

SOCIALIST Organisation

Contents

1. HIND MAZDOOR SABHA, HMS	3
2. HIND KISAN PANCHAYAT, HKP	3
3. SAMAJWADI YUWAK SABHA, (YOUNG SOCIALIST LEAGUE).....	3
4. HIND MAZDOOR KISAN PANCHAYAT, HMKP	3
5. KHOJ PARISHAD.....	4
6. ALL INDIA KISAN SABHA.....	6
7. NAV SANSKRITI SANGH	7
8. A SCHOOL FOR SOCIALISM	7
9. RASHTRA SEWA DAL	8
10. YUSUF MEHERALLY CENTRE	8
11. S M JOSHI SOCIALIST FOUNDATION	9
13. DR RAM MANOHAR LOHIA TRUST LUCKNOW	9
14. DR RAM MANOHAR LOHIA INTERNATIONAL TRUST.....	9
16. DEMOCRATIC SOCIALISM BANGLORE.....	10
16. BHARAT-PAK-BANGLADESH MAHASANGH BANA O SAMMELAN	11
SOCIALIST JOURNALS	12
SOCVENIR ON THE OCCASION OF ASIAN SOCIALIST CONFERENCE	18

1. HIND MAZDOOR SABHA, HMS

A CENTRAL ORGANISATION OF TRADE UNIONS, WAS ESTABLISHED IN DECEMBER 1948 AT A CONFERENCE HELD IN CALCUTTA AS A RESULT OF AN AMALGAMATION OF HIND MAZDOOR PANCHAYAT AND INDIAN FEDERATION OF LABOUR.ITS OBJECTIVE WAS TO ENSURE COMPLETE FREEDOM OF TRADE UNIONS AND THEIR CENTRAL ORGANISATIONS FROM GOVERNMENT EMPLOYERS AND POLITICAL PARTIES, TO PLAY POSITIVE ROLE AND TO EDUCATE WORKERS AND TRAIN THEM IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF INDUSTRIES, AND TO INSIST ON GENUINENESS OF ITS AFFILIATED ORGANISATIONS. R.S.RUIKAR WAS ELECTED ITS PRESIDENT, SIBNATH BANERJEE, MANIBEN KARA AND T.S. RAMANUJAM ITS VICE-PRESIDENT AND ASHOK MEHTA AS ITS GENERAL SECRETARY. **(SELECTED WORKS OF ACHARYA NARENDRA DEVA, VOL-3, PAGE (144)).**

Office : 120, Babur Road, Railway Colony, Delhi. India.
e-mail: hms@nde.vsnl.net.in

2. HIND KISAN PANCHAYAT, HKP

HIND KISAN PANCHAYAT WAS FOUNDED AT THE SEVENTH ANNUAL CONFERENCE OF THE SOCIALIST PARTY AT PATNA IN MARCH 1949 WITH THE OBJECT TO ESTABLISH KISAN PANCHAYAT RAJ IN COLLABORATION WITH OTHER PROGRESSIVE CLASSES, BY ALL LEGITIMATE MEANS.**(SELECTED WORKS OF ACHARYA NARENDRA DEVA, VOL-3, PAGE (235)).**

3. SAMAJWADI YUWAK SABHA, (YOUNG SOCIALIST LEAGUE)

A BODY OF SOCIALIST YOUTHS WAS STARTED IN UP IN 1949 TO ARRANGE SOCIALIST STUDY GROUPS IN COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES. IT WAS ORGANISED ON ALL INDIA LEVEL AT ALL INDIA SOCIALIST YOUTH CONFERENCE HELD AT KASHI VIDYAPEETH, VARANSI, 27-30, JUNE 1953, UNDER THE PRESIDENSHIP OF DR RAMMANOHAR LOHIA.ITS OBJECTIVE WAS TO INCULCATE DEMOCRATIC SOCIALIST IDEALS AMONG THE YOUTHS,TO INFUSE SOCIALIST VALUES THROUGH CULTURAL,EDUCATIONAL AND CONSTRUCTIVE ACTIVITIES,TO END SOCIAL EVILS,ECONOMIC INEQUALITY,COLONIALISM AND RACIAL DISCRIMINATION IN COOPERATION WITH NATIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL SOCIALIST MOVEMENTS. **(SELECTED WORKS OF ACHARYA NARENDRA DEVA,VOL-4, PAGE (42)).** FIRST NATIONAL CONFERENCE OF HIND KISAN PANCHAYAT (HKP) HELD AT REEWA(M.P)ON 27TH FEBURARY,1950.**(SELECTED WORKS OF ACHARYA NARENDRA DEVA,VOL.III,PAGE NO.235).**

4. HIND MAZDOOR KISAN PANCHAYAT, HMKP

Hind Mazdoor Kisan Panchayat. Hind Mazdoor Kisan Panchayat (India Workers Peasants Council), is a national trade union confederation in India. Its national president is George Fernandes.

