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THE INDIAN SOCIETY OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
BALANCE SHEET AND INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT
AND AUDITOR'S REPORT ON THE ACCOUNTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1995

<i>Previous Year</i>	LIABILITIES	<i>31st March, 1995</i>	
<i>Rs.</i>		<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>
2,400,000.00	CAPITAL FUND: As per last Account	2,700,000.00	
300,000.00	<i>Add:</i> Transferred from Income & Expenditure Account (as per Resolution of General Body dated October 25, 1970)	300,000.00	3,000,000.00
2,700,000.00			
494,807.90	ENDOWMENT FUND: As per last Account	531,057.90	
36,250.00	<i>Add:</i> Life Membership fees received during the year	35,000.00	566,057.90
531,057.90			
89,348.00	GRATUITY RESERVE: As per last Account	141,619.00	
52,271.00	<i>Add:</i> Provision for the year	7,774.00	
141,619.00		149,393.00	
-	<i>Less:</i> Paid during the year	100,000.00	49,393.00
5,000.00	SETH MAFATLAL GAGALBHAI LIBRARY FUND		5,000.00
5,751.00	REPLACEMENT RESERVE FUND		5,751.00
1,983.64	GRANT FROM AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT COUNCIL, INC., U.S.A. As per last Account	1,973.64	
10.00	<i>Less:</i> Farm Management Training Course Furniture and Equipment Depreciation	9.00	1,964.64
1,973.64			
-	International Association of Agricultural Economists Membership Fees		1,000.00
12,702.00	SUNDRY CREDITORS		2,125.00
3,455.00	LIBRARY DEPOSITS		3,455.00
116,898.28	OUTSTANDING EXPENSES		88,473.92
133,055.28			
<u>3,518,456.82</u>		Carried Over	<u>3,723,220.46</u>

31st March, 1995

Previous Year	ASSETS	31st March, 1995	
Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
	FURNITURE & FIXTURES (at cost):		
17,791.00	As per last Account	24,552.00	
6,761.00	Additions during the year	—	
24,552.00		24,552.00	
12,510.00	Less: Depreciation to date	13,714.00	
12,042.00			10,838.00
	OFFICE EQUIPMENTS (at cost):		
88,457.00	As per last Account	116,207.00	
30,000.00	Additions during the year	3,650.00	
118,457.00		1,19,857.00	
2,250.00	Less: Sold during the year	—	
56,095.00	Less: Depreciation to date	65,659.00	
60,112.00			54,198.00
	FARM MANAGEMENT TRAINING COURSE FURNITURE & EQUIPMENT (at cost):		
4,035.00	As per last Account	4,035.00	
3,944.00	Less: Depreciation to date	3,953.00	
91.00			82.00
	SETH MAFATLAL GAGALBHAI LIBRARY FURNITURE (at cost):		
6,642.00	As per last Account	6,642.00	
5,995.00	Less: Depreciation to date	6,060.00	
647.00			582.00
	LIBRARY BOOKS (at cost):		
63,855.40	As per last Account	70,314.50	
6,459.10	Additions during the year	1,227.50	
70,314.50		71,542.00	
1,912.00	Less: Depreciation upto 31.3.1954	1,912.00	
68,402.50			69,630.00
	STAFF PROVIDENT FUND:		
375,000.00	Staff Provident Fund Investments	175,000.00	
23,890.35	Balance in Post Office Savings Bank Account	42,210.55	
398,890.35			217,210.55
	BOOK DEBTS (unsecured, good):		
63,500.00	Outstanding Income		15,000.00
	ADVANCES AND DEPOSITS (unsecured, good):		
104,333.00	Advances for Expenses	24,473.00	
260.00	Deposit with B.E.S.T	630.00	
104,593.00			25,103.00
708,277.85		Carried Over	392,643.55

Balance Sheet as at

<i>Previous Year</i>	LIABILITIES	31st March, 1995	
Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
3,518,456.82		Brought Over	3,723,220.46
	STAFF PROVIDENT FUND:		
288,634.00	Opening Balance	340,188.00	
51,554.00	Additions during the year	61,041.00	
29,236.00	Add: Interest on Staff Provident Fund	36,659.20	
369,424.00		437,888.20	
-	Less: Paid during the year	266,719.00	
369,424.00			171,169.20
	INCOME & EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT:		
233,796.91	As per last Account	237,928.41	
	Add: Surplus as per annexed Income & Expenditure Account (before providing Depreciation on Library Books)	325,245.24	
356,402.50		563,173.65	
590,199.41	Less: Transferred to:	Rs.	
52,271.00	Gratuity Fund	7,774.00	
300,000.00	Capital Fund	300,000.00	
237,928.41			255,399.65
<u>4,125,809.23</u>		Total	<u>4,149,789.31</u>

