

THE
Servants of India Society

(Registered under the Societies Registration Act No. XXI of 1860)

REPORT
FOR 1952-53

POONA

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The Hon'ble Mr. G. K. Gokhale



FOUNDER

The Servants of India Society

The Servants of India Society.



PREAMBLE.



*Extracts from the original Preamble to the Constitution of the Society
written by the illustrious Founder, the late Gopal Krishna Gokhale,
in 1905.*

For some time past the conviction has been forcing itself on many earnest and thoughtful minds that a stage has been reached in the work of nation-building in India when, for further progress, the devoted labours of a specially trained agency applying itself to the task in a true missionary spirit are required. The work that has been accomplished so far has indeed been of the highest value. The growth during the last fifty years of a feeling of common nationality based upon common traditions and ties, common hopes and aspirations, and even common disabilities, has been most striking. The fact that we are Indians first, and Hindus, Mahomedans, Parsees or Christians afterwards, is being realised in a steadily increasing measure, and the idea of a united and renovated India marching onwards to a place among the nations of the world worthy of her great past, is no longer a mere idle dream of a few imaginative minds, but is the definitely accepted creed of those who form the brain of the community—the educated classes of the country. A creditable beginning has already been made in matters of education and of local self-government; and all classes of the people are slowly but steadily coming under the influence of liberal ideas. The claims of public life are every day receiving wider recognition, and attachment to the land of our birth is growing into a strong and deeply cherished passion of the heart. The annual meetings of Congresses and Conferences, the work of public bodies and associations, the writings in the columns of the Indian Press—all bear witness to the new life that is coursing in the veins of the people. The results achieved so far are undoubtedly most gratifying, but they only mean that the jungle has been cleared and the foundations laid. The great work of rearing the superstructure has yet to be

taken in hand, and the situation demands on the part of workers devotion and sacrifices proportionate to the magnitude of the task.

The Servants of India Society has been established to meet in some measure these requirements of the situation. . . . Much of the work must (now) be directed towards building up in the country a higher type of character and capacity than is generally available at present, and the advance can only be slow. Moreover, the path is beset with great difficulties ; there will be constant temptations to turn back ; bitter disappointment will repeatedly try the faith of those who have put their hand to the work. But the weary toil can have but one end, if only the workers grow not faint-hearted on the way. One essential condition of success in this work is that a sufficient number of our countrymen must now come forward to devote themselves to the cause in the spirit in which religious work is undertaken. Public life must be spiritualised. Love of country must so fill the heart that all else shall appear as of little moment by its side. A fervent patriotism which rejoices at every opportunity of sacrifice for the motherland, a dauntless heart which refuses to be turned back from its object by difficulty or danger, a deep faith in the purpose of Providence which nothing can shake—equipped with these, the worker must start on his mission and reverently seek the joy which comes of spending oneself in the service of one's country.

The Servants of India Society will train men, prepared to devote their lives to the cause of the country in a religious spirit, and will seek to promote, by all constitutional means, the national interests of the Indian people. Its members will direct their efforts, principally towards (1) creating among the people, by example and by precept, a deep and passionate love of the motherland, seeking its highest fulfilment in service and sacrifice ; (2) organizing the work of political education and agitation, basing it on a careful study of public questions and strengthening generally the public life of the country ; (3) promoting relations of cordial goodwill and co operation among the different communities ; (4) assisting educational movements, especially those for the education of women, the education of backward classes and industrial and scientific education ; (5) helping forward the industrial development of the country ; and (6) the elevation of the depressed classes. . . .

The Servants of India Society

Report for 1952-53

Introduction

The Servants of India Society was founded by the late Gopal Krishna Gokhale on June 12, 1905. Its objects are the training of national missionaries for the service of India and the promotion, by all constitutional means, of the interests of the Indian people without distinction of caste or creed. The members of the Society are pledged for life to give the best that is in them to the cause of the country in all secular fields. The circumstances in which the Society was founded and the objective which the Founder had in view in founding it are explained in the preamble he wrote to the constitution in 1905, extracts from which are given on the preceding two pages. This preamble has been a source of unfailing inspiration to the Society, and the members have striven their utmost during the forty-eight years of the Society's existence to keep true to the ideals placed before them by the Founder.

Organization

The Headquarters of the Society are at Poona where the members meet every year in June for the annual session. The Society has Branches at Madras, Bombay, Nagpur and Allahabad, and centres of work at Ambala, Cuttack, Kozhikode, and Mangalore.

Hriday Nath Kunzru continued to be President and S. G. Vaze, Vice-President of the Society. Hriday Nath Kunzru, A. D. Mani, P. Kodanda Rao, D. V. Ambekar and Dinkar D. Desai continued to be Senior Members of the Society's Branches in the Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Madras, Poona and Bombay respectively. Rama Shankar Misra, Lakshminarayan Rao and R. S. Gupte were elected to the Council by the members of the Society.

The late N. A. Dravid

During the year the Society suffered a grievous loss by the death of N. A. Dravid, who, after the death of A. V. Patvardhan, was its sole remaining Founder-member. The following resolution concerning his death was passed :

The Society places on record its sense of deep loss at the death of Natesh Appaji Dravid, its last remaining founder-member, on October 9, 1952, in Poona. He was a man of exceptionally high intellectual calibre and used his wide knowledge of public questions and his broad outlook on affairs to great effect in educating public opinion first through the *Dnyan Prakash* and afterwards, on his transfer to the Madhya Pradesh as head of the Branch there, through the *Hitavada*. He was also a man of much practical genius which helped him considerably in building up these newspapers and the presses in which they were printed. In the course of his career as a member of the Society, he settled in a village in Amravati district and devoted all his energies to the work of rural improvement, in which he attained a notable measure of success. In all he did he was himself inspired by a selfless love of the country and inspired that quality in his junior colleagues. The Society offers its sympathy to Mrs. Dravid and the other members of the family in their bereavement.

The Founder's Day Celebration

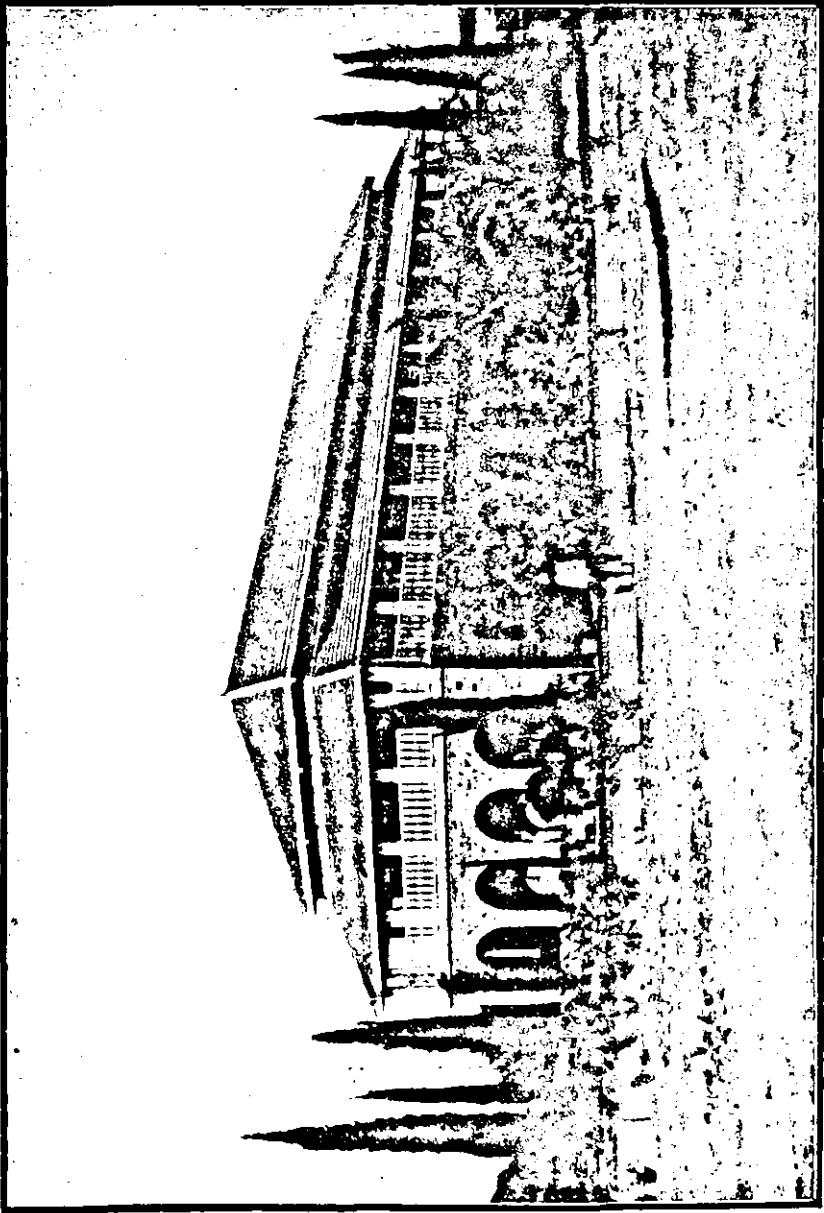
The usual Gokhale Day celebrations were held at the Headquarters on February 19, 1953, the expenses being met out of the interest on an endowment created for the purpose by the late Shrimant Baba Saheb Ghorpade, Chief Saheb of Ichalkaranji.

Political

H. N. Kunzru, who took part in the debate on the President's address in the Council of States, criticised the detention of a number of persons in the Punjab for supporting the Praja Parishad agitation in Jammu. He expressed the opinion that the Praja Parishad had been able to gain the support of the people of Jammu because they enjoyed no fundamental rights and that the agitation would cease to be a matter of public concern when the people of Jammu were allowed to enjoy these rights. In his speech on the Appropriation Bill he subjected the decontrol policy of the Government to strong criticism. He took part in the debate on the Railway Budget and the Indian Budget.



Late N. A. David



View of the Central Library of the Society, Poona.

He appended a minute of dissent to the report of the Joint Select Committee on the Preventive Detention Bill. When the Bill was under detailed discussion he proposed an amendment limiting the life of the measure to one year, and supported the omission of "India's Relations with Foreign Powers" as a ground for detention. He spoke on the Reserves and Auxiliary Air Force Bill and on the Bill providing for the representation of the Council of States in the Central Advisory Committee of the National Cadet Corps. He took part in the debate on the Indo-Kashmir agreement, and on the Bill for the reduction of the salaries and allowances of the Central Ministers. He participated in the food debate and in that on the Five-Year Plan. The Constitution (Second Amendment) Bill which removed the upper limit of 7,50,000 in respect of a House of the People constituency was strongly opposed by him. In his speech on the Hindu Marriage and Divorce Bill he blamed Government for bringing forward a measure dealing with only one part of Hindu law instead of introducing comprehensive legislation on the subject, as was done in the previous Hindu Code Bill. Speaking on the Delimitation Commission Bill, he expressed his opposition to Parliament being given powers to alter recommendations of the Commission because decisions may then be arrived at on political grounds. He was nominated a member of the Central Advisory Council for Industries as a representative of the consumers and was elected chairman of the sub-committee appointed by it to review the recommendations of the licensing committee and to advise Government on the principles to be followed in issuing licences. He visited Kashmir in October in order to study the situation there.

He continued to be President of the Indian Council of World Affairs and gave active help in the collection of funds for the Sapru House which is intended to be its headquarters. He presided over Mr. Attlee's lecture on the international situation which was organized by the Council. He continued to be President of the Deccan Sabha.

S. G. Vaze was mostly engaged in civil liberties activities during the year. He was re-elected Secretary of the All-India Civil Liberties Council at the fourth session of the All-India

Civil Liberties Conference held in Bombay in December last. He assists in the editing of the *Indian Civil Liberties Bulletin* of which Kakade is editor. As during the last few months Kakade has been fully occupied with the work of the Maharashtra Central Famine Relief Committee as its Secretary, the main burden of editing the *Bulletin* in this interval fell on Vaze. On behalf of the Civil Liberties Council he has submitted a memorandum to the Press Commission set up by the Central Government. The memorandum concerns itself with that part of the Commission's inquiry which deals with the freedom of the press from governmental restrictions.

P. Kodanda Rao was Secretary of the Bangalore Branch of the Indian Council of World Affairs. He arranged four meetings under the auspices of the Council which were addressed by various speakers and attended the Secretaries' Conference as also the Conference on the Far East held in Delhi in April 1952. He wrote and spoke against the present excise policy, which he considers inequitable and anti-social. He addressed meetings and contributed articles to the press on important public questions such as Democracy and Communism, Constitutional Crisis in South Africa, Human Rights, Beggar Problem, Racial Policy in South Africa, Linguistic States, Kashmir, Social Service, etc. He continued to be Treasurer of the Indian Committee for Cultural Freedom and attended its annual meeting held in Bombay in May 1952. He also continued to be a member of the Indian Institute of Culture at Bangalore and spoke at its meetings on such subjects as Lincoln Day, Labour Relations, Universal Literacy, Democracy in Japan, and Need for the English Language.

He wrote for the International Institute of Differing Civilizations at Brussels, of which he is a member, a paper on Political Developments in India in 1952. The paper was published in French in the Institute's quarterly *Civilization*. He also wrote another paper, by invitation, on Urban Pull in India for the 27th session of the Institute held in Florence in June 1952.

In spite of unsatisfactory health L. N. Sahu gave several radio talks on such topics as the Five-Year Plan, Nationalization of the Cinema Industry, etc.

Haradatta Sharma continued to be General Secretary of the Study Circle at Ambala Cantonment. Under its auspices he arranged several meetings at which important public questions were discussed. These included Prohibition, South Africa, Family Planning, New China, and Educational Reconstruction in the Punjab. He continued to be General Secretary of the Punjab Civil Liberties Council. A regional Civil Liberties Conference was organised by him at Goraya in Jullundur District. He also worked as General Secretary of the Ambala Cantonment Citizens' Association.

D. V. Ambekar continued to be a member of the Council of the Deccan Sabha. He attended the All-India Civil Liberties Conference held at Bombay in December 1952.

S. G. Gokhale continued to be Secretary of the Deccan Sabha. He attended, by invitation, meetings of the Marathi Journalists' Conference. He also attended its annual session held in Bombay and took part in its deliberations.

A. D. Mani continued to be Editor and General Manager of the *Hitavada*. He was selected by the Government of India as their representative on the UN Committee on administrative unions and was elected its chairman. The Committee examined in detail the administrative unions and made suggestions to the United Nations General Assembly. In particular, Mani raised the question of the prevalence of racial discrimination in the salary scales obtaining in the High Commission in Tanganyika. He also proposed the reference of all the administrative unions to the International Court for advisory opinion.

After the conclusion of the work of the Committee, Mani joined the Indian delegation to the UN General Assembly as alternate delegate. Mani was given charge of the Third Committee which dealt with matters coming under the purview of the Social Division of the United Nations. He took active part in the discussions of the Committee. Among the matters considered by the Committee was the draft resolution on self-determination sent to it by the Human Rights Commission. The resolution aroused much controversy and the Indian delegation played an important part in reconciling opposing points of view. In fact,

the final resolution on the subject was based on the suggestions put forward by Mani. He also played a prominent part in the debate on the Covenant on the political rights of women.

During the year Mani was elected President of the All-India Newspaper Editors' Conference and presided over its session held in Delhi in September last. In his address he pleaded for the repeal of the Press Act and of the amendment to article 19(2) of the Constitution so as to remove the additional restrictions imposed on freedom of speech and expression by the last amendment. Mani gave the AINEC active help in preparing a comprehensive memorandum for submission to the Press Commission, of which he is a member. He issued two statements on the question of Government's penalising newspapers for their editorial policy by withholding advertisements. The Standing Committee of the AINEC later confirmed the principles enunciated in those statements. He was Vice-President of the Indian and Eastern Newspapers Society and was elected its Deputy President. He was President of the M. P. Branch of the Indian Council of World Affairs and spoke at some of its meetings on the work of the United Nations. He is a Director of the Press Trust of India and actively participated in the negotiations relating to the signing of an agreement with the Reuters for the supply of foreign news to the Indian press.

Desai devoted a considerable portion of his time to the work of the Bombay Municipal Corporation, of which he is a member. He attended its meetings which are normally held twice a week and was a member of its BEST (Bombay Electric Supply and Transport) Committee and Revenue and General Purposes Committee. He was also elected a member of two Consultative Committees, one for revising the Electoral Rolls and the other for examining the Special Officer's Report on Primary Education in the City. He took active part in the deliberations of these Committees. He moved a number of resolutions in the Municipal Corporation dealing with civic problems. He continued to be Secretary of the Bombay Civil Liberties Union and a member of the All-India Civil Liberties Council. The Union organized the fourth session of the All-India Civil Liberties Conference which was held in Bombay in December.

S. R. Venkataraman continued to be the Secretary of the Madras Branch of the Indian Council of World Affairs which organised forty meetings during the year. Shri B. N. Rau, Mr. Louis Fischer, Dr. Bunch, and Prof. Marquand were some of the speakers at these meetings. Venkataraman organised a meeting to celebrate the South Africa Day in order to condemn the racial policy of the South African Government. He spoke at the United Nations Day celebration on the social and economic activities of the UN. Under the auspices of the Indian Council of World Affairs he arranged a reception in honour of the Nigerian Goodwill Delegation. He spoke on the Implications of Democracy at a Labour Fellowship Rally.

Kakade continued to be Assistant Secretary of the All-India Civil Liberties Council and editor of the *Indian Civil Liberties Bulletin*. He attended the session of the Indian Civil Liberties Conference held at Bombay in December last.

Labour and Peasant Organisation

Desai continued to be General Secretary of the Seamen's Union, Bombay, which has a membership of about 10,000. In addition to representing individual grievances, the Union carried on its work of supplying seamen to various shipping companies. Recruitment through the Union largely eliminates bribery and corruption and ensures every seaman getting a chance of employment by turn. As the seaman who has remained unemployed for the longest period gets the first chance, the available volume of employment is equitably distributed among those who register with the Union. In a way, the Union serves as an employment exchange agency. During the year about 6,000 seamen secured jobs through the Union. A seaman has generally to pay to the recruiting agent what can only be called a bribe of about Rs. 100 for securing a job which lasts about a year or even six months. The Union may thus be said to have saved about Rs. 6,00,000 of the seamen's money last year. The financial position of the Union improved greatly during the year, the income from subscriptions having gone up from Rs. 48,000 last year to Rs. 74,000 this year. Its building fund now amounts to about Rs. 80,000. The estimated cost of the building it proposes to put up on the plot measuring nearly 300 square yards which the Bombay Port

Trust has given to it will come to about Rs. 1,00,000. The Union is, however, hopeful of collecting the required funds.

Desai continued to be President of the Bombay Port Trust Railwaymen's Union which has a membership of over 1,000 out of a total of 1,500 employees. The Union is one of the oldest trade unions in Bombay, having been established as far back as 1920 and is recognised by the Port Trust authorities. The Bombay Docks Staff Union consisting of the supervisory staff in the Docks is a little over two years old, having been established in Feb. 1951. It has Desai for its President. It is registered under the Trade Unions Act and has a membership of about 1,000. The Government Medical Stores Employees' Union, which has a membership of about 250 out of a total of 400 employees, is registered and is also recognised by the Administration. Desai is President of this Union as also of the Central Bank of India Employees' Union and of the Chartered Bank Employees' Union. Desai has been renominated a member of the Bombay Port Trust Board to represent labour interests.

Desai continued to be General Secretary of the Hind Mazdoor Sabha which has a membership of about 7,00,000. He devoted a considerable portion of his time to its work. He is also editor of the *Hind Mazdoor*, the bi-monthly organ of the Sabha. He represented the Sabha at the 12th session of the Indian Labour Conference convened by the Government of India at Naini Tal in October 1952 and on the Industrial Relations Committee set up by Government as a result of the Naini Tal Conference. Desai attended the first meeting of this Committee at Delhi in December 1952 and the Housing Conference convened by the Central Government in August 1952. He is also the Sabha's representative on the Joint Consultative Board of Industry and Labour set up by the Central Government. The functions of the Board are to promote agreement between industry and labour and to examine questions relating to industrial relations. He convened meetings of the Working Committee and the General Council of the Hind Mazdoor Sabha at Nagpur in September last. He attended the annual conference of the Hyderabad State Hind Mazdoor Sabha held at Hyderabad in Feb. 1953.

Desai continued to take keen interest in the work of peasant organization in the North Kanara District. This work assumes special utility as nearly 80% of the peasants in the district are tenants. He paid two visits to the District during the year and addressed several mass rallies of Kisans. The Kisan organisation known as the Rayat Koota, of which Desai continues to be advisor, made good progress during the year. The immediate demands of the Kisans include reduction in land rents,—from Jan. 1953 Government has fixed the maximum rents at 1/6 of the produce instead of 1/3 as before—fixity of tenure and reinstatement of those tenants who have been evicted under the provisions of the tenancy legislation, while the long-range demand is for the establishment of peasant proprietorship and abolition of the rental system.

S. S. Misra continued to be the General Secretary of the All-Orissa Primary Teachers' Federation. Though not registered under the Trade Unions Act, the Federation exercises control and authority over the District Unions which, however, are registered under the Act. Misra is also General Secretary of the Extra-Departmental Postal Employees' Union, of which Sahu is President and continues to be President of the State Branch of the Hind Mazdoor Sabha. He presided over the May Day celebrations organised by the Sabha. He acted as Chairman of the Reception Committee of the annual conference of the administrative employees of the Postal and Telegraphs Union in Orissa and presided over the annual conference of the Orissa Medical College-Lower Grade Staff Union.

Harijan Welfare

Kunzru continued to be President of the U. P. (East)-Harijan Sevak Sangh, of which R. S. Misra was the Secretary. As most of the eastern districts in U. P. suffered from scarcity of food-grains, and as Misra himself was busy with famine relief work for most of the year, it was difficult for him to take active interest in the organisation of Harijan work in those districts.

Venkataraman continued to be Secretary of the Madras-City Harijan Sevak Sangh. The Sangh maintains a Girls'

Hostel which has about 80 inmates and conducts an Ayurvedic Dispensary for women and children in one of the slums in the city. The number of patients treated at the Dispensary during the year was nearly 13,000. The Sangh subsidised seven free reading rooms and adult night schools which are conducted by Harijans themselves in Harijan localities. Weekly prayer meetings in Harijan localities were also held. A noteworthy feature of these meetings was that orthodox Hindus took a leading part in them. Venkataraman helped sixteen Harijan residents to secure house sites for themselves and to get the lay-out plan for the new colony sanctioned by the Collector. Venkataraman attended the Central Board meeting of the Harijan Sevak Sangh at Delhi in September. He addressed the students of the voluntary social service class organised by the Social Service League, Bombay, on Harijan problems in rural areas.

Out of the interest on the Nayanar Memorial Fund, L. N. Rao distributed a sum of Rs. 321 as scholarships to Harijan students in colleges and in technical institutions. He was a member of the executive committee of the Malabar Harijan Sevak Sangh, and gave guidance to the Secretary in his work.

K. L. N. Rao continued to be in charge of the Depressed Classes Mission at Mangalore till he was transferred to Bombay in July last. The Committee of the Mission has already decided to hand over the Mission to the Madras Government. Rao was busy with correspondence and negotiations with the Government so as to implement the Committee's decision. It is expected that the transfer will become effective before long.

Rao inquired into a land dispute between Harijans and the other residents of a village, about 12 miles from Mangalore. As a result of his representations the disputed land was assigned to the Scheduled Castes. At the request of the District Welfare Committee of which Rao was a member, he inspected a 1600-acre plot reserved for Harijans. He attended meetings of the District Welfare Committee, the District Harijan Welfare Committee and the Taluka Prohibition Committee.

Aborigines Welfare

R. S. Misra devoted most of his time to welfare work for the Adivasis carried on by the Society in the Mirzapur district. In all 24 schools are being conducted in the area, one being a junior high school, four upper primary schools and nineteen lower primary schools. The number of pupils in all these schools was a little over 1,100, of whom 451 were Harijan and Adivasi boys and 110 girls. The hostel conducted by the Society at Kharuaon attached to the junior high school there provided free accommodation to 40 children of whom 20 were also given free food. In addition to free education, they also received clothing gratis. Three Adivasi boys studying in the junior high school were given scholarships by the Gandhi Smarak Nidhi. The total expenditure on the schools and the hostel amounted to nearly Rs. 24,500.

Out of the 24 schools, 17 were housed in their own buildings built largely through the efforts of local Committees associated with the management of the schools. Seven schools have yet to be provided with their own buildings.

Six dispensaries were also conducted in the Adivasi area. Of these four were in the Mirzapur district and two in the Meja Tahsil (Allahabad district) which is contiguous to the Mirzapur tribal belt. The total number of patients treated at these dispensaries during the year was nearly 37,000 as against 28,000 last year. An anti-malaria campaign which comprised about 150 villages was also organised. Nearly 8,000 patients were treated free during the campaign which lasted for two months. Efforts were also made to fill up cesspools in villages and 400 wells were cleaned and treated with potassium permanganate. The total expenditure on the medical work came to nearly Rs. 12,500.

R. S. Misra continued to be a member of the executive committee and the General Council of the Bharatiya Adimjati Sevak Sangh. He was also a member of the U. P. Gandhi Smarak Nidhi. He attended most of the meetings of these bodies held during the year.

L. N. Rao continued to devote himself to the work intended for the advancement of the tribal people in Malabar and

Kerala. Nine elementary schools (seven in Wynad taluka of Malabar and two in Coonoor taluka of the Nilgiris) were conducted which had a total strength of 769 (497 boys and 272 girls). 489 were tribal children and 45 Muslim. In three of the day schools all the tribal children were given free midday meals at the cost of the Society. The tribal school at Thirunelli will soon have its own building constructed by local effort. A building for the school at Kottathara is also under construction. The management of the Servindia Irula School, Kunjapanai, (Nilgiris District) was transferred to Government from October last. A new school for the Mannans and Muthuvans was started in September at Munnar in the Travancore High Ranges. 32 children attended the school and are supplied with free clothing, books, slates, etc. They are also given free midday meals. All the schools except the one at Munnar are receiving grant-in-aid from the Education Department. The tribal children in all the nine schools were supplied with dress, slates, books, etc. whose cost was borne by the Society.

The residential school for Kadar children at Orukombankutty in Cochin hills has a strength of 37 and is receiving a monthly grant of Rs. 250 from the Travancore-Cochin Government towards the expenses of the hostel. The Education Department has also been giving the usual grant towards the salary of the teachers. The Toda residential school near Ootacmund was opened by the Governor of Madras, as already reported, on May 22, 1952. A girls' dormitory has since been added to it. This was declared open by the Deputy High Commissioner to U. K. at Madras. The Toda school is already receiving grant from the Education Department. Efforts are being made to get similar help also for the hostel. As a result of Rao's efforts, the Madras Government started in June last a Mobile Dispensary for V. D. treatment for the Todas.

A school mainly for the benefit of Aranadan children has been working at Karulai in the Aranadan locality for three or four years. It had a strength of 118 (74 boys and 44 girls) of whom 6 were tribal children including 3 Aranadan children, and 51 Muslim. When a small-pox epidemic raged in the area

in the summer of 1952, relief measures were organised by the Society's Aranadan welfare worker. These measures were successful. As a result only one man in the locality fell a victim to the epidemic. A night school was started for the tribal residents in the Ryrupuram Panian Colony at Chelode in Malabar. The residents show keen interest in this attempt to promote adult literacy.

Eight elementary schools are conducted by the Orissa centre of the Society in the Rayagada sub-division of the Koraput District mainly for Kond children. Sahu submitted a memorandum to the Criminal Tribes Inquiry Committee. He also gave oral evidence before the Committee at Cuttack. He continued his active interest in the Society's welfare work for the aborigines in Orissa. He contributed articles on hill tribes to the *Modern Review* and the *Ajkal*. He also published a book containing songs of hill tribes in English and another containing original songs of the Kandha tribe with their translation in Oriya. He submitted a paper on the Gadabas to the World Congress of Anthropologists held at Vienna.

Kodanda Rao continued to be Vice-President of the Mysore State Branch of the Bharatiya Adimjati Sevak Sangh.

K. L. N. Rao collected about Rs. 1,500 for the Koraga Colony at Bela, which was sponsored by the Kasargod Taluk Adimjati Sevak Sangh.

Rural Welfare and Co-operation

Sahu attended the All-India Leprosy Workers' Conference held at Puri in Jan. 1953. He visited the Servindia Rural Centre at Chowdwar near Cuttack several times during the year. The Centre conducts a dispensary where free homoeopathic treatment is given. Nearly 40 persons are treated daily at this dispensary. The Leprosy Clinic at the centre, which is supervised by S. S. Misra, gives anti-leprosy injections on an average to about 20 persons a week. Sahu served on the editorial board of two co-operative journals, one in English and the other in Oriya. He continues to be President of the Oriya Writers' Co-operative Society. He is a director of the Cuttack Co-operative Central Bank and a member of the

executive committee of the Orissa Provincial Co-operative Union. He presided over the International Co-operator's Day celebration at Rassalkunda (Ganjam District).

The Gokhale Children's Home at Narasannapet (Srikakulam district), for whose management the Orissa Centre is responsible, has 27 inmates. The Home is housed in a spacious and semi-permanent building with an extensive compound. There is a local advisory committee which helps the Orissa Centre in the day-to-day management of the Home. Shri P. Swamy Babu who was associated with the Home as the chairman of the Committee from its commencement and to whose active interest the Home owes so much was compelled, for personal considerations, to resign the chairmanship during the year. The Society takes this opportunity of expressing its grateful appreciation of his services to the Home. His place on the Committee has been taken by Shri P. V. Jogulayya. The expenditure borne by the Society for the maintenance of the Home came to nearly Rs. 4,000.

S. S. Misra continued to be a secretary of the Utkal Balashram Committee which is responsible for the conduct of four Children's Homes in Orissa. These Homes had about 300 inmates. The annual expenditure on the maintenance of these Homes comes to about Rs 80,000, nearly four-fifths of which is provided by the Orissa Government. Misra is a member of the Social Welfare Panel of the National Planning Commission. He also continued to be one of the Secretaries of the Orissa Relief Committee.

R. S. Gupte continued to be in charge of the Society's Rural Centre at Shendurjana (Amravati district). The Centre, which is now eighteen years old, conducts a Child Welfare Centre under the supervision of a Health Visitor maintained by the Red Cross Society. It also conducts a Maternity Home which handled 35 cases during the year, as compared to 49 in 1951-52 and maintains a dispensary for the benefit of the general public. A multi-purpose co-operative society, conducted by the Centre, maintains a fair price shop for the distribution of grain to eight villages. The society has a membership of about 125 with a subscribed capital of a little over Rs. 1,100. Gupte continues to be Treasurer

of the co-operative society. He continued to be a member of the local Primary School Committee. He is also Sarpanch of the Local Gram Panchayat. The anti-leprosy work at Shendurjana, which is undertaken by the Maharogi Seva Mandal, with the co-operation of our Centre, is slowly taking shape. The building of the leprosy clinic was recently completed and its opening ceremony was performed in December by the Health Minister of Madhya Pradesh. The work mainly consists of the control and eradication of leprosy in twelve surrounding villages. For this purpose a Leprosy Organiser has been appointed who treats the patients and carries on intensive survey work.

Venkataraman was co-opted a member of the Madras State Union of Panchayat Boards and also a member of the editorial committee of its tri-lingual journal, the *Village Panchayat*. He attended two rural conferences and spoke on rural needs.

Sharangpani continued to be chairman of the managing committee of the Chatushringee Cooperative Credit Society which draws its membership mainly from the employees of the Aryabhushan Press. The Cooperative Society has about 150 members and the amount of loans granted by it to its members exceeded Rs. 8,500.

As one of the Secretaries of the Deccan Agricultural Association, Kakade was responsible for the managerial responsibility of its Marathi organ, *Shetki and Shetkari*. He was a member of the Advisory Committee set up by the Association for the Rural Reconstruction Centre at Devapur (Man Taluka in North Satara district) conducted by a local Joint Farming Society with the financial help made available by the Sir Dorabji Tata Trust of Bombay. During the year a Co-operative Dairy Society was registered, which serves Bhilarewadi, about nine miles from Poona and neighbouring villages. The Society collects milk and sells it to Government for use in its milk scheme for Poona. Kakade continued to be associated with the Yeravda Gadi Wadari Majoor Society as chairman of its Advisory Committee. The Society has a membership of about 300. Want of sufficient quarry land of good quality continued to be its main handicap. Another

difficulty was the lack of proper personnel to carry on its day-to-day administrative work. It has, therefore, requested the Co-operative Department to lend to it the services of some of its trained and experienced men. Because of these difficulties its work suffered a considerable set-back.

During the year Kakade was appointed by the Registrar of Co-operative Societies as his nominee on the Board of Directors of the Pravara Co-operative Sugar Factory in Ahmednagar district. As the Registrar's nominee Kakade served on the executive committee of the factory which, during its five months' crushing season, manufactured about 64,000 bags of white sugar from 60,000 tons of sugarcane. The capital investment of the factory now exceeds Rs. 44,00,000. It has no sugarcane plantations of its own but gives financial and technical assistance to its members for growing sugarcane and for the general development of agriculture.

The Yeravada Consumers' Co-operative Society has elected Kakade as its President. Its membership stood at about 180. Kakade continued to be an Honorary Worker of the Bombay Provincial Industrial Co-operative Association. He served as a member of its Poona District Branch Committee and was a representative of the Association on the Advisory Committee of the Rehabilitation Production Centre conducted by Government for the refugee camp at Pimpri near Poona.

L. N. Rao continued to work as Secretary of the Devadbar Malabar Reconstruction Trust. The Trust maintains four Higher Elementary Schools and two Lower Elementary Schools with a total strength of 801 children (494 boys and 307 girls). Of these children 79 belonged to backward communities and 212 were Muslim. A free primary school-cum-recreation centre, called the Bapa Sishu Vihar Pathshala after Thakkar Bapa, which was started in Jan. 1952, made satisfactory progress during the year. Its strength rose from 62 to 95. The school is receiving Government grant. Donations amounting to Rs. 125 were received for the school during the year.

Education and Literacy.

Kunzru continued to be a member of the executive councils of the Allahabad and the Banaras Hindu Universities.

He was a member of the Finance Committee of the Allahabad University and Vice-Chairman of its Executive Council. He continued to be President of the Vidya Bhavan at Udaipur.

Kaul continued to be Secretary of the Ganga Prasad Varma Memorial Library, Life-Member of the Committee of the Mahila Vidyalaya College at Lucknow and President of the Lucknow Branch of the Anjuman Taraqqi-e-Urdu (Hind). Kaul also continued to be chairman of the ad hoc Committee appointed by the Anjuman to carry on the work of the Urdu language campaign. The object of the campaign is to secure for children, whose mother tongue is Urdu, the facility of instruction in their mother tongue. The work of securing signatures was done at 700 centres by more than 4,500 volunteers, Muslim, Hindu, Sikh, etc. The cost of the campaign came to Rs. 20,000 exclusive of the expenditure incurred by the centres. In all 2,000,000 signatures were secured. Kaul prepared a draft of the representation in English to accompany these 2,000,000 signatures for submission to the President of the Indian Union.

Kaul paid two visits to Aligarh to attend meetings of the Literary and Executive Committees as also of the Governing Body of the Anjuman. He contributed articles to the press on subjects like the Hindu Marriage and Divorce Bill, K. M. Munshi and Moral Hygiene and the Urdu Signature Campaign. He prepared a comprehensive pamphlet in Urdu on the Servants of India Society. The pamphlet was published by the *Kaumi Awaz*, the Congress organ of Lucknow. A collection of his five short stories in Urdu was published in March last and the second volume of his literary and biographical essays is expected to be out some time this year.

Vaze continued to serve on the executive committee of the Poona Seva Sadan Society.

Kodanda Rao was a member of the Committee appointed by the Mysore Government for the reorganisation of the educational system in the State. The work of the Committee went on for nearly six months. Kodanda Rao submitted a Minority Report. He pointed out that the chief defect was inefficient administration rather than inadequate finance and

defective policies. He submitted a statement to the Secondary Education Commission appointed by the Government of India and was examined by it.

Sahu submitted written replies to the questionnaire issued by the Secondary Education Commission appointed by the Government of India. He also appeared before the Commission to give oral evidence.

Bajpai continued to be Vice-President of the Seva Samiti's Vidya Mandir High School at Allahabad. He attended meetings of its Managing Committee and took active interest in the work of the school.

K. J. Chitalia, although keeping indifferent health for most of the year, maintained his contacts with educational bodies at Bhavnagar and Bombay with which he is associated.

Social Service

Kunzru continued to be General Secretary of the All-India Seva Samiti at Allahabad.

Vaze helped the Jati Nirmulan Sanstha, which aims at the elimination of caste distinctions from Indian society, in organizing the Maharashtra Social Conference which was held at Poona in the middle of April this year.

Desai continued to be a member of the Managing Committee of the Social Service League, Bombay. He took active interest in the Social Service Training Classes conducted by the League.

Kodanda Rao was Secretary and Treasurer of the Mysore State Branch of the Indian Conference of Social Work. The Branch concentrated on Family Planning as its main activity during the year. Articles on Family Planning and sex education which were written by Kodanda Rao and Mrs. Kodanda Rao were translated into Kannada and published in pamphlet form. He made representations to Government for the appointment of women police, specially in cases in which women and children were parties. He was a member of the Central Executive Committee of the Indian Conference of Social Work. He attended the International Conference of Social Work held in Madras in Dec. 1952. He was one of the speakers at the Social Welfare Day celebration on Feb. 20 last.

Bajpai is a member of the All-India Seva Samiti, the District Physical Education Committee and the Magh Mela Committee. He took keen interest in the work of these bodies.

Venkataraman was a member of the Central Executive Committee of the Indian Conference of Social work and also one of its Hony. Associate Secretaries. He was a member of the Organisation Committee of the sixth International Conference of Social Work which met in Madras in Dec. last. He was Chairman of the sub-committee to prepare a Directory of Social Service agencies and a member of the local committee of the Conference. He brought out a Directory of Social Service Organisations in Madras State which covers 5,000 institutions. In connection with the Conference, an exhibition of social work on an international level was held at Madras. The opportunity was taken to focus public attention, by means of charts, posters, photographs, etc. on the social service activities carried on by the Society since its establishment. He also brought out, for free distribution, a pamphlet dealing with the Society's social service activities. He continued to be a member of the managing committee and the Advisory Board of the School of Social Work at Madras.

Kakade was member of the managing committee of the District Probation and After-Care Association at Poona. The Association maintains a Remand Home for children sent to it by Juvenile Courts and carries on probation work amongst juveniles. He continued to be a member of the managing committee of the Mahila Seva Mandal which aims at the moral welfare and rehabilitation of women and girls. The Mandal carries on both rescue and preventive work. He also continued to be a member of the managing committee of the Co-ordinating Council of Social Service Agencies in Poona.

Scouting

Kunzru continued to be the National Commissioner of the Bharat Scouts and Guides. He addressed a press conference on the five-day Scout and Guide Officer's Conference held at Delhi towards the close of October, and took part in its proceedings. The Conference was inaugurated by Dr. Rajendra Prasad.

Bajpai was the National Camp Director and the National Organising Commissioner of the Bharat Scouts and Guides. He conducted a prospective scoutmasters' Training Camp in Nepal during May and June 1952. Forty-seven persons received training in the camp. He toured Uttar Pradesh, Madras, Mysore, Coorg, Travancore, Cochin, Rajasthan, Madhya Bharat, Hyderabad and Assam. The tour was undertaken mainly with the object of studying the present condition of scouting and the effects of the merger of the Hindustan Scout Association with the Bharat Scouts and Guides. He acted as Chairman of the Conference of the Scouters and Guiders held in Delhi towards the end of October last. The Conference was inaugurated by the President of the Indian Republic.

Relief of Distress

Kunzru toured the tribal areas of the Mirzapur district in September last in order to acquaint himself with the famine situation there. On the conclusion of the tour he issued a press statement giving his impressions of the tour. He also toured Bikaner, Jodhpur, Udaipur and Dungarpur in May this year in order to study the famine situation.

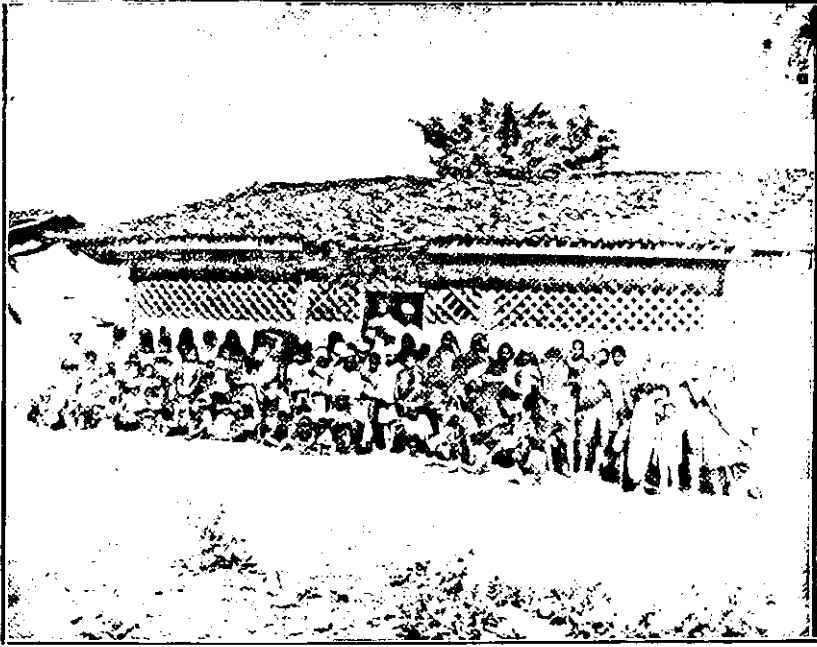
Venkataraman organised milk centres in the famine districts of Anantapur, Chittoor, Coimbatore and Cudapah and also in Madras City. For this work the Society had received from the Danish Indian Relief Committee about 20 tons of milk powder valued at about Rs. 50,000 and 10 cases of Decamin pills worth about Rs. 5,000. On Venkataraman's application, the Society was recognised by the Ministry of Health as a Relief Agency and was exempted from payment of customs duty by the Finance Ministry. Venkataraman toured the famine area and arranged for the distribution of milk to children under 12, and to nursing and expectant mothers. At the 81 centres which were run by the Society either directly or in co-operation with other agencies, the total number of feedings given amounted to very nearly 6,00,000. Venkataraman also secured for two dispensaries conducted by the Red Cross Society in the famine area medicines worth about Rs. 500 from chemists and druggists in Madras.



Milk distribution at Kathla.



An Adivasi child being weighed.



Some recipients of milk at Kathla, near Dohad.



Milk being prepared for distribution.

Ambekar and Sharangpani visited the Panch Mahals and Surat districts in September to study famine conditions there. Along with Kakade, Ambekar also toured Karmala taluka of Sholapur district and Indapur taluka of Poona district in November for the same purpose. Later famine relief work was undertaken on behalf of the Society in the Panch Mahals district. The work consisted in giving doles to destitute persons till scarcity was officially declared and milk to children under 12 and expectant and nursing mothers. Doles were given to 1,445 persons drawn from 119 villages. In all about 225 mds. of foodgrains costing nearly Rs. 1,700 were distributed within a period of three months. To begin with, there were three milk distribution centres serving about 200 children on an average every day. Early in May this year, the number of centres had risen to twelve which included the four big tank works in progress in the district. And the number of children and expectant and nursing mothers receiving milk daily at the centres had gone up to an average of about 2,400. The total number of feedings given in five months (December to April) came to a little over 70,000. For this work 8,000 lbs. of milk powder was received from the UNICEF through the Bombay Government, 3,300 lbs. from the Danish Indian Relief Committee through Venkataraman and 1,500 lbs. from the Indian Red Cross Society, the value of the total quantity exceeding Rs. 12,000. The Society's best thanks are due to these donors. The free distribution of maize seed to deserving Bhils at a cost of Rs. 4,000 is also being arranged.* The Society is also highly indebted to, Shri D. J. Naik, M. L. C. President, Bhil Seva Mandal, Dohad and his co-workers for their cordial co-operation in the work.

Towards the end of December it became clear that severe famine conditions were prevailing in many parts of the eight out of the twelve districts of Maharashtra. Owing to the fact that drought occurred successively for two years in some parts and for three years in others, the famine was the worst for thirty years. About 45,00,000 people and an almost equal number of cattle were affected. The situation was considered

* About 250 mds. of maize seed sufficient for the cultivation of 1,200 acres have since been distributed. This has benefited nearly 500 families.

**GOKHALE INSTITUTE OF POLITICS AND ECONOMICS,
POONA 4.**

(*Founded by Rao Bahadur R. R. Kale*)

Report for the year 1952-53.

During the early part of last year the field and the research staff of the Sir Dorabji Tata Section in Agricultural Economics was engaged in the work of the Rural Credit Survey undertaken by the Reserve Bank of India. The field staff carried out the entire survey work in seven districts of the Bombay-Deccan and Hyderabad. The research staff of the section was closely associated with the direction and planning of the Rural Credit Survey and district reports for the seven districts surveyed by the Institute have been prepared by them. This work has almost been completed. Since November 1952 the field staff of the Section has been engaged on a survey of the famine conditions in the areas of the Bombay-Deccan affected by famine. This survey work is expected to continue till October 1953.

The work of the fertility and mortality survey initiated by the Demographic Section of the Institute last year in Poona City and Poona District was completed towards the end of last year. The report on the fertility and mortality information gathered in the survey is ready and has gone to the press. The plan of work during the second year of the Demographic Section has been altered and improved in the light of experience gathered during first year's work. During the second year two districts of Bombay State, viz. Nasik, and Kolaba, are being surveyed. The main towns in these districts were surveyed by employing *ad-hoc* staff. five villages from each of the two districts have been randomly selected for carrying out a fertility and mortality survey. The work in the Nasik district is complete and that in Kolaba nearly half way through. It is hoped to complete the work by the end of June. The work in the main cities of these districts is being organised and will be soon launched.

of India	...	...	1,38,000	0	0
Provident Fund					
Balance as per last Balance Sheet	...	20,565	8	9	
Members' contribution for the year	...	2,160	12	0	
Institute's contribution for the year	...	2,160	12	0	
Interest	...	616	13	0	
		<u>25,503</u>	<u>13</u>	<u>9</u>	
Less: Repayment during the year		878	8	0	
		<u>24,625</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>9</u>	
Add: Interest accrued on P. F. Investments	1,439	0	0		
Less: Appropriated towards interest on P. F. Subscriptions	469	8	0	969	8
		<u>25,594</u>	<u>13</u>	<u>9</u>	
Add: Advance from the Gokhale Institute		<u>464</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>	
					26,059 0 0
					<u>3,21,490 12 9</u>

Stock on hand (at cost)	...	22,295	10	3
Deposit with the Poona Electric Supply Co.	...	25	0	0
Amount Receivable from the Reserve Bank of India	...	1,28,936	11	3
Amount Receivable				
From Employees	...	1,884	4	3
From others	...	<u>1,878</u>	<u>11</u>	<u>1</u>
			<u>3,762</u>	<u>15</u>
Advance to Provident Fund	...	464	2	3
Cash at Bank				
In current account with Bank of Maharashtra Ltd.			<u>21,276</u>	<u>2</u>
				<u>0</u>
Trust Fund or Corpus				
Deficit during the year as per I/E A/c.			147	5
				<u>0</u>
				<u>3,21,490 12 9</u>

Poona
10th June 1953.

Examined and found correct.
M. P. CHITALE & Co.
Chartered Accountants.

GOKHALE INSTITUTE OF POLITICS AND ECONOMICS, POONA 4.

(*Founded by Rao Bahadur R. R. Kale*)

Report for the year 1952-53.

During the early part of last year the field and the research staff of the Sir Dorabji Tata Section in Agricultural Economics was engaged in the work of the Rural Credit Survey undertaken by the Reserve Bank of India. The field staff carried out the entire survey work in seven districts of the Bombay-Deccan and Hyderabad. The research staff of the section was closely associated with the direction and planning of the Rural Credit Survey and district reports for the seven districts surveyed by the Institute have been prepared by them. This work has almost been completed. Since November 1952 the field staff of the Section has been engaged on a survey of the famine conditions in the areas of the Bombay-Deccan affected by famine. This survey work is expected to continue till October 1953.

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The Gokhale Institute of Politics and Economics, Poona 4.

Statement of Income and Expenditure for the year ending 31st March, 1953.

INCOME	Rs. As. Ps.	Rs. As. Ps.	EXPENDITURE	Rs. As. Ps.	Rs. As. Ps.
Grants:—					
<i>From the Government of India</i>			<i>Salaries and Allowances ...</i>	...	7,288 2 0
For National Sample Survey	1,395 0 0		<i>Establishment ...</i>	...	7,366 0 0
For preparation of a Note			<i>Research Assistants ...</i>	...	5,255 1 3
for D. A. Committee	250 0 0		<i>Tata Section</i>		
Token Non-recurring Grant	5,000 0 0		Salaries of the Head of the Section	4,080 0 0	
	<u> </u>	6,645 0 0	Salaries of Field Staff	7,898 8 0	11,978 8 0
<i>From the Reserve Bank of India</i>			<i>Demographic Survey Section</i>		
<i>for All-India Rural Credit Survey</i>			Salaries and Allowances		3,307 5 3
Administrative Work	15,245 11 0		<i>Tabulating Section</i>		
Tabulation Work	1,36,550 0 6		Salaries & Cost of		
Overhead Expenses	7,703 0 0		Preparation of Cards	3,700 0 0	
	<u> </u>	1,59,498 11 6	Machine Maintenance		
<i>From the Government of Bombay</i>			and Rentals	1,737 12 0	
Grant-in-aid	10,000 0 0		Depreciation on Machines	1,730 12 0	7,168 8 0
for Dearness Allowance	958 0 0		<i>Cancer Investigation</i>		
	<u> </u>	10,958	Salaries & Expenses		5,053 0 0
<i>From the Rockefeller Foundation</i>			<i>National Sample Survey</i>		
for Demographic Research	14,000 0 0		Salaries		1,395 0 0
for Economic Analyst	5,000 0 0		<i>All-India Rural Credit Survey</i>		
	<u> </u>	19,000 0 0	Survey-Salaries & Expenditure	15,245 11 0	
<i>From the Institute of Pacific</i>			Tabulation Work-Salaries		
<i>Relations and Chatham House</i>			& Expenditure	1,36,550 0 6	1,51,795 11 6
for Modern Business Survey		6,063 12 0	<i>Investigational Expenses</i>		
<i>Form the Indian Cancer Research</i>			Agri. Economics Survey.	2,397 8 6	
<i>Institute</i>			Demographic Survey	3,245 8 0	
for Cancer Investigation		5,053 0 0	Modern Business Survey	3,988 14 0	11,631 14 6
<i>From the Sir Dorabji Tata Trust Fund</i>			<i>Publications ...</i>	...	9,130 1 9
		20,000 0 0	<i>Books and Periodicals ...</i>	...	5,244 8 6

The Gokhale Institute of Politics and Economics, Poona 4

Balance Sheet as at 31st March, 1953.

FUNDS AND LIABILITIES				PROPERTY & ASSETS													
				Rs. As. Ps.				Rs. As. Ps.				Rs. As. Ps.					
Trust Fund or Corpus—See Contra								Provident Fund Investments									
Depreciation Reserve	...			27,487	0	0		National Savings Certificates									
Publication Reserve	...			45,295	10	3		(at cost)				24,620	0	0			
Library Reserve	...			30,810	7	8		Interest accrued and due on above				1,439	0	0			
Liabilities								Library							26,059	0	0
For Expenses								Cost as per last Balance Sheet				25,555	15	2			
M/s. Power Samas Accounting Machines (Sales) Ltd.	31,793	13	0					Additions during the year				5,244	8	6			
For Library & Hostel Deposits	260	0	0												30,810	7	8
For Sundry Credit Balances	1,123	11	6					Tabulating Machines									
Servants of India Society	4,505	14	1					Cost as per last Balance Sheet				34,308	8	6			
				37,683	6	7		Additions during the year				41,064	2	0			
Advance Grants												75,372	10	6			
Sir Dorabjee Tata Trust Fund	7,250	0	0					Add: Electric Installation (Cost as per last Balance Sheet)				563	8	0			
Government of India National Sample Survey Research Project	8,605	0	0												75,936	2	6
Indian Cancer Research Institute	300	4	3					Furniture and Dead-Stock									
				16,155	4	3		Cost as per last Balance Sheet				8,185	10	3			
Advance from Reserve Bank of India	...			1,38,000	0	0		Additions during the year				3,591	10	3			
Provident Fund															11,777	4	6
Balance as per last Balance Sheet	20,565	8	9					Publications									
Members' contribution for the year	2,160	12	0					Stock on hand (at cost)							22,295	10	3
Institute's contribution								Deposit with the Poona Electric Supply Co							25	0	0
								Amount Receivable from the Reserve Bank of India							1,28,936	11	3

The study of the Rise of Business Class in India launched two years ago is now in its concluding stages. The work of gathering materials has been almost completed with regard to most of the important industrial and business centres in India. The next few months will be devoted to a collation and analysis of the voluminous material gathered so far and the drafting of the final report will begin. Due to certain unexpected difficulties in obtaining information relating to British business, the Royal Institute of International Affairs, on whose behalf we had undertaken a survey of British business in India jointly with the Indian Business Survey, requested us to drop the project. We have consequently done this, though we regret the fact that this important aspect of the survey of Business Class in India would remain incomplete.

There were three publications of the Institute during the year. The first was Part III of the " Social Survey of Kolhapur City " by Mr. Sovani, and the second was Part II of " Poona — A Socio-Economic Survey " by Prof Gadgil. Thirdly, the report on that part of the work of the National Sample Survey 1950-51 for which the Institute was responsible has been now published.

Mr. Sovani returned from the U. S. A. in August 1952 and immediately joined duty at the Institute. The teaching staff of the Institute continued to take part in the Post-Intermediate and Post-Graduate teaching work of the Poona University.

One student submitted his thesis for the Ph. D. Examination of the Poona University.

1. Mr. K. R. Mewawala : " India's balance of International Payments, 1919-1939."

The thesis was rejected.

The R. R. Kale Memorial Lecture was delivered this year by Shri Laxman Shastri Joshi, in Marathi, on " Indian Nationalism. "

Prof. D. R. Gadgil was nominated in April 1952 to the Central Board of Directors of the Reserve Bank of India. Prof. Gadgil is the Chairman of the Central Famine Relief Committee in Maharashtra formed in December 1952.

The Rao Bahadur R. R. Kale Trust Fund

Statement showing the Trust Fund and its investments as on 31st March, 1953.

TRUST FUND	Rs.	As.	Ps.	Rs.	As.	Ps.	INVESTMENTS	Rs.	As.	Ps.
The R. B. R. R. Kale Trust Fund	1,07,630						Mortgage on property of Sayagaon village	7,720		
Value of 60 Bonus Shares to capital addition of Messrs. Kirloskar Bros.	1,500			1,09,130			Govt. and other securities : 3% G. P. Notes of 1896-97	Rs. 12,500		
	<u>1,500</u>						3% Conversion Loan, 1946	Rs. 33,300		
Amount set aside for redemption of loss on maturity of Bombay Municipal Loan				5,656			3½% Bombay Municipal Loan	Rs. 4,000		
Investment Reserve				13,384			4% 1960-70 Loan	Rs. 20,200		
							6% Bombay Municipal Debentures	<u>Rs. 40,000</u>		
Interest Account								Rs. 1,10,000		
Carried forward balance	809						Satara Inamdar Mandal	at cost	1,11,674	
Collected during the year	6,054						50 Debentures of Rs. 100 each fully paid up			5,000
	<u>6,863</u>						Kirloskar Bros. Ltd.			
Less paid to G.I.P.E.	1,369			5,494			180 shares of Rs. 25 each fully paid up.	3,750		
	<u>1,369</u>						Advances to G. I. P. E.		4,505	
							Balance with the Servants of India Society		1,014	
										<u>5</u>
							Total ...	1,33,665		
										<u>12-1</u>

* Out of the interest collected, a sum of about Rs. 715 will have to be set aside for reconciling the mortgage account.

POONA }
11th June, 1953 }

K. T. DIXIT, B. A., B. Sc., G.D.A., F.C.A.
Chartered Accountant.

The Servants of India Society

Statement of Income and Expenditure for the year ending 31st March 1953.

INCOME			1952-53			EXPENDITURE			1952-53		
			Rs.	As.	Ps.				Rs.	As.	Ps.
Donations	...	...	10,208	10	3	Allowances, etc.	...	...	76,709	15	6
Members' Earnings	...	...	59,708	0	3	Travelling	...	...	11,212	3	6
Interest	...	...	50,564	9	0	Library	...	...	11,098	8	0
Property Rents	...	...	20,955	2	3	Establishment	...	...	33,421	3	6
Miscellaneous	...	...	5,423	2	0	General Charges	...	...	22,343	9	5
Press Profits	...	...	66,488	15	8	Mess Charges	...	...	4,852	6	9
						Repairs to Buildings	...	...	11,961	8	3
						Rents and Taxes	...	...	8,170	9	6
						Rural Work	...	...	16,060	6	1
						G. M. Library	...	...	3,778	3	3
						Losses in conducting the Society's Paper	...	...	12,142	2	11
						Surplus carried to General Fund	...	...	1,597	10	9
Total ...			2,13,348	7	5	Total ...			2,13,348	7	5

Poona, }
13th June 1953. }

K. T. DIXIT, B.A., B.Sc., G.D.A., F.C.A.
Chartered Accountant.

The Servants of

Statement of General Fund'

		Rs.	As.	Ps.		Rs.	As.	Ps.	
The Society's General Fund :									
Balance as on 1st April 1952	...	12,91,642	10	—9					
Add Surplus as per Income and Expenditure a/c	...	1,597	10	—9					
		—————			12,93,240	5	—6		
Advances Payable:						77,569	10	—3	
 The Society's Presses' and Paper's									
Credit Balances :									
Arya-Bhushan Press	...	68,438	—6	—11					
Bombay Vaibhav Press	...	1,11,874	—0	—6					
Hitavada	...	79,953	—13	—0					
		—————			2,60,266	—4	—5		
 Grand Total						...	16,31,076	—4	—2

Poona, }
13th June 1953. }

India Society*account as on 31st March, 1953.*

	Rs.	As.	Ps.	Rs.	As.	Ps.
Buildings and Sites:				5,96,362		
Library expenditure to date has been charged to revenue ...						
Deadstock:						
As per last year's Statement ...	32,377					
Addition during the year ...		1,325				
				<u>33,703</u>		
Less depreciation ...				1,618		
						<u>32,084</u>
Advances recoverable:						38,525
The Society's Presses' and Paper's Assets and Debtors:						
Arya-Bhushan Press ...	3,29,474					
Bombay Vaibhav Press ...		1,98,800				
Hitavada ...			2,73,365			
						<u>8,01,640</u>
Balance as shown in the Statement of Affairs						<u>1,62,463</u>
Grand Total ...						<u>16,31,076</u>

K. T. DIXIT, B.A., B.Sc., G.D.A., F.C.A.*Chartered Accountant.*

The Servants of

Statement of Affairs as on

LIABILITIES		Rs.	As.	Ps.
<hr/>				
The Society's General Fund :				
Balance as per annexed Statement	1,62,463	11 1
Gokhale Memorial Trust Fund (received in securities as per contra)	1,33,000	0 0
Gokhale Memorial Library Trust Fund, Nagpur	11,918	13 10
Rao Bahadur D. Lakshmi Narayan Trust Fund (received in cash)	1,00,000	0 0
South Indian Flood Relief Trust Fund	24,244	15 3
Presses' Reserve Fund	3,37,225	0 0
Servindia Relief Fund	75,388	2 1
Investment Reserve Fund	77,733	10 8
Building Reserve Fund	42,100	1 3
Workmen's Welfare Fund	6,500	0 0
Servindia Welfare Fund	8,031	11 6
Insurance Fund—Life Policies Matured	12,000	0 0
Gokhale Day Celebration Fund	2,000	0 0
Late Mr. Nayanar Memorial Trust Fund	10,726	14 0
Building Depreciation Fund	45,000	0 0
Miss Girija Nayanar Trust Fund	1,844	10 6
Hiralal Atmaram Patel Trust Fund	33,311	2 9
Total		...	10,83,488	12 11
<hr/>				

India Society

31st March, 1953.

ASSETS		Rs. As. Ps.			Rs. As. Ps.		
Gokhale Memorial Trust Fund							
3% G. P. Notes	face value ...	1,21,000	0	0			
4% Bombay Port Trust Bonds	...	12,000	0	0			
					1,33,000	0	0
Gokhale Memorial Library Trust Property					23,949	3	6
South Indian Flood Relief Trust Fund Investments					21,415	7	0-
Other Investments :							
3% G. P. Notes	Face value ...	2,47,700	0	0			
3½% Bombay Municipal Loan	...	65,000	0	0			
3½% Poona Municipal Corporation	Debentures ...	20,000	0	0			
3½% Treasury Savings Deposits	...	1,00,000	0	0			
3½% Bombay Municipal Debentures	...	50,000	0	0			
4% G. P. Notes, 1960-70	...	20,300	0	0			
4% Bombay Port Trust Loan	...	98,000	0	0			
4% Mysore Co-op. Land Mortgage Bank Debentures	...	15,000	0	0			
4% Bombay Municipal Loan	...	15,000	0	0			
4% U. P. Loan	...	20,000	0	0			
5% Bombay Municipal Debentures	...	21,000	0	0			
3% G. P. Notes, Face Value, Rs. 1,00,000, are lodged with the Allahabad Bank, Ltd., Nagpur, for overdraft facilities for the Hitavada							
Total face value ...		6,72,000	0	0			
At cost price ...					6,82,432	5	4-
Servindia Relief Fund Investment (3% G. P. Notes Rs. 71,500)					72,572	8	0-
Workmen's Welfare Fund Investment					6,500	0	0
Hiralal Atmaram Patel Trust Fund Investment					31,675	15	0-
Late Mr. Nayanar Memorial Trust Fund Investment (3% G. P. Notes Rs. 10,000)					10,356	4	0
Gokhale Day Celebration Fund Investment					1,990	8	0
Bombay Prov. Co-op. Bank Shares 30 shares of Rs. 50 each fully paid up					1,600	0	0
Agricultural Products, Ltd., Poona, one share of Rs. 50 fully paid up					50	0	0
Ogale Glass Works 20 Shares of Rs. 5/- each fully paid up					100	0	0
Poona Central Co-op. Bank two shares fully paid up					100	0	0
Press Trust of India Ltd., 50 shares of Rs. 100 each					5,000	0	0
Press Trust of India Ltd., 4½% 100 debentures of Rs. 100 each					10,000	0	0
Indian Newspapers Co-op. Society, 25 shares of Rs. 100 each fully paid up					2,500	0	0
Bank Balances at Centres and at Branches					78,359	1	7
Cash at Centres and at Branches, etc.					1,837	8	6
Total ...					10,83,488	12	11

I have examined the above Statement of Affairs and the annexed Statements of Income and Expenditure account and the General Fund with the books, accounts and vouchers of the Society, and I find the same to be correct. I have verified the investments of the Society.

Poona, }
23rd June 1953 }

K. T. DIXIT, B. A. B. Sc., G.D.A., F.C.A.
Chartered Accountant.

List of Donations

Headquarters

			Rs.	As.	Ps.
The Bombay Presidency Association	...	...	1,000	0	0
The Korgaonkar Trust	...	...	200	0	0
Principal J. R. Gharpure	...	...	100	0	0
The Late Rao Bahadur R. R. Kale Trust Fund	...	...	100	0	0
The Late Justice M. G. Ranade Charities...	...	...	100	0	0
Shri V. J. Gharpure.	...	...	50	0	0
Shri Chhaganlal K. Parekh	...	...	50	0	0
Shri Harakchand Motichand	...	...	25	0	0
Sums below Rs. 25	...	...	74	8	0
			<hr/>		
Total	...	...	1,699	8	0
			<hr/>		

Bombay Branch

			Rs.	As.	Ps.
Shri K. J. Chitalia	...	...	300	0	0
Messrs. B. Kamtekar and Co. ,	...	...	25	0	0
			<hr/>		
Total	...	...	325	0	0
			<hr/>		

Madras Branch.

			Rs.	As.	Ps.
Mrs. Sharma	...	...	200	0	0
Guild of Service	...	...	50	0	0
Labour Fellowship Rally, Bangalore.	...	...	38	0	0
Madras Tamil Writers' Association.	...	...	30	0	0
Mr. S. C. G. Bach	...	...	25	0	0
Messrs. G. K. Vale and Co.	...	...	25	0	0
Sums below Rs. 25	...	...	55	0	0
			<hr/>		
Total	...	...	423	0	0
			<hr/>		

Malabar Centre

			Rs.	As.	Ps.
Pandit Javaharlal Nehru	...	...	1,000	0	0
The Sir Dorabji Tata Trust	...	...	1,000	0	0
Shri Sri Prakash	...	...	500	0	0
Provincial Welfare Fund, Nilgiris Branch	...	...	500	0	0
Messrs. Patel Bros., Bombay.	...	...	300	0	0
The Vythiry P. C. C. Society, Wyand Taluk	...	...	300	0	0
Shri Jhangir P. Patel	...	...	200	0	0
Dr. Rajendra Prasad	...	...	100	0	0
Shri Chhaganlal K. Parekh	...	...	100	0	0
The Kalpacta Urban Bank	...	...	100	0	0
Shri J. P. L. Gwynn, Eluru	...	...	60	14	0
Shri G. E. Crombie, Madras.	...	...	50	0	0
Sums below Rs. 25	...	...	171	0	0
Total	...	...	4,381	14	0

Orissa Centre

			Rs.	As.	Ps.
Shri Lingaraj Panigrahi	...	...	100	0	0
Shri Sadhucharan Mahanty	...	...	100	0	0
Seth Vasudeb Modi	...	...	100	0	0
Seth K. K. Rathor	...	...	100	0	0
Shri Souri Prasad Mahapatra	...	...	50	0	0
Shri Harihar Mahapatra	...	...	50	0	0
Shri Lalit Kumar Das-Gupta	...	...	50	0	0
Shri Pitambar Misra	...	...	50	0	0
Shri Rajkishore Das	...	...	50	0	0
Shri Sománath Nanda	...	...	50	0	0
Shri B. Jagannatha Das	...	...	30	0	0
Shri Dinkar Rao	...	...	25	0	0
Total	...	...	755	0	0

Aboriginal Welfare Work, Orissa

			Rs.	As.	Ps.
Sums below Rs. 25.	...	...	339	8	9

Chowdwar Rural Reconstruction Centre.

			Rs.	As.	Ps.
Provincial Cooperative Bank, Cuttack	...	...	100	0	0

Gokhale Children's Home, Narasannapet.

			Rs.	As.	Ps.
Shri P. V. Jogulayya	...	...	407	9	6
Shri P. Swami Babu	...	...	88	12	0
The Yuvajana Sangh	...	...	75	0	0
Shri P. Nulanna	...	...	31	0	0
Shri Voona Ramamurty	...	...	28	0	0
Sums below Rs. 25	...	...	143	13	0
Total	...	...	794	2	6

Aboriginal Welfare Work, Mirzapur.

			Rs.	As.	Ps.
R. C. K. M. Fund.	...	...	250	0	0
Seth Vishwanath Prasad	...	...	26	0	0
Sums below Rs. 25	...	...	842	8	0
Total	...	...	1,118	8	0

U. I. Branch

			Rs.	As.	Ps.
Shri Bal Govind Das	...	...	125	0	0
A. Sympathiser	...	...	100	0	0
Shri S. R. Bharatya	...	...	47	1	0
Total	...	...	272	1	0

CONSTITUTION
OF THE
Servants of India Society

The following Constitution has been adopted for the Society:—

1. The Society shall be called "The Servants of India Society."*

2. The objects of the Society are to train national missionaries for the service of India and to promote, by all constitutional means, the interests of the Indian people.

3. The Society will consist of (a) a First Member or President; (b) a Vice-President; (c) Ordinary Members and (d) Members under Training.

4. The First Member or President will be the head of the Society.

5. Every member, on admission, shall undergo a special training for a period of five years. During the period, he will be known as a 'Member under Training.' When a Member under Training has completed his five years' discipline, he will be styled as an 'Ordinary Member' of the Society.

6. Subject to Rules 12, 12A, and 13, every member of the Society shall be a member for life.

7. The First Member or President, assisted by a Council, shall manage the affairs of the Society in accordance with the Bye-laws framed for the purpose. This Council shall consist of the Vice-President, the Senior Members of the Branches and three Ordinary Members elected annually by the members of the Society, the retiring Members being eligible for re-election.

* हिंदू सेवक संघ has been adopted as its name in the vernaculars.

8. No person will be admitted as a member of the Society unless his admission is recommended by the Council and the recommendation accepted by the First Member or President.

9. Every member at the time of admission shall take the following seven vows :—

- (i) The country shall always be the first in my thoughts and I will give to her service the best that is in me.
- (ii) In serving the country I will seek no personal advantage for myself.
- (iii) I will regard all Indians as brothers and work for the advancement of all without distinction of caste or creed.
- (iv) I will be content with such provision for myself *and my family*,* as the Society may be able to make. I will devote no part of my energies to earning money for myself.
- (v) I will lead a pure personal life.
- (vi) I will engage in no personal quarrel with any one.
- (vii) I will always keep in view the aims of the Society and watch over its interests with the utmost zeal, doing all I can to advance its work. I will never do anything which is inconsistent with the objects of the Society.

10. Every Member under Training shall, during the time that he is under training, place himself under the entire guidance and control of the First Member or President, and shall do such work and devote himself to such studies as the First Member or President may direct.

11. An Ordinary Member may be sent by the First Member or President and Council to any part of India on special duty or for general work in connection with the Society. He will be bound to do the work assigned to him under the general direction of the First Member or President and Council

* The italicised words to be omitted if there be no family.

and shall obey orders and instructions that may be received from them.

12. The Society may release a member from its vows and permit him to resign his membership on the ground of continued ill-health or for other sufficient cause, on a recommendation to that effect being made by the Council, with the concurrence of not less than three-fourths of the members of the Society, and the recommendation being accepted by the First Member or President.

12. A. The Society may, in exceptional circumstances, permit a member to retire after thirty years' approved service or on the attainment of the age of seventy after twenty-five years' approved service on a recommendation to that effect being made by the Council, with the concurrence of not less than three-fourths of the members of the Society, and the recommendation being accepted by the First Member or President. A member so permitted shall cease to be a member of the Society.

13. The Society may remove the name of any member from its roll of members on a recommendation to that effect being made by the Council, with the concurrence of not less than three-fourths of the members of the Society, and the recommendation being accepted by the First Member or President. The Society will not be bound to disclose the reasons for such removal.

14. (a) The First Member will hold office for life.

(b) It will be the duty of the First Member to recommend in writing to the Council the names of three Ordinary Members out of whom the members of the Society shall elect a successor to him as First Member on a vacancy occurring. If no such recommendation has been received by the Council when the vacancy occurs, the members of the Society may elect any Ordinary Member or in the absence of a suitable Ordinary Member, any member to succeed as First Member.

(c) In case, however, it appears undesirable to elect a First Member, the members may elect one of their number to be President of the Society for a period of three years.

(d) The members of the Society shall elect an Ordinary Member to be Vice-President of the Society for three years.

(e) The First Member or President may, notwithstanding any other rule, delegate any of his functions to the Vice-President and, during the absence of the Vice-President from India, to any other Ordinary Member.

(f) The Council of the Society shall appoint one of the Ordinary Members to be the Secretary of the Society.

15. When a vacancy occurs in the First Membership or Presidentship of the Society, the Council shall exercise all the powers vested by the Rules in the First Member or President singly or the First Member or President and Council, until such time as a new First Member or President is duly elected; and any act done by the Council during such time shall be deemed valid, provided that the Council takes steps with all reasonable despatch to arrange for the election of a new First Member or President under rule 14 (b) or 14 (c), as the case may be.

16. In special circumstances the First Member or President and Council may exempt, for reasons to be recorded in writing, any member of the Society from the operation of any rule save Rule 9.

17. An applicant for membership may be required to pass through a period of probation before admission and may in that case be enrolled as a Probationer on such terms and for such period as the First Member or President and Council may determine.

18. The First Member or President and Council may remove the name of any Probationer from the list of Probationers before the expiry of the period of probation. The Society will not be bound to disclose the reasons for such removal.

19. The First Member or President and Council may admit any person, who, in their opinion, is capable of being trained to assist members of the Society in their work and who is prepared to devote his life to such work, as a Permanent Assistant of the Society, on such terms as the First Member or President and Council may determine.

20. A Permanent Assistant may, on grounds of special fitness and after a period of approved service of not less than three years, be admitted as Member under Training by the First Member or President and Council.

21. The First Member or President and Council may remove the name of any Permanent Assistant from the list of Permanent Assistants of the Society. The Society will not be bound to disclose the reasons for such removal.

22. The First Member or President and Council may admit any person who is in full sympathy with the objects of the Society and is prepared to devote himself to such work as may be assigned to him for the benefit of the Society as an Attache of the Society on such terms and under such control as the First Member or President and Council may determine.

23. The First Member or President and Council may remove the name of any Attache from the list of Attaches of the Society. The Society will not be bound to disclose the reasons for such removal.

24. The First Member or President and Council may enrol any person who is in full sympathy with the objects of the Society and who is prepared to devote a portion of his time and resources to the furtherance of its work as an Associate of the Society.

25. Probationers, Permanent Assistants, Attaches and Associates will have no voice in the management of the affairs of the Society and no interest in the Society's property or funds.

26. All property of the Society shall belong to the Society in its corporate character, and no member in his individual capacity, nor the heirs, executors or assignees of any member shall have any right to any portion of it.

27. (a) The property of the Society, whether immovable or movable, including stocks, funds, shares and other securities and all other property otherwise vested in or transferred to the Society as trustee or in any other capacity, shall be held in the name of the Society or the Governing Body as constituted

under Rule 7 and shall remain under the general control, supervision and management of the First Member or President of the Society for the time being and the Council.

(b) All arrangements, deeds, conveyances, contracts, transfers or other instruments relating to the sale, transfer or other transactions or dealings entered into by the Society or to which the Society is a party, whether relating to the property, whether immovable or movable, belonging to the Society or held by the Society as trustee or in any other capacity, shall be made, signed, sealed, delivered or executed by such person or persons as the First Member or President and Council may from time to time appoint. For the purpose of this Rule any authority given by the First Member or President under his signature alone authorising any person or persons to enter into, make, sign, deliver or execute any deed, or instrument, contract or transfer and recording the fact that such authority is given with the approval of the Council shall be deemed sufficient and valid authority to such person or persons to execute the several rights, powers and authorities thereby given to him or them. For all payments received by or made to the Society the receipt of the Secretary or such person or persons as the First Member or President and Council may from time to time appoint, shall be a valid and complete discharge to the party making such payment.

(c) The Society shall be at liberty to invest the surplus funds in its hands in the securities authorised by the Indian Trust Act or in the purchase of such landed properties of any tenure as the First Member or President and Council may from time to time determine.

(d) Subject to the conditions in respect of properties (if any) entrusted to the Society and earmarked for specific objects, if and whenever it is found expedient or necessary, the First Member or President and Council shall be at liberty to deal with the properties belonging to the Society, whether movable or immovable, by sale, mortgage, lease, or pledge thereof or otherwise. All deeds, documents, agreements, mortgages, contracts or transfers in respect of the properties so sold, mortgaged, leased, or pledged or otherwise dealt with shall be executed as provided in clause 27 (b) hereof.

28. In all suits brought by or against the Society, the Society shall be represented by the First Member or President or such other person or persons nominated or appointed by the First Member or President for that purpose.

29. The Society shall not be dissolved by the death, secession or removal of any member.

30. The First Member or President may, with the concurrence of a majority of the Ordinary Members of the Society, make, alter or rescind any Bye-law or Bye-laws for (1) the management of the affairs of the Society and the conduct of its business; (2) the custody, disposal and control of the funds of the Society; (3) the provision to be made for members of the Society and their families, the grant of special allowance to them in special circumstances, and of pensions to members retiring under Rule 12A; (4) the grant of leave to members of the Society; (5) the grant of allowances to Permanent Assistants and Attaches of the Society; and (5) the carrying out in other ways of the objects of the Society.

31. The First Member or President and Council shall have power to take whatever steps may be deemed necessary in the interest of the Society provided that they are not inconsistent with the objects of the Society or with the provisions or spirit of any of the Rules or Bye-laws at the time in force.

32. No alteration shall be made in this Constitution unless it is recommended by the Council with the concurrence of not less than three-fourths of the members of the Society and the recommendation is accepted by the First Member or President.

Bye-Laws

The following Bye-laws have been made under Rule 30 :—

(1) The Society shall, as circumstances permit, establish Branches for work in different parts of the country. At the head of each Branch there shall be a Senior Member, whose appointment and removal shall vest in the First Member or President and Council. He will be an *ex-officio* member of the Council. The affairs of each Branch shall be managed by a Board consisting of the Senior Member and the Ordinary Members belonging to it.

2. (a) Every Member under Training will be granted an allowance of Rs. 155 a month for the first two years of his training and Rs. 165 for the next three.

(b) Every Ordinary Member will be granted an allowance of Rs. 200 a month for the first five years, Rs. 225 for the next five years and Rs. 250 afterwards.

(c) A rent allowance not exceeding Rs. 30 or the actual rent paid, if less, will be granted to members, in case there are no quarters available on the premises of the Society.

(d) An allowance of between Rs. 50 and Rs. 60 per month will be made to Permanent Assistants.

(e) Every Probationer will be given an allowance of Rs. 135 a month during the period of his probation.

(f) Every Member under Training, who may be deputed to work in the City of Bombay, will be paid Rs. 5 as Bombay allowance until he becomes an Ordinary Member.

(g) In case of serious illness, Members may be paid by the Branches, on the recommendation of the Senior Member, the whole or part of the medical fees and medicine charges,

2-A. The Council may, if it considers necessary, grant a dearness allowance to the Members and Probationers.

3. Notwithstanding any provision in Bye-Law No. 2, the First Member or President and Council may, after due inquiry and for sufficient cause, at a meeting of the Council at which not less than four members are present, reduce by not more than half the allowance for a period not exceeding one year at a time but in no case for more than two consecutive years.

4. (a) A Member under Training is entitled to two months' leave every year, which may be granted by the First Member or President and, if the applicant is attached to a Branch, by the Senior Member of the Branch.

(b) Ordinary Members are entitled to a month's leave every year. Senior Members may grant leave for one month and the First Member or President for three months and the First Member or President and Council for longer periods.

(c) Ordinary Members of the Madhya Pradesh and Berar are entitled to one month and ten days' privilege leave if they go on leave on the 1st of May.

(d) All Members are entitled to twenty days' casual leave in a year.

(e) Both casual and privilege leave mentioned above will only be sanctioned if the work of the Society permits.

5. (a) The life of every member will, on admission, be assured by the Society in favour of the First Member or President for the time being for a sum of Rs. 3,000 payable at death. If no Insurance Company accepts the life of any member for assurance, the First Member or President and Council may make such other arrangements as they deem fit to secure, in the case of such a member, the object of this Bye-law.

(b) On the death of a Member whose life has been assured, the First Member or President shall pay the amount recovered on the life-policy of the deceased to such person or

persons as the deceased Member may, by will or otherwise in writing, have directed. In the absence of such direction, the First Member or President and Council shall have power to determine whether the amount recovered may be paid to any person or persons belonging to the family of the deceased, any if so, to whom.

In this Bye-law, the word "Member" includes a Member who has been permitted to retire under rule 12A.

6. The First Member or President and Council may grant, in special circumstances, a special allowance to a Member or a Permanent Assistant suitable to the requirements of his case;

6A. The First Member or President and Council may grant to a Member who is permitted to retire under Rule 12A such pension as they consider suitable to the requirements of his case. In case, however, such a Member acts in a manner prejudicial to the interests of the Society, the First Member or President and Council may withhold it from him.

7. If a Member's connection with the Society is terminated under Rule 12 or Rule 13, he and his family shall forfeit all claim to the benefit secured to him or them under these Bye-laws.

8. The funds of the Society may be deposited in the Banks approved by the Council, and the accounts shall be in the name of the Society, its Branches, Centres and Business Concerns as the case may be, and be operated upon by such persons and in such manner as the Council may decide from time to time.

9. (a) When the First Member or President and Council resolve to enrol anyone as Associate, the fact will be communicated to the person concerned by the Secretary.

(b) In case any application for Associateship is rejected, the Society will not be bound to disclose the reasons.

(c) A branch may, where practicable, ascertain the opinion of the Associates assigned to it in respect of any new

schemes of work contemplated by it and in respect of any question of policy to be laid down by the Society on occasions when momentous questions are before the country.

(d) An Associate will so conduct himself as not to compromise the position of the Society, but further its aims and interests.

(e) Associates will be kept informed by the Headquarters of the Society about the progress of work from time to time; will be invited to attend the anniversary of the foundation day; will be allowed to use the libraries of the Society at the Headquarters and at the Branches; may be invited to attend special sessions and be allowed to reside, if room be available, at the Headquarters or the Branches for purposes of study or work.

(f) The President and Council may remove the name of an Associate from the list of Associates maintained at the Headquarters on a recommendation to that effect being received from the Branch to which the Associate is assigned. The Society will not be bound to disclose the reasons for such removal.

Members of the Servants of India Society, 1st September 1953

Name of the Member	Date of admission to the Society	Address
<i>President :</i>		
1 Hriday Nath Kunzru, B.A., B.Sc., LL.D. ...	11-7-1909	†S. I. S., 1, P. D. Tandon Road, Allahabad 2.
<i>Vice-President :</i>		
2 Shridhar Ganesh Vaze, B.A. ...	23-2-1908	S. I. S., Poona 4.
<i>Senior Members :</i>		
3 Annakavoor Duraiswamy Subramani (A. D. Mani), M.A. ...	14-6-1935	S. I. S. Dhantoli, Nagpur 1.
4 Pandurangi Kodanda Rao, M.A. ...	12-5-1922	„ Bangalore 4.
5 Dattatray Vasudeo Ambekar * ...	20-12-1914	„ Poona 4.
6 Dinkar Dattatray Desai, M.A., LL.B. ...	12-6-1936	„ Vallabhbai Patel Road, Bombay 4.
<i>Ordinary Members :</i>		
7 Krishna Prasad Kaul, B.A. ...	11-7-1909	S. I. S., Lucknow.
8 Vithal Hari Barve ...	10-4-1913	Aryabhushan Press, Poona 4.
9 Lakshmi Narayan Sahu ...	15-6-1918	S. I. S., Cuttack, Orissa.

* Also Secretary.

† S. I. S. stands for Servants of India Society.

Name of the Member	Date of admission to the Society	Address
10 Haradatta Sharma, B.A., LL.B. ...	4-4-1922	S. I. S., Ambala Cantonment.
11 Shri Ram Bajpai ...	12-5-1922	" 1, P. D. Tendon Road, Allahabad 2.
12 Shankar Govind Gokhale, M. A. ...	29-7-1928	" Poona 4.
13 Keshav Ganesh Sharangpani, B.A., LL.B. ...	25-9-1930	Aryabhushan Press, Poona 4.
14 Singanallur Ramakrishna Venkataraman, B.A., B.L. ...	25-9-1930	S. I. S., Royapettah, Madras 14.
15 Ramchandra Sadashiv Gupte ...	30-6-1933	" Dhantoli, Nagpur 1.
16 Shyam Sundar Misra, M.A. ...	12-6-1936	" Cuttack, Orissa.
17 Rama Shankar Misra, B.A., LL.B. ...	12-6-1937	" Sarsa, Dist. Allahabad.
18 Krishnadas Jagjiwandas Chitalia ...	13-6-1941	" Poona 4.
19 Raghunath Govind Kakade, M. A., LL. B., Ph. D. ...	12-6-1943	" Poona 4.
20 Lakshminarayan Rao, B.A. ...	19-6-1945	" Kozhikode 2, (Malabar).
21 K. Lakshminarayan Rao, B.Sc. ...	12-6-1946	" Bombay 4
<i>Probationers :</i>		
22 R. Vasudevan, B. A.	1-9-1953	" Madras 14.
23 K. C. Ojha, M. A., LL. B.	1-9-1953	" Allahabad 2.

THE HITAVADA

The oldest English newspaper in Madhya Pradesh and Madhya Bharat with a standing of nearly 45 years. It was a tri-weekly till April 1943 when it was converted into a daily. It deals with public affairs in Madhya Pradesh and Berar in particular.

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Office :— Wardha Road, Nagpur 1.

Work of the Society at a Glance

Nature of Work	Members engaged in it
Political :	
<i>General</i>	—Kunzru, Vaze, Ambekar, Kodanda Rao, Sharma, Mani, Gokhale, Venkataraman.
<i>Legislatures</i>	—Kunzru (Council of States)
<i>Civil Liberties</i>	—Vaze, Desai, Kakade, S. S. Misra.
<i>Journalism</i>	—Vaze, Kodanda Rao, Mani.
Social :	
<i>Labour</i>	—Desai, S. S. Misra.
<i>Education</i>	—Kunzru, Kaul, Kodanda Rao, Vaze, S. S. Misra.
<i>Scouting</i>	—Kunzru, Bajpai.
<i>Social Service</i>	—Kunzru, Kodanda Rao, Sahu, Venkataraman, Bajpai, Desai.
<i>Depressed Classes</i>	} Kunzru, Venkataraman, } R. S. Misra.
<i>Aborigines</i>	—Sahu, R. S. Misra, L. N. Rao, S. S. Misra.
<i>Rural Uplift, & Local Self-Government</i>	} Desai, Sahu, Venkataraman, Gupte, } L. N. Rao, Kakade.
<i>Distress Relief</i>	} Kunzru, Venkataraman, Ambekar, Desai, } R. S. Misra, Sharangpani, Kakade.
<i>Business Concerns</i>	} Barve, Sharangpani (A. B. Press, Poona). } K. L. N. Rao (Bombay Vaibhav Press). } Mani (Hitavada Press, Nagpur).