

THE
Servants of India Society

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

REPORT
FOR 1961-62 To 1965/66

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Monday, 12th June, 1962

CONTENTS

	<i>Pages</i>
Mr. Gokhale's Preamble to the Constitution of the Society	i-ii
Report of the Society	3-26
	<i>Pages</i>
Introduction	3
Organisation	3
Founder's day Celebration ...	3
General	4
Labour Organisation	9
Welfare of Aborigines	9
Rural Welfare and Co-operation	13
Educational	15
Social	18
Relief	23
Miscellaneous	25
Report of the Executive Committee	... 27-31
Financial Statement of the Society	... 32-33
Financial Statement of the Society	... 34-45
Financial Statement of the Society	... 46-57
List of Members	... 58-60
Constitution of the Society	... 61-71
List of Officers	... 72-73

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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 Conferances, 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. . . .



View of the Central Library of the Society Pooné

The Servants of India Society

REPORT FOR 1961-62

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 objectives which the Founder had in view in founding it are explained in the preamble he wrote to its Constitution in 1905, extracts from which are given in the preceding two pages. The preamble has been a source of inspiration to the Society during the fifty-seven years of its existence.

Organisation

The headquarters of the Society are at Poona where the members meet every year in June for its 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. D. V. Ambekar, A. D. Mani, Dinkar Desai and R. S. Misra continued to be Senior Members of the Society's Branches in Poona, Central India, Bombay and Uttar Pradesh respectively. S. R. Venkataraman, S. G. Gokhale and R. G. Kakade were elected to the Council by the members of the Society. Gokhale continued as the Society's Secretary.

Founder's Day Celebration

The 97th birthday of Gopal Krishna Gokhale was observed on the 9th May; the usual dinner arranged on that day was

attended by the members and associates in Poona, the expenses being met out of the interest on an endowment created for the purpose by the late Shrimant Babasaheb Ghorpade, Chief-saheb of Ichalkaranji.

General

H. N. Kunzru continued to be a member of the Rajya Sabha during the year under report. Speaking on the Appropriation Bill, he voiced the deep discontent prevailing among army officers owing to the irregular promotions that were being given during the present Defence Minister's regime. He asked a number of questions about the Russian planes purchased by the Government. In this connection he wanted to know whether negotiations had been held with the United States with a view to exploring the possibility of acquiring, on easy terms, American planes which, he thought, were capable of better performance. He also questioned the wisdom of allowing Russian pilots to fly over forward areas on the Sino-Indian border.

In the debate on foreign affairs he expressed the view that East Germany or Russia should not go against the 1949 Agreement, but should permit free movement between the eastern and western zones of Berlin. Shri R. K. Nehru's visit to Peking was described by him as a national humiliation. If the Government wanted to find out whether China was prepared to resume conversations, this could have been done through normal diplomatic channels.

There was no doubt that the provocative attitude of Portugal compelled India to take steps for the liberation of Goa. At the same time he wanted Government not to neglect, but to strengthen our northern frontier by all possible means and to be ready to meet the challenge, whenever it came.

The Extradition Bill sought to consolidate and amend the law relating to the extradition of fugitive criminals. Speaking on the motion to refer the Bill to a Joint Select Committee, he expressed the view that in the extradition of the fugitive criminals every care should be taken to see that no injustice

was done to the persons concerned and that persons guilty of political offences should not be surrendered in any case.

The Rajya Sabha introduced three modifications in the Income-Tax Bill. Of these one was moved by Kunzru which suggested that income-tax practitioners should also include "any person who has passed any accountancy examination, recognised in this behalf by the Central Board of Revenue, or any person who has acquired such educational qualifications as the Central Board of Revenue may prescribe for this purpose."

In the debate on the Finance Minister's statement on Britain joining the European Common Market, Kunzru was emphatic that even for the sake of trade, India should not align herself with the totalitarian bloc. He thought that the Third Plan export target was optimistic in any case and when considered against the background of Britain's participation in the European Economic Community it became completely unreal.

Speaking on the serious railway accident in which the Trivandrum Express was involved, Kunzru pressed for an inquiry in order to establish the exact cause of the accident and to suggest steps to prevent similar accidents. In this connection he expressed the view that the maintenance of track and rolling stock was being neglected in the interest of execution of new works. It was noteworthy that in 1959-60 the renewal of over 4,000 miles of track was in arrears and 25 per cent. of the locomotives on the broad gauge system were over-age. It may be mentioned here that Kunzru was appointed Chairman of the Committee appointed by Government to inquire into the causes of railway accidents and suggest measures by which they could be minimised.