A. Vaidyanathan
President

Tara Shukla
Hon. Secretary & Treasurer

T.R. Sundaram
Hon. Jt. Secretary

TRUSTEES

Bombay, Dated August 03, 1995

Note: Previous year's figures have been regrouped wherever necessary.

We have examined the Balance Sheet of the Indian Society of Agricultural Economics as at 31st March, 1995, above set forth and sub-joined Income & Expenditure Account of the year ended on that date with the Books and Vouchers of the Society and find the same to be in accordance therewith.

Total Investments are Inclusive of Endowment Fund Investments of Rs. 566,000.00.

31st March, 1995

<i>Previous Year</i>	ASSETS	31st March, 1995	
Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
708,277.85		Brought Over	392,643.55
57,927.00	STOCK OF PRINTING PAPER		93,136.00
	INVESTMENTS:		
1,075,000.00	Fixed Deposits with Approved Public Sector Companies	1,250,000.00	
1,650,000.00	Fixed Deposits with Housing Development Finance Corporation Ltd.	1,500,000.00	
50,000.00	Fixed Deposits with Bombay Mercantile Co-operative Bank Ltd.	-	
50,000.00	13% Secured Redeemable Bonds of Indian Petro-Chemicals Corporation Ltd.	-	
53,500.00	Units of Unit Trust of India	53,500.00	
400,000.00	Fixed Deposits with State Bank of Mysore	650,000.00	
<u>3,278,500.00</u>			3,453,500.00
	CASH AND BANK BALANCE.		
-	Cash in Hand	30.00	
	Balance with State Bank of Mysore, Dalal Street Branch:		
48,577.10	In Savings Bank Account	91,767.65	
32,527.28	In Current Account	118,712.11	
<u>81,104.38</u>		<u>210,509.76</u>	
			210,509.76
<u><u>4,125,809.23</u></u>	Total		<u><u>4,149,789.31</u></u>

AS PER OUR REPORT ATTACHED.

M.P. CHITALE & CO.

sd/-

Chartered Accountants

Bombay, Dated August 03, 1995

Income and Expenditure Account for the

<i>Previous Year</i>	EXPENDITURE	31st March, 1995	
<i>Rs.</i>		<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>
148,273.00	Salaries	217,903.00	
4,579.00	Add: Contribution to Staff Provident Fund	7,110.00	
<u>152,852.00</u>			225,013.00
2,785.41	Rent		2,822.64
8,362.20	Printing and Stationery		8,570.00
8,572.15	Postage, Telegrams & Telephones		11,751.85
438.00	Insurance Charges		450.00
2,556.00	Electricity Charges		2,768.00
6,406.25	Staff Welfare		13,036.60
17,984.95	Repairs and Maintenance		15,098.00
475.00	Travelling and Conveyance		19.00
5,000.00	Payment to Auditors		5,000.00
	DEPRECIATION:		
1,338.00	Furniture and Fixtures	1,204.00	
10,608.00	Office Equipments	9,564.00	
72.00	Library Furniture	65.00	
<u>12,018.00</u>			10,833.00
11,540.60	Sundry Expenses		14,990.40
	EXPENDITURE ON THE OBJECTS OF THE TRUST:		
	RESEARCH EXPENSES:		
96,795.00	Salaries	160,190.00	
3,880.00	Add: Contribution to Staff Provident Fund	3,973.00	
<u>100,675.00</u>		<u>164,163.00</u>	
48,397.00	Less: Transferred to Journal Printing Charges	80,095.00	
<u>52,278.00</u>			84,068.00
2,000.00	D.K. Desai Prize Award		2,000.00
44,364.25	Annual Conference		28,805.50
69,201.20	Seminar		40,000.00
	Workshop on Papers not accepted for Publication in the		-
3,943.00	Journal		
27,313.50	Compilation and Printing of Index of Articles on Agricultural Economics		30,013.00
<u>428,090.51</u>		Carried Over	<u>495,238.99</u>

