

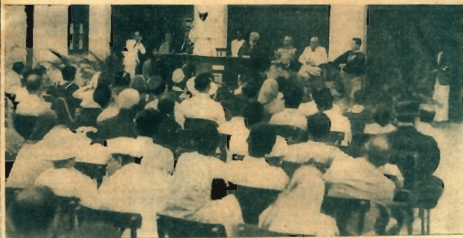


Dr. Radhakamal Mukerjee, Professor of Economics and Sociology Lucknow University, delivering the Convocation Address at the first Convocation of the Sir Dorabji Tata Graduate School of Social Studies, Bombay, on Thursday. The Hon. Mr. B. G. Kher presided over the Convocation.



GROUP OF GRADUATES WHO RECEIVED THEIR DEGREES AT THE FIRST CONVOCATION OF THE SIR DORABJI TATA GRADUATE SCHOOL OF SOCIAL WORK YESTERDAY EVENING.

Social 16-3-38



MR. E. G. KHER, WHO PRESIDED OVER THE SIR DORABJI TATA GRADUATE SCHOOL OF SOCIAL WORK, ADDRESSING THE GATHERING. SEATED ON THE Dais (left to right): DR. MASANI, PROF. MEHTA, MR. E. G. KHER, SIR NOWROJEE SAKLATVALA, PROF. MUKERJEE, SIR H. P. MODY AND DR. CLIFFORD MANSHARDT.



SIR NOWROJEE SAKLATVALA DISTRIBUTING CERTIFICATES TO THE GRADUATES AT THE FIRST CONVOCATION OF THE SIR DORABJI TATA GRADUATE SCHOOL OF SOCIAL WORK YESTERDAY EVENING.



LEFT: The Hon. Mr. B. G. Kher, Premier of Bombay, delivering his speech at the first Convocation of the Sir Dorab Tata Graduate School of Social Work yesterday.
RIGHT: Some of the graduates who obtained their diplomas.

Evening News 18-5-38



GOVERNOR AT TATA INSTITUTE



Mr. G. S. Bajpai, Governor of Bombay, who addressed the students of the Tata School of Social Sciences at Andheri on the occasion of the 12th Convocation of the Institution, seen with Dr. John Matthai and Mr. J. M. Kumarappa, Director of the Institute, inspecting a chart.

6-9-34



A view of the Rs. 22-lakh new colony in Chembur of the Tata Institute of Social Sciences.

Wooded oasis at model campus



Members of the faculty discuss the day's work in the sylvan surroundings of the campus of the Tata Institute of Social Sciences in Bombay. The campus is dotted with 100-odd trees, big and small.

BOMBAY:

DESPITE the slogan, "Green Bombay, Clean Bombay," more trees are being chopped down than planted. Even educational institutions, industrial establishments and housing colonies which have space to grow trees have not been moved by the mayor's call.

If money is a constraint, the experiment of the Tata Institute of Social Sciences at Deonar, Bombay, is worth emulating: it has created a sylvan surrounding at almost no cost.

The evolution of the garden at the TISS from a rock-strewn wilderness into a well-wooded oasis is a fascinating story. The trees on this model campus provide the setting for meaningful human activities. Residents are not isolated from the natural environment, living as they do in the picturesque landscape.

The campus is spread over 13 arboreal acres. It has buildings of different architectural styles, but these structures do not dominate the campus. Instead they have been brought into harmony with the different types of trees around them. The authorities approach seems to be that the structures should adjust themselves to the environment and not vice versa. The buildings accommodating the library, classrooms, offices, hostels, a dining hall and staff quarters scarcely blend

with nature.

What is refreshing is that there is nothing formal or decorative about the campus scenery. No effort is made to prescribe a synthetic order approaching geometric perfection. The garden is devoid of symmetry and straight lines. The landscaping is in harmony with the contour of the land. Obviously, there is no conflict between utility and beauty in the garden which has coconut palms and jackfruit and breadfruit trees. The produce is sold at nominal prices to the members of the institute's staff.

Central to the TISS garden are stones, large and small, placed as a decorative feature. But the garden avoids exotics which need excessive care and excessive water.

The man behind the trees is Prof. J.J. Panakal, retired head of the department of criminology of the institute. For nearly two decades he has been developing the campus, even refusing to accept the honorarium made available to him by the institute.

Prof. Panakal formulates immense possibilities of further developing the unity and variety unfolded by this garden.

And it has cost the institute next to nothing. Unlike flowering plants, which need constant tending, watering and fertilising by experienced gardeners, the TISS campus trees need the minimum care.

—F.R.R.

FREE PRESS JOURNAL NOVEMBER 17, 1985

SUNDAY PRESS



A Type Of Palm

breadfruit trees. We have different types of palm like the fish-tailed and the date, and there is the golden bamboo as distinct from the green-coloured ones you normally see. One important feature of most of the trees here is that they are perennial, needing little care and water unlike in many other gardens where you will find a profusion of seasonal plants, which require a lot of effort for maintenance.

What about the utilitarian aspect?

Well, in a polluted area like Chembur, a little greenery will go a long way in controlling deleterious influences. The TISS has transformed what was a stony barren expanse into a pleasant garden. Conforming to the best in our tradition, trees evoke respect on the part of campus residents who are in constant touch with them. Trees are sources of shade and there are many who find pleasure in resting under them.

An oasis of greenery

Professor Panakal, one-time head of the department of criminology and correctional administration at the Tata Institute of Social Sciences, has been taking a keen interest in the development of the campus garden. Here, he talks to NARAYAN about his hobby and the importance of greenery in a city like Bombay.

What made you take this special interest in trees and plants?

As a child, growing up in Kerala, my house had a good garden where many things were grown. So it is not something that has developed suddenly. In fact, I have been engaged in the development of this garden for nearly two decades. Now that I am retired, I am pursuing this just as a hobby. I do not claim to have any special expertise and always welcome advice from knowledgeable persons. My aim is not to make money (employees of the institute are free to buy fruits at rates far below those prevailing in the market) but just to remind people, especially visitors, of the richness and generosity of nature. And I am grateful to the administrative and service staff of the institute who have cooperated with me in my efforts to collect and plant trees, especially palms, from a variety of sources.

What type of trees do you grow?

Both the visual and the utilitarian aspects are taken into consideration. The campus has palm, jackfruit and

Have you been guided by any principles while going about this task?

Buildings created in a mixture of architectural styles are mostly hidden behind trees. They are constructed in a manner enjoined by the trees rather than the other way about. Foliage is seen to advantage in areas not covered by buildings. The garden is not designed according to rigid rules. Irregularity is obvious all over the garden.

Why so?

We just don't believe in imposing a sort of preconceived order like the layout you find in many gardens—a wicket gate, a straight pathway, blocks of greenery on either side etc. Why detract from the generosity and richness of nature?

How far have your efforts paid off?

Plant life thrives on the campus good manners for the care and protection of trees are observed by all. Even during festive occasions like Holi, dried and fallen twigs and branches are used for bonfires. We have a full staff for maintenance of the garden.

THE TIMES OF INDIA

THE TIMES OF INDIA, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 12, 1985

Shovels replace begging bowls

BOMBAY, November 10 (PTI): A novel method of rehabilitating beggars, by engaging them to raise a low budget garden has been adopted in the Tata Institute of Social Sciences (TISS) complex at Chembur.

The arduous work in the garden was being done by several batches of inmates detained at the Beggars' home for males, near here, noted criminologist and supervisor of the programme. Prof. J. J. Panakal said.

Prof. Panakal said many of them have been absorbed by the TISS as

gardeners and canteen employees and have been steady in their jobs with no inclination to return to begging on the streets.

The cost of planting and maintaining a green campus, like the one at TISS is lower in the long run compared to that of a formal and decorative garden with excessive day-to-day demands on labour, water and manure, and is an exemplary lesson advantageously applicable to other educational institutions and industrial establishments in the country, he added.

14

TATA SONS LIMITED

(PUBLIC RELATIONS DEPARTMENT)

Cutting from

Mysindia

Dated

28-12-47

**TATA INSTITUTE OF
SOCIAL SCIENCE**

WE have received with pleasure a copy of the Report for the year 1946-47 of the Tata Institute of Social Sciences. For some years now, the Institute has done pioneer work, training our young men and women in social welfare activities and in dealing with the problems of rural and urban social life. It is fortunate in having the full cooperation of the Cultural Department of the United States—a land where work of this kind has made considerable progress.

Now that India is free, it is absolutely necessary that our youth should devote their attention to the study of our numberless social problems and find out acceptable remedies for them. The fine precedents set up by countries like Russia remain an inspiration for us; we must seek their cooperation, and make

every use of their experience. We are confident that the Tata Institute of Social Sciences will exert itself increasingly in this direction. It is a happy augury for the future that the students of the Institute are annually increasing in number, and that it is extending its courses of study and the field of its activities. It now offers to its students scope for specialisation in Labour Welfare and Personnel Management, Medical and Psychiatric Social Work, and Family and Child Welfare. Its Child Guidance Clinic in Bombay is doing useful work. We commend this institution to our young men and women, and wish it all success.

Mysindia, Bangalore

28-12-47

97

Opening Of Graduate School Of Social Work

THE SCOPE OF ITS ACTIVITIES

A Landmark In The Educational History Of India

THE FOLLOWING address was delivered this afternoon at the opening session of the Sir Dorabji Tata Graduate School of Social Work, Bombay, by Dr. Clifford Manaberg, the Director of the School.

"This informal opening session of the Sir Dorabji Tata Graduate School of Social Work may well be an important landmark in the educational history of India. India has always had social work. Men have always helped their neighbours in times of trouble. India has had and has today a long list of noteworthy social workers. There have been in various parts of the country spasmodic efforts for the training of social workers—for the most part short courses of a few weeks duration.

But this School, which is opening today, represents the first attempt in India to raise social work to the dignity of a learned profession, standing on the same plane as graduate schools of law, medicine or education.

"Our student body is small. We have purposely made it so. You who are here today are a selected fellowship, drawn from all parts of India, chosen from over 100 applicants for admission to this School, and chosen in the belief that you are the kind of men and women who are ready to profit by this training and to take the lead in elevating the social work of India to a new status.

"We have limited our numbers because we desire this School to be a fellowship. We desire it to be a centre where students and faculty can join together in a co-operative attempt to evolve a method of attack upon some of our most pressing social problems.

GRADUATE SCHOOL

"The Sir Dorabji Tata Graduate School of Social Work is as its name implies, a graduate school. If social work is ever to attain a status comparable to that of law or medicine, it is essential that the training school be of equivalently high academic character. The student of medicine must have a college background of biology and chemistry. The prospective engineer must have a preliminary knowledge of mathematics and physics.

"Unfortunately, because of the backwardness of social studies in Indian colleges, we are compelled to offer here certain courses which should have been offered in the colleges, but in time that condition will be corrected.

"The activities of a high-grade School of Social Work fall into three general fields: the academic curriculum, practical work or field work, and social research.

"If social work is, as it is so often defined, a process of adjustment, the social worker must have an adequate knowledge of human nature in order that he may understand the mechanisms of human behaviour. He must have a sympathetic, of the environmental background—a knowledge of the customs, habits, desires, prejudices and general outlook of the people among whom he expects to work.

ADEQUATE PHILOSOPHY

"He must have an adequate philosophy, in order to see the relation of his task to the social process and to view his work in its proper perspective.

Since the time of the social worker is largely occupied in dealing with deviations from the normal, he must have an adequate conception of what constitutes normal relationships. The social worker is the one person who is expected to know all the available sources of relief for those in trouble—economic, legal, or what not. He is society's trouble specialist.

"The major part of the curriculum of most schools of social work deals with what is called Social Case Work and its allied subjects. Under this heading come the great masses of problems connected with family welfare—such as broken homes, individuals in need of advice, of medical treatment, of employment, of interpretation in other members of their group. In our study of Social Case Work we enter such fields as mental hygiene and psychiatry, medical social work, child guidance, vocational guidance, juvenile delinquency, probation and parole. We survey the various processes by which the individual who has not achieved a satisfactory adjustment to the demands of life is consciously adapted to his social environment. The field is so vast that some schools give their entire attention to social case work alone.

SOCIAL LEGISLATION

"A closely allied field deals with social legislation—the drafting and administration of laws relating to social welfare. The social worker should know the laws connected with such every day matters as adoption, inheritance, evictions, wage claims, street beggary, offences against children, prostitution, and the commitment of the insane. He should not only know the laws as they stand, but should also be ready with constructive suggestions for their improvement.

"Just as the medical student engages in clinical work in the hospital, so the social worker undertakes field work in various functioning social organizations as a part of his training. Field work is not to be confused with aggressive training. Field work is not a substitute for solid work in the classroom. The purpose of field work is rather an attempt to clarify technical instruction.

"Field work must not overshadow the academic studies. Its purpose is to give supplementary training. The faculty 'doing something' may give the student a thrill of satisfaction which is more definite than that which accompanies his class room work. But mere doing is not a remedy sound training, and the field work question must be viewed in its whole perspective.

"The third or activity of a School Work is that of social research. A school of social work is not a graduate school of Economics or Sociology.

SOCIOLOGY

"While sociology seeks to understand social phenomena, social work seeks to understand, change and control the materials with which it deals. Sociology seeks to understand the laws of human association, while social work seeks to apply those laws. The research activities of the School of Social Work are therefore essentially practical, dealing with the every-

(Continued in next column.)

(Continued from preceding column.)

day problems of social life. But through practical, the research for which this School stands is both scholarly and accurate. We want to know how to discover facts and how to interpret them to the best advantage when they are found.

The Sir Dorabji Tata Graduate School of Social Work does not stand for a narrow specialization.

We are attempting in this school to provide both a philosophical background and a practical outlook. We do not believe in a narrow specialization which prepares simply for one type of social work. It is our opinion that a social worker is in order to be prepared to meet effectively the multiplicity of changing situations in which he will find himself, must have a much wider background than a knowledge of a particular type of work. He must develop habits of thinking which will stand him in good stead when he is confronted by a situation that is not of the ordinary. He must be prepared to face each new situation on its own merits and without prejudice. He should combine within himself both the critical attitude of the student and the enthusiasm of the man of action. He should cultivate reading habits which will serve him in good stead throughout his career.

The Evening News

June 29, 1936.

TUESDAY, February 5

Public Auction of country house
between C. J. Hall 11 a.m.
The Sir Dorabji Tata Graduate School
of Social Work: Opening of School
by Mr. V. N. Chandavarkar, Vice-
Chancellor, Nagpada Neighbourhood
House, 5-30 p.m.

"SOCIAL WORKER & HIS TASK."

Will be the subject of speech by Prof. ARTHUR HILL of the Chicago University in the Sir D. Tata Graduate School of social work to-day, (Tuesday), at 5-30 p.m. (S. T.), at the Nagpada Neighbourhood House, Borealis. Mr. V. N. Chandavarkar will preside over the opening ceremony of the school.

THE SIR DORABJI TATA GRADUATE SCHOOL OF SOCIAL WORK.

Miss M. K. Davis' lecture has been postponed to next Tuesday, (Feb. 6).

Chennai
Feb. 8, 1952.

New Type Of Public Servant

Tata Graduate School Will Train Professional Social Workers

The public opening ceremony of the Sir Dorabji Tata Graduate School of Social Work was performed at the Hall of the Nagpada Neighbourhood House, Borealis, on Tuesday, with Mr. V. N. Chandavarkar in the Chair.

Prof. Arthur E. Hill, Professor of Social Ethics, in the University of Chicago and visiting professor in the above School spoke on "The Social Worker and His Task."

Dr. Clifford Marchant, Director stated that though the School had public opening was delayed to gain experience.

Social work in other countries had been elevated to the status of a profession and Indian problems should also be attacked in the same professional spirit. For a number of years as a social worker in this City, he had felt the necessity for trained workers and for several years he conducted an annual six-weeks' short course of training under the auspices of the Nagpada Neighbourhood House. Such courses, he observed, were found wholly inadequate to give the type of training that Indian social problems demanded.

He further stated that the School is an all-India institution with students from different parts of India. Sociology, Economics, Social Pathology, Child Psychology and Social case-work were the subjects taught this year.

FUNCTION OF SOCIAL SERVICE.

Prof. A. E. Hill traced the history of social work in its relation to the American Social Science Association with its aim "to promote the study of social sciences and especially their application to social problems" and "bring together professional social workers for such co-operative effort as may enable the group more effectively to fulfil its functions in service to society."

The speaker next dwelt upon the responsibility of colleges and universities in providing professional training courses and said that "during the period 1916-1924 twenty-five institutions were organised to give special work in America."

FAMILY AND VILLAGE LIFE

He also referred to family and village life, the characteristic features of which as the background of modern society are mutual aid and collective responsibility. "This village and family society inside the limits of its intelligence took care of its dependents. Its old people, its poor, its sick, even its bad people were guarded by a collective responsibility of the whole group. Much of that mutual aid practice still per-

sists in the caste system, the larger family and the village life of modern India, China and other Oriental countries."

Next the speaker referred to the agencies at work in emphasising the need of social work. They are religious, humanitarian, educational and patriotic. "So long as deification is a major social malady, a religion which brings hope and courage will have a contribution to make to man's power to determine life by bringing something to it. In a similar way I believe those great humanitarian agencies which are concerned with the welfare of children, the home and all that concerns the welfare of the family, are permanent parts of a new culture and represent the coming to the forefront of more of a principle of mutual aid which is older than the commercialism of the last 350 years."

POTENT AGENCY

The State according to the professor was a more potent agency and live organism for undertaking social work like sanitation and communication, but certain spheres of life were too delicate for the State to encroach upon and in such spheres humanitarian agencies might be left undisturbed to direct the efforts sincerely well and towards human welfare.

The speaker said "May I suggest that here is a rich field of research in India. It is not at all certain that India must abandon all its indigenous methods of mutual aid and follow western patterns in these matters. I saw in Kirokarswadi and other villages in Andhra experiments in an inter-relationship between agriculture and industry, which would be good news anywhere in the world."

NEW TYPE OF PUBLIC SERVANT

Finally addressing the students of the School he added, "You are to be the new type of public servant. In you must be combined the physician's skill to heal, the teacher's passion to educate, the scientist's knowledge of facts, the lawyer's zeal for justice and religious man's willingness to accept poverty as his bride in order that progress may be born."

TRAINING IN SOCIAL SERVICE IN BOMBAY

New Opportunities to Workers

OPENING OF SIR DORABJI TATA GRADUATE SCHOOL

"Service of man is really service to God," said Mr. V. N. Chandavarkar, Vice-Chancellor of the Bombay University, declaring open the Sir Dorabji Tata Graduate School of Social Work at the Nagpada Neighbourhood House, Bombay, on Tuesday evening. He also appealed to the students of the school to have the faith of the missionary in their social work.

There was a large and distinguished gathering, which included Sir Nowroji Saklatvala, Sir M. P. Mody, Mr. S. D. Saklatvala and Mr. J. R. D. Tata, who are among the trustees of the school.

The programme included a lecture on "The Social Worker and his Task" by Dr. A. E. Holt, Professor of Social Ethics in the University of Chicago, who is a visiting professor of the school.

Dr. Clifford Manshardt, director, giving a brief account of the school, said that social work in other countries had been elevated to the status of a profession, comparable to that of law, medicine, teaching or the ministry. He did not see any reason why Indian problems should not be attacked in the same professional spirit. He therefore approached the trustees of the Sir Dorabji Tata Trust for their co-operation, and the result of their response was the establishment of the school.

ALL-INDIA INSTITUTION

The School of Social Work was an all-India institution, its students having been drawn from various parts of the country. It believed that the social worker must not only be acquainted with the technique of his profession, but also must have a sound historical background and an adequate philosophy. The Faculty had been carefully selected, and it was rendering excellent service. The institution, he thought, was a landmark in the educational history of India.

Dr. Holt then delivered his lecture. He said that the trained social workers did not spring into being as the result of someone's brilliant purpose. Nor did they come into being first of all as the product of schools. The schools, he said, were the creation of social workers who felt the need for comparing and refining their experience and passing on that experience to others.

U. S. ORGANISATIONS

Dealing with the development of professional organizations and professional schools of social work in the United States, Dr. Holt said in 1863 a body called the American Social Science Association was organized. The present Family Welfare Association of America was organized in 1911, and it took the first step towards the development of a code of ethics in 1922. He also referred to the development and growth of the New York School of Social Work. Recently in America many colleges and universities had provided professional training courses for prospective social workers, and independent schools had been established.

The first professional schools of social work were established because of the need for such training by social agencies. The administration of these institutions was largely under the direction of those actually engaged in social work. As the need for adequate preparation was more fully recognised, the universities had taken over a large share of the responsibility for professional training.

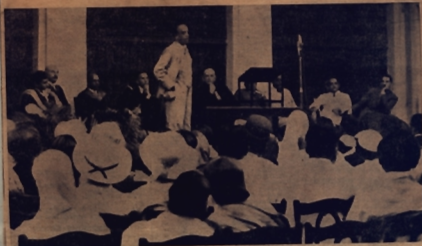
WHAT SOCIAL WORK IS

Dr. Holt defined social work as the attempt to introduce into modern life the principle of mutual aid once characteristic of a simpler and less specialised type of life. In the background of modern society was a village community closely related to a prior family society, which was characterized by considerations of mutual aid and collective responsibility. But this society of mutual aid disintegrated under the drive of "the law of the markets" in big cities, where the bonds of mutuality were completely severed, and neighbourly care was a lost art.

Life could not be carried on under the "law of the markets" alone and the world was now witnessing a move towards a more human, and a more organic society. The agencies which were bringing forward this new emphasis were religious, humanitarian, educational and patriotic. The great humanitarian agencies represented the coming to the forefront once more of the principle of mutual aid.

BOMBAY, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 3, 1937.

SCHOOL OF SOCIAL WORK OPENED



Mr. V. N. Chandavarkar, Vice-Chancellor of the Bombay University, delivering his speech at the opening of the Sir Dorabji Tata Graduate School of Social Work at the Nagpada Neighbourhood House, Bombay, yesterday evening.

Sentinel

BOMBAY: WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 3, 1937

Sir Dorab Tata Graduate School of Social Work opened. Prof. Holt addressing gathering.



Prof. Arthur Holt, Professor of Social Ethics, in the University of Chicago, addressing the gathering on "Social Worker and His Task" at the opening ceremony of Sir Dorab Tata Graduate School of Social Work, which was performed by Mr. V. N. Chandavarkar, yesterday evening.