

THE
Servants of India Society

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

REPORT
FOR 1953-54

POONA

Saturday, 12th June, 1954

CONTENTS

	<i>Pages</i>
Mr. Gokhale's Preamble to the Constitution of the Society	i-ii
Report of the Society	1-21
	<i>Pages</i>
Political	2-7
Labour Organisation	7-9
Harijan Welfare	9-10
Aborigines Welfare	10-13
Rural Welfare	13-16
Education and Literacy	16-18
Social Service	18-19
Scouting	19-20
Relief of Distress	20-21
Report of the Gokhale Institute of Politics and Economics	22-25
Financial Statements of the Society	26-31
Financial Statements of the Gokhale Institute of Politics and Economics	32-35
List of Donations to the Society	36-37
Constitution and Bye-Laws of the Society	38-48
List of Members of the Society	49-50

The Hon'ble Mr. G. K. Gokhale



FOUNDER
The Servants of India Society

The Servants of India Society.



PREAMBLE.



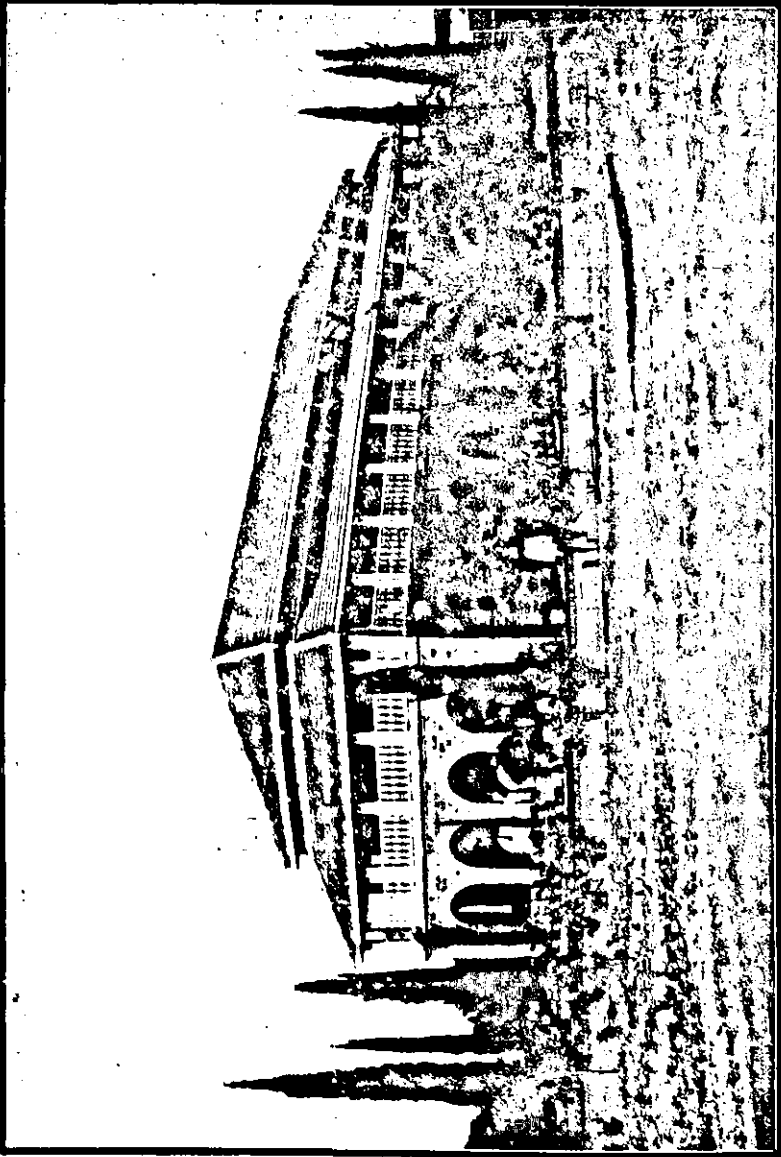
*Extracts from the original Preamble to the Constitution of the Society
written by the illustrious Founder, the late Gopal Krishna Gokhale,
in 1905.*

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 on wards 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

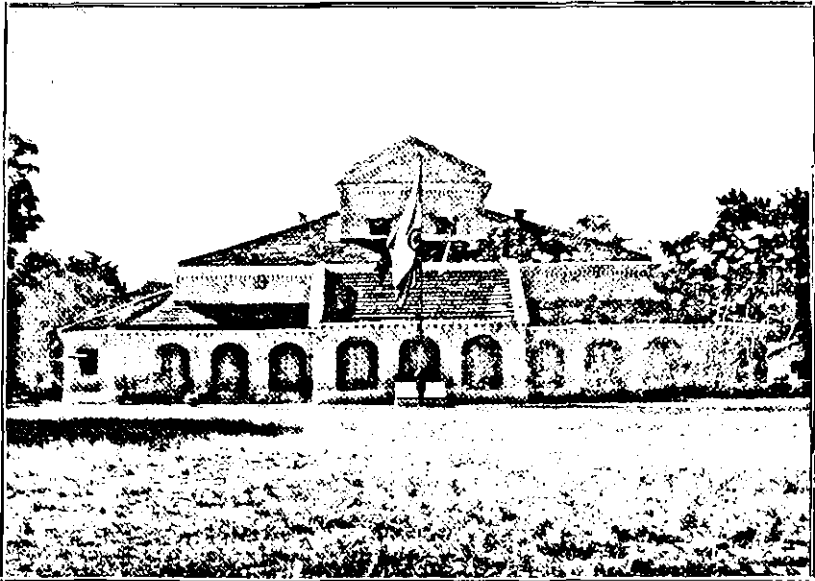
taken in hand, and the situation demands on the part of workers devotion and sacrifices proportionate to the magnitude of the task.

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 these 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. . . .



View of the Central Library of the Society, Poona.



The Society's U. I. Branch Home, Allahabad

The Servants of India Society

Report for 1953-54

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-nine years of the Society's existence to keep true to the ideals placed before them by the Founder.

Organisation

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, and Kozhikode.

Hriday Nath Kunzru continued to be President and S. G. Vaze, Vice-President of the Society. 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. K. P. Kaul, S. S. Misra and R. S. Gupte

were elected to the Council by the members of the Society. Ambekar continued to be Secretary.

Founder's Day Celebration

The usual Gokhale Day celebrations were held at the Headquarters on February 19, 1954, 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.

Lady Laxmibai's Bequest of Rs. 45,000

During the year, the Society received from the executors of the will of the late Lady Laxmibai, widow of Sir Jugmohandas Varjiwandas, of Bombay, a donation of Rs. 45,000. The amount is intended for relief of distress resulting from such natural calamities as famine, floods, etc. in any part of India. It is to be separately credited in the accounts of the Society and either the corpus or the interest thereon is to be used for relief work. The Society expresses its grateful thanks to the executors of the will of the late Lady Laxmibai for this handsome donation.

Political

H. N. Kunzru continued to be a member of the Council of States. He took part in the debates in the Council on the Railway Budget, the General Budget, the Appropriation Bill, the Indian Finance Bill, the Bill for the creation of the Andhra State, the President's Address and on the unemployment situation. He spoke on the motion for the extension of the President's rule in PEPSU. When the Estates Duty Bill was under discussion, he moved two amendments to it, which sought exemption for (1) gifts made for public charitable purposes and (2) gifts made in connection with marriages. He spoke on the Bill fixing the salaries of the officers of Parliament and on another Bill dealing with the conditions of service of the Auditor-General. He participated in the debate on the Bill providing for the imposition of an additional excise duty on

dhotis produced by mills in excess of their allotted quota. He opposed the Press Bill.

He was appointed a member of the States Reorganisation Commission in December last when he resigned his chairmanship of the Railway Corruption Inquiry Committee. He was also appointed chairman of a committee to advise Government on matters relating to the rejection of officer cadets during their training at the National Defence Academy and in corresponding institutions of the Navy and Air Force.

He continued to be President of the Indian Council of World Affairs and took active interest in the collection of funds for the Sapru House which is to be the Headquarters of the Council. He continued to be President of the Deccan Sabha at Poona. He was the President of the Indian Overseas Central Association. He visited Kashmir in October and later issued a press statement embodying his impressions of the political situation there. He presided over the All-India Travel and Transport Conference held at Poona in June 1953.

S. G. Vaze worked mainly in the field of civil liberties. Since Kakade was engaged in famine relief work, Vaze had been mainly responsible for editing the *Indian Civil Liberties Bulletin*. He and Kakade appeared before the Press Commission to give oral evidence in support of the memorandum submitted on behalf of the All-India Civil Liberties Council on Freedom of the Press. They prepared a note on the Preventive Detention (Second Amendment) Act of 1951 on the eve of the Government placing a resolution before Parliament for allowing it to keep the Act in operation for another year. The note, which was distributed among leading members of the Opposition, pleaded for repeal of the Act or at any rate for circumscribing its scope. He initiated a move for an inquiry by Government into the allegations of the use of third degree methods against the accused in a criminal case. He and Kakade collected the necessary material, and got a note prepared by a friend of high judicial experience, urging Government to institute an inquiry. The note has been submitted to Government

and the result is being awaited. Vaze has been re-elected Secretary of the All-India Civil Liberties Council at the fifth session of the All-India Civil Liberties Conference which was held at Cuttack in the last week of April.

P. Kodanda Rao was re-elected a Vice-President of the Indian Council of World Affairs, and President of its Bangalore Branch. He addressed meetings and contributed articles to the press on important public questions. These included Freedom of the Press, Bilingualism for India, Linguistic States, Culture Conflicts, Prohibition vs. Excise, Constitutional Amendments, Beggar Problem, India's Foreign Policy, Reform of Democracy in India, Andhra State and Qualifications for Legislators. He also reviewed books for the *Hindu*, the *Aryan Path* and the *India Quarterly*. He continued to be a member of the Indian Institute of Culture at Bangalore and addressed several of its meetings. He carried on a sustained campaign against the Government's excise policy concerning liquor. He submitted a memorandum to the Press Commission and gave oral evidence before it. He also submitted memoranda to the Taxation Enquiry Commission, and the Backward Classes Commission and appeared before these bodies for giving oral evidence. He was elected a member of the executive committee of the Bangalore UN Association.

Haradatta Sharma continued to be General Secretary of the Study Circle at Ambala Cantonment. Under its auspices he organised eighteen meetings at which important problems, political, social and economic, were discussed, he himself taking part in many of these discussions. He continued to be General Secretary of the Punjab Civil Liberties Council. He also worked as General Secretary of the Nagarik Sabha, Ambala Cantonment. The Sabha drew attention to local civic grievances by means of writings in the press and public meetings. Sharma organised an All-Parties Conference at which the question of excision of the civil areas from the Ambala Cantonment was considered. An anti-Excision Committee was also formed, of which he was convener.

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 Cuttack in April 1954.

S. G. Gokhale continued to be Secretary of the Deccan Sabha. He continues to take interest in the work of the Poona Journalists' Association. He is in charge of the Society's Library at the Headquarters since August 1953.

A. D. Mani continued to be Editor and General Manager of the *Hitavada*. A considerable part of his time was taken up with the work of the Press Commission, of which he is a member. He visited Madras, Bombay, Calcutta and Delhi with the Commission. As President of the All-India Newspaper Editors' Conference, he was able to persuade its Standing Committee to adopt a professional Code of Ethics which had been drafted four years ago by a sub-committee, of which Mani was the convener. He made representations to Government on behalf of the AINEC against the Press (Objectionable Matters) Act. He reconstituted the Foreign Affairs Committee of the AINEC. He was Deputy President of the Indian and Eastern Newspaper Society and was elected a Director of the Audit Bureau of Circulation in 1953.

Mani joined the Indian delegation to the Commonwealth Relations Conference, which was held at Lahore in March, 1954. He took active part in the debates at the Conference on regional security, the NATO and the Commonwealth, race relations, colonialism and the future of the Commonwealth. At the invitation of the Dutch Government, he visited Holland in April 1954 as a member of the Indian Press-cum-Radio Goodwill Mission. As its spokesman Mani spoke almost every day at some function or the other, stating the Indian point of view on various matters. He continued to be President of the M.P. Branch of the Indian Council of World Affairs. He was elected President of the Foreign Relations Society of India.

Desai devoted a considerable portion of his time to the work of the Bombay Municipal Corporation, of which he is a member. He regularly attended its meetings which are held twice a week. He is a member of three of its committees: (1) Bombay Electric Supply and Transport Committee, (2) Law, Revenue and General Purposes Committee and

(3) a Special Committee for revising the Municipal Act. He moved a number of resolutions in the Municipal Corporation dealing with civic problems. He is a member of the executive committee of the Bombay Civil Liberties Union and of the All-India Civil Liberties Council.

S. R. Venkataraman continued to be Secretary of the Madras Branch of the Indian Council of World Affairs which organised twenty public meetings during the year. The speakers at these meetings included such distinguished persons as Dr. Ralph Bunche, Miss Muriel Lester, Dr. Raymond Arron, Dr. Nicolis, Yugoslavian Ambassador in India and Mr. Odinga of Kishumu, an African educationalist. Venkataraman also organised a symposium on "India and the United Nations" which was presided over by Pandit H. N. Kunzru. Along with it was held a conference of Branch secretaries of the Council which was attended by over 40 members. At the request of the Indian Council, Venkataraman arranged for a research study of the "Attitudes to foreign countries and the changing international scene" as reflected in the editorials and news columns of the *Hindu* during the 1926-1946 period. He spoke on the problems of Indians in Ceylon, at Madras and at Vellore. He addressed the Engineering College at Madras on the Human Rights Day.

R. G. 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 Cuttack in April this year.

S. S. Misra continued to be General Secretary of the Orissa Civil Liberties Union. He was chiefly instrumental in organising the fifth session of the All-India Civil Liberties Conference which was held at Cuttack on April 24 and 25, 1954. He addressed many educational and cultural institutions on subjects of topical interest and wrote to the press on current problems.

At the invitation of the American State Department, L. N. Rao visited the U. S. A. last year. He was away for about six months, out of which more than four months were spent in

the U. S. A. in a study of the condition of the American Negro and the American Indian.

K. L. N. Rao was elected secretary of the Bombay Branch of the Civil Liberties Union in December 1953. He called several meetings of the Union at which important bills pending consideration by the legislatures were considered.

Labour and Peasant Organisation

Desai continued to be General Secretary of the Seamen's Union, Bombay, till July 1953 when he was elected its President. The Union has a membership of about 10,000. In addition to representing individual grievances, the Union went on with its work of supplying seamen to various shipping companies. Recruitment through the Union minimises 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. Thus, the Union serves as something like an employment exchange agency. During the year 6,000 seamen secured jobs through the Union. It is an open secret that a seaman is generally required 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 sometimes even six months. On this basis 6,000 seamen who secured jobs through the Union saved for themselves about Rs. 6,00,000. The Union has a whole-time paid staff. It has secured a plot of land measuring about 300 sq. yds. from the Bombay Port Trust on a perpetual lease; and intends to put up a building on this plot. It has already collected about Rs. 1,16,000 for the purpose. The income from subscriptions during the year amounted to over Rs. 76,000.

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 was established in 1951 with Desai as its President. It is recognised by the administration 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 also recognised by the Administration. Desai is President of this Union as also of the Central Bank of India Employees' Union, of the Chartered Bank Employees' Union and of the Eastern Bank Employees' Union.

Desai was elected President of the All-India Seafarers' Federation which was formed at an All-India conference of seamen held in Bombay in May last year. He represented the Federation at a Conference convened by the Transport Ministry at New Delhi in November 1953 when the question of recruitment of seamen was discussed.

Desai continued to be General Secretary of the Hind Mazdoor Sabha till the end of December 1953 when he was elected one of its Vice-Presidents. On behalf of the Sabha, he attended meetings of the Standing Labour Committee convened by the Central Government at New Delhi in July 1953. He also represented the Sabha at the thirteenth session of the Indian Labour Conference which was convened by the Central Government at Mysore in January 1954. He took active part in the deliberations of these bodies and his resolution on minimum wages was unanimously adopted by the Labour Conference. He also represented the Sabha on the Joint Consultative Board of Industry and Labour set up by the Central Government; and attended the Board's meeting at New Delhi in February 1954. The functions of the Board are to promote agreements between Industry and Labour and to examine such questions as productive efficiency, association of workers with the management, and generally matters relating to industrial relations.

On the recommendation of various Trade Unions in the Bombay Port, Desai was re-nominated in April 1953 by the Central Government a member of the Bombay Port Trust Board to represent labour interests.

Desai continued to take keen interest in the work of peasant organisation in the North Kanara District. The kisan organisation known as the North Kanara District Rayat Koota, which was founded by Desai and which generally works under his guidance, made good progress during the year. The immediate demands of the Kisans included reduction in land rents, fixity of tenure and re-instatement of those tenants who have been evicted under the defective provisions of the tenancy legislation, while the long-range demand is for the abolition of the rental system and the establishment of peasant proprietorship. Government has now fixed the maximum rents at one-sixth of the produce instead of one-third. Desai presided over the South Kanara District Kisan Conference held at Kumbla in January 1954.

S. S. Misra continued to be General Secretary of the All-Orissa Primary Teachers' Federation. The Federation exercises control and authority over the District Unions which are registered under the Trade Unions Act. Misra is also the President of the Cuttack District Primary Teachers' Union which has a membership of about 5,000. He is also the General Secretary of the All-Orissa Postal Extra-Departmental Agents' Union which has a membership of about 800.

Harijan Welfare

Kunzru continued to be President of the U. P. (Central) Harijan Sevak Sangh, of which R. S. Misra was Secretary.

Venkataraman continued to be Secretary of the Madras City Harijan Sevak Sangh till the end of December 1953 when it was decided to make the Madras City Harijan Sevak Sangh a part of the Tamilnad Harijan Sevak Sangh. During the nine months in which the Sangh maintained a separate existence last year, it conducted a hostel for 90 girls and a free Ayurvedic Dispensary which treated about 12,000 patients during the year. The dispensary has since been taken over by the Society for management, but with no financial liability. The Sangh subsidised several reading rooms in the City by supplying them with newspapers, books, etc. Weekly prayer

meetings in Harijan localities were also arranged, in which high class Hindus participated. Venkataraman was elected President of the Social Welfare and Community Centre in Triplicane. The Centre conducts a night school for adults, and a milk centre for about 100 children.

Out of the interest on the Nayanar Memorial Fund, L. N. Rao distributed a sum of about Rs. 300 as scholarships to Harijan students in colleges and undergoing technical instruction. He continued to be a member of the executive committee of the Malabar Harijan Sevak Sangh.

Aborigines Welfare

R. S. Misra devoted most of his time to welfare work for the Adivasis in the Mirzapur District (U. P.). In all 25 schools were conducted in three Tahsils of the District which are predominantly inhabited by the aborigines. Two of these schools are junior high schools, four upper primary schools and nineteen lower primary schools. The number of pupils in all these schools was 1,147 last year including 588 Harijan and Adivasi boys and 55 Harijan and Adivasi girls. Tuition in the schools is free, books, slates and other writing materials being given free to Harijan and Adivasi students. As an inducement for regular attendance, clothes are also given as a gift to those pupils who are present on the largest number of days. A free hostel for 25 tribal boys is maintained at Kharuaon. Eighteen of these are Adivasi and Harijan boys who were reading in classes VI to VIII in the local junior high school and were supplied free food, clothing, light, books, etc. Thirty other boys were given only free hostel accommodation. Efforts are also made to teach crafts like carpentry, clay modelling, mat weaving, spinning, vegetable growing, etc. The expenditure on this educational work amounted to very nearly Rs. 30,000.

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. Nearly 48,000 persons were treated at

these dispensaries as against nearly 37,000 last year. An anti-malaria campaign, which comprised about 150 villages and lasted for two months, was also organised. Over 9,000 persons were treated free during the campaign. The expenditure on the medical work done by the Society came to nearly Rs. 12,000.

Steps to prevent soil erosion in the tribal area, where, owing to hills and jungles, agricultural land is limited in extent, were also taken. As part of the soil conservation plan, 2,000 fruit trees were planted, of which about 900 have survived. Efforts were also made to popularise the Japanese method of paddy cultivation. The Gandhi Smarak Nidhi has sanctioned a grant of Rs. 5,000 for the purchase of a bone-meal digester for use in the area. Production of lac is an important subsidiary industry in the Dudhi area. With a view to its development, one of our senior workers has been asked to study the problem of collection and sale of lac.

There are many sufferers from V. D. and leprosy in the Dudhi tahsil. The Dudhi Tahsil Enquiry Committee appointed by the U. P. Government in 1948 has estimated that nearly 75% of the tribal people are affected by this scourge. It has, therefore, been decided to start a Leprosy and V. D. Clinic in the area. The U. P. Government have offered a building at Muirpur for the location of the clinic. The Central Government is also expected to make a grant for this work.

An Eye Relief Camp was also organised at Khantara in January last, 379 persons receiving medical attention in the Camp. Out of the 82 persons operated upon, as many as 78 got back their eye-sight. The expenditure on the Camp was nearly Rs. 1,700.

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.

In spite of unsatisfactory health, L. N. Sahu maintained his interest in public affairs. He gave radio talks on the

life of an aboriginal tribe called the Kondhs in Orissa. He addressed several educational institutions on public questions and submitted a memorandum to the Backward Classes Commission.

L. N. Rao continued to devote himself to work intended for the advancement of the tribal people in Malabar and Travancore-Cochin. Eight elementary schools (seven in Wynad taluka of Malabar and one in Coonoor taluka of the Nilgiris) were conducted which had a total strength of about 833 (525 boys and 308 girls). Of these more than 500 were tribal children. In three of the day schools all the tribal children were given free midday meals at the cost of the Society.

The Toda residential school near Ootacamund received a Government grant of Rs. 4,432 from the Harijan Welfare Department for the first time in March 1954. The school for the Mannans and Muthuvans which was started in September 1952 at Munnar in the Travancore high ranges has also secured a Government grant of Rs. 100 per month.

The residential school for Kadar children in Cochin hills has a strength of nearly 40 and is receiving a monthly grant of Rs. 250 from the Travancore-Cochin Government towards the expenses of the Hostel.

The total expenditure on all this educational work was about Rs. 42,500, out of which nearly Rs. 11,000 was contributed by the Gandhi Smarak Nidhi, the balance being largely made up by Government grants.

L. N. Rao organised a tribal conference at Chelode near Nilambur in December 1953. Under his guidance, the tribe of Muthuvans in North Travancore successfully dug an irrigation canal about 1350 feet in length in order to divert a hill stream for irrigating paddy lands for a second crop. He attended a tribal conference held at Guntur in January 1954.

S. S. Misra supervised the tribal welfare work undertaken by the Society in the Rayagada sub-division of the Koraput District. Nine schools intended mainly for the benefit of the-

Kondh children had a strength of about 240. The Thakkar Ashram at Rayagada provided accommodation for six tribal boys studying in local schools.

Rural Welfare and Co-operation

In spite of unsatisfactory health, Sahu paid frequent visits to the Servindia Rural Centre at Chowdwar near Cuttack. The Servindia Rural Centre at Chowdwar 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 25 persons a week.

The Gokhale Children's Home at Narasannapet (Srikakulam district), for whose management the Orissa Centre is responsible, has 22 inmates (19 boys and 3 girls). It is to be recorded with great grief that the building of the Home was completely burnt down in March, resulting in a loss of about Rs. 7,000. A new building for the Home is under construction mostly as a result of local effort. There is a local Advisory Committee associated with the Orissa Centre in the day-to-day management of the Home. The expenditure borne by the Society on the maintenance of the Home came to nearly Rs. 4,000. In addition, the Society contributed Rs. 1,000 towards the construction of a new building for the Home.

S. S. Misra continued to be one of the secretaries of the Utkal Balashram Committee which is responsible for the conduct of four Children's Homes with about 300 inmates in Orissa. The annual expenditure on their maintenance comes to about Rs. 80,000, nearly four-fifths of which is contributed by the Orissa Government. Misra is also 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 conducts a Child Welfare Centre under the supervision of a

Health Visitor maintained by the Red Cross Society. But for want of a suitable Health Visitor, the Child Welfare Centre functioned only for about four months. It also maintains a Maternity Home which handled 22 cases during part of the year, for which the Child Welfare Centre worked. A dispensary for the benefit of the general public is also conducted by the Centre. The multi-purpose co-operative society, conducted under the auspices of the Centre, has a membership of about 125 with a subscribed capital of a little over Rs. 1,100. Since foodgrains have been decontrolled, the off-take at the shop maintained by the co-operative society has been reduced considerably. Gupte continues to be Treasurer of the co-operative society. He also continues to be the sarpanch of the local Gram Panchayat.

During the year Gupte accepted the secretaryship of the Vidarbha Maharogi Seva Mandal with its headquarters at the Tapovan near Amaravti. The Mandal aims at the control and eradication of leprosy in the four districts of Berar. The first colony conducted by the Mandal at the Tapovan has 130 inmates. The State Government has provided buildings and an approach road to the Tapovan at a cost of about Rs. 2,50,000. In Shendurjana Gupte is the local Secretary and Treasurer of the Control Clinic run by the Gandhi Memorial Leprosy Foundation. The Foundation has appointed a Leprosy Organiser to look after the work of survey of the population of the control area comprising of twelve villages. Patients from outside the control area also take advantage of the Clinic.

Venkataraman visited the Firka development area in Thiturmangalam in Madurai district and wrote his impressions to the Director of the Firka Development. He addressed two meetings of the Tamilnad Village Workers' Association and delivered six lectures to the trainees of the Women Welfare Department on social problems.

As one of the Secretaries of the Deccan Agricultural Association, Kakade was responsible for the management of

the Association's Marathi organ, *Shetki and Shetkari*. He served as a member of the Technical Advisory Committee of the Devapur Reconstruction Centre (North Sátara District) which is being conducted by the Rayat Shikshan Sanstha in co-operation with the Sir Dorabji Tata Trust. Joint farming in the Mhaswad Tank bed, breeding and rearing of Khillar cattle and running of a primary school are some of the activities of the Centre.

During the year Kakade was re-nominated 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. In that capacity he served on the executive committee of the Board of Directors and attended eight of its meetings. The factory produced over 54,000 bags of sugar from over 60,000 tons of sugarcane in the last crushing season and made a profit of over Rs. 2,50,000. During the current season about 80,000 bags of sugar are expected to be produced. Attempts to start similar co-operative sugar factories are being made at some other places.

Kakade continued to be President of the Yeravda Co-operative Consumers' Society. As a result of decontrol of millets, the total turnover of the Society has considerably diminished. It has now taken a permit to import jowar and bajra and to sell them through its shop. The Society also intends to take up grocery business,

Kakade continued to be associated with the Bhilarewadji Co-operative Reconstruction Society, Unlimited, and with the Co-operative Milk Producers' Society there. Owing to the non-availability of loans no new houses could be built. The Milk Producers' Society continues to collect milk and sell it to Government for use in its milk scheme for Poona.

Kakade continued to serve as a member of the Poona Branch Committee of the State Industrial Co-operative Association, Bombay. He served as a member of a ten-member committee appointed by the District Purchase and Sales Union for considering the feasibility of taking over the

Government's Poona Milk Scheme and running it on co-operative lines. The report of this sub-committee has been submitted to the Union.

L. N. Rao continued to work as Secretary of the Devadhar Malabar Reconstruction Trust. The Trust maintains three Higher Elementary Schools and four Lower Elementary Schools with a total strength of 916 pupils (557 boys and 359 girls), of whom 85 children were tribals, and Harijans. A free primary school-cum-recreation centre, called the Bapa Sishu Vihar Pathshala after Thakkar Bapa, which was started in January 1952, made satisfactory progress during the year. Its strength is now nearly 100.

Education and Literacy

Kunzru continued to be a member of the executive councils of the Allahabad, Banaras and Delhi Universities. He was also a member of the Court of the Agra University and continued to be President of the Vidya Bhawan at Udaipur. He was also President of the Cultural Film Society of Delhi.

Kaul continued to be Chairman of the Committee of the U. P. Urdu Language Convention, most of his time being taken up with its work. He was also chairman of the reception committee of the U. P. Urdu Conference held at Lucknow in July 1953 and a member of the deputation that waited on the President of India on behalf of the Anjuman Taraqqi-e-Urdu (Hind) with a representation, bearing two million signatures of the Urdu-speaking people in U. P. He met the Prime Minister and the Chief Minister of U. P. in connection with the work of Urdu Language Convention. He wrote a series of articles in the *National Herald* clarifying the position of the Convention regarding the signature campaign.

He attended meetings of the general body and the council of the Anjuman Taraqqi-e-Urdu (Hind), Aligarh, thrice during the year and took active interest in its work. He inaugurated the Urdu Conference held at Kanpur in March last and presided over the Hyderabad State Urdu Conference in April 1954. He inaugurated a function in a connection with "Naseem day" in Lucknow in February and broadcast a

radio talk on Sirshar on the 12th of May. He continued to be Secretary of the Ganga Prasad Varma Memorial Library and a member of the Committee of the Mahila Vidyalaya College at Lucknow.

Kodanda Rao submitted a memorandum on Teacher's Training and connected problems to the Secondary Education Commission appointed by the Government of India, and appeared before the Commission to give oral evidence. The Education Reorganisation Committee appointed by the Mysore Government, of which Kodanda Rao was a member, submitted its report during the year with a dissenting minute by him. He frequently wrote to the press on educational topics.

Desai was largely responsible for founding the Kanara Welfare Trust for organising educational and social welfare work in rural areas, particularly for the benefit of the backward classes, in North Kanara. The Trust's Agricultural High School in Bobruvada village (Ankola taluka) has been functioning since June 1953. The School, which is housed in its own buildings, has a strength of 125, of whom 85 students belong to the backward classes. The School was recognised by the Education Department in September 1953. Since January 1954 the Trust has been working a milk scheme under which all pupils in the School are daily given 8 ozs. of milk prepared from the skim-milk powder donated to it by the Indian Red Cross Society. Desai, who is the Chairman of the Trust, collected about Rs. 40,000 by way of donations, the local peasantry donating another Rs. 6,000 for the School. The Trust's five-year programme includes : (1) The establishment of a Model Primary School ; (2) a Multi-purpose Vocational High School ; (3) a Primary Teachers' Training College ; (4) a Free Public Library ; (5) a Children's Recreation Centre ; (6) a Horticultural Garden ; (7) an Agricultural Demonstration Farm ; (8) a Rural Research Unit ; (9) a Publication Bureau with its own Printing Press ; (10) a Backward Class Hostel ; and (11) a Community Centre.

Bajpai continued to be the 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 unsatisfactory health for most of the year, maintained his contacts with educational bodies at Bhavanagar and Bombay, with which he is associated.

The Gokhale Free Reading Room, which is being conducted by the Society in Madras for the last fifteen years, continued to attract about 100 readers every day. Leading local dailies, both English and vernacular, and other weekly and monthly journals, which are received by the Society, are made available to the Reading Room.

Social Service

Kunzru continued to be General Secretary of the All-India Seva Samiti at Allahabad. He was present on the principal bathing day of the Purna Kumbh Mela at Allahabad at the joint camp of the Bharat Scouts and Guides and of the All-India Seva Samiti which was organised for doing social service to the pilgrims. The Purna Kumbh Mela occurs once in twelve years and this time attracted nearly 50,00,000 pilgrims. He addressed the Rotary Club at Patna on Social Service.

Kodanda Rao was elected one of the Vice-Presidents of the Mysore State Branch of the Indian Conference of Social Work. He was a member of the Central Executive Committee of the Conference and read two papers : one on the Aborigines and the other on the Beggar Problem, at its Madras State Conference held at Vellore. He also attended the seventh session of the Indian Conference held at Hyderabad and wrote a paper on the " Aborigines and the Drink Habit " for the Conference.

Shri Ram Bajpai is a member of the All-India Seva Samiti at Allahabad. He worked as Secretary of the Seva Samiti's Gymnasium and of its Mela section.

Desai continued to be a member of the managing committee of the Social Service League, Bombay. He took active interest in the training classes conducted by the League.

Venkataraman was a member of the central executive committee of the Indian Conference of Social Work and one

of its Honorary Associate Secretaries. He was also the Honorary Associate Secretary of its Madras State Branch. At the All-India Conference held at Hyderabad, he led the discussion on Social Welfare and the Five-Year Plan. He represented the Indian Conference of Social Work at the Convention of the conveners of the Bharat Sevak Samaj at Pawapuri near Patna in February last. He acted as Secretary of the tribal welfare section at the Madras State Conference of Social Work held at Vellore. He also read a paper at the Conference on Tribal Welfare in the Madras State. He spoke on the scope of social work at an informal function of the Andhra Council of Social Work held at Vijayawada. He was a member of the managing committee and the advisory committee of the Madras School of Social Work, and its Hony Director for a period of three months.

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

Scouting

On the formation of the National Council of the Bharat Scouts and Guides, Kunzru was elected its National Commissioner—an office held by him during the interim period. He took part in the first Scout Jamboree held at Hyderabad in January last and addressed two scout rallies, one at Ambala and the other at Patna during the year.

Bajpai was elected by the National Council of the Bharat Scouts and Guides its National Organising Commissioner and its National Camp Chief. In the discharge of his duties, he undertook extensive tours in all parts of the country and was on tour for seven months out of twelve. He

was responsible for the organisation of the first Bharat Scouts and Guides Mela held at Hyderabad in January, 1954, in which nearly 6,000 Scouts and Guides participated. He was also responsible for organising social service at the Kumbh Mela at Allahabad and was assisted in the work by more than 1,200 Scouts and Guides. Two of his publications, (1) Parade and March Past for Scouts and Guides and (2) the Mela Jamboree Manual, were published during the year and were well received in the scout world. He also conducted an Air Scout Training Camp and a short term course for commercial drawing for the benefit of the Bharat Scouts and Guides at Allahabad. A variety show by the members of the National Headquarters group was staged under his direction on the occasion of the Krishna Janma Utsav. He presided over several scout functions in Allahabad and elsewhere.

Relief of Distress

Owing to the continuance of scarcity conditions in the tribal tracts of Mirzapur district, R. S. Misra opened two relief centres, one at Ghorawal in Robertsganj tahsil and the other at Sendur in the Dudhi tahsil. Foodgrains were sold at 25% concession rates at these centres, and were even given free in particularly needy cases. Over Rs. 7,000 were spent by the Society on these items of relief.

Misra also arranged for the distribution, at three centres, of milk prepared from milk powder donated by the Danish Indian Relief Committee. Nearly 1,800 children below eight years of age were given milk every day for three months, the Society having had to spend about Rs. 1,000 on sugar to sweeten the milk and on payments to the distribution staff. Dhotis, saris and ready-made garments numbering more than 2,000 and costing more than Rs. 3,100 were also given free to about 1,000 persons belonging to 136 villages. A well is under construction in Khantara where much hardship was being experienced owing to scarcity of drinking water. Four ponds were also repaired so as to provide water for the cattle.

Kakade continued to be one of the secretaries of the Maharashtra Central Famine Relief Committee. He had frequently to tour the scarcity areas either for organising or supervising the relief work. The Committee, which was able to collect nearly Rs. 2,00,000 for famine relief work, organised various kinds of relief in the three worst-affected districts of Maharashtra and gave grants to four district famine relief committees for specific purposes. Free kitchens and milk centres for children were conducted and clothes distributed to the needy. Arrangements for giving medical aid to the people in the scarcity areas were also made. The Committee conducted five cattle camps, which served about 2,000 cattles. Grievances regarding rates of wages, conditions of work and living at famine relief camps, etc. were represented to Government. The Committee also distributed seeds free of cost to needy cultivators and arranged for sowing operations at its own cost in the case of those that had no facilities for the purpose. A survey of the Ghod River Valley in the Poona and Ahmednagar districts has been undertaken under the auspices of the Committee with a view to preparing a comprehensive plan for the maximum utilisation of soil and water resources in the area.

Venkataraman arranged for the distribution of over 500 old clothes among the sufferers from the floods of the Godavari.

Business Concerns

Sharangpani was in charge of the Aryabhushan and Dnyan Prakash Press, Mani of the Hitavada Press and K. L. N. Rao of the Bombay Vaibhav Press, all owned by the Society. Sharangpani represents the Poona Press Owners' Association on the Governing Council of the All-India Federation of Master Printers.

V. H. Barve, whose health continues to be very unsatisfactory, generally helped in the management of the Aryabhushan Press.

G. I. P. E.

The report of the Gokhale Institute of Politics and Economics, of which D. R. Gadgil is the Director, is appended to this report.

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

(Founded by Rao Bahadur R. R. Kale)

Report for the year 1953-54

A number of developments have taken place this year which have led to considerable extension in the activities of the Institute and may, it is hoped, lead ultimately also to a strengthening of its resources. The first development was the setting up of the Research Programmes Committee by the National Planning Commission to sponsor and direct a country-wide programme of socio-economic research which might help in planning for development. It is gratifying to note that a number of lines of research favoured by the Research Programmes Committee are among those along which work has already been done in the Institute in past years. The second development was a decision of the Ministry of Food and Agriculture to locate, as an experimental measure for two years in the first instance, units of agro-economic research which would help the Ministry in its programme of work. Among the three centres with which a beginning was made this year one has been located at the Gokhale Institute. This, however, is properly a development falling within the year 1954-55 and details regarding the operation of the unit would be included in the report next year.

The last event of special note was more particularly related to the Institute and was recognition by the Government of India of the Institute as an Institute of all-India importance and the consequent sanction to it of an annual recurring grant. The annual recurring grant sanctioned during the year 1953-54 is small, being only Rs. 8,000. It is, however, hoped that with this recognition given to the work of the Institute the grant will in due course accord more with the size of expenditure and volume and quality of work of the Institute.

The field staff of the Tata Section in Agricultural Economics continued to work on the survey of famine conditions in the Bombay Deccan upto October 1953. During the latter half of this period the investigation was specially directed to the problems of rehabilitation in the post-famine period. The next investigation undertaken by the Section was the one entrusted to the Institute by the Research Programmes Committee of the Planning Commission. The objective of the investigation is to study the operative working and consequences of the Tenancy and other land legislation enacted in recent years in the Bombay State. The investigation was started in November 1953 and is still in progress.

The Institute continued to take active interest in the work of the All-India Rural Credit Survey of the Reserve Bank of India. Besides considerable work of statistical analysis done at the Institute, the Director, as a member of the Committee of Direction of that survey, had to spend a considerable portion of his time during the year on the drafting of the final report of the survey.

The Research Programmes Committee also sanctioned the scheme submitted by the Institute of a resurvey of Poona city with a view to studying the changing structure of occupations and incomes in the city. The inquiry is also aimed at gathering information regarding immigration and unemployment. A random sample of 4 per cent. families in the Poona Corporation area and the Poona and the Kirkee Cantonments is being investigated for this purpose. The survey was launched in April and a large part of the investigational work has already been completed. We have to thank the authorities of the Poona Municipal Corporation and of the Poona and Kirkee Cantonment Boards for their ready co-operation in this work.

Another major project undertaken by the Institute during the year was the inquiry into the economic benefits of the Hirakud Dam. The scheme for this inquiry had been prepared by the Institute towards the end of 1952, at the request of the Central Water, Power, Irrigation and Navigation

Commission. However, the Central Ministry decided later that the scheme could be undertaken only if the Orissa Government accepted the financial responsibility for it and itself entrusted the work to the Gokhale Institute. On this decision being taken by the Central Ministry, the Government of Orissa decided to accept the responsibility for the survey. Details of the scope etc. of the work to be done by the Institute were settled by the beginning of 1954. The Institute has agreed to undertake the survey, according to its original scheme ; it has also agreed to assist in and place its experience at the disposal of the Orissa Government for a comprehensive economic inquiry of the State that they have undertaken. Preliminaries with regard to the Hirakud Inquiry and the survey have been completed and work will begin by the end of June.

The report on the demographic survey of Poona which was published during the year embodied the results of the work of the Section in Demography and Population Studies during its first year of existence. During the second and the first half of the third year the Section carried out a comprehensive fertility inquiry in the districts of Kolaba, Nasik, and North Satara. The report of this inquiry is almost complete and will shortly go to the press. From the experience so far gathered it has been felt that instead of repeating surveys on the same pattern in other districts, experiments might be made with changes in scope and method of investigations in certain directions. With a view to exploring these possibilities we are planning somewhat differently oriented surveys for the new year.

Work on the survey of Modern Business in India has far advanced and we expect to complete the report before the end of 1954.

The Institute put forth three publications during the year. The first was the Report on the Poona Schedules of the National Sample Survey (1950-51) by V. M. Dandekar. The second was the Survey of Fertility and Mortality in Poona District by V. M. Dandekar and Kumudini Dandekar, being the report on the first year's work of the Section *ex* Demography and Populatian Studies. The third was the report on the

structure and working of Village Panchayats in Bombay and Madras by A. V. Raman Rao. The publication embodies the report of the survey he carried out as Besant Scholar during 1947-48. All these publications have been well received.

Two students submitted their theses for the Ph. D. Examination.

Mr. J. K. Phadke — Industrial Labour in Khandesh.

Mr. S. B. Mahabal — Fluctuations in cropped area and in the production of organized industry in India. (1914-1939).

Both the theses were approved for the award of Ph. D.

The Servants of India Society

Statement of Income and Expenditure for the year ending 31st March 1954.

INCOME	1953-54			EXPENDITURE	1953-54		
	Rs.	As.	Ps.		Rs.	As.	Ps.
Donations	11,200	9	3	Allowances, etc.	76,221	9	3
Members' Earnings	59,204	12	1	Travelling	8,569	1	0
Interest	55,334	13	0	Library	7,624	1	1
Property Rents	30,202	14	9	Establishment	34,228	15	6
Miscellaneous	4,047	13	11	General Charges	21,081	3	5
Press Profits	52,201	15	7	Mess Charges	1,989	2	1
Deficit carried to General Fund	12,072	2	9	Repairs to Buildings	16,963	5	9
				Rents and Taxes	7,837	2	1
				Rural Work	42,852	0	5
				Gokhale Memorial Library	3,498	8	9
				Election Expenses	3,400	0	0
Total ...	2,24,265	1	4	Total ..	2,24,265	1	4

Poona, }
17th June 1954. }

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 1953	...	12,93,240	—5	—6					
Add: unused bonus provision	...	46,347	—7	—6					
		<u>13,39,587</u>	<u>—13</u>	<u>—0</u>					
Less Deficit as per Income and Expenditure a/c	...	12,072	—2	—9	13,27,515	—10	—3		
Advances Payable:	...				46,486	—7	—5		
 The Society's Presses' and Paper's									
Credit Balances:									
Arya-Bhushan Press	...	71,653	—3	—11					
Bombay Vaibhav Press	...	1,10,932	—3	—3					
Hitavada	...	75,938	—8	—11					
		<u>2,58,524</u>	<u>—0</u>	<u>—1</u>					
Grand Total						...	16,32,526	—1	—9

Poona, }
17th June 1954. }

India Society

account as on 31st March, 1954.

	Rs.	As.	Ps.	Rs.	As.	Pa.
Buildings and Sites:				5,99,633	—	3—4
Library expenditure to date has been charged to revenue ...						
Deadstock :						
As per last year's Statement ...	32,084	—	8—7			
Addition during the year ...		772	—10—9			
				32,857	—	3—4
Less depreciation ...		1,604	—3—0			
						31,253—0—4
Advances recoverable:						38,004—7—3
 The Society's Presses' and Paper's						
Assets and Debtors :						
Arya-Bhushan Press ...	3,18,689	—	4—9			
Bombay Valbhav Press ...	1,86,780	—	8—3			
Hitavada ...	3,26,386	—	4—0			
						8,31,856—1—0
Balance as shown in the Statement of Affairs						1,31,779—5—10
						Grand Total ... 16,32,526—1—9

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.
The Society's General Fund :				
Balance as per annexed Statement	...	1,31,779	5	10
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	...	24,895	15	3
Presses' Reserve Fund	...	3,37,225	0	0
Servindia Relief Fund	...	66,549	13	7
Investment Reserve Fund	...	76,606	0	8
Building Reserve Fund	...	47,543	1	3
Workmen's Welfare Fund	...	6,500	0	0
Servindia Welfare Fund	...	8,272	10	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	...	1,899	15	6
Hiralal Atmaram Patel Trust Fund	...	30,483	10	9
Lady Laxmibai Distress Relief Fund	...	45,000	0	0
Total	...	10,91,401	5	2

India Society

31st March, 1954.

		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	...	2,53,700	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		...	16,000	0	0		
4% U. P. Loan		...	20,000	0	0		
5% Bombay Municipal Debentures		...	13,000	0	0		
Total face value		...	6,71,000	0	0		
At cost price					6,78,304	11	4
3% G. P. Notes, Face Value, Rs. 1,53,700, are lodged with the Central Bank of India, Poona City Branch and of Rs. 1,00,000 with the Allahabad Bank, Ltd., Nagpur, against overdraft facilities.							
Servindia Relief Fund Investment (3% G. P. Notes Rs. 65,500)					66,482	8	0
Workmen's Welfare Fund Investment		...			6,500	0	0
Hiralal Atmaram Patel Trust Fund Investment		...			28,848	7	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
Lady Laxmibai Distress Relief Fund Investment		...			44,948	8	0
Bombay State 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
Foona 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		...			54,855	9	1
Cash Balances at Centres, Branches, etc.		...			1,406	3	3
Total		...	10,91,401	5	2		

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,
17th June 1954 }

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

**The Gokhale Institute of
Statement of Income and**

INCOME	Rs. As. Ps.	Rs. As. Ps.
<i>Grants:—</i>		
<i>From the Government of India</i>		
<i>For National Sample Survey Research Project</i>	5,288 3 9	
<i>For Land Reforms Survey</i>	7,696 10 3	
<i>For Poona Resurvey</i>	1,208 14 0	
<i>Token Non-recurring Grant</i>	8,000 0 0	
		22,193 12 0
<i>From the Reserve Bank of India for All-India Rural Credit Survey (for tabulation work)</i>		70,959 0 3
<i>From the Government of Bombay</i>		
<i>Grant-in-aid</i>	10,000 0 0	
<i>For Dearness Allowance</i>	1,259 0 0	
		11,259 0 0
<i>From the Government of Orissa for Hirakud Project Survey</i>		639 4 0
<i>From the Rockefeller Foundation</i>		20,000 0 0
<i>From Sir Dorabji Tata Trust Fund</i>		20,000 0 0
		1,45,051 0 3
<i>Contribution from the University of Poona ...</i>		6,892 4 4
<i>Publications—Sales... ..</i>		4,459 12 6
<i>Miscellaneous Receipts</i>		630 9 3
<i>Interest on Bank Account</i>		66 15 9
<i>Contribution from R. B. R. Kale</i>		
<i>Trust Fund towards deficit</i>		
<i>Current year's deficit</i>	36 4 6	
<i>Last year's deficit</i>	147 5 0	
		183 9 6
Total ... Rs.		1,57,284 3 7

Poona }
8th June 1964 }

Politics and Economics, Poona 4.

Expenditure for the year ending 31st March, 1954.

EXPENDITURE	Rs. As. Ps.	Rs. As. Ps.
<i>Salaries and Allowances:</i>		
Teaching and Directing Staff	16,800 0 0	
Research Assistants	5,520 0 0	
Field Staff	7,488 4 3	
Tabulating Section	5,594 6 6	
Office Establishment	10,612 11 0	
	<hr/>	46,015 5 9
<i>Investigational Expenses:</i>		
T. A. & D. A. of Field Staff	4,320 1 0	
Printing & Stationery	752 11 9	
	<hr/>	5,072 12 9
<i>National Sample Survey:</i>		
Salaries and Sundry Expenses		5,288 3 9
<i>All-India Rural Credit Survey:</i>		
For Tabulation Work		45,454 15 6
<i>Land Reforms Survey:</i>		
Salary of the head of the Section	875 0 0	
Salaries of Field Staff	4,090 0 0	
T. A. and D. A. of Field Staff	2,133 10 3	
Printing and Stationery	598 0 0	
	<hr/>	7,696 10 3
<i>Poona Resurvey:</i>		
Salaries	820 0 0	
Printing and Stationery	388 14 0	
	<hr/>	1,208 14 0
<i>Hirakud Project Survey:</i>		
Travelling Expenses		639 4 0
<i>Publications—Cost and Expenditure</i>	...	8,577 7 0
<i>Library—Books and Periodicals</i>	...	3,303 7 1
<i>Contribution to Provident Fund:</i>		
Towards subscription	2,459 1 0	
Towards Interest	119 4 3	
	<hr/>	2,578 5 3
<i>Miscellaneous Expenses</i> ... ..	...	2,785 13 9
<i>Postage and Telephone</i> ... ..	...	1,431 15 6
<i>Printing and Stationery</i> ... ..	...	1,860 7 0
<i>Machinery Maintenance</i> ... ..	...	6,473 5 0
<i>Depreciation on Deadstock and Furniture</i> ... ..	...	2,000 0 0
<i>Depreciation on Tabulating Machines</i> ... ..	...	10,000 0 0
<i>Reserve for Publications</i> ... ..	...	6,500 0 0
<i>Audit Fees</i> ... ..	...	250 0 0
Balance being excess of income over expenditure transferred to Balance Sheet		147 5 0
	<hr/>	1,57,284 3 7
Total ...	Rs.	1,57,284 3 7

Examined and found correct.

M. P. CHITALE and Co.
Chartered Accountants

Politics and Economics, Poona 4.

31st March, 1954.

FUNDS AND LIABILITIES						
	Rs.	As.	Ps.	Rs.	As.	Ps.
Advance Grants :				28,743	14	6
Liabilities :						
For Library & Hostel Deposits	290	0	0			
For Expenses	994	14	0			
For Sundry Credit Balances	552	7	0			
				1,837	5	0
Publication Reserve :						
Stock of Publications	25,202	10	4			
Advance Provision for Publications	29,500	0	0			
				54,702	10	4
Library Reserve :						
(Stock of Books and Periodicals)				34,113	14	9
Provision for Depreciation				69,538	2	6
Provident Fund :						
Balance as per last Balance Sheet	24,625	5	9			
Members' Contribution for the year	2,459	1	0			
Institute's Contribution for the year	2,459	1	0			
Interest	738	12	3			
	30,282	4	0			
Add: Interest accrued on P. F. Investments .. Rs. 2,038 8 0						
Less: Appropriated towards interest on P. F. Subscriptions Rs. 1,089 0 0				969	8	0
				31,251	12	0
...						
...						
...						
				Total...	Rs. 2,20,187	11 1

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

List of Donations

Headquarters

			Rs.	As.	Ps.
The Seksaria Trust	...	...	2,500	0	0
Dewan Bahadur D. D. Thacker	...	...	101	0	0
The late Rao Bahadur R. R. Kale Trust Fund	...	...	100	0	0
The late Justice M. G. Ranade Charities	...	...	100	0	0
Sums below Rs. 25	...	...	65	0	0
Total	...	...	2,866	0	0

Bombay Branch

			Rs.	As.	Ps.
Dharmavijay Agency	...	...	1,001	0	0
Shri K. J. Chitalia	...	...	325	0	0
Grain and Oilseeds Merchants' Association	...	...	100	0	0
Messrs. B. Kamatekar and Co.	...	...	25	0	0
Sums below Rs. 25	...	...	5	0	0
Total	...	...	1,456	0	0

Madras Branch

			Rs.	As.	Ps.
Shri T. Ramachandra Rao	...	...	50	0	0
Tamil Writers' Association	...	...	45	0	0
Mrs. Bittman	...	...	25	0	0
Miss Deborah B. Pentz	...	...	25	0	0
Children's Garden School	...	...	25	0	0
Sums below Rs. 25	...	...	43	0	0
Total	...	...	213	0	0

Tribal Welfare Work in Kerala and Nilgiris

			Rs.	As.	Ps.
Tea Estate, Sholur	...	...	100	0	0
Mr. J. P. L. Gwynn	...	...	61	0	0
Sums below Rs. 25	...	...	181	4	0
Total	...	...	342	4	0

Orissa Centre

			Rs.	As.	Ps.
Hindusthan Charity Trust, Calcutta	...	...	1,000	0	0
Seth Madanlal Jajodia, Cuttack	...	...	200	0	0
Sri S. N. Mahapatra	...	...	100	0	0
Sri D. K. Jhunjhunwala, Barang	...	...	100	0	0
Sri R. L. Narasimham	...	...	50	0	0
Sri H. Naik, Cuttack	...	...	50	0	0
Dr. Balabhadra Prasad	...	...	25	0	0
Total	...	...	1,525	0	0

Aboriginal Welfare Work, Orissa

			Rs.	As.	Ps.
Sums below Rs. 25	...	...	75	0	0

Aboriginal Welfare Work, Mirzapur

			Rs.	As.	Ps.
The Sir Ratan Tata Trust, Bombay	...	...	2,000	0	0
Collections in Dudhi Tahsil	...	...	420	9	0
Collections at Khantara Centre	...	...	351	5	3
Sri C. D. Dady, Poona	...	...	200	0	0
Collections at Amilaudha Centre	...	...	109	7	0
Bharatiya Adimjati Sevak Sangh, Delhi	...	...	230	0	0
Collections at Purkhas Centre	...	...	56	0	0
Sums below Rs. 25	...	...	20	0	0
Total	...	...	3,387	5	3

Famine Relief Fund, Mirzapur

			Rs.	As.	Ps.
The N. M. Wadia Charities, Bombay	...	...	500	0	0
Sri C. D. Dady, Poona	...	...	200	0	0
Total	...	...	700	0	0

U. I. Branch

			Rs.	As.	Ps.
Sums below Rs. 25	...	...	10	0	0

Gokhale Children's Home, Narsannapet

			Rs.	As.	Ps.
Shri Muddada Luxuna Naidu	...	...	152	0	0
The Guild of Service, Srikakulam Dist.	...	...	100	0	0
The Red Cross Association " "	...	...	100	0	0
The Collector, Srikakulam	...	...	100	0	0
The Oxford Committee of Relief Measure, Madras	...	...	100	0	0
Details not available, records having been burnt along with the Home building.	...	...	59	0	0
Sums below Rs. 25	...	...	15	0	0
Total	...	...	626	0	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 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, and 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

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. Tandon 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>Member under Training :</i>		
22 R. Vasudevan, M. A.	12-6-1954	„ Madras 14.

† Member of Council.

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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 (Rajya Sabha)
<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, Desai, Vaze, S. S. Misra.
<i>Scouting</i>	—Kunzru, Bajpai.
<i>Social Service</i>	—Kunzru, Kodanda Rao, Venkataraman, Bajpai.
<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, Venkataraman, Gupte, L. N. Rao, S. S. Misra, Kakade.
<i>Distress Relief</i>	} Venkataraman, R. S. Misra, Kakade.
<i>Business Concerns</i>	} Barve, Sharangpani (A. B. Press, Poona), K. L. N. Rao (Bombay Vaibhav Press), Mani (Hitavada Press, Nagpur).