Income and Expenditure Account for the

<i>Previous Year</i>	EXPENDITURE	31st March, 1995	
<i>Rs.</i>		<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>
428,090.51		Brought Over	495,238.99
393,580.35	JOURNAL PUBLICATION EXPENSES:		
48,397.00	Printing and Other Expenses	379,714.50	
	<i>Add:</i> Transferred from Salaries to Research Staff	80,095.00	
441,977.35			459,809.50
	BALANCE, being Excess of Income over Expenditure during the year (before providing Depreciation on Library Books)		325,245.24
356,402.50			
<u>1,226,470.36</u>		Total	<u>1,280,293.73</u>

A. Vaidyanathan
President

Tara Shukla
Hon. Secretary & Treasurer

T.R. Sundaram
Hon. Jt. Secretary

TRUSTEES

Bombay, Dated August 03, 1995

Notes:

1. Salaries are paid as per Rules and Regulations of the University of Bombay.
2. Previous year's figures have been regrouped wherever necessary.
3. Interest on Endowment Fund, Grant-in-aid from Reserve Bank of India and the Indian Council of Agricultural Research have been exclusively utilised for Journal Printing Expenses.

Year ended 31st March, 1995

<i>Previous Year</i>	INCOME	<i>31st March, 1995</i>	
<i>Rs.</i> 1,226,470.36		Brought Over	<i>Rs.</i> 1,280,293.73
<u>1,226,470.36</u>	Total		<u>1,280,293.73</u>

AS PER OUR REPORT ATTACHED.

M.P. CHITALE & CO.

sd/-

Chartered Accountants

Bombay, Dated August 03, 1995

THE INDIAN SOCIETY OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

**Accounts audited under sub-section (2) of Section 33 & 34 and rule 19 of the
Bombay Public Trust Act**

AUDITORS REPORT

The Trustees,
The Indian Society of Agricultural Economics,
Bombay - 400 001.

Dear Sirs,

We have examined the Accounts of the Indian Society of Agricultural Economics for the year ended 31st March, 1995, and hereby report that:-

- (1) The Accounts are maintained regularly and in accordance with the provisions of the Act and Rules.
- (2) The Receipts and Disbursements are properly and correctly shown in the Accounts.
- (3) The vouchers in the custody of the Trustees on the date of the audit were in agreement with the accounts.
- (4) The cash balance on hand was Rs.30.00 only as on the date of balance sheet.
- (5) All the Books, Deeds, Accounts, Vouchers and other Documents and Records required by us were produced before us.
- (6) An Inventory of the Moveables of the Society is maintained and no discrepancy was found.
- (7) An Accountant appeared before us and furnished the necessary information required by us.
- (8) No property or funds of the Trust were applied for any object or purpose other than that of the Trust.
- (9) No amount is written off as irrecoverable and only rent of office premises is outstanding for more than one year.
- (10) No funds of the Trust have been invested contrary to the provisions of Section 35.
- (11) There are no immovable property.
- (12) No provision for depreciation on Library Books is made in the Accounts since 31st March, 1954.

- (13) So far as it appears from the Books of Accounts and as per information and explanations given to us, no case of irregular, illegal or improper expenditure or failure or omission to recover moneys or other property belonging to the Public Trust or failure, omission, loss or waste was caused in consequence of breach of trust or any other misconduct on the part of the Trustees or any other persons while in the management of the Trust.
- (14) The budget has been filed as required by Rule 16A.
- (15) Having regard to the provisions of the instrument of the Trust by which the Trust is governed:
- (a) The maximum and minimum number of Trustees is maintained.
 - (b) The meetings are held regularly as provided in such Instrument.
 - (c) The minute book of the proceedings of the meeting is maintained.
 - (d) As far as we could ascertain from the information and explanations given to us, the Trustees have no interest in the investment of the Trust.
 - (e) No Trustee is a debtor or creditor of the Trust.
 - (f) No irregularities were pointed out during the audit of the accounts of the previous year.

M.P. CHITALE & CO.,

sd/-

Bombay,
Dated: 03 August, 1995.