5. KHOJ PARISHAD

KHOJ PARISHAD WAS ESTABLISHED AT CALCUTTA IN APRIL 1948 WITH THE OBJECT TO PROMOTE, ORGANISE AND CONDUCT SURVEYS AND RESERCH ON THE ECONOMIC, POLITICAL AND SOCIAL PROBLEMS OF THE COUNTRY.THE MANAGEMENT OF THE PARISHAD WAS VESTED IN A COUNCIL OF GOVERNORS AND ITS RESERCH WORK WAS CONDUCTED UNDER THE GUIDENCE OF A RESERCH ADVISORY COUNCIL COMPARED OF DISTINGUISHED ECONOMISTS AND SOCIAL THINKERS LIKE PROF. KHAGENDRA NATH SEN, PROF. SATYENDRA NATH BOSE,PROF. DWARKA NATH GHOSH, PROF. AMIYA KUMAR DAS GUPTA, PROF. DHURJATI PRASAD MUKHERJI, PROF. M.L. DANTAWALA, DR RAMMANOHAR LOHIA AND ASHOK MEHTA.ACHRYA NARENDRA DEVA WAS THE PRESIDENT OF THE COUNCIL OF GOVERNORS AND CHAIRMAN OF RESERCH ADVISORY COUNCIL.PROF. KHAGENDRA NATH SEN WAS DIRECTOR IN CHARGE, AND BALKRISHNA GUPTA WAS ITS TREASURER JAYAPRAKASH NARAYAN, PROF. SATYENDRA NATH BOSE, SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY, PROF. SAMRENDRA NATH RAY, DR RAMMANOHAR LOHIA AND SATYABRATA SEN WERE MEMBERS OF THE COUNCIL OF GOVERNORS. (*SELECTED WORKS OF ACHARYA NARENDRA DEVA, VOL-3, PAGE 16*).

KHOJ PARISHAD-AN INTRODUCTION BY RAMMANOHAR LOHIA

A SOCIO-ECONOMIC RESEARCH ORGANIZATION

The Socialist Party has decided to set up an Institute to conduct research into the political, economic, social and allied problems that face India and the world. It has appointed its first Council of Governor consisting of Acharya Narendra Deo, Vice-Chancellor, Lucknow University, Sri Jaya Prakash Narayan, Professor Satyendra Nath Bose, F.N.I., Khaira Professor of Physics, University College of Science and Technology, Calcutta, Sri Balkrishna Gupta, B.Sc. (Econ.) (London), Professor Khagendra Nath Sen, M.A., Principal, Asutosh College (Commerce Department), Professor Samarendra Nath Roy, M.A., Statistical Department, Calcutta University, Sri Surendra Mohan Dwivedi, Sri Styabrata Sen, M.Sc. and myself. The institute will be known as 'Khoj Parishad' with its centre in Calcutta. Its sphere of work shall be East India comprising Assam, Bengal, Orissa, Bihar and United Provinces, although it will enter into relations of alliance or affiliation with similar institutions elsewhere. Our country has been suffering very greatly for lack of such a research institute. To use of a foreign language in the study of social affairs while the natural sciences have been comparatively unhindered because of their use of symbols, or to the existence of foreign rule as such, we owe our poverty of social thought. The re-ordering of our political and economic arrangements has therefore been unable to proceed according to a system. General aspirations, vague plans and inchoate action have marred the country's achievements. The Khoj Parishad will set out to study social affairs. It will study the first principles of various social sciences just as much as the actual conditions prevailing in our country. Disregard of the interaction that goes on between discovery of first principles and understanding of actual conditions has led to the appalling state of social studies. The Khoj Parishad will repair this order. It will discover first principles. It will understand actual conditions. It will ever be aware of the organic relationship between the two. The Parishad will thus create the tools as well as the products of enquiry. The researches of the Khoj Parishad will help groups and person to bridge the distance between aspirations and achievements. Aspirations will turn into intentions; intentions will become plans; plans will be clothed into

flesh and blood detail. Researches of the Khoj Parishad will be diffused among the people through the written and the spoken word, but its services will also be open to use by progressive persons and groups as may want its trained assistance and information or analysis and the preparing of plans for removing poverty or injustice and increasing the nation's wealth. The Socialist Party has long been wanting to set up research institutes, not so much for the purpose of popularizing Socialism, but essentially with a view to obtaining skilled analysis and trained persons. Once the institute is set up, it will have complete academic freedom. The researchist will be welcome to go whither his subject leads him, in fact, he will be obliged to do so. Aside from initial socialist direction which will be further maintained, the Socialist Party in no way seeks to suppress or distort enquiry. In fact, the Socialist Party will be ever anxious to obtain unbiased analysis on the subjects it wants the institute to study so that its decisions on the matters of policy may be as sound as they are inspired with an ideal. A number of research institutes are indeed already in existence. These, however, are either organisations of industry and Government or connected with Universities. Some of these institutes are narrow in aim, others are frankly propagandist.