Taking part in the debate on Chinese incursions into Ladakh, Kunzru wanted all potential invaders to realise that despite their differences in internal affairs the people of the country were solidly behind the Government in defending its integrity. He was of the opinion that the present position would not have arisen if the Government had recognised the international personality of Tibet. While as a result of his recent visit to NEFA he was satisfied that the security

position there was better than before, there was still much that remained to be done.

Kunzru objected to the Deputy Chairman's ruling that the chair had the right to change the vote on the Constitution Bill after the voting had taken place. He pointed out that according to the procedure of the British House of Commons the rules required that voting mistakes should be brought to the notice of the chairman before the results were announced. Any alteration of the result after it had been announced would, in his opinion, be a clear violation of the rules and constitute a bad precedent. As the Deputy Chairman was not prepared to modify his ruling, Kunzru joined the entire opposition in walking out in protest.

Kunzru continued to be President of the Indian Council of World Affairs and the Indian School of International Studies started in New Delhi by the Council. He continued to be a Vice-President and a member of the Executive Committee of the Indian Institution of Public Administration. He continued to be the President of the Deccan Sabha, Poona.

He attended meetings of the Inter-Parliamentary Council which were held in Geneva in April 1961. The most important subject discussed in the Council meetings related to the prevailing international tension. As he was the only delegate representing India, he had to be busy with Council meetings from morning till evening. In reality, according to him, if justice was to be done to the subject, three delegates were needed. Before returning he visited Vienna for two days. He also attended the Inter-Parliamentary Conference which was held at Brussels in September 1961, and the Commonwealth Study Conference which was held at Lagos, Nigeria, in Jan. 1962. He visited Ibadan, the present capital of western Nigeria, Accra (Ghana) and Leopoldville (Congo), Later he went to Kampala (Uganda), Nairobi (Kenya) and Dar-es-Salam (Tanganyika).

Along with some M. P.s Kunzru spent about a week in NEFA and the Nagaland, studying the conditions in the area. He presided over the golden jubilee celebrations of the *Hitavada* and the silver jubilee celebrations of Mani's editorship of the paper. These were held at Nagpur on June

30 and at Bhopal on July 3. He attended the National Integration Conference held at Delhi and gave evidence before the Emotional Integration Committee appointed by the Ministry of Education.

Vaze contributed a number of articles to *Opinion* edited by Shri A. D. Gorwala.

A. D. Mani continued to be a member of the Rajya Sabha. Speaking on the report of the Union Public Service Commission in the May session he suggested that personality tests should not be abolished and that Hindi should be made an alternative media for *viva voce* examinations. On the Dadra-Nagar Haveli Bill he advised the Government to publish its blue print for the cultural future of Goa and other ex-Portuguese territories. Mani took part in the debate on the Constitution Amendment Bill moved by Mr. Bhupesh Gupta, seeking to empower the President to grant mercy to convicted persons on a representation made by members of Parliament. He opposed it on the ground that it would place a premium on illegal agitation. He spoke on the non-official resolution regarding abolition of capital punishment, and suggested that the question should be examined by a committee of jurists and members of Parliament. He dealt at length with the question of demilitarised and neutral Germany in the debate on foreign affairs and said that unless both the NATO and Warsaw powers withdrew from Germany, there was no hope of peace on the Continent.

Mani took part in the National Integration Conference and submitted two notes to it. One of the notes referred to the setting up of a National Integration Council as a permanent body to safeguard the rights of minorities and cultural groups and to secure national integration. This proposal was adopted by the Conference. The other note submitted by Mani was on the setting up of a minorities commission in India.

Speaking on the non-official resolution on the nationalisation of oil in the December session, he pointed out that we could not think in terms of nationalisation of oil, unless we had control over the means of production and suggested that

Government should seek a better discount from the oil companies and get the oil companies registered in India as rupee companies. Taking part in the debate on foreign affairs, he suggested that the Government of India should not renew its trade treaty with China in respect of Tibet unless the aggression committed by China was vacated.

In the March session of the Rajya Sabha, speaking on the Finance Bill, Mani raised the question of the future of Goa. He made a reference to a speech made by the Governor of Maharashtra in which the latter claimed that Goa should become a part of Maharashtra. In this connection, Mani suggested that this question should be decided by Parliament in accordance with the wishes of the Goans themselves. Speaking on the Appropriation Bill he drew attention of the Government to the misuse of facilities during the election campaign and referred to the news-reel about the celebration of the birthday of Shri Kamraj Nadar, Chief Minister of Madras, and Mr. Krishna Menon's arguing India's case before the Security Council, which were exhibited before the election.

Mani visited East Germany, Czechoslovakia and Hungary at the invitations of the Parliamentary Unions of those countries. He also visited Poland as a guest of the Institute of International Affairs. He was in the Soviet Union as a guest of the Supreme Presidium.

S. R. Venkataraman continued to be the secretary of the Madras Branch of the Indian Council of World Affairs. He arranged several meetings under the Council's auspices. He attended in Delhi the seminar on Indo-China disputes.

S. G. Vaze and S. G. Gokhale continued to be the Secretaries and D. V. Ambekar a member of the Council of the Deccan Sabha, Poona. The Sabha held several meetings to express its views on current political questions.

Ambekar is the convener of a Committee appointed by the Deccan Sabha which has been entrusted with the responsibility of publishing a new edition of Gokhale's speeches and writings. The first volume to be published under the scheme will contain Gokhale's speeches and writings on economic subjects. Shri R. P. Patwardhan, former Director

of Education, Bombay State, is writing an introduction. Arrangements for its sale and distribution have been made with the Asia Publishing House of Bombay.

Haradatta Sharma was President of the Study Circle Ambala Cantonment. He arranged a number of meetings of the Study Circle at which lectures on important public questions were delivered. As Secretary of the Punjab Civil Liberties Council, which resolved to prepare and submit a memorandum to the Punjab Police Commission, Sharma convened several meetings of lawyers and retired police officers. At these meetings replies to the questionnaire issued by the Commission were discussed and a memorandum was sent to the Police Commission. He continued to work as Secretary of the Vyasa Public Library. A children's section of the Library was organised.

Labour Organisation

Dinkar Desai was the President of the National Union of Seamen of India. The Union has a total membership of about 40,000. Its all-India headquarters are at Bombay, with a branch at Calcutta. This Union is recognised both by shipowners and Government as the only representative union of seamen in the country. The total income from subscriptions during the year amounted to nearly Rs. 1,00,000. The Union owns two buildings at Bombay.

He continued to be a member of the National Shipping Board set up by the Central Government under the provisions of the Merchant Shipping Act. He also continued to be a member of the National Welfare Board for Seafarers set up by the Central Government. He was a member of the National Maritime Board set up jointly by shipowners and the National Union of Seamen of India. The Board is a negotiating body between seamen and shipowners and for registering collective agreements between the parties. The Board has two Chairmen, one representative of Seamen and the other representing shipowners. Desai continued as the Chairman representing the Seamen.

Welfare of Aborigines

Kunzru continued to be a Vice-President of the Bharatiya Adimjati Sevak Sangh, Delhi.

Aboriginal welfare work in the Mirzapur and Allahabad Districts claimed most of the time and attention of R. S. Misra during 1961-62. The Society conducted three Junior High Schools at Pachokhara, Salkhan and Muirpur. The number of students in these schools was 237 of whom 71 were Harijans and Adivasis. These schools produced the best results at the departmental examinations in the district conducted by the Education Department. The results were 70.77%, 93% and 100%, with 17 distinctions, against the district average of 63.7%. The schools provided residential facilities to all the students and free boarding and clothing to 75 Adivasi and Harijan students living in the hostels.

The Society maintained 10 Primary Schools, six in the Dudhi Tahsil and two each in Mirzapur and Chunar Tahsils. The total number of students in these schools was 410 of whom 295 were Harijans and Adivasis. The schools were reported to be working satisfactorily according to the District Educational Authorities. The total expenditure on the educational work including the maintenance of three hostels was about Rs. 41,000.

The Ashram School at Khantara continued to develop during the year under report. It has been recognised as an Upper Primary School by the Education Department and has 59 students on the roll of whom 30 Adivasi and Harijan children are inmates of the Ashram and 29 are day scholars. The inmates of the Ashram receive free food, clothing, books and writing material. They live in the Ashram without observing any distinction of caste or race and carry on their studies under the supervision of a resident Acharya. The Acharya devotes special attention to the building up of their character. The inmates of the Ashram School receive free education and are initiated into agricultural practices. The total expenditure on the Ashram School during the year amounted to about Rs. 14,000.

The Society maintained five centres at Muirpur and Dudhi in Dudhi tahsil and Bhuwalpur and Majhra in Chunar tahsil (Mirzapur district) and at Sarsa (Allahabad district) for imparting free education to women in tailoring, knitting,

embroidery and toy-making. Facilities were also provided for the general education of these women. The number of women who attended these classes was 166. The total expenditure on these centres was about Rs. 10,000.

The Society maintained five dispensaries in the backward tracts of the Mirzapur and Allahabad districts. The total number of patients treated at these dispensaries was over 16,000. The Society also organised an anti-malaria campaign in 50 villages around Khiri Centre (Allahabad district) and in 25 villages around Khantara (Mirzapur district). The total number of patients served in the Khiri Centre was 6731 and 3800 in the Khantara Centre. As a part of the anti-malaria campaign 337 wells were cleaned and treated with potassium were also distributed free in permanganate. Medicines the villages covered by the scheme. The total expenditure on medical relief was about Rs. 10,500.

Misra continued to be a member of the Executive Committee of the Bharatiya Adimjati Sevak Sangh. He attended the Gujjar Tribal Welfare Conference in Deon valley and was appointed a member of its Executive Committee. The Executive Committee of the B. A. J. S. Sangh has appointed him a member of a Sub-Committee for preparing a co-ordinated plan for Gujjar Welfare Work in the U. P., Himachal Pradesh, Punjab and Jammu and Kashmir.

S. R. Venkataraman was in charge of the Thakkar Bapa Gurukulam, Nirgacimund, near Ootacamund which comprises a school and a hostel for Toda and Kota children. Clothes, slates and books were supplied free to the children. There was a periodical medical examination of the children. The strength of the Hostel stood at 39, consisting of 21 Kota boys and 10 Toda boys and 8 Toda girls. In addition to these 39 children in the Hostel, 19 other pupils (14 boys and 5 girls) from outside attended the school. The inmates of the Gurukulam are also taught gardening. The total expenditure of the Gurukulam for the year came to about Rs. 9,600, towards which a sum of Rs. 1,828 was received from the District Educational Officer as a teaching grant. Venkataraman secured from the Government during the year the Maternity

Centre building which was vacant. It will be used for the residence of the girl boarders and the matron.

Venkataraman was also in charge of the Thakkar Bapa Gurukulam, Zonangipalam, (Sriharikota island in the district of Nellore) which caters to the needs of Yenadis, the most backward tribe in the island. Yenadi children are given food and clothing, books and slates free. During the year there were 19 Yenadi boys and 18 Yenadi girls in the Gurukulam. The school attached to the Gurukulam provides instruction upto V standard, both for the inmates of the Gurukulam and for the day scholars of other communities in the neighbourhood. The total strength was 79, of whom 41 were boys and 38 girls. Of these 37 were Yenadi and 42 belonged to other castes. The construction of three buildings for the school, the boys' and girls' hostel has been completed during the year. The total expenditure on the school and the hostel for the year came to about Rs. 6,900.

Venkataraman was a member of the Madras State Tribal Advisory Council. At one of the meetings that he attended, he urged that the assignment of lands to Kotas and Todas should have the highest priority and that the shifting of the village site of the Kota village of Aggal should be expedited in view of the impending danger to the village by boulders rolling down from the precipice. The Government have since purchased a six-acre-plot and made arrangements for shifting the Kota families to the new site. He also pleaded for the intensification of the treatment for venereal diseases among the tribal communities. At the tribal section of the All India Education Conference he read a paper on the education of aborigines.

S. S. Misra, assisted by Madhusudan Sahoo, was in charge Bapa Ashrama kkarof the That Rayagada in Koraput District (Orissa.) The Ashram is a free hostel for tribal children. It has a strength of 50 inmates (40 boys and 10 girls). Five of them study in the local High School and the rest in the Upper Primary School situated on the premises of the Ashram. A clinic for yaws patients is maintained at Muniguda, near Rayagada. During the year under report 13,00 patients were treated in the clinic.

The Society maintained four one-teacher elementary schools in the tribal villages of the Rayagada Police Station. The total strength of students in these schools was about 120. The total expenditure on the tribal welfare work in Orissa exceeded Rs. 26,000.

Rural Welfare and Co-operation

R. S. Gupte continued to be in charge of the Society's Rural Centre at Shendurjana Budruk (Dist. Amravati). The Centre conducts a dispensary and a maternity home. A qualified doctor, assisted by a compounder and a midwife, is in charge of the dispensary and the maternity home. The maternity home handled 39 delivery cases during the year. The Centre also conducts a Multipurpose Co-operative Society of which Gupte is the Treasurer, which position he has been holding since 1946. He supervised the work of the Seva Sahakari Society which distributes short-term (crop) loans to its members. Gupte represented this Society on the Amaravati Central Co-operative Bank. He continued to be the Sarpanch of the Gram Panchayat. The Panchayat earned a profit of Rs. 800 in its agricultural operations, in spite of unfavourable season. During the year, seven electric pumps were installed for irrigation purposes and electric street lights were provided. The Centre supplied groundnut and cotton seeds to about 130 cultivators. The centre manages the Government Pilot Library Scheme which has proved very useful to the people.

S. S. Misra supervises the Gokhale Children's Home at Narasannapet in the Andhra State. The Home was started in 1945 in the wake of a terrible cyclone which devastated the area. The Home has a building of its own and has a strength of 42 inmates of whom 31 study in the local English high school and the rest in the elementary schools. The Central Social Welfare Board sanctioned an annual grant of Rs. 2,400 for the Home for a period of five years. A sum of over Rs. 13,000 was spent on the Home.

Venkataraman continued to be connected with the Triplicane Urban Co-operative Stores Ltd. He took an active

interest in the working of the TUCS, and served on several committees, besides participating in the discussions of the General Body. He attended the Co-operative Consumer's Conference and spoke about the role that consumers' co-operatives can play in holding the price line and in maintaining quality.

Kakade continued to be the Chairman of the Poona District Industrial Co-operative Association which is a federal body of industrial co-operatives. Besides conducting three handloom sales depots, the Association supplied coal ash to brick manufacturers for making bricks for the housing of the flood-stricken people. Kakade represented the Association on some committees appointed to deal with the problems of 11 flood-affected industrial co-operative societies in Poona city. He has been nominated on the Board of Management of the Maharashtra State Industrial Co-operative Association, Bombay. He was reappointed a member of the Economic Policy Committee of the All-India Khadi and Village Industries Commission. He presided over the Sholapur District Handloom Weavers' Seminar in January 1962.

Kakade continued to be a director of the Shri Chhatrapati Shivaji Co-operative Hirda (myrabolan) Factory, Ltd. This would be the first co-operative factory in India to process forest produce. He was a director of the Shri Shivaji Textile Workers' Co-operative Spinning Mills at Bhore (Poona district) till September 1961. This is the first co-operative spinning mill which is being run by the workers themselves.

Kakade was a director of the Pravara Co-operative Sugar Factory for the thirteenth year in succession. This is the first co-operative sugar factory to pay off its loan and redeem fully the share capital of the State Government.

Kakade was elected a member by a meeting of co-operators, industrialists, officials etc. in Poona, of a committee formed for considering the possibility of establishing small cement factories on a co-operative basis in Western Maharashtra. He visited Saswad a number of times in connection with the formation of a co-operative cement manufacturing society.

He devoted considerable time to the work of a Co-operative Housing Corporation, proposed to be started for providing, among others, cheap housing accommodation to low income groups, particularly when they are in distress as a result of some natural calamity. Co-operative societies could alone become members of the Corporation. Kakade was Honorary Secretary of an *ad hoc* committee formed for collecting share capital etc. During the year under report a sum of over Rs. 1,90,00) was received by way of share capital.

The Yeravda Gadi Wadar Co-operative Labour Society, with which Kakade has been associated for the last 14 years, was operating its own quarries at Dhanori.

Kakade was the Honorary General Secretary of the Deccan Agricultural Association. During the year the Association submitted written statements to the Maharashtra State Irrigation Commission, Naik Commission on the Panshet-Khadakwasla Dams Enquiry and to the Gulhati Commission appointed by the Government of India in connection with the division of the Krishna and Godavari waters. It also submitted three memoranda on the problem of a new storage on the Mutha river, necessitated by the breaches in Panshet and Khadakwasla dams. Kakade attended on behalf of the Association a seminar on Wardha District Development Plan held at Sevagram in January 1962.

Education

Kunzru continued to be a member of the Executive Councils of the Allahabad, Banaras and Delhi Universities. The Executive Council of the Delhi University has appointed him a member of the Managing Committee of the Delhi School of Social Work, which is one of the colleges affiliated to the Delhi University. He continued to be a member of the University Grants Commission and attended most of its meetings. He continued to be chairman of a committee appointed by the Education Ministry to assess the work done by youth welfare associations which received financial assistance from the Government of India. He continued to be a

member of the Board of Governors of the Central English Teaching Institute at Hyderabad and delivered the valedictory address to the sixth batch of trainees. One of the means of improving the falling academic standards in India was, he pointed out, to recognise the pivotal position which English occupied in the present scheme of education in India. A good knowledge of English was, in his opinion, essential as it held the key to modern knowledge. He also favoured the teaching of English from the third year in the schools. He was Chairman of the Advisory Committee of the Indian Council of Cultural Relations for the propagation of Hindi abroad. He headed a deputation of the Anjumane Taraqqi-e-Urdu to the Chief Minister of U. P. in order to urge him to make better provision for Urdu teaching in primary schools attended largely by children having Urdu as their mother tongue. He presided over the convocation of the Maharashtra Rashtra Bhasha Sabha in Poona in June and conferred degrees on the successful candidates.

Kunzru continued to be the National Commissioner of the Bharat Scouts and Guides. He attended the annual meeting of the Council and a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Bharat Scouts and Guides held in Calcutta in October.

Desai is the Chairman of the Kanara Welfare Trust which was founded in 1953 in co-operation with two of his colleagues. The aims and objects of the Trust are to undertake measures for the educational, cultural and social advancement of the people in general, and the backward classes in particular, in North Kanara District (Mysore State). The Trust has 10 centres of work. All these centres are in villages. It has a paid staff of 95. The headquarters of the Trust are situated in Ankola.

The Trust conducts nine rural High Schools. These High Schools are situated at (1) Ankola in Ankola Taluka, (2) Baad-Kagal in Kumta Taluka, (3) Shirali in Bhatkal Taluka, (4) Dandeli in Haliyal Taluka, (5) Kadtoka in Honavar Taluka, (6) Kadwad in Karwar Taluka, (7) Kasarkod in Honavar Taluka, (8) Murdeshwar in Bhatkal Taluka and

(9) Mirjan in Kumta Taluka. Out of these nine High Schools, the first four are full-fledged institutions sending students for the S. S. C. Examination. The High School at Kadtoka will become a full-fledged institution in June 1962, while those at Kadwad, Kasarkod, and Murdeshwar will reach that status in June 1963. The High School at Mirjan will be a full-fledged institution in June 1964. The total number of pupils in all these High Schools during 1961-62 was 1,342 of whom 907 were boys and 435 were girls. The High School at Ankola is a multi-purpose vocational institution which, in addition to teaching academic subjects, prepares students for the S. S. C. Examination in Agriculture, Tailoring and Commerce. Horticulture for boys and tailoring for girls were compulsory craft subjects in all the High Schools. The High Schools at Ankola, Baad-Kagal, Shirali, Dandeli, and Kadwad are housed in spacious buildings specially constructed for the purpose. During the year under report, the buildings for the High Schools at Kadtoka and Kasarkod and the school-auditorium at Ankola were constructed. It is proposed to construct the High School building at Murdeshwar during 1962-63, while the High School building at Mirjan will be constructed during 1963-64. All these High Schools have extensive sites with attractive surroundings.

All the full-fledged High Schools showed good results in the S. S. C. Examination. At Ankola, 42 students out of 56 were successful, the percentage of passes being 75. At Baad-Kagal, out of 26 students, who appeared for the S. S. C., 24 came out successful, the percentage of passes being 92.4. At Shirali, 14 students out of 20 passed the S. S. C. Examination, the percentage of passes being 70. At Dandeli 9 out of 14 students were successful, the percentage of passes being 64.3. It is to be noted that a large percentage of pupils in our High Schools belong to backward classes. Individual attention is given to improving the education of these backward-class children. The Trust also gives scholarships in very deserving cases.

In addition to these nine High Schools, the Trust conducts an English Medium Primary School at Dandeli which

has a cosmopolitan population speaking different languages. The total number of pupils was 107 ; of these 38 were girls.

The Trust is conducting a students' hostel at Dandeli known as the Thakkar Bapa Jeevan Ashram since 1