Chartered Accountants

ANNOUNCEMENT

Symposium of the International Association of Agricultural Economists

ECONOMICS OF AGRO-CHEMICALS

First Announcement and Call for Papers

Background

In many countries there is a growing concern about the public health risks and negative environmental effects of agro-chemicals (fertilizers, pesticides and pharmaceuticals). Integrated and organic farming practices are becoming more popular. The efficiency gain in agricultural production due to agro-chemicals is significant, however, and justifies a careful analysis of the position of agro-chemicals within a sustainable agricultural production.

The economics of using agro-chemicals are highly complex and still poorly understood. For this situation to improve it is necessary to provide (a) adequate databases to define problems, to describe changes over time and to indicate effects of incentives, (b) a body of knowledge *synthesizing* the research findings of the various professions involved and (c) applied economists and policy analysts addressing these issues. At present, none of these is sufficiently developed.

Empirical information indicates that application rates vary widely. This suggests that quantities used depend on many factors such as specific production conditions and rotations, agro-ecological and climatic circumstances, farmers' knowledge and their preferences with regard to methods of farming and risk handling, differences in available information and habit formation, which might be influenced also by research, education, extension service and industry. Furthermore, many specialists believe that there is a considerable "excess use" in industrialized countries and consequently much scope for reduction which would have both direct and indirect, environmental, benefits.

Although quantitative information on the ecological and economic costs and benefits of agro-chemical use is scanty and widely scattered, governments in several industrialized countries are introducing policies to limit this use. These actions suggest the perception amongst policy makers that the social costs of present or future application levels are too high and that the marginal economic gains of agro-chemical use are smaller than their marginal (direct and external) costs. Policies aiming to reduce the application of agro-chemicals have stimulated economic research. Current trends suggest that the importance of this topic will continue to grow as it plays an increasingly critical role in policy debates related to agriculture. In the first place, there is an increasing need for information about effective, socially desirable policy measures, primarily based on the trade-offs between income and reduced environmental and health risks. In addition, governments and farmers' organizations are interested in alternative techniques and in changes in farming practices and cropping patterns that could reduce reliance on agro-chemicals. The most difficult field for research still is the interdisciplinary analysis of ecological, health, environmental and economic aspects.

For a long time "modern agriculture" has been equated with intensified agro-chemical

use. In developed countries there is an intensive use of fertilizer, pesticides and possibly also pharmaceuticals. According to FAO statistics, the average use, at least for fertilizer and pesticides, in developing countries is rapidly increasing as a result of green revolution technologies, particularly in Asia. The possible adverse effects of agro-chemicals to human health and the environment are still less of a political issue in Asian countries, although environmental consciousness increases. The environmental benefits of chemical input reduction have to be weighted, however, against development goals like food security and poverty reduction. Agriculture in countries, mostly in sub-Saharan Africa, that were passed over by the green revolution, is characterized by very low agro-chemical use and increasing nutrient shortage caused by soil mining. The promotion of fertilizer use may serve environmental as well as development goals in these countries. The abolition of fertilizer subsidies, as an important element of economic reforms in recent years, has led African governments to search for new policy instruments to encourage fertilizer use.

A *Symposium* on the economics of agro-chemicals is proposed with the aim to exchange information and experiences among experts in developed and developing countries. The *program* consists of three main topics:

1. State of the problem, with inventories and overviews from different areas;

- general overview and situation in different areas of the world
- thematic studies (nutrients, biocides, pharmaceuticals)
- characteristics of intensive agricultural systems in NW Europe

2. Technological, economic, cultural and institutional determinants of agro-chemical use;

- producer's knowledge, perceptions and preferences
- consumers' and societies' knowledge, perceptions and preferences
- experiences with technology assessment
- variation in efficiency of the use of agro-chemicals among producers
- determinants of agro-chemical use in developing countries
- methodology of measuring and assessment

3. Policies and perspectives;

- principles and evaluation of environmental policies and instruments
- agro-chemicals and food security
- instruments to encourage fertilizer use in Africa
- implications for research, extension and education policies
- link between agriculture and the agro-chemical industry
- 21st century perspectives for greater efficiency of use of agro-chemicals

Time, Place, Location

The symposium will be held from Wednesday 24 - Sunday 28 April 1996 at the Wageningen International Conference Centre (WICC), Wageningen, the Netherlands. Full conference days are on Thursday, Friday and Saturday. A field trip on Friday is part of the program.