Those with a narrow aim are sometimes capable of analysing a small sector of evil and reform within the existing framework, also of suggesting ways to improve economy on the profit basis, but are wholly incapable of achieving the wider objectives that the Khoj Parishad has set before itself. Quite a few research institutes are so blatantly propaganda institutes that they do no research work, not even that which is necessary for successful propaganda. Institutes connected with Indian Universities tell a tale of waste in labour and money, for they have neither the wider objectives of the Khoj Parishad nor the narrower pursuits of business research. In case Khoj Parishad succeeds in achieving its objectives, it will be the first genuine institute of research in social affairs in our country. It will be the first sizeable effort to remove the poverty of India's social thought. It will help in the economic reconstruction of the country, for schemes of industry and agriculture can be worked out only after they are clothed with the flesh and blood detail of resources and objectives, human as well as material. Concrete intentions, definitive plans and purposive action are the great need of the country and the Socialist Party. The Khoj Parishad sets out to fulfil this need as well as to put fresh vigour into India's social thinking. For a venture of such proportions, support of a wide variety is essential. In the first place, men and women who are willing to make of their taste and ability in research, a zealous mission, are requested to enlist. Secondly, Indian and overseas gifts of research—magazines, books and periodicals—will be urgently needed. Thirdly, it would be impossible to build up this institute without substantial contributions of money. All contributions in money and books and other offers of help will be gratefully received at the office of the Parishad at 14, Bentinck Street, 2nd floor, Calcutta. The constitution of the Khoj Parishad which will be a registered body, is available to intending members and the inaugural meeting will soon be held. I appeal to friends of research in India and overseas to help in this effort for removal of poverty and emergence of freedom and the building up of a society in which the Indian mind demolishes the walls of caste and class and thinks thoughts nurtured in free-wellbeing.

KHOJ PARISHAD-AN INTRODUCTION BY RAMMANOHAR LOHIA

[Pamphlet of Khoj Parishad, 14 Bentinck Street, Calcutta]

6. ALL INDIA KISAN SABHA

The Kisan Sabha movement started in Bihar under the leadership of Navrang Rai *alias* Swami Sahajanand Saraswati who had formed in 1929 the Bihar Provincial Kisan Sabha (BPKS) in order to mobilise peasant grievances against the zamindari attacks on their occupancy rights.

Gradually the peasant movement intensified and spread across the rest of India. The leaders of various peasants organization felt the need of an All India Kisan Organisation to protect the interests of the Kisans. Accordingly, representative of these organizations met at Meerut on 15 January 1936, where the Congress Socialist Party was also holding its National conference, to found an All India Kisan Organisation. The Conference formed an organizing committee with N.G. Ranga and Jayprakash Narayan as joint conveners to convene an All India Kisan Congress. All these radical developments on the peasant front culminated in the formation of the All India Kisan Sabha (AIKS).

On 11 April 1936, the representatives of the Kisan organization again met at the Lucknow session of the Indian National Congress. Thus was founded the All India Kisan Sabha with Swami Sahajanand Saraswati elected as its first President. Initially, it was called the All India Kisan Congress. Some called it All India Kisan Sangh. Later, the name changed to All India Kisan Sabha. In founding the Kisan Sabha C.S.P. leaders, N.G. Ranga, Ram Manohar Lohia, Jayaprakash Narayan, Acharya Narendra Dev and Bankim Mukerji played a major role.

The main aim of the sabha were:- 1)To save the peasants from exploitation by any section of the society. 2)Abolition of zamindari and jagirdari system 3)To save the peasants from economic exploitation 4)Ownership of land by the peasants 5)Reduction in the rates of land revenue 6)Waiving of debts 7)Better arrangements of irrigation 8)To give recognition to Kisan Sabhas

The Kisan Sabha started agitations against the landlords. In the 1937-38 ,they started a movement for the ownership of the lands by the peasants who worked on it and to bring about the end of forced labour. The farmers revolted against the Jagirdars who did not give them any rights on the land. As a result, the conflict between the peasants and the landlords became more intense. The government arrested 600 Kisan demonstrators and suppressed the movement.

In 1939,when the second world war began, the Government enforced the Defense of India Rules strictly to crush the peasant movement. But the Kisan union continued struggle forcefully.(A History of the All India Kisan Sabha by M.A.Rasul)

(SELECTED WORKS OF ACHARYA NARENDRA DEVA, VOL-1 PAGE (xxxvi-xxvii).

(I)PRESIDENT SWAMI SAHJANAND 1936 LUCKNOW,1938 COMILA.ACHARYA NARENDRA DEVA,1939.

(II) PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS AT FOURTH ALL INDIA KISAN CONFERENCE GAYA ON 9TH APRIL 1939 BY ACHARYA NARENDRA DEVA. (SELECTED WORKS OF ACHARYA NARENDRA DEVA, VOL-1 PAGE (154-181)).

