts was convened inviting Doctors, Surgeons and heads of various departments of the Government to discuss the concept of treatment, education and livelihood for persons with disabilities. Recognizing the importance of the idea, Union Health Minister Rajakumari Amrita Kaur approved the project and the Union Ministers expressed their full support for it.

'The council for the Aid for the crippled and the Handicapped' was constituted for the administration and registration purposes of the occupational therapy institutes.

The institutes provided

1. Course for physio occupational therapists.
2. Sheltered workshop for fabricating artificial limbs.
3. Providing facilities for training and employment of the physically handicapped.

Lands and buildings were allotted to the Samaj by the central Government. The institute received grand-in-aid from the Ministry of Education, Central social welfare board, Ministry of Health and the Ministry of Rehabilitation. Physio Occupational Therapist Diploma Course and Training Institutes was also made a part of this Project. BSS also conducted workshops on prosthetic legs as a part of this program. The training programs were mainly residential and vocational. The aim was to provide training and employment to such persons who were not given due consideration in the society.

The grandeur of the program was to an extent that the Minister of External Affairs approved for sending the handicapped children abroad to different countries in Europe including Czechoslovakia and USSR along with their attendants for expert treatment facility. Switzerland, Germany, Prague and Moscow were the major destinations. It was to get better medical care and to understand the lifestyle and opportunities of similar children abroad. The trips were graded with the assistance of the Ministry of Health Education, Children's Welfare Fund and from the funds of the Prime Minister and the President of India.

## CONSTRUCTION SERVICES

The Prime Minister Shri Jawaharlal Nehru who served as the President, Cabinet Minister G.L Nanda who was the Chairman and Gujarat MP Mr J.Hathi who was the Vice-President of Bharat Sevak Samaj evaluated and expressed satisfaction with the performance over the activities of BSS and the Prime Minister presented the idea of a **"Prosperous New India"** for the progress of India at the Nagpur Convention on March 1955. National projects focusing on the construction sector and construction activities and the method of implementation ensuring people's participation were all discussed in the convention.

The idea of construction service came in force at the Nagpur Convention itself, when Mr .Mithal I.S.E (Retd), once a member of Central water and Power commission under the ministry of Irrigation and Power offered his honorary services for life and donated a sum of Rs 5000/- to this service. It is claimed that since then the construction work of Bharat Sevak Samaj steadily increased both in magnitude and technique i.e. from simple earth moving to complicated fabricated structures and it has grown into a formidable constructing agency successfully competing with and excelling in workmanship.

Construction activity started under the Delhi Pradesh with the Jamuna Bund in 1956. The other works taken up were the Okhla Bund, in 1957-58 the Nagarjuna Sagar Project, the Chambal Project and stone pitching in the River Jamuna, in 1959 Najafgarh Nullah Project and Raising and strengthening of Shahadra Bund. In 1958 building construction was undertaken by the Samaj and the first work was in connection with 'India 1958 Exhibition'. Multistorey buildings were constructed in Dr. Rajendra Prashad Road, Faridabad, a special wing in Willington Hospital and so on. Construction works included Irrigation Projects, housing and rehousing of slum dwellers,

slum improvement, development and clearance, drainage and irrigation works in rural areas, Flood protection and repair works.

The Construction Service functioned in a well structured manner. It composed of

1. The Central Advisory Committee
2. The Central Managing Committee
3. BSS Construction Cooperative Committee
4. Administration and Operations Departments
5. Construction Projects and Units
6. Regional units
7. Pradesh Managing committee

### **Objectives**

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

### **Benefits**

1. Gives employment to landless labourers.
2. Provision for employment for agriculturist who are idle and unemployed most of the year.
3. To execute works at a cheaper rate as the middleman profit is eliminated
4. To eliminate graft and other corrupt practices.
5. Workers are employed more or less continuously.
6. The method creates a feeling of national pride amongst the people, works up their enthusiasm and instills a spirit of self- confidence.
7. Construction of Public works with their own hands brings home to the people a realization that the plan is their own and for their benefit.
8. It builds up inspiration and faith in the government's bona fides and plans on the one hand and in the people's capacity for self-improvement on the other.
9. It ensures better progress of work and expedites the enjoyment of benefits of the project.
10. It steadily brings down the social barrier, as people of all classes work shoulder to shoulder.
11. It ensured the target laid down by the second Five Year Plan which will not be possible through contractors who were not fully equipped and who cannot draw people of all classes of work under them.

Foreseeing these advantages and to encourage the involvement of the Samaj, the coordination board decided to allot works with the below mentioned conditions to BSS

1. Allotment of work without calling tenders.
2. Payment advances to meet preliminary expenditure
3. Exemption from payment of earnest money or security deposit

The Chief Commissioners and State Governments were informed that Bharat Sevak Samaj will be taking up the irrigation/construction projects and in this manner the Samaj got many concessions from various departments and governmental agencies of the concerned states. Apart from this, the Govt of India placed the services of some technical and Account Personnel on a deputation basis in support of Bharat Sevak Samaj.

BSS works ensured sustaining standards and was worth appreciation. To sum-up a New Prosperous India was built under the guidance and support of Bharat Sevak Samaj.

### **MAJOR CONSTRUCTION WORKS DONE BY BSS**

1. Kosi Project –Bihar
2. Yamuna Bund
3. Okhla Bund
4. Najafgarh Nullah Project
5. Shahdara Marginal Bund
6. Nagarjuna Sagar Project, Andhra Pradesh
7. Chambal Project
8. Purnea Aerodrome, Bihar
9. Construction of Medical College under Banaras Hindu University
10. PWD Grain Godown at Varanasi & Azaingarh
11. Hydroelectric Powerplant, Varanasi
12. Boulder work at Ganga Ghat
13. Yamuna Barrage-Dewatering, River Diversion, Thermal Plant, under sluices, spillway
14. Quepem-Savordem -Sanguem Road- 13,032 km road in Goa
15. Idukki Hydroelectric Project-Kerala
16. Karamana flood control Works-Kerala
17. Slum service in Alleppey, Chenkalchoola, Ramakulam, Kuramdom, Pallikandy, Vallakadavu, Vellavil and Mattanchery in Kerala
18. Police quarters numbering 211 in Ujjain, Nagda, Ratlam - Madhya Pradesh
19. Construction of roads in Bilaspur, Indore, Mandasaur, Rewa - Madhya Pradesh
20. Township in ujjain-Madhya Pradesh
21. PWD Irrigation works in Mahidpur, Jeharda, Ratlam, Salarkheri, Gandhi Park, Ujjain in Madhya Pradesh
22. Construction of Tirumalai Tirupathi Devasthanam unit-Andhra Pradesh

23. Sri Venketeswara Prayer Hall - Andhra Pradesh
24. Sri Padmavathy women's college - Andhra Pradesh
25. Sri Padmavathy Prarthana Mahila Mandal
26. Construction of Govt Guest Houses
27. Bridge at Narsipatam Tallapalem Road - Andhra Pradesh
28. Approach Road to Vasista Bridge - Andhra Pradesh
29. Bridge at Vishakhapatnam
30. Buildings for Electricity Board at Suryapet-Andhra Pradesh
31. Gandak Project - Bihar
32. 50 LP & UP Schools, 16 High schools, 15 Libraries, 19 Community Halls, 12 Tubewells, Degree college, Industrial School, Technical School, Health & Veterinary Centres in Bihar
33. Tattapani water supply scheme - Himachal Pradesh
34. Tunshtu water supply scheme
35. Rainka Road
36. Schools in Trilokpur, Rakoh, Mandi - Himachal Pradesh
37. PWD Godown ,Mandi
38. Shimla - Mandi Road
39. Weaving and spinning centre ,Chamba
40. Typewriting training centres, Tailoring training centres in Shimla & Mandi
41. Libraries in Pangi, Bharmaur, Chamba, Chini & Mahasu
42. Baroda Medical college extension - Gujarat
43. Photolitho Press, Ahmedabad
44. Jasdan Vinchhiya Paliad Bodi Road, Section 1 & 2
45. Surgical Block & Operation theatre in Sayajirao General Hospital
46. New Civil Hospital, Mehsana, Gujarat
47. Artificial insemination Centre in Himatnagar-Gujarat
48. Meghraj Undwa Road
49. Vijaya Nagar - Dholwani Road
50. Railway works at Kalol and Mehsana
51. Bridges, Sohasan and Dangarwa, Dangarwa abd Kalol
52. Bhavbagar - Ahmedabad Road
53. Telephone Exchange Building, Vallabhipur - Gujarat
54. Flood Protection Bund at Rangpurpala & Totanivala
55. Seed Farms - Dehgam and Dhahnduka
56. Canals at Choryasi and Hathmati
57. Mobha Cattle Hospital
58. Remodelling of Sunder Ram canal, Balej Canal - Porbandar
59. Roads - Bechpura and Bodhli-Dabhoi
60. Timbi Tank
61. Ravajikaka Smarak Rest House, Mount Abu
62. Santa Cruz Airport Extension work – Maharashtra
63. Central Labour Institute, Sion
64. Salt Pan land - 43 acres land filling and leveling

65. Berivili Food grain Godown for food and Agriculture
66. Bandra site development - Western Railways
67. Storm water Drainage at Trombay
68. Store building at atomic energy, Trombay
69. Amminia Plant
70. Water supply & Drainage systems - Maharashtra
71. Borivili road widening Phase 1 & 2 - Maharashtra
72. Integrated Pre-school Projects -Tamil Nadu
73. Mungambakkam Cooperative society
74. Fruitine shops
75. Holiday homes -Tamil Nadu
76. Fair Price Shops-Tamil Nadu
77. Slum Development Projects - Tamil Nadu
78. Construction of Barracks in Deoli - Rajasthan
79. Regional Training college, Ajmer
80. Police Quarters at Jhunjhunu and Jaipur
81. Central Pumping Station, Chopasini
82. Govt Press Alteration - Rajasthan
83. Generating room over load tank - shergarh rural water supply
84. Badgon Tank Canal
85. Jaipur - Bharatpur National Highway
86. Churu road, Jhotwara road, Harmara Road,Shahpura Poata road, Jaipur By pass Road, Jodhpur -Pali road
87. Municipal Shops – Ajmer
88. AC pressure pipe from Balsanand to Mandsore
89. Pumphouse at Soorsagar - Rajasthan
90. Medical Research institute, Chandigarh – Punjab
91. Industrial training centre - Chandigarh
92. Canal- Patiala – Punjab
93. Punjab university quarters
94. Kushabhadra Embankment Project - Orissa
95. Banabikaharpur Brick Kiln
96. Nayahat Brick kiln
97. Restoration of Dundurvayodayanakere Tank-Orissa
98. Low income group housing scheme-Jayanagar
99. Bidar - Humnabad Road
100. Mysore state Road Transport Corporation Building
101. Cochar Road works - Manipur
102. Lousipet Drainage Scheme
103. Irrigation scheme at Senalchil
104. Bridge at Leimakhong



105. Tolloi ching mekhulen Road
106. Compost Farm - Imphal
107. Tidim road, Churachandpur-Tipaimukh road, Morch Pnimini road & I.T.Road
108. Bridge over Irong River - Manipur
109. Construction of wireless Qr at kagpokni
110. Imphal River Bund
111. Lamphelpat Main Drain - Manipur
112. Nugba River Bund - Manipur
113. Police Training Ground and Parade Ground at Nasik
114. New Cotton Technological Laboratory Building
115. Satbari & Hastal Kiln Units -Delhi

## **VOCATIONAL TRAINING CENTRES**

The heritage of imparting education in BSS trace back to 1905 being a part of the Servants of India society. Gokhale's vision of independent India was unique in its dual approach, fight for freedom and building the nation- both hand in hand. While the national leaders instigated the freedom fighters to overthrow the British rule from India, education was also given to the youth to promote social and human development in the country.

Post-independence, after the transformation of the Servants of India Society to Bharat Sevak Samaj, its functionaries never compromised on the virtue that education could bring to society. Training centres were set up across the country to impart knowledge and skill as a part of implementing the Five-Year Plans.

Later, Vocational/skill training was given priority as a solution to unemployment in the country BSS Vocational Education Mission as an alternative education system is being established firmly in India with a mission to take education to the doorsteps of the learners, enhancing social equality and creating flexibility for lifelong learning.

BSS, for the strengthening of its Vocational Education Programme has collaborated with Indira Gandhi Open University (IGNOU) to remain as the educational partners/Collaborators of IGNOU throughout the nation and abroad and also collaborated with Mahatma Gandhi University (MGU)Meghalaya to offer various Skill Development Courses through BSS Community colleges. Apart from this,BSS is the Parent Organisation of Jan Shikshan Sansthan, Kottayam sponsored by the Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship ,Government of India.

The BSS Vocational Education Programme aims to ensure that educational oppurtunities for the development of vocational skills and know-how are provided to learners to enable them to become entrepreneurs capable of running their own businesses.



The emphasis of BSS vocational education programme is on developing a cadre of skilled small entrepreneurs, capable of being job providers rather than job seekers, by turning the unskilled to the skilled.

## Strategy

BSS vocational courses are offered at pre-primary, secondary, senior secondary and post senior secondary levels. The pre-primary and pre-secondary courses are more in the nature of exposure to the world of work and are linked to the Basic Education Programme. Life Enrichment courses are also offered as non credit courses under vocational stream. Vocational courses are generally offered through accredited Vocational Training Centres (VTC) and Community Colleges.

In VTC, the teacher (1) facilitates in the learning process (2) provides guidance and counseling (3) monitors and evaluates learning (4) 'provides feedback and helps learners to develop the required skills.

Bharat Sevak Samaj has started the Community Colleges as a Mission Movement. These colleges aim at providing job oriented, work related and skill based education to empower the disadvantaged and underprivileged. The target group of the Community College includes school dropouts, secondary and higher secondary passouts, rural youths, rural women, existing workforce that wants to update its skills and all others interested in skill based and need based education. The Community Colleges practice flexibility in terms of age, entry qualifications, fee structure, duration of hands-on experience and training for practicals. The courses are based on need analysis taking into consideration the employment opportunities in the locality.

By implementing VTCs and Community Colleges at the National level, BSS envisages a national programme with yearly manpower or human resource output that can change the national employment scenario.

In this era of globalization, the aspiration towards foreign education and working abroad is showing a drastic upward growing graph. Understanding the scenario, BSS intends to enable international exposure possible to the mediocre and under privileged in the society.

Considering the demand of young skilled professionals across the world, we are in the move to open a plethora of opportunities for the skilled.

For a global recognition and certification, BSS now associates with World Skill Council, skill assessment and Career Development certification body of World Skill Corporation, a legal entity, constituted in London, United Kingdom. The certification entitles our students for an

eligible option in the global job market. Council also supports RPL (Recognition of Prior Learning), where an existing skill can be assessed and certified internationally. Placement assistance is an added advantage in this association.

### **WORLD SKILL COUNCIL CERTIFIED COURSES**

#### **CATEGORY COURSES**

- 1 ALLIED HEALTH EDUCATION
- 2 AGRICULTURE EDUCATION
- 3 AUTOMOBILE EDUCATION
- 4 CHILD EDUCATION
- 5 CIVIL & ARCHITECTURAL EDUCATION
- 6 COMMUNICATIVE & SOFT SKILLS EDUCATION
- 7 DAIRY EDUCATION
- 8 ELECTRICAL & ELECTRONICS EDUCATION
- 9 FISHERIES EDUCATION
- 10 HOME & INDUSTRY MAINTENANCE EDUCATION
- 11 HOME BUSINESS EDUCATION
- 12 INTERIOR & EXTERIOR EDUCATION
- 13 OFFICE MANAGEMENT EDUCATION
- 14 POULTRY EDUCATION
- 15 VETERINARY EDUCATION

#### **SCHOOL COURSES**

- 1 ACUPUNCTURE SCHOOL
- 2 AYURVEDA SCHOOL
- 3 BEAUTY SCHOOL
- 4 COMPUTER & IT SCHOOL
- 5 FIRE & SAFETY SCHOOL
- 6 FOREST & ENVIRONMENTAL SCHOOL
- 7 GEMS & JEWELLERY SCHOOL
- 8 GEO SCHOOL
- 9 HOMEOPATHY SCHOOL
- 10 HOTEL MANAGEMENT & TOURISM SCHOOL
- 11 LANGUAGE SCHOOL
- 12 MUSIC SCHOOL
- 13 SIDDHA SCHOOL

- 14 SPORTS SCHOOL
- 15 TECHNICAL TRAINING SCHOOL
- 16 TEXTILE SCHOOL
- 17 UNANI SCHOOL
- 18 YOGA AND NATUROPATHY SCHOOL
- 19 MANUFACTURING AND ENGINEERING SCHOOL
- 20 TRANSPORTATION AND LOGISTICS SCHOOL

## **SPECIALISED COURSES**

- 1 ALLIED HEALTH COURSES
- 2 AVIATION COURSES
- 3 BIO-TECHNOLOGY COURSES
- 4 BUSINESS COURSES
- 5 CREATIVE ARTS AND FASHION COURSES
- 6 MEDIA COURSES
- 7 SHIPPING COURSES
- 8 SOLAR COURSES

## **FINISHING SCHOOL**

Indian educational system prioritises on academic qualifications. On the other hand, the occupational industry insists finer etiquettes and soft skills over and above academic brilliance. This vacuum can and must be bridged to make an aspirant competent enough to the changing needs. BSS Finishing schools are meant to support job aspirants to enter into the industry with confidence. Presentation skills, confidence enhancement, Individual grooming, commercial enterprise etiquettes and interactions with industry experts are all a part of this school curriculum which will enable a smooth transformation from a student to an official.

BSS FINISHING SCHOOL is an Employability Enhancement Programme (EEP) introduced by BSS, with a vision of enhancing 'Life Skills' of individuals. It aims to enhance soft skills and behavioral skills. The programme offers a fresh approach with different layers of all-round development of an individual. BSS intends to impart skill based education to students and thereby help them gain the necessary competence and confidence. This programme ensures skill-oriented training to bring out the best in students.

Institutes like finishing schools are essential for the growth and social development of country. These institutes equip individuals with professional excellence and enriched skill sets. Its mission is to transform individuals into highly skilled leaders by creating opportunities to explore the best of their ability for better employability, industry-readiness and a prosperous career.

## Main Concepts

1. Life Enriching Skills
2. Social Finesse Skills
3. Effective Communication Skills

The training programme is based on "**Learning through Doing**" methodology assuring the students to be enriched with effective communication skills, presentation skills, team management skills and an all-round personality with a matured outlook to function effectively in different circumstances. Human Skill development is the key to economic growth of an individual, society and the Nation as a whole.

## BSS AGRI-SCHOOLS

Agriculture has been mankind's best discoveries of all times. India has a rich cultural heritage related to agriculture. Bharat Sevak Samaj desires to impart and update scientific knowledge/skill on farming, post-harvest techniques and marketing techniques to increase competitiveness of small and marginal farmers through export-oriented production, supported by the establishment of a nation-wide network of BSS Agri-Schools. The BSS Agri-Schools will strive to transform the farmer to an agile and smart **Resource Manager** & The youth and women to **Empowered Rural Agripreneurs**.

Bharat Sevak Samaj, proposes BSS Agri-Schools across the country which can play a key role in promoting scientific cultivation of crops, increase in yield and ensure better income to our farmers. Agriculture having a vital role in the Indian economy, BSS Agri-school envisages to promote Agriculture as a promising profession to the youth as it contributes about 17% to the total GDP and provides employment to over 60% of the population.

Agri-Schools will align to the National policies for the adoption of food safety and quality assurance mechanisms such as Total Quality Management (TQM) including ISO 9000, ISO 22000, Hazard Analysis and Critical Control Points (HACCP), Good Manufacturing Practices (GMP) and Good Hygienic Practices (GHP).

The program envisages farming in the country to be sustainable in accordance with the ecological systems and climatic conditions through professional guidance and support adopting relevant technology, machineries and science marking a smooth transition of India from subsistence to commercial farming.

BSS is creating a consortium of Agriculturists, farmers, Retired agricultural professionals, Scientists, social workers and common man into healthy interactions to disseminate a new era in agriculture. It is aimed to educate the existing farmer community on the innovative scientific methodologies and techniques, besides this, to spread awareness among the youth, on the potential of this sector to take up farming as a respectable profession. The Agri-Schools are envisaged to take centre-stage not only in imparting scientific knowledge in crop production including hands-on training in the production of field crops and horticultural crops of regional importance, exploiting indigenous resources for crop production, judicious water management, safe and timely application of inputs etc.

### **Objectives**

1. Become a channel to help in the transformation of agriculture in India
2. To play a key role in the agriculture economy and its upliftment in the country
3. Portray farming as a respectful potential sector through professional approach
4. Sustainable development in the agricultural sector at par with global standards
5. Reduce dependency on other countries for agricultural produce
6. Generation of new employment opportunities particularly for the youth.
7. Create a support system for farmers / entrepreneurs from seed to sale
8. Women empowerment in the agriculture sector
9. Reduce farmer suicides in the country.
10. Creation of a healthy society

The knowledge and the skill imparted through **BSS Agri-Schools** will help in addressing the location specific agricultural problems scientifically. Further, creation of network systems and e-commerce platforms for the sale of produce will help the farmers/Agriculturists to fetch better prices in the national/international market for their produce and make agriculture a remunerative and competitive opportunity to peasants, women, and youth.

### **BASE (Bharat Antyodaya Skill Education)**

Inspired by the Gandhian philosophy of Sarvodaya through Antyodaya, BSS introduced BASE to strengthen the base of the pyramid by empowering the weakest, the deprived, and the neglected sections of the society.

BSS-BASE is a national initiative to empower youth, especially from disadvantaged and marginalised sections with skill that ensure gainful employment or livelihood generation. Programs are aimed at skill development, digital and financial literacy and micro entrepreneurship.

India's growth trajectory cannot afford to ignore the NEET (not in employment not in education not in training) & the school dropouts which are in alarming numbers. The need to bring them to learning and equipping them with skills acquires greater priority.

Training and employability skills for the unemployed, reskill and upskill for the labour force and giving access to emerging platforms needs crucial preparation. With nationwide resource pool of volunteers and professionals, BSS plans to execute several schemes and programs for transforming the disadvantaged youth, women, PwDs through skills and work integrated learning such as apprenticeships and internships. The emphasis would be on developing rural economy and local industry for sustainable employment options, particularly for women, reaching every person in the last mile.

BSS BASE gives specific importance to the girls dropping out from school and not shown a path towards continuing education and skilling or favorable options for employment or self-employment. This needs to be catered on priority or else will add to the declining women workforce in India.

BSS-BASE aims to provide holistic Vocational Education and Effective Training focused mostly on entry level jobs in manufacturing and service sectors in the context of emerging world of work that comprises creative and innovation economy ,gig economy and attention economy. Besides livelihood enablement, the program will focus on financial and social inclusion through avenues for loans and microfinance.

The program will be designed by competent subject experts and industry professionals and delivered in hybrid model.

More than 50000 BSS-BASE Jan Shikshan Kendras across India are expected to collaborate to develop the contemporary learner-centric centres with internship or apprenticeship possibilities. Having trained 2 million youth over the past two decades, the BSS-BASE program will widen the impact by targeting 10million youth by 2030.

The program will be executed in close association with MSDE, NSDC, NCVET and AICTE to bring the base of the pyramid to join the workforce in India and create more employment and entrepreneurship opportunities.

BSS-BASE is uniquely positioned to reach the youth in the remotest parts of India and counsel and equip them with industry-specific skills to make them job-ready. The drive will impact the most challenged youth to eliminate every obstacle in availing a plethora of opportunities.





[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

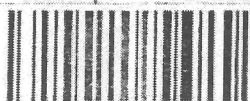


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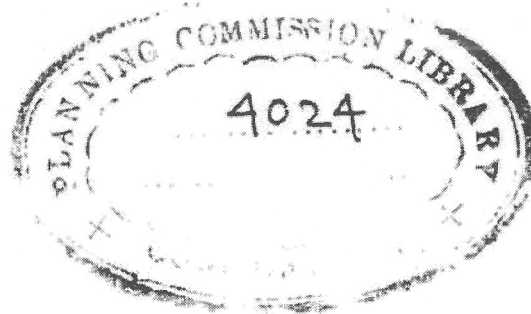
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# THE FIRST FIVE YEAR PLAN

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;

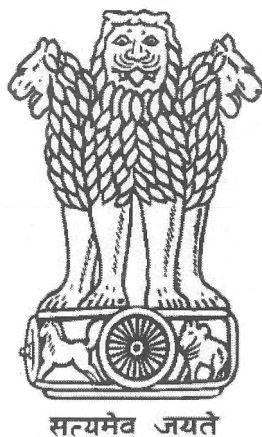


- (iv) the general adoption of the practice of austerity; and
- (v) creating maximum savings to promote productive activity;
- (d) to official or non-official institutions or agencies in improving the existing facilities or providing additional facilities with regard to health, education, recreation, 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.

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



# PRESS INFORMATION BUREAU 90

## GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

NOT TO BE PUBLISHED OR BROADCAST BEFORE JUNE 23, 1952.

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 22, 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

20. and regiment the life of the community and to command and direct  
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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 stalemata", 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 welfare

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 coordination 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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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

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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 Sevak Samaj" 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

\* "The proposal to start an organisation, to be called \*  
\* the Bharat Sevak Samaj, has this in view. It is an ambitious \*  
\* task and we want men and women with high ambition for it - \*  
\* 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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# PRESS INFORMATION BUREAU

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, Gurmukh 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 Amrita Kaur were present. Members of the Planning Commission including Shri V.T. Krishnamachari, Shri R.K. Patil, and Shrimati 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



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 those 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 Sovak 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 had informed the Planning Commission of such organisations which they would like to form part of the All-India Bharat Sovak Samaj.

The meeting will continue today.

RKC/

470/12.8.52.



# PRESS INFORMATION BUREAU

## GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

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### 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 condition)

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 <sup>that</sup> 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 quality 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 Sovak 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 Sovak 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 Sovak 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 Jagjiwan 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 raised. 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 Cooperation:

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 Jagjiwan Ram, Seth Kasturbhai Lalbhai, 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 Udharn Singh Nagoke, Shri Jai Prakash Narain, Shri P.A. Nariawala, Shrinati Rameshwari 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

### 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

340/15.8.52



# 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

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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, 1952.

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 for <sup>these</sup> 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 ~~women workers emphasised 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



## 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 programme 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/DS.

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

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NCVEI

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

*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 servants.

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.

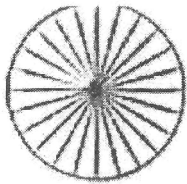
Sd/-

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 the 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, therefore, 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 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 the 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 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 control 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.I.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.

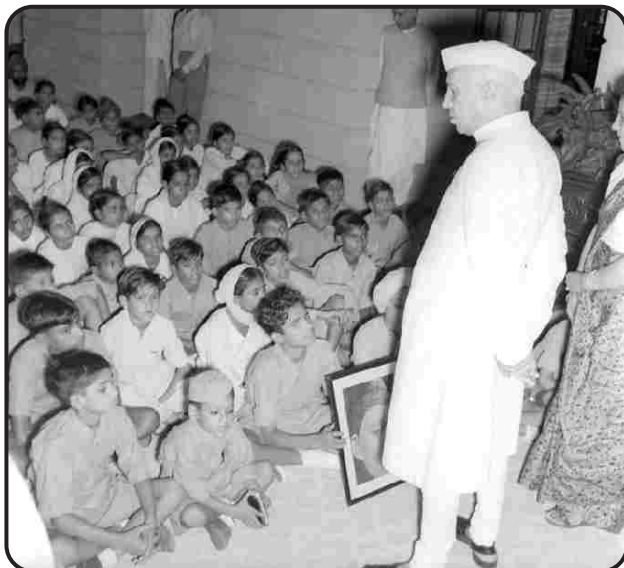
The Prime Minister, Shri Jawaharlal Nehru receiving a gift from a child when a group of children from the Bharat Sevak Samaj Camp at Karnal met the Prime Minister at his residence in New Delhi on August 13, 1958.

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.



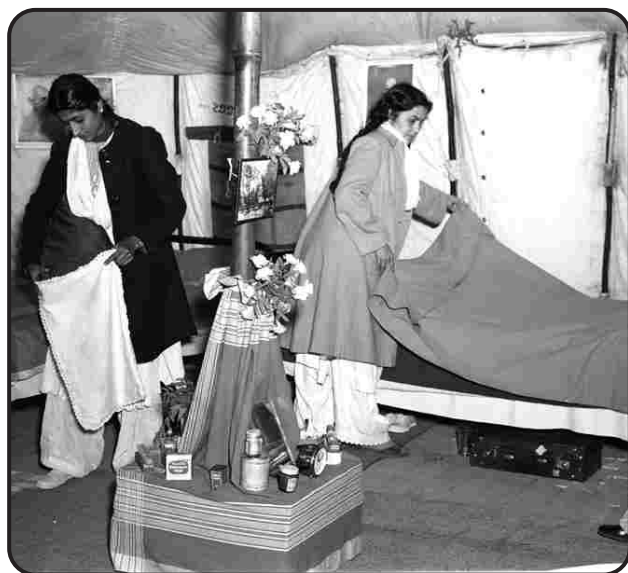
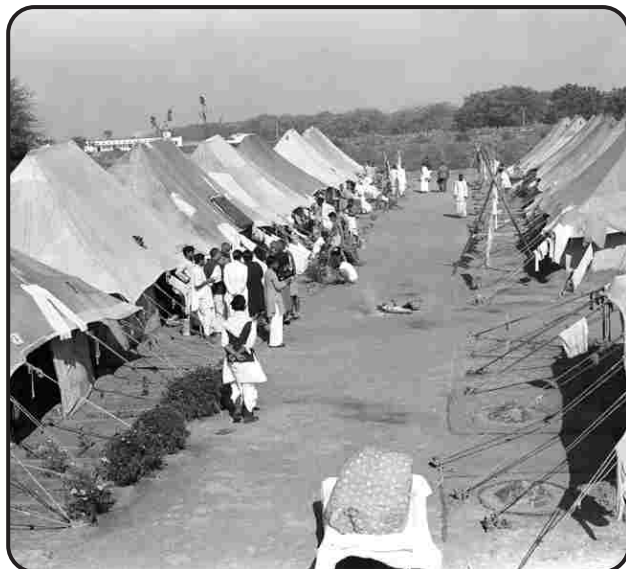
“Why worry I will make up for my deficiencies” says a young kid while going out of the Occupational Therapy Institute, New Delhi, established by the Bharat Sevak Samaj. He received normal education at the Institute as well as medical treatment for the crippled parts of his body. This photo taken on May,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

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



Bharat Sevak Samaj camp at Badarpur on January 16, 1957: A view of the tents.

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



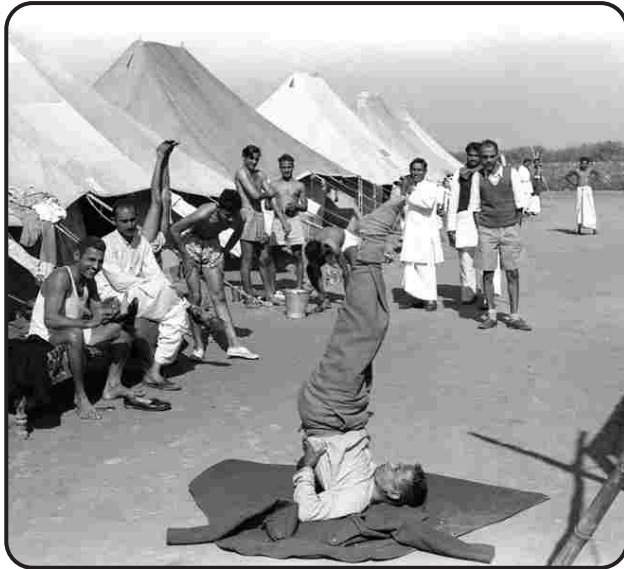
A view of the tastefully decorated interior of a camp of Bharat Sevak Samaj trainees at Badarpur, a village near Delhi on December, 1955.

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

Bharat Sevak Samaj trainees going to the project site to build an approach road near Badarpur, a village a near Delhi on December, 1955.

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



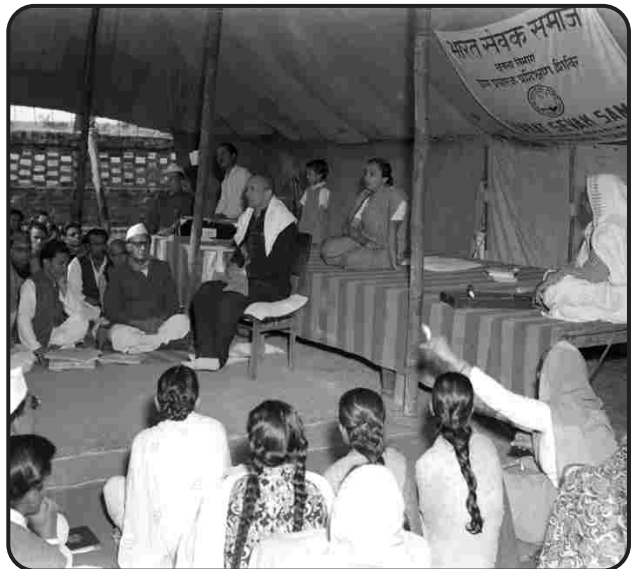


Bharat Sevak Samaj camp at Badarpur on January 16, 1957 : Photo shows one of the worker at the camp doing physical exercises in the morning.

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.





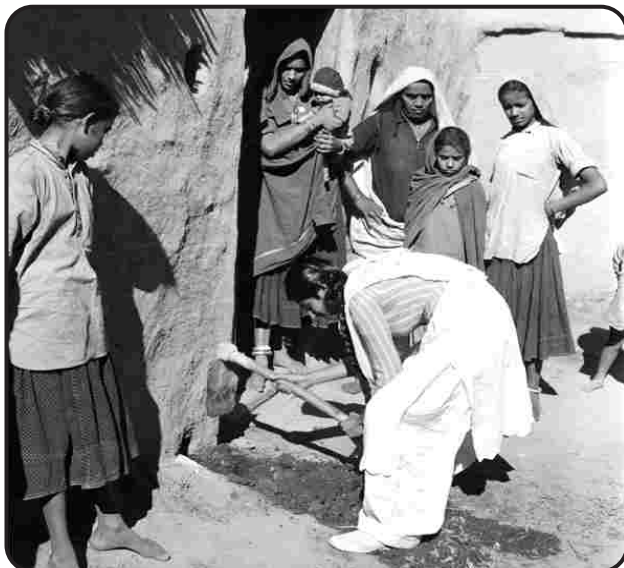


Women Social Workers of the Bharat Sevak Samaj trainees camp at Badarpur explaining to village women how to follow clean and sanitary ways on December, 1955.

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.

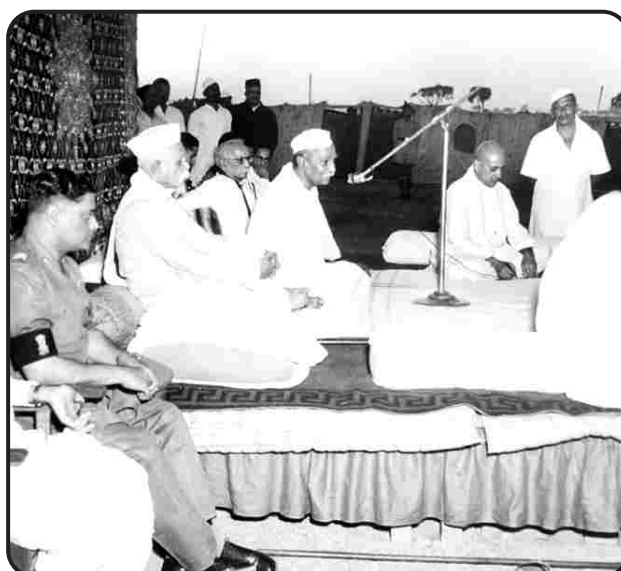


Various arts and crafts are taught to the students of Occupational Therapy Institute, New Delhi to enable the student to make a living when they leave this place.

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.



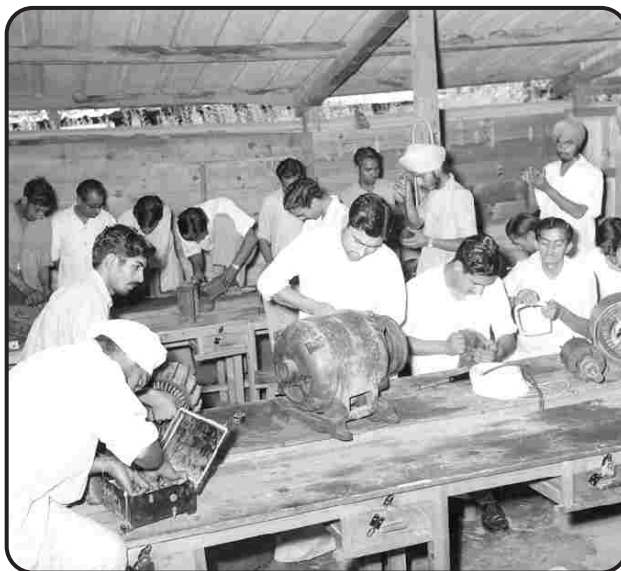


Shri Gulzarilal Nanda, Chairman of Bharat Sevak Samaj, inaugurating the Labour Ministers' Conference which met in New Delhi, on October 15, 1957, to discuss, among others, measures to improve industrial relations. Shri Morarji Desai, Union Minister for Commerce and Industry and Shri Abid Ali, Deputy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





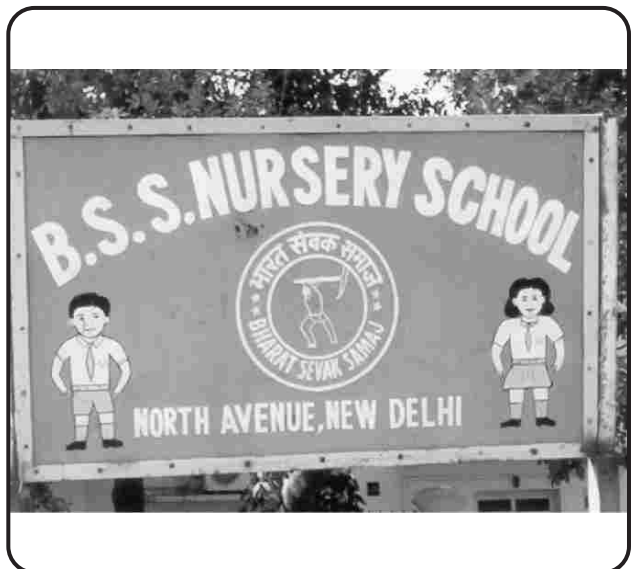


The Occupational Therapy Institute, New Delhi admits physically handicrafts and mentally backward children for treatment, education, training in crafts and training in other social activities. The children are placed under control and care of highly trained staff. The Institute was established in 1955 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 Deport, 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 Deport in New Delhi after declaring in open on January 10, 1956.

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



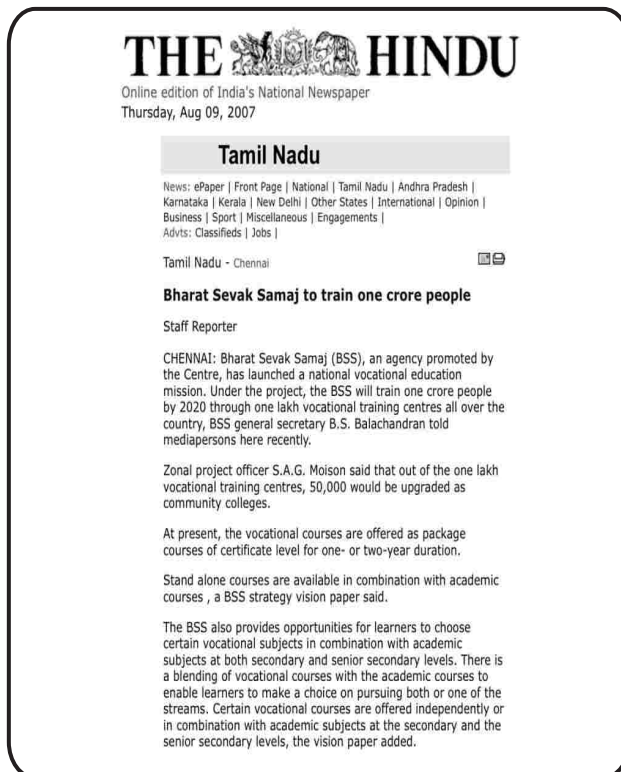


Bharat Sevak Samaj officials interview with Media on Aug 08, 2007.

Source : The Hindu, Aug 09, 2007

Bharat Sevak Samaj Action Plan Meet held at chennai on May 1, 2008.

Source : The Hindu, May 2, 2008.



Bharat Sevak Samaj Action Plan Meet held at chennai on May 1, 2008. Seen Nagaland Governor Shri.Sankara Narayanan, IGNOU, Vice-Chancellor Shri.Rajasekaran Pillai, BSS General Secretary Dr.B.S.Balachandran, BSS Vocational Education Director SAG Moison.

Source : The Hindu, May 2, 2008.

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.



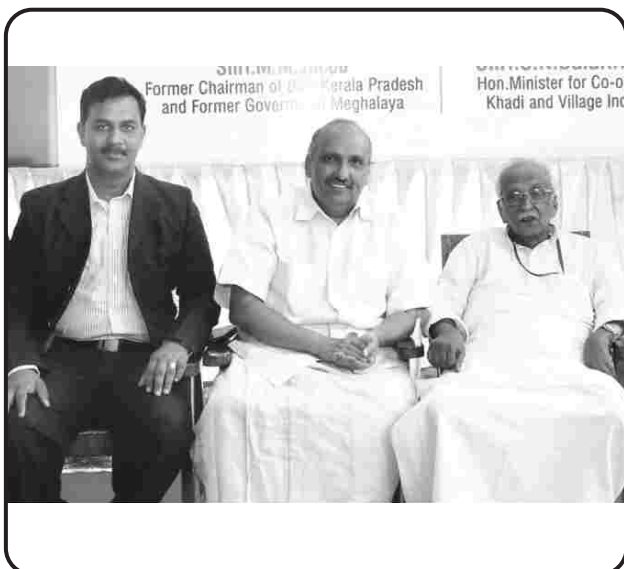


The Governor of Kerala, Her Excellency Shri. Sheela Dixit Launched BSS NEW GENERATION COURSES BOOK on 12.06.2014 at Trivandrum.

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.

A Book release at Central Bhatrat Sevak Samaj 70<sup>th</sup> Anniversary National Conference at India Habitat Centre, New Delhi by **Dr. Anil Sahasrabudhe**, Chairman, AICTE and **Shri K. K. Dwivedi**, IAS, Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship, **Dr. Darlie Oommen Koshy**, **Shri.M.M.Hassan**, Chairman, Janasree Microfin Ltd, **Dr.B.S.Balachandran**, Chairman, Central BSS & **Shri.SAG Moeson**, Vice Chairman, Central BSS

Source : BSS Library



Inaugural Function of Central Bhatrat Sevak Samaj 70<sup>th</sup> Anniversary National Conference at India Habitat Centre, New Delhi by **Shri K. K. Dwivedi**, IAS, Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship, **Shri.M.M.Hassan**, Chairman, Janasree Microfin Ltd, **Dr.B.S.Balachandran**, Chairman, Central BSS & **Shri.SAG Moeson**, Vice Chairman, Central BSS

Source : BSS Library

A Book release at Central Bhatrat Sevak Samaj 70<sup>th</sup> Anniversary National Conference at India Habitat Centre, New Delhi by **Dr. Anil Sahasrabudhe**, Chairman, AICTE, **Dr. Darlie Oommen Koshy**, **Shri K. K. Dwivedi**, IAS, Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship, **Shri.M.M.Hassan**, Chairman, Janasree Microfin Ltd, **Dr.B.S.Balachandran**, Chairman, Central BSS & **Shri.SAG Moeson**, Vice Chairman, Central BSS

Source : BSS Library



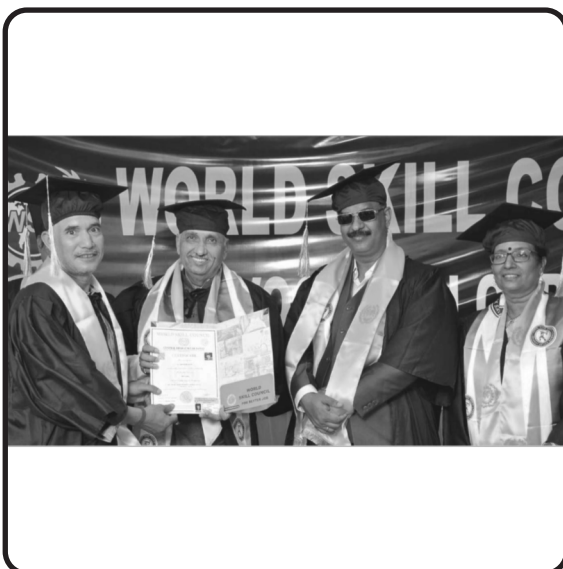


World Skill Council Convocation Ceremony at WSC Tower, Chennai, India.

Source : WSC Library

World Skill Council, Industrial Convocation Ceremony at Safire Industries, Sivakasi - on 12.05.2023

Source : WSC Library



World Skill Council Industrial Convocation at Safire Industries, Sivakasi on 12.05.2023

Source : WSC Library



World Skill Council Convocation Ceremony **Dr.B.S.Balachandran**, Chairman, Central BSS & **Shri.SAG Moeson**, Vice Chairman, Central BSS to **Sri.Helen Mary.R**

Source : WSC Library



World Skill Council Convocation Ceremony - at BSS Tower, Chennai, India.

Source : WSC Library

World Skill Council Convocation Ceremony **Dr.B.S.Balachandran**, Chairman, Central BSS & **Shri.SAG Moeson**, Vice Chairman, Central BSS at Industrial Convocation Ceremony of World Skill Council in Safire Industries, Sivakasi

Source : WSC Library



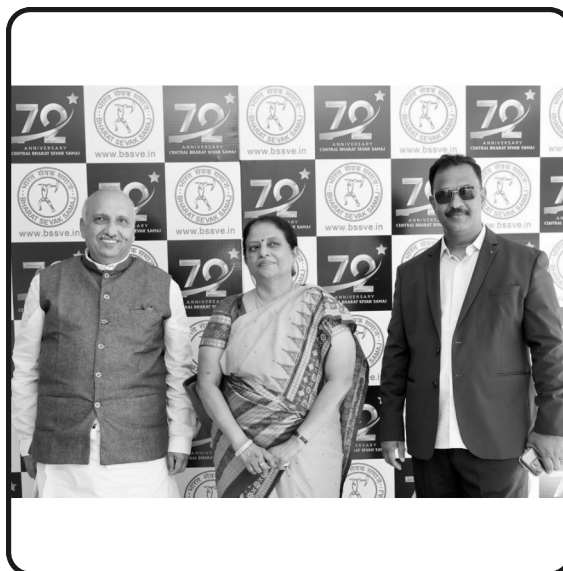


Memento given by **Dr.B.S.Balachandran**, Chairman, Central BSS to **Dr. Tessy Thomas**, Missile Woman of India Project Director, AGNI - 4 Rocket at 72<sup>nd</sup> Anniversary National Conference of Central Bharat Sevak Samaj with **Dr.M.R.Thampan**, Chairman, Board of Examination, Central BSS, **Shri. SAG Moeson** Vice Chairman, Central BSS & **Mrs. Manju Sreekantan**, Treasurer, Central BSS

Source : BSS Library

**Dr. Tessy Thomas**, Missile Woman of India Project Director, AGNI-4 Rocket **Dr.B.S.Balachandran**, Chairman, Central BSS & **Shri. SAG Moeson**, Vice Chairman, Central BSS at Central BSS 72<sup>nd</sup> Anniversary National Conference on 12/08/2024

Source : BSS Library



**Dr. Ponraj Vellaichamy**, Former Scientific Advisor to India's 11<sup>th</sup> President Dr. A.P.J. Abdul Kalam **Dr.B.S.Balachandran**, Chairman, Central BSS & **Shri. SAG Moeson**, Vice Chairman, at Central BSS 72<sup>nd</sup> Anniversary National Conference on 12/08/2024

Source : BSS Library



## 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.

Central BSS has Signed MOU with World Skill Council on 30-01-2023

### CENTRAL BHARAT SEVAK SAMAJ

#### CENTRAL OFFICE

BSS BHAVAN, BB-11, GREATER KAILASH-3,  
NEW DELHI-110048, INDIA.  
PHONE: 011 - 4050 5005  
MOBILE : 93190 88194, 93190 88195  
E-mail : cbssdelhi@gmail.com,  
info@centralbharatsevakсамaj.org  
www.centralbharatsevakсамaj.org

### PROGRAMME OFFICE

#### BSSTOWER,

BHARATHI NAGAR FIRST MAIN ROAD,  
TAMBARAM WEST, CHENNAI- 600 063, INDIA.  
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MOBILE : 093458 44701, 093458 44702, 093458 44703,  
093442 86937, 093446 53636, 090940 39908  
E-mail : bssve@ymail.com, bssngc@yahoo.com,  
info@bssve.in, bssoe@yahoo.com  
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### GLOBAL OPERATIONAL OFFICE:

#### WSC TOWER,

9, RAJA BATHER STREET,  
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CHENNAI - 600017, INDIA.  
PH: +91 44 4797 4949  
MOBILE : 93451 26962, 93451 28789.  
E-mail: wscglobaloperationaloffice@gmail.com  
info@worldskillcouncil.org  
www.worldskillcouncil.org





# ANNEXURE



# 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.

FORM - XV

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 Samaj, Chennai, Recognized by Govt. of India, Ministry of Human Resources Development (HRD) Published under the Gazette of India, No.88, Extraordinary, Part-II-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.



SECRETARY

No.R.15016/2/2011-Y&N.  
Government of India  
Ministry of Health & Family Welfare  
**(Department of Ayurveda, Yoga & Naturopathy, Unani and Homoeopathy [Ayush])**

2nd floor, Red Cross Building,  
New Delhi - 110001  
Dated : 11-11-2011

To  
President  
Dr. Hiralal Shukla  
Maharshi Bhardwaj Akhil Bhartiya Rashtrabhasha  
shiksha sansthan, Shahjahanpur (U.P.)

Sub. : Recognition of Ayurveda, Yoga & Naturopathy Diploma Course  
(Gurushishya Madhyam) regarding

Sir,

I am directed to refer to your letter No. MBSS/01/2011 dated 01-11-2011 on the above-mentioned subject and to say that Ayurveda, Yoga and Naturopathy are recognized systems by Government of India. However no act has been made at the central level to regulate Diploma Course and practice in Ayurveda, Yoga & Naturopathy. As such no objection Ayurveda Diploma Course (Gurushishya Madhyam) Permission from the Government of India is not required for starting Ayurveda Diploma College on date.

Yours Faithfully

  
(ANSHUMANN SHARMA  
under secretary [Y&N])





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, Satbhavana 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 Ist 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)



F.No. 8-5/2018.AE-2  
Government of India  
Ministry of Human Resource Development  
(Department of School Education & Literacy)  
(Adult Education Bureau)  
\*\*\*\*\*

New Delhi, dated the 22<sup>nd</sup> November, 2018

To

General Secretary,  
Bharat Sevak Samaj,  
Central Programme Office,  
Sat Bhavana Bhavan, Kowdiar P.O.,  
Thiruvananthapuram (Kerala) - 2431664 69503

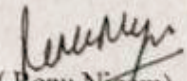
**Subject: Recognition of Bharat Sevak Samaj as the agency for the Life Long Learning Non-formal Mission - reg**

Sir,

This is with reference to your letter dated 1<sup>st</sup> October, 2018 received through the office of Shri Upendra Kushwaha, Hon'ble Minister of State for Human Resource Development on the above mentioned subject.

2. In this connection it is stated that no recognition is provided by Adult Education Bureau, to any agency for non-formal education or life-long learning. However, AE Bureau (MHRD) has no objection to "Bharat Sevak Samaj" for conducting their programmes for life long learning and non-formal education.

Yours faithfully,

  
(Renu Nigam)

Under Secretary to the Govt. of India (AE-2)

Tele: (011) 23384159



GOVERNMENT OF ANDHRA PRADESH  
**ABSTRACT**

Animal Husbandry Dairy Development & Fisheries Department - Establishment of Village Secretariat - Selection of Animal Husbandry Assistant – Consider the candidature of certain candidates who were qualified with certain equivalent educational qualifications for selection to the post of Animal Husbandry Assistant in relaxation of the provisions prescribed in the Notification dated: 24.07.2019 - Approved - Orders – Issued.

ANIMAL HUSBANDRY DAIRY DEVELOPMENT & FISHERIES (AH.II) DEPARTMENT  
**G.O.RT.No. 62**

**Dated: 17-03-2021**

**Read :**

From the Director of Animal Husbandry, A.P., Vijayawada, Lr.Roc.No.3846/BIII/  
B7/2019, Dated: 12.11.2019.

\*\*\*

**ORDER :**

In the reference read above, the Director of Animal Husbandry, Andhra Pradesh, Vijayawada, has requested the Government to consider the candidates with certain equivalent educational qualifications as mentioned below table (except Sl.No.3 and 11) as recommended by the Registrar, Sri Venkateswara Veterinary University, Tirupati, vide their letter Roc.No.5697/Exams/2019, dated: 08.11.2019, to the post of Animal Husbandry Assistant in Village Secretariat in relaxation of the provisions prescribed in the Notification dated: 24.07.2019 and to enable the District Collectors to consider the candidates who were qualified with these educational qualifications to issue of postings as Animal Husbandry Assistants.

Sl. No.	Qualification	Whether equivalent to qualifications mentioned in notification	Remarks Whether required to undergo one year department training in
1	Intermediate vocational course with Dairying Board of Intermediate Education	Yes	Yes
2	Intermediate (APOSS) with Dairy Farming as one vocational subject	Yes	Yes
3	Veterinary Training Faculty Certificate of RV centre and college	<b><u>No, Since it is only six months duration</u></b>	-
4	B.Sc., (Dairy Science)	Yes, Since it is a higher relevant qualification	Yes
5	B.Sc., with Dairy Science as one of the subject study	Yes, since it is a higher qualification with one relevant subject	Yes
6	M.Sc., (Dairy Science)	Yes, Since it is a higher qualification with relevant subjects	Yes

(P.T.O)



(2)

7	Diploma Veterinary Science of Higher Education Council of Vocational Education	Yes, Since it is two years duration with relevant subjects	Yes
8	B.Tech (Dairy Technology)	Yes, Since it is a higher qualification with one relevant dairying subject	Yes
9	Diploma in Dairy Processing of SVVU	Yes, Since it is having one relevant dairying subject	Yes
10	Diploma in Veterinary Science of Bharat Sevak Samaj, Central Board of Examinations	Yes	Yes
11	Livestock Dairy Supervisor of Bharat Sevak Samaj, Central Board of Examinations	<b><u>No, Since it is only of one year duration</u></b>	-

2. After careful examination of the matter, Government hereby accord permission to the Director of Animal Husbandry, Andhra Pradesh, Vijayawada, to consider the candidature of the candidates who were qualified with certain equivalent educational qualifications as mentioned above table (except Sl.No.3 and 11) for their selection to the post of Animal Husbandry Assistant (AHA) in Village Secretariat in relaxation of the provisions prescribed in the Notification dated: 24.07.2019 and to enable the District Collectors to consider the candidates who were qualified with these educational qualifications to issue of postings as Animal Husbandry Assistants.

3. The Director of Animal Husbandry, Andhra Pradesh, Vijayawada is requested to issue necessary instructions to the District Collectors accordingly.

4. This order shall not be quoted as a precedent case in future.

(BY ORDER AND IN THE NAME OF THE GOVERNOR OF ANDHRA PRADESH)

Dr. POONAM MALAKONDAIAH  
SPECIAL CHIEF SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT (FAC)

To  
The Director of Animal Husbandry, Andhra Pradesh, Vijayawada.  
All the District Collectors.

**Copy to:**

All the Joint Directors of Animal Husbandry, Andhra Pradesh.  
OSD/P.S. to Additional Secretary to Chief Minister.  
OSD to Minister (Animal Husbandry, Dairy Development & Fisheries)  
P.S. to Chief Secretary to Government of Andhra Pradesh.  
P.S. to Special Chief Secretary to Government (FAC), AH, DD&F Department.  
P.S. to Prl. Secy to Government, Panchayat Raj & Rural Development Department.  
The Department of Gram Volunteers / Ward Volunteers & Village Secretariats / Ward Secretariats.  
The Registrar, Sri Venkateswara Veterinary University, Tirupati.  
SF/SC.

//FORWARDED::BY::ORDER//

SECTION OFFICER

## महाराष्ट्र शासन

क्रमांक : संकिर्ण-२०२४/प्र.क्र.१७२/से-५,

सार्वजनिक आरोग्य विभाग,  
गो.ते. रुग्णालय संकुल इमारत,  
१० वा मजला, नवीन मंत्रालय,  
मुंबई - ४००००१.  
दिनांक : २८ फेब्रुवारी, २०२४

प्रति,

- आयुक्त आरोग्य सेवा,  
आरोग्य सेवा आयुक्तालय,  
मुंबई.
- संचालक,  
आरोग्य सेवा, मुंबई/पुणे
- सहसंचालक, आरोग्य सेवा (हि. ह. व ज. रो) पुणे

विषय : सार्वजनिक आरोग्य विभागांतर्गत रक्तपेढी तंत्रज्ञ, क्ष-किरण वैज्ञानिक अधिकारी,  
प्रयोगशाळा वैज्ञानिक अधिकारी व आहारतज्ञ यांची शैक्षणिक अर्हता तसेच स्वच्छता  
निरिक्षक अभ्यासक्रम, संस्थांबाबत प्राप्त निवेदने व त्यावरील मार्गदर्शन.

संदर्भ : शासन निर्णय क्र. पदभ २०२२/प्र.क्र. १०३६/सेवा-५ दि. १५.०३.२०२३

उपरोक्त विषयाच्या अनुषंगाने, सहसंचालक, आरोग्य सेवा, पुणे यांचे दिनांक २३.०२.२०२४ चे पत्र तसेच याबाबत शासनस्तरावर प्राप्त झालेली समान विषयाची निवेदने व कागदपत्रे व पदभरती निकडता व संदर्भाधीन शासन निर्णयातील तरतुद लक्षात घेता खालील प्रमाणे मार्गदर्शन करण्यात येत आहे.

- प्राप्त निवेदनातील मागण्या व त्यावरील विभागाचे अभिप्राय खालील तक्त्यामध्ये नमूद केलेले आहेत.

अ.क्र	पदनाम	मागणी	अभिप्राय
१	रक्तपेढी तंत्रज्ञ/रक्तपेढी वैज्ञानिक अधिकारी व प्रयोगशाळा वैज्ञानिक अधिकारी/प्रयोगशाळा तंत्रज्ञ	या दोन्ही पदांच्या कामाचे स्वरूप बहुतांश समान आहे तसेच वेतनश्रेणी देखील समान आहे. तथापि, रक्तपेढी तंत्रज्ञासाठी आवश्यक असलेल्या शैक्षणिक अर्हतेपैकी एक अर्हता : Bachelor of Science with physics and chemistry or biology अशी नमूद आहे परंतु प्रयोगशाळा वैज्ञानिक अधिकारी या पदाकरीता Bachelor of Science with chemistry or	प्रयोगशाळा वैज्ञानिक अधिकारी या पदाचे सेवाप्रवेश नियम दि. २९.०९.२०२१ रोजी सुधारित करण्यात आले. परंतु, कोविड-१९ महामारी दरम्यानच्या आरोग्य विभागाच्या पदभरतीकरीता आरोग्य २०२१ रोजीच्या भरती करीता रक्तपेढी तंत्रज्ञ/ रक्तपेढी वैज्ञानिक अधिकारी या पदाचे सेवाप्रवेश नियम उपलब्ध नसल्याने वैद्यकीय शिक्षण विभागाने दि. २९.१२.२०२० रोजी



		biology or botony or zoology or microbiology or biotechnology or forensic Science अशी नमूद आहे. उर्वरित अर्हता Diploma in Medical lab Technology or Degree in bachelor of paramedical technology अशी समान आहे.	अधिसूचित केलेले सेवाप्रवेश नियम विभागाने लागू करण्याचा शासन निर्णय दि. ०४.०८.२०२१ रोजी घेतला होता. त्यामुळे, या पदाच्या Bachelor of Science अर्हतेमध्ये इतर पोटशाखांचा समावेश झालेला नाही. यास्तव, मध्य मार्ग म्हणून सदर पदभरतीकरीता प्रयोगशाळा वैज्ञानिक अधिकारी या पदाची Bachelor of Science मधील नमूद कोणत्याही पोटशाखा किंवा Bachelor of Science in physics or chemistry or biology अशी शैक्षणिक अर्हता ग्राह्य धरून याशिवाय सेवाप्रवेश नियमामध्ये नमूद उर्वरित शैक्षणिक अर्हता ग्राह्य धरण्यास हरकत नाही.
२.	क्ष-किरण वैज्ञानिक अधिकारी	या पदाच्या शैक्षणिक अर्हतेमध्ये Bachelor of Science with physics, Chemistry or biology and Diploma or Certificate in Radiography तसेच, Bachelor of paramedical technology in Radiography असे सेवाप्रवेश नियमात नमूद आहे. यातही Bachelor of Science in physics or chemistry or biology and Diploma or Certificate in Radiography or Bachelor of paramedical technology in Radiography असे असणे उचित असल्याची मागणी व मार्गदर्शन सहसंचालक आरोग्य सेवा हिहवजरोग, पुणे यांनी मागविली आहे.	क्ष-किरण वैज्ञानिक अधिकारी या पदाचे सेवाप्रवेश नियम दि. २९.०९.२०२१ रोजी सुधारित करण्यात आले. परंतू, कोविड-१९ महामारी दरम्यानच्या आरोग्य विभागाच्या पदभरतीकरीता आरोग्य २०२१ रोजीच्या भरती करीता क्ष-किरण वैज्ञानिक अधिकारी या पदाचे सेवाप्रवेश नियम उपलब्ध नसल्याने वैद्यकीय शिक्षण विभागाने दि. २९.१२.२०२० रोजी अधिसूचित केलेले सेवाप्रवेश नियम विभागाने लागू करण्याचा शासन निर्णय दि. ०४.०८.२०२१ रोजी घेतला होता. यामध्ये Bachelor of Science in physics or chemistry or biology and Diploma or Certificate in Radiography or Bachelor of paramedical technology in Radiography अशी शैक्षणिक अर्हता ग्राह्य धरण्यास हरकत नाही.
३.	आहारतज्ञ	सेवाप्रवेश नियमानुसार आहारतज्ञ या पदासाठी B.Sc Home Science अशी अर्हता नमूद आहे. परंतू, समुपदेनादरम्या अंतरिम	B.Sc Home Science या अभ्यासक्रमामध्ये सहायक आहारतज्ञ, आरोग्य सल्लागार, आरोग्य शिक्षक मुख्य उत्पादन

		<p>निवड यादीमध्ये उमेदवारांकडे B.Tech food technology पदवी प्रमाणपत्र असून त्यांना वसंतराव नाईक मराठवाडा कृषी विद्यापीठ यांनी B.Tech Food Technology ही पदवी B.Sc Home Science या पदवीशी समकक्ष असल्याचे नमूद केलेले आहे.</p> <p>तसेच, B.Sc Agriculture हे B.Tech Food Technology या पदवीस समकक्ष असल्याचेही प्रमाणपत्र काही उमेदवारांनी सादर करून त्यांना आहारता या पदाकरीता पात्र ठरविण्याची विनंती केलेली आहे.</p>	<p>कार्यकारी यापदांसाठी तसेच, रुग्णांना त्यांचे आजारपणानुसार कोणत्या स्वरूपाचा आहार द्यावा याबाबतचे शिक्षण देण्यात येते. परंतु, B.Tech Food Technology यामध्ये फूड प्रासेसिंग, फूड प्रिझर्विंग, फूड डिस्ट्रिब्युशन बेकरी व रेस्टोरंट यासंबंधीचे शिक्षण आहे.</p> <p>आरोग्य विभागातील आहारतज्ञाची पदे ही संपूर्णतः रुग्ण सेवेशी संबंधित असल्याने B.Sc Home Science ही पदवी आहारतज्ञ या पदासाठी ग्राह्य धरण्यास हरकत नाही.</p>
४.	आरोग्य पर्यवेक्षक	<p>आरोग्य पर्यवेक्षक या पदासाठी शैक्षणिक अर्हता विज्ञान शाखेतील पदवी असे नमूद आहे. तथापि, समुपदेशनाकरीता अंतरिम गुणवत्ता यादीत काही उमेदवार हे बीएससी विज्ञान ऐवी बीएएमएस पदवी धारक आहेत.</p> <p>त्यांना आरोग्य पर्यवेक्षक पदासाठी पात्र ठरविणेबाबतची उमेदवारांकडूनही निवेदने प्राप्त आहेत.</p>	<p>या अनुषंगाने नमूद करण्यात येते की, अशा समान प्रकरणांमध्ये आरोग्य पर्यवेक्षक या पदासाठी बीएएमएस ही पात्रता देखील ग्राह्य धरणेबाबत मा. उच्च न्यायालय, औरंगाबाद खंडपीठ येथे रिट याचिका क्र. २५१६/२०११ मध्ये मा. उच्च न्यायालयाने दि. ०६.०७.२०१२ रोजी निर्णय दिलेला आहे. त्यामध्ये स्पष्टपणे नमूद केले आहे की, The Degree of B.Sc is obtained after completion of three years after १२ standard whereas, degree of BAMS can be obtained after prosecuting studies of ४ ½ years after १२ standard. After completion of that course there is internship of १ year and entry can not be construed to mean that other candidates having similar or better qualification can not be considered.....</p> <p>We declare that present petitioner with qualification of BAMS from the recognized University is also to be considered to be eligible for competing the</p>

			<p>direct recruitment to the post of Health Supervisor.</p> <p>या न्यायालयीन प्रकरणात आरोग्य विभागदेखील प्रतिवादी होता आता, ग्रामविकास विभागानेदेखील BAMS अर्हता धारकांना आरोग्य पर्यवेक्षक पदासाठी आलेल्या उमेदवारांना पात्र ठरविले आहे त्यामुळे BAMS पदवी धारक उमेदवार जर गुणवत्ता यादीमध्ये असतील व त्या पदाच्या इतर आवश्यक अर्हतादेखील धारण करत असतील तर त्यांना या पदासाठी गुणवत्तेनुसार या पदभरतीसाठी पात्र ठरविण्यास हरकत नाही.</p>
५.	<p>बहुउद्देशीय आरोग्य कर्मचारी/आरोग्य निरीक्षक /आरोग्य पर्यवेक्षक यापदासाठी आवश्यक असलेलस स्वच्छता निरीक्षक पदवीच्या अनुषंगाने.</p>	<p>भारत सेवक समाज (BSS) वोकेशनल एज्युकेशन या नीती आयोग तसेच केंद्रशासनाच्या गृहमंत्रालयाच्या संलग्न असलेल्या संस्थेकडून चालविण्यात येणाऱ्या स्वच्छता निरीक्षक या पदवी प्रमाणपत्राच्या तसेच, राष्ट्रीय व्यवसायिक शिक्षा एवं प्रशिक्षण समिती (National Board of Vocational training and Education) भारत सरकारद्वारा पंजीकृत स्वयंसंघटन या शासनमान्य संस्थेचे स्वच्छता निरीक्षक पदवी प्रमाणपत्र ग्राह्य धरणेबाबत.</p>	<p>भारत सेवक समाज ही तत्कालीन नियोजन आयोगाच्या मान्यतेने सन १९५२ मध्ये स्थापन झालेली संस्था आहे.</p> <p>या संस्थेकडून Specialized Courses (Allied health Services) अंतर्गत Diploma in Sanitary health Inspector हे १ वर्षाचे प्रशिक्षण देण्यात येते.</p> <p>सद्यस्थितीत विभागांतर्गत शासनाच्या आरोग्य व कुटुंब कल्याण प्रशिक्षण केंद्र, अथवा पीएचआय नागपूर येथून वैद्यकीय मुलभूत प्रशिक्षण कोर्स, अथवा केंद्र शासनाच्या मान्यताप्राप्त संस्थेमधून Sanitary Inspector प्रमाणपत्र धारकांना तसेच केंद्र शासनाच्या NIPHTR या संस्थेचा कोर्स ग्राह्य धरण्यात येतो. तसेच, या पदाशी समकक्ष या सदराखाली शासकीय औद्योगिक प्रशिक्षण संस्था, मुलुंड मुं, उपरि ता. नांदेड व प्रायवेट इंडस्ट्रियल ट्रेनिंग नागपूर, या तीन औद्योगिक प्रशिक्षण संस्थामध्ये तसेच, महाराष्ट्र शासनाने कौशल्य विकास मोहितेअंतर्गत शासन निर्णय दि. २५.०८.२०२३ अन्वये संलग्न १६ व दि. १५.०२.२०२४ अन्वये ५९ संस्थांमधीन या प्रशिक्षणाला समकक्ष म्हणून</p>

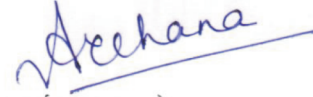


		<p>विभागाने ग्राह्य धरलेले आहे.</p> <p>तसेच, या विभागाच्या दि. १९.११.१९५८ च्या शासन निर्णयानुसार All India Institute of Local self Government या संस्थेमधील ३० संस्थांना या प्रशिक्षणासाठी समतुल्य घोषित केलेले आहे.</p> <p>समतुल्य घोषित केलेल्या संस्थांचा अभ्यासक्रम व भारत सेवक समाज तसेच राष्ट्रीय व्यवसायिक शिक्षा एवं प्रशिक्षण समिती (National Board of Vocational training and Education) भारत सरकारद्वारा पंजीकृत स्वयंसंघटन यांचेकडून शिकवण्यात येणारा अभ्यासक्रम समान आहे.</p> <p>या संस्था केंद्र शासनाकडे नोंदणीकृत आहेत.</p> <p>वैद्यकीय शिक्षण विभागानेदेखील भारत सेवक समाज संस्थेचा आरोग्य निरिक्षक पदवीका अभ्यासक्रम नियुक्ती व पदोन्नतीकरीत पात्र ठरविलेला आहे</p> <p>यास्तव बहुउद्देशीय आरोग्य कर्मचारी/आरोग्य निरिक्षक /आरोग्य पर्यवेक्षक या पदासाठी भारत सेवक समाज (BSS) वोकेशनल एज्युकेशन या नीती आयोग तसेच केंद्रशासनाच्या गृहमंत्रालयाच्या संलग्न असलेल्या संस्थेकडून चालविण्यात येणाऱ्या स्वच्छता निरिक्षक या पदवी प्रमाणपत्राच्या तसेच, राष्ट्रीय व्यवसायिक शिक्षा एवं प्रशिक्षण समिती (National Board of Vocational training and Education) भारत सरकारद्वारा पंजीकृत स्वयंसंघटन अभ्यासक्रम आरोग्य विभागातील पदांसाठी या पदभरतीसाठी ग्राह्य धरण्यास हरकत नसावी.</p>
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६. उपरोलेखील तक्त्यात मार्गदर्शनासाठी नमूद केलेल्या अर्हताव्यतिरिक्त सेवाप्रवेश नियमा अंतर्भूत असलेल्या इतर कोणत्याही अर्हतेमध्ये यामुळे सुट मिळणे/बदल करण्यात आलेला नाही किंवा वगळण्यात आलेल्या नाहीत.

७. उपरोक्त नुसार गुणवत्ता यादीतील गुणवत्ता धारक व अर्हता प्राप्त उगमेदवारांना संपूर्ण कागदपत्र पडताळणीअंती पात्र ठरल्यास जाहिरातीनुसार उपलब्ध / शिल्लक असलेल्या पदांवर नियुक्ती देण्यास हरकत नसावी.

८. सदर पदभरतीदरम्यान विविध पदांवरील पदस्थापनेच्या अनुषंगाने उद्भवलेल्या अडचणी व त्याचे निराकरण करण्यासाठी भविष्यात सेवाप्रवेश नियमातील तरतुदीमध्ये सुस्पष्टता आणणे आवश्यक असल्यास त्यानुसार सेवाप्रवेश नियमातही सुधारणा करण्याबाबत प्रस्तावित करण्यात यावे.



(अर्चना वालझाडे)

अवर सचिव, महाराष्ट्र शासन

प्रत :

१. उपसंचालक आरोग्य सेवा, सर्व परिमंडळे
२. जिल्हा हिवताप अधिकारी, जिल्हा हिवताप कार्यालये सर्व