Pre-registration and Call for Papers

The maximum number of participants is 90 persons. Participants are requested to pre-register (see attached form) before December 15th, 1995. Contributed papers and posters will be selected on the basis of one page abstracts which should arrive no later than December 15th, 1995. The deadline for submission of the final version of accepted papers is March 15th, 1996. Note that at least one of the authors of a paper or poster needs to be a member of the IAAE. Send a copy of a membership card or of a completed membership subscription form with your abstract.

Costs

The total costs of the symposium (including conference proceedings, field trip and hotel accommodation or (shared) apartments, but without lunch and dinner) is between 500 and 700 guilders (300 - 450 US \$), depending on the type of hotel accommodation. Good and efficient lunch and dinner facilities are available at the WICC. The organizing committee is investigating the possibilities of travel grants for participants from developing countries.

Organization

The organization consists of a **scientific committee**: Dr. Kees van der Meer, Prof. Arie Oskam and Prof. Vinus Zachariasse; and an **organizing committee**: Dr. Floor Brouwer, Dr. Nico Heerink, Ir. Hans Leneman, Ir. Alfons Oude Lansink and Dr. Ada Wossink.

Please send mail/email, etc. to:

Dr. Ada Wossink,

Wageningen Agricultural University, Department of Farm Management,

P.O. Box 8130, 6700 EW Wageningen, The Netherlands.

Tel. * 31.8370.84370 (after 1 Oct 1995 * 31.317.484370)

Fax. * 31.8370.84763 (after 1 Oct 1995 * 31.317.484763)

Email: Ada.Wossink@ALG.ABE.WAU.NL

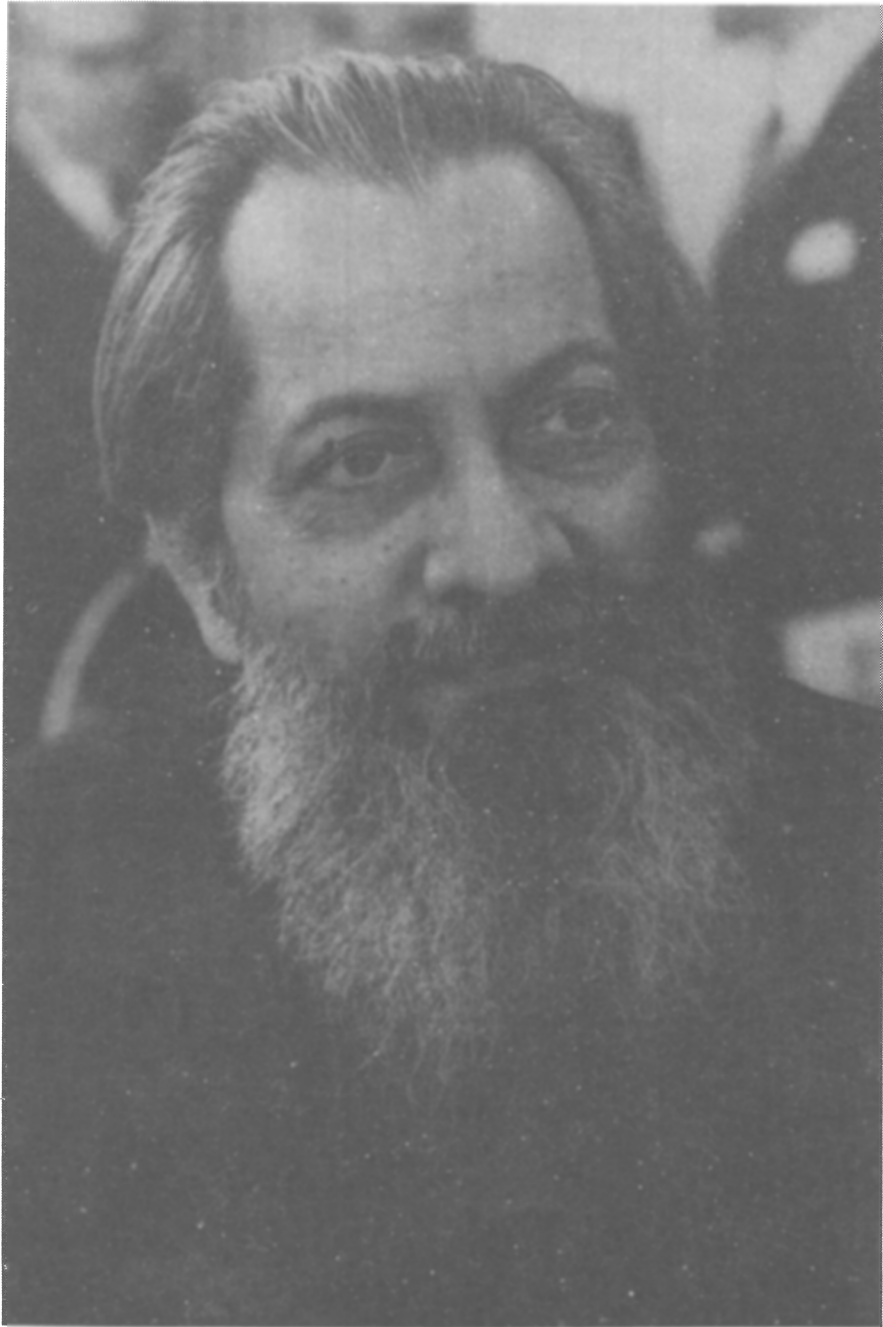
PRE-REGISTRATION FORM (Return before December 15th, 1995)
 Symposium of the International Association of Agricultural Economists
 ECONOMICS OF AGRO-CHEMICALS
 PRE-REGISTRATION AND CALL FOR PAPERS
 WAGENINGEN (THE NETHERLANDS), APRIL 24-28, 1996

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 INSTITUTION _____
 TITLE _____
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TOPIC OF PAPER/POSTER _____

WE WOULD LIKE TO INVITE YOU TO REVIEW PAPERS,
 PLEASE INDICATE ON WHICH SYMPOSIUM TOPIC(S) _____



VINAYAK MAHADEO DANDEKAR

Obituary

Professor V.M. Dandekar (1920-1995)

Vinayak Mahadeo Dandekar passed away in the early hours of 30th July 1995, at Pune. When the general body of the Indian Society of Agricultural Economics, at its Annual Meeting at Kolhapur at the end of November 1994, agreed to relieve him of the responsibility as President of the Society, at his pressing request that he be relieved of it after serving the Society for almost a decade, on entering his 75th year, no one had imagined that he would pass away in just eight months' time. The Society greatly appreciated his contribution to its development and to the strengthening of its research programme.

Dandekar had formal training in economics as a discipline only at the under-graduate level. He studied statistics at the Indian Statistical Institute, Calcutta, for his M.A. degree, and passed in 1944 with a gold medal. However, just a year later he joined the Gokhale Institute of Politics and Economics in Pune where he began his lifelong career of research in economics. During his first decade at the Institute he worked on a number of subjects, like measurement of national income, stagnation and lapse into illiteracy at the primary school level, demographic survey, statistical methods in anthropometry, and even his only paper in statistics; but his major interest was economics. His early and continued involvement in village and farm surveys carried on by the Institute provided an enduring basis for his perceptive understanding of the rural economy and society. For the first two and half decades of his career at the Institute, Dandekar's main intellectual preoccupation was India's rural economy. This was the period of planning for economic development, and he unavoidably became one of the main analysts of economic policy in the country. In economic analysis he was essentially self-taught. He was not a wide reader, but whatever analytical literature he read, he read with a sharp, inquisitive and critical mind.

His report on the working of the Bombay Tenancy Act of 1949 brought out clearly the severe limitations at the village level in the implementation of a law fixing the maximum rent payable and restricting the termination of tenancy. The implication was the termination of tenancy by transfer of ownership right to the tenants. This is what the new Bombay Tenancy Act of 1956 did - a revolutionary step at that time.

Dandekar followed this up with a review of the land reform studies, sponsored by the Planning Commission in 1962 in which he demonstrated with data from these surveys that while the bulk of the leased land was owned by large and medium landowners, the bulk of the owners were small and marginal owners. Therefore, he strongly pleaded for the application of the land-to-the-tiller legislation to the leased out lands of the large and medium landowners, which will take care of the bulk of the leased out land while reducing the administrative work involved by more than half. In fact, the Maharashtra Government took nearly two decades to implement this administrative task, whereas following Dandekar's advice it could have been completed in less than half that time. Dandekar showed that while a large part of the land leased out by the small landowners was to other small owners or the landless, a not insignificant proportion was to the medium and large farmers.

A blind land-to-the-tiller legislation will harm the interest of these small landowners while in many instances benefiting the large landowning tenants. The State Government of Maharashtra corrected this harmful effect in some cases only in the middle of the 1970s following agitation by small landowning tribals who had leased out their lands to large landowners and had, therefore, lost the land.

His study on use of food surpluses for economic development, at the suggestion of the FAO, gave him, for the first time, an understanding of the irrelevance of the time measure of unemployment amongst the self-employed in rural India. He advocated assured daily employment at a minimum subsistence wage rate which will lead to the self-identification of the unemployed or under-employed. This he elaborated in his later monograph "Poverty in India" (jointly with N. Rath) which became a path-breaking study in the subject.

His critique of Prof. Schultz's "Transforming Traditional Agriculture" not only pointed out the logical irrelevance of the author's questionable contention of absence of rural unemployment or under-employment in such an economy to Schultz's central thesis, but also made a distinction between the viable and the non-viable segments of such an economy where increase in rural population and labour will lead to deterioration of the land, labour and capital of the non-viable sector and consequent downward sliding from the equilibrium visualised by Prof. Schultz.

This also led him to write a paper on the logic of price policy in agriculture in this Journal. In it he demonstrated, with data, the incorrectness of the backward bending supply curve of foodgrains based on a presumed fixed cash need for non-farm expenditures of farmers. He also explained why farm production would respond to changes in relative prices of farm products.

His formulations about the response of farm production to changes in relative prices led him to a formulation of a scheme of marketing of foodgrains in India, where free flow of foodgrains in the country through district level inter-district marketing monopolies would help competitive equalisation of prices across the country, and a price stabilisation measure can be implemented in such a context.

He made a strong case for reducing the cattle population in the country, in the interest of growth of dairy and better upkeep of cattle, and, therefore, opposed the ban on cow slaughter.

Another subject on which Dandekar wrote was crop insurance. His scheme was taken up by the General Insurance Corporation for select crops in India.

Dandekar also wrote on many other themes. His advocacy for an irrigation policy of limited quantity of water over eight months to wider areas in the dry agricultural regions, his strong advocacy of decentralisation of power not only from the Centre to the States but also from the State to districts and villages, and his formulation, as Chairman of a State Government Committee, about measurement and redressal of regional imbalances, are well known.

In later years he wrote extensively on India's budgetary and monetary policies, on the role of workers and trade unions in industry, on approach to higher education, etc. In the eighties he was deeply involved in formulating a dual economy solution on the basis of the Sraffa and von Neumann models.

He was closely associated with the Rural Credit Survey of the Reserve Bank of India in the beginning of the 1950s. He formulated a separate set of schedules and conducted a countrywide survey on behalf of the Gokhale Institute, for the first round of the National Sample Survey. Many of his formulations were adopted in the subsequent rounds. Later, from 1970 to 1980, he worked as the Chairman of the National Sample Survey Organisation, when he was instrumental in introducing many changes and new subjects for survey.

He had established the Indian School of Political Economy in 1970, with the major objective of informing the people's representatives at various levels with the country's economic, political and social situation and problems. After three years of very persistent and satisfactory work, this activity suddenly ceased because of Emergency in 1975. Since then the School has been pursuing the objective of studying the development of India's economy and polity since Independence, through its quarterly Journal. He was the founder-Director of the School, which position he relinquished in 1985 when he became its Chairman.

Dandekar occupied many positions and was member/chairman of many Government Committees, Central and State. On all these he left his mark. He was Director of the Gokhale Institute of Politics and Economics, 1966-1980 (with a two year gap), and then Professor Emeritus there. He presided over the Annual Conferences of the Indian Society of Agricultural Economics, the Indian Economic Association and the Indian Society of Labour Economics. The Indian Council of Social Science Research and the University Grants Commission honoured him with fellowship and prize.

Dandekar was distinguished for his logical and original thinking. His habit of carrying any basic idea to its logical end, sometimes resulted in his advocacy of particular public policy finding few acceptors at the political level. He was outspoken, and was no respecter of personality, but only of values. His sarcastic remarks in public debate were not to the liking of many; but most of them remained his friends till the end. Basically he was a loner, mainly because he was unwilling to compromise. His end came unexpectedly, when he was in the thick of writing the third and last volume of his book on Indian Economy. In his passing away the economics profession has lost a unique social thinker and advocate.

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