7. NAV SANSKRITI SANGH

The *Nav Sanskriti Sangh* Founded in 1951 by Acharya Narendra Deva, Acharya Hazari Prasad Dwivedi and Smt. Mahadevi Verma (Pl. see Surendra Mohan's article along with its Manifesto published in 1978 in Dharamyug).

8. A SCHOOL FOR SOCIALISM

Socialist Party secretariat proposed to lay the foundation for a School of Socialism, when the socialist party meets in its annual conference at Karoandi, near Jabalpur (M.P.) in the last week of December, 1956.

Mankind's last cover page Volume No. 1, issue No 4, November 1956, announced. It says the "actual beginning of the school may take some more time. Karondi (near Jabalpur, M.P) has been adjudged to be the geographical center of India, and this gesture of founding a socialist school there may well reward itself. The Socialist movement in India has often attempted to start thought sessions and study centers in all over the country, but they have been irregular, discontinuous and not adequately thoughtful or informative. A reason may have been the absence of a permanent School of Socialism, one for the country as a whole, and wherever possible in the states or at least in the zones. The Socialist Party will be grateful to receive plans of various types of courses, curriculum, proposals for rules, and schemes of how to awaken teacher and students interest in the school. The school may at a later stage develop into a world settlement of thought and agriculture. Meanwhile, all those who send their plans from India or abroad are also requested to indicate whether it would be possible for them to dedicate themselves to the school for a long or short period, and live on the premises.

Secretariat, Socialist Party,
Himayatnagar, HYDERABAD
Mankind, Vol.1 No.4,
November 1956

9. RASHTRA SEWA DAL

Rashtra Seva Dal literally means an Organisation to serve the National. Rashtra Seva Dal (RSD) was founded more than 50 years ago, to be precise in June 1941 by the then young Socialist leader like [S.M. Joshi](#), [N.G. Goray](#).

RSD strives for transformation by changing the human mind. The RSD organises Camps at various places, during school and college vacation, for children and youth to give them intensive training. The training is aimed at the Physical, moral intellectual development of the trainees. We believe in Democratic Socialism, Secular Nationalism and Scientific temper. We swear by equality, social justice, fraternity and rule of law. It is affiliated to the International Union of Socialist Youth.

Office: RSD, Sane Guruji Smarak, Sinhadgad Road, Pune- 411 030 India.
Tel: 441410

10. YUSUF MEHERALLY CENTRE

Started in 1961 in the memory of [Yusuf Meherally](#). Dr. Zakhir Hussain, the then Vice- President of India inaugurated it formally in 1965. The objectives initially were: promoting national integration and studying the problems of urbanization. After 1967, the transformation of a rural area through mobilization of urban resources in man, money and material and with the participation of local people got added as an objective. Is active in rural development for the past thirty years in Konkan area of Maharashtra State. Its activities include a hospital, a high school, a non-formal vocational centre for Adivasis, a village industries complex, unit to grow earth-worms and make vermi-compost at Tara in Panvel Taluka of Raigad District and a dispensary at Ansure in Rajapur Taluk both in Maharashtra State. It promotes micro-watershed development in the whole of Konkan.

Address: D-15, Ganesh Prasad, Naushir Bharucha Marg, Grant Road(W), Mumbai-400007.
Tel.022-23889738/23870097.
E-mail:yusufmeherally@gmail.com

11. S M JOSHI SOCIALIST FOUNDATION

Founded in the memory of [S.M.Joshi](#), Conducts various activities such as helping the activists working for Social transformation, conducts their training and education, makes propaganda material available to them, organizes study circles for them etc. It has set up an institute of Studies and Research in Socialist & Gandhian Thought. This institute carries on study and research in various social & political upheavals and the forces and sentiments responsible for such upheavals to help the work of social transformation.

Office: 1813, Sadashiv Peth, Pune-411 030. India.

12.DR RAM MANOHAR LOHIA WEBSITE

<http://www.drlohiacentenary.org>

13. DR RAM MANOHAR LOHIA TRUST LUCKNOW

Mulayam Singh Yadav government has leased out one of the famous 'Panch Bangalia' buildings to Lohia Trust. The Cabinet took the decision to lease out 1, Vikramaditya Marg building to the Lohia Trust in the year 2001 for 30 years. When Samwjadi Party came to power, the Mulayam Singh Cabinet passed an order leasing out the building at 1, Vikramaditya Marg in the name of Lohia Trust. Lohia Trust still has its head office at Friends Colony Etawah. The branch office was shifted in the building way back in 1990 when Mulayam Singh was Chief Minister and the building was allotted to the Trust in 1991. However, when the HC ordered it to vacate it in 2001, the building was finally leased out to the Lohia Trust for 30 years now.

Office: 1, Vikramaditya Marg, Lucknow, U.P.

Prof. Ram Gopal Yadav MP

Secretary, Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia Trust.

14. DR RAM MANOHAR LOHIA INTERNATIONAL TRUST

We dedicate ourselves towards the upliftment of the rural masses. Through our endeavors we will promote the basic idea-welfare to all. As majority of population live in rural areas, The Trust will orient programmes to benefit them . It will work for providing safe drinking water in the rural areas, it will try to ensure the fresh drinking water within reach for everyone in these areas. Construction of wells ensuring clean under ground water levels top our priorities. We intend to work for providing basic sanitation facilities too. We want to transform Dr. Lohia's dream Education to all a reality in rural areas. We will ensure maximum medical facilities for rural population. We will be catalyst in providing Medical Services like free Eye Camp , Doctors in need. The Trust will make people aware of health and hygiene. We also envisage to build hospitals and medical centers. This apart, trust will also put stress on growth of non-conventional sources of energies to augment rural electrification. Our imaginations are supported by dedication.

Activities: Civic Issues, Disaster Management, Dalit Upliftment, Human Rights, Minority Issues, Tribal Affairs, Youth Affairs

We pledge ourselves to make Dr. Lohia's dream reality

Javed Raza Chairman

Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia International Trust

G-301, VIVEKANAND APARTMENT

PLOT NO - 2, SECTOR -5, DWARKA

NEW DELHI -110075 (INDIA)

TEL. 011-25073786 M.+919868110202 FAX 011-23368138

Email info@rmlit.org, contact@rmlit.org, chairman@rmlit.org

15.LOHIA ADHYAN KENDRA, NAGPUR

Lohia Adhyan Kendra, Nagpur established in 1967.A building constructed for this purpose in 1985 named as Lohia Bhawan. Now it's a Center of Socialist Meet and get together.Office: LOHIA BHAWAN, SUBHASH MARG, NAGPUR-440018.

Tel:0712-2727438.M+919890131762

16. DEMOCRATIC SOCIALISM BANGLORE

<http://democraticsocialisminindia.org>

Center for Socialist Studies, established in 1978, is an informal organization of young socialists involved in non-political socialist work, like holding seminars, publishing socialist literature, training camps in Socialist ideology, etc., based in Bangalore, Karnataka, India.

Legacy: Socialists in India were, most of the times, divided and many times fought against one another. However their achievements have been many. Though they themselves could not implement Socialist programs, they could create an atmosphere for their implementation. After more than three-quarters of a century of struggle for Freedom, Democracy and Socialism, the Indian Socialists are leaving behind them a freer, more democratic and more egalitarian India.

Contacts:CentreForSocialistStudies@yahoo.in

CentreForSocialistStudies@gmail.com

16. BHARAT-PAK-BANGLADESH MAHASANGH BANAOSAMMELAN

Rajnath Sharma a Socialist of Barabanki, established this SAMMELAN in 1965, under the aegis of Gandhi Jayanti Samaroh Trust, at Gandhi Bhawan, Dewa Road, Barabanki, U.P.

It has organized more than 15 Conferences at Barabanki, Lucknow and National Capital Delhi.

Tel: 0524-2825464 & 2822268.M+919415596848.

SOCIALIST JOURNALS

1. CONGRESS SOCIALIST 1936-39.

Congress Socialist, an English Socialist Weekly, was started from Calcutta under the editorship of Dr Rammanohar Lohia as a mouthpiece of Congress Socialist Party in September 1934. From December 1935 it published from Bombay with Ashok Mehta as its editor. It ceased publication towards the end of 1939.

2. SANGHARSH 1937-56

Sangharsh, a Hindi Weekly, was started from Lucknow in 1937 as an organ of the Congress Socialist Party. B.P. Sinha was its first editor. Its publication was suspended in 1942 and resumed in 1946. Sampurnanand, Acharya Narendra Deva, Seth Damodar Swaroop and Mohanlal Gautam were closely associated with it.

Sangharsh weekly published till 1955, but it folded up after the split in PSP in 1955. Then, in 1957, Chandra Shekhar and Om Praash Srivastava started **Hamara Sangharsh**. It was the PSP's mouthpiece in U.P. It published till 1962.

Acharya Narendra Deva also launched the monthly *Janvan* in Hindi in 1947 and it continued till 1952. It was edited by Baij Nath Singh Vinod.

3. JANATA (HINDI) 1937-51

Janata (Hindi) weekly was established in Patna by JP and his colleagues with Rambriksha Benipuri as its editor in 1937. It was converted into a Daily on 22nd June 1951.

When, years ago (1937), the (Hindi) *weekly Janata* had been born, it had offered a new direction to the political and literary life of the province of Bihar. JP's Message on the Birth of Daily *Janata*, Patna, 22 June 1951. Selected Works of JP(1950-1954) Page No.145-6.

(A Hindi *weekly Janata* was started from Patna in 1935 or 1937, edited by Ram Vrikash Benipuri. On 22 June 1951, it was turned into a daily with the same name Daily *Janata*. While the daily folded up after the first general elections, the weekly continued. It had a regular run till 1964 or so, then it was stopped, restarted, stopped and restarted. It had its own press, but there were thefts in it, and the press was ruined. It had offered a new direction to the political and literary life of the province of Bihar).

4. JANATA (1946-)

The Janata, an English Socialist Weekly, was founded on January, 1946, by a group of socialist intellectuals, political workers and trade unionists, as an organ of the Congress Socialist Party, with the purpose of disseminating democratic socialist thought, stimulating discussion of national and international problems from a democratic socialist perspective, and promoting struggles of the down-trodden for radical social transformation. Under the able stewardship of such national leaders and dedicated socialists as Acharya Narendra Deva, Achyut Patwardhan, Ram Manohar Lohia, Yusuf Meharally and Asoka Mehta and editorship of such eminent socialists and journalists as Edata Narayanan, Aruna Asaf Ali, Purshottam Tricumdas, Rohit Dave, S. Natarajan, N.G. Goray, Prem Bhasin, Prof. Madhu Dandavate and Surendra Mohan the weekly has pursued these purposes with perseverance and without fear.

IT WAS EDITED, PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY EDATA NARAYANAN AT ROXY PRESS, NEW DELHI. ACHYUT PATWARDHAN BECAME ITS EDITOR IN JANUARY 1949. IT WAS SHIFTED TO BOMBAY IN MAY 1949 AND WAS PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY G.S. BHARGAVA AT WESTERN PRINTERS AND PUBLISHERS PRESS, 15-23 HAMAN STREET, FORT, BOMBAY. THE DECISION TO TRANSFER IT WAS TAKEN IN VIEW OF CERTAIN ADVANTAGES WHICH THE PARTY JOURNAL COULD DERIVE BY CLOSER ASSOCIATION WITH THE CENTRAL OFFICE OF THE PARTY, AND BETTER FACILITIES AS REGARDS PRODUCTION AND CIRCULATION.

During all these years since its inception as the official organ of the Socialist Party and later of Praja Socialist Party or as an independent pro-socialist journal, the Janata has raised its challenging voice of principled dissent against all conduct and practice -- detrimental to the cherished values of nationalism, democracy, secularism and socialism, while upholding the integrity and the ethical norms of healthy journalism. At the last meeting of the Executive Committee of the Praja Socialist Party in August 1971, it was resolved that the G.G. Parikh should continue the running of the Janata weekly and was authorised to determine its form of management, and to form a trust if considered necessary. Hence a trust was created on 17-10-1977 by well known socialists of the country, like Shri N.G. Goray, Shri Rohit Dave, Shri Prem Bhasin, Shri Surendra Mohan and others.

First Editor : Achyut Patwardhan. Editor, Surendra Mohan, Managing Editor: G.G. Parikh. With a sub-title of Voice of Democratic Socialism, established in 1946. Continues to publish articles on Politics, Economics and related subjects. Banned during Emergency, 1975-77. It has the envious reputation for continuous publication since its inception though the Socialist Parties and Socialist movements had reached a stage of atrophy. Among its esteemed editors are N.G. Goray, Madhu Dandavate, Prem Bhasin, J.D. Sethi etc.

Office: National House, 6 Tulloch Road, Apollo Bunder, Mumbai-400 039. **Current Address:**

D-15, Ganesh Prasad, Naushir Bharucha Marg, Mumbai. India. **(SELECTED WORKS OF ACHARYA NARENDRA DEVA, VOL-3, PAGE (295)).**

5. MANKIND 1956-72

Mankind, a monthly journal, published by Dr Rammanohar Lohia in the period August 1956—March 1972. He was the Chairman of the editorial Board. From the very first issue, *Mankind* declared its objective, in the footnote of the first page it declare **“Mankind aims to investigate the reality of the world and explore its ideal future. Its Editors can not ask for uniformity of opinion from the contributors, so long as there is no conflict with Mankind’s positive orientation towards Socialism, Democracy, Equality, World Government and the Nonviolent Revolution. Signed articles, therefore, do not necessarily represent the views of the Editors”**. The writings of Lohia published as 'Note & Comments' during the period Feb. 1966-Oct. 1967 in *Mankind*, Later published as a book 'Note & Comment's. Initially Hector Abhayavardhan, G.V. Sudhakar, Chundi Jaganatham and Badrivishal Pittie, Loknath Joshi were member of *Mankind's* editorial board, later Prof. Roma Mitra, Ms Snehlata Reddy, Tribeni Iyengar Singh, Jagdish Awasthi, George Fernandes, Gopal Gowda, Ladli Mohan Nigam, Jiten Sen, Ajit Kumar Sharma, Raghunath Singh, Upendranath Verma, Ms. Margo Skinner, Devendra Kumar Goswami, Keshav R. Jadhav, Kishan Pattnayak, Omprakash Deepak, Ms. Habiba Banu Abbasi, Gyanchand, Elizabeth E. Hoyt, Krishannath, Prabhu Narain Singh, also joined it as member editorial board. *Mankind* was available for its readers in UK & USA also. Its head office was at 3-6-19, Himayat Nagar, Hyderabad till October 1960, but in November 1960 it was shifted to 14-1-323, Sitarampet, Hyderabad.

6. JAN (HINDI) 1958-70

Jan, a monthly Hindi Journal, published by Dr Rammanohar Lohia in 1956. Later Omprakash Deepak joined it as Joint Editor, 1966-67, and its Editor, 1967-71. It ceased its publication in 1972. Its head office was at 3-6-19, Himayat Nagar, Hyderabad till October 1960, but in November 1960 it was shifted to 14-1-323, Sitarampet, Hyderabad.

7. CHAUKHAMBHA (HINDI)

Hindi Journal Chaukhambha was started by Dr Rammanohar Lohia in 1956 from Hyderabad. He was the Chairman of the editorial Board and Mama Baleshwar Dayal, Rabi Ray, B. Satyanarain Reddy and Shiv Prasad was member of its editorial board. Later Omprakash Deepak joined it as editor and publisher, 1961-62. Its head office was at 3-6-19, Himayat Nagar, Hyderabad till October 1960, but in November 1960 it was shifted to 14-1-323, Sitarampet, Hyderabad.

8. CHAUKHAMBHA IN TELUGU & URDU

Hindi Journal Chaukhambha started by Dr Rammanohar Lohia in 1956 from Hyderabad was also Published in **Telugu** and **Urdu** in 1960. Publisher, Samajwadi Prakashan, 3-6-19, Himayat Nagar, Hyderabad.

9. **YOUNG WORLD (Fortnightly) ENGLISH, MADRAS**
10. **SOCIALIST (Weekly) KANNADA**
11. **SOCIALIST (Weekly) TAMIL, MADRAS**
12. **SOCIALIST (Weekly) ASSAMESE, GAUHATI**
13. **JANSHAKTI (Weekly) TELUGU, HYEDRABAD**
14. **JANATHA (Weekly) MALYALAM, KOTTAYAM**
15. **JANSEWAK (Weekly), MARATHI, JALGAON EAST KHANDESH**
16. **KRUSHAK ORIYA**

S.N. Dwivedi launched the Krushak which had its printing press also. It was published from Cuttack as organ of Socialist Party and later as PSP weekly.

17. **SADHANA, MARATHI**
18. **KASHMIR SANSAR**

The CSP took over this weekly and published it during the Socialist Party period for some time. But in late 1948, it changed the name to Socialist. Both were in Urdu.

19. **SOCIALIST (Weekly) URDU**
20. **ASIA DAILY URDU**
21. **JANVANI (Monthly) HINDI**
22. **KALPANA**

A Hindi monthly review of arts and literature, founded by Badrivishal Pittie, published on the first day of every month from Hyderabad.

23. **JANMUKH (A Fortnightly) HINDI**

A Hindi fortnightly from Calcutta.

24. **THE OTHER SIDE**

In 1982, George Fernandes started *the Other Side*, a monthly journal of socialist thought and action. Its motto says "The Other Side is concerned with and is a part of people's struggles in India and elsewhere to create a world free from exploitation, tyranny and war. At the same time it is involved in the search for new ideas to illuminate humanity's path towards a more purposeful and rewarding life".

On 31st December 2007, George Fernandes announced the revival of 'The Other Side' journal, a decade after its publication was stopped. Fernandes, who is also the Chairman of the Editorial Board of the journal, in his message said that many leaders and his supporters had urged him to 'resurrect' the journal, which focuses on issues pertaining to socialist thought and action. The other editorial members are Eva Boune, Laila Kabir Fernandes, Dick Gupwel, Kamal Morarka,

Bhabhani Shankar Hota, Raghu Thakur, Jaya Jaitly, Ishwari Prasad, Babu Mathew, Fredrick D'sa, George Mathew, Arun Naik, Ravi Nair, Arun Sinha, Ajay Sood, Anil Prasad Hegde.

Published by: Pratipaksh Prakashan, 6/105 Kaushalya Park, Hauz Khas, NewDelhi-110016.email:theotherside1988@gmail.com,
Editor: Jaya Jaitly.

25. PRATIPAKSHA (HINDI)

PRATIPAKSHA Hindi News weekly started in 1972-73 by George Fernandes. Chief Editor : *George Fernandes*, Editor : Kamlesh and Giridhar Rathi, noted Hindi writers. It ceased publication during Emergency 1975-77. Kamlesh was arrested later and were co-accused in the Baroda Dynamite Case along with George Fernandes in 1976.

26. TOWARDS A BETTER MANKIND

On 2nd September 2007, George Fernandes launched '*Towards a better mankind*', a monthly journal edited by Keshav Rao Jadhav at Hyderabad. A journal with the same title was brought out in the past by noted socialist Ram Manohar Lohia. Mr. Fernandes said on the occasion that it was time all socialists did self-introspection why their movement failed. He said eminent writers and political thinkers like Bertrand Russell contributed articles to Lohia's publication. Former UP Governor B. Satyanarayana Reddy and civil rights activist K.G. Kannabiran were present on this occasion.

27. SAMAYIK VARTA

Samayik Varta A Hindi monthly founded by Kishan Patnaik in 1977. Publishing every month from Delhi. Currently Yogendra Yadav is its editor.

28. JANATA BULLETIN(1977-90)

A Janata Party Publication from Delhi. Now defunct. Most of the issues of Janata Bulletin available in Teen Murti Library (NML).

29. NAYA SANGHARASH

A Hindi monthly founded by Prof. Vinod Prasad Singh. Published for some time every month from Delhi. Now defunct.

30. SAMANYAJAN SANDESH

Samanya Jan Sandesh A Hindi tri-monthly founded by Harish Adiyalkar in 1975 from Nagpur. Prakash Dubey was its first editor. Now Dr Om Prakash Mishra is its editor. Its a publication of Lohia Adhyayan Kendra, Nagpur.

31. MARATHWADA, AURANGABAD

The Marathi daily 'Marathwada' from Aurangabad was published for quite a long time. It was established by Shri Govind Rao Shroff. After him, Panna Lal Surana was its editor or some time. But with Shroff's demise, it gradually folded.

32. RASHTRA SEWA DAL PATRIKA

Rashtra Sewa Dal Patrika in Marathi was also published from Muzzaffarpur in Hindi for some years. It was revived for some times.

SOCVENIR ON THE OCCASION OF ASIAN SOCIALIST CONFERENCE (1ST TO 11TH NOVEMBER 1956 AT BOMBAY.A PSP PUBLICATION)

It has been desired by many colleagues to establish a Socialist Centre of research, reference and documentation in New Delhi and a Monthly journal should be started in Hindi and English and later on in other regional languages for the interaction of Socialists with the polity and national society. I think Socialist Front should take a lead in this regard.

Naya Daur

Before the first general election, the Socialist Party started a daily Naya Daur which was terminated after the disastrous results in the election. Thereafter, in 1954, Shri Mehar Chand Ahuja started his own monthly socialist in Urdu, but it did not survive after a year. From Delhi, Mir Mushtaq Ahmed published Asia in Urdu for several years. It was a weekly magazine. In 1947- 48, Prof. Tilak Raj Chadha shifted to New Delhi and started urdu Bande Mataram. It was a daily. It was supposed to be an All India paper. But, it did not survive long, and Prof. Chadha returned to Jalandhar, to look after the State unit of the Party.

New Socialist

Shri J. D. Singh (also known as Jitendra Singh: he was in the Times of India) and Shri, G. S. Bhargava launched ***New Socialist***, a monthly magazine from New Delhi in 1959. It too did not survive for more than a couple of years.

Hamara Nishana

In M.P., Shri Narayan Das Mehta from Indore and Ram Singh from Itarsi started Hamara Nishana. As Mehta was office secretary of the State PSP for several years, it was considered as Party paper. This was in 1960 to 1965.

Samarpan

A Samarpan weekly in Gujarati From Bhavnagar, was published from 1948 till 1960. It was edited by Shri Pranu Bhai Bhatt. In Saurashtra, there is a town MAHUVA which was socialists bastion where the socialists captured the municipal board in the 1950's. Jaswant Mehta was its chairman. He became M.P. in 1962 and left the PSP with Asoka Mehta. There was another Mehta, may be Chimanbhai, who succeeded Jaswant as Chairman. He was MLA also. This Mehta had his socialist publication, and continued as chairman of the All India Small Newspapers Editors Conference. He might still be there. I met him accidentally after a long long time in 2004/5, in Newspapers Editors Conference office Rafi Marg.

Lok Sewak daily in Bangla

The KMPP had launched Lok Sewak daily in Bangla and it had its own printing press in Kolkata. After the merger of KMPP into SP, it continued for some years. The office building was in existence till the mid 1970's.

Selected works of Acharya Narendra Deva Vol. I TO 4 (1928-56)

Edited by Hari Dev Sharma, Nehru Memorial Museum and Library,
Publisher, Radiant Publishers, New Delhi.

JAYPRAKASH NARAYAN: SELECTED WORKS Vol.1 To 10 (1929-79)

Editor Bimal Prasad, Nehru Memorial Museum and Library,
Manohar Publications, New Delhi.

COLLECTED WORKS OF RAMMANOHAR LOHIA 9 Vol. (1932-67)

Editor, Mastram Kapoor. Publisher, Anamika New Delhi

He has also edited Rammanhor Lohia, Rachanavali in 9 Vols. in Hindi.
Publisher, Anamika New Delhi.

SAMAJWADI SAHITYA SANSTHAN

Founded by Mastram Kapoor in 2007. Kamal Morarka Ex MP is the President, Ravindra Manchanda is the Vice-President, Prof Rajkumar Jain is the Secretary and Dr Anand Kumar, Madanlal Hind and Shashank Attre are the member of this Sansthan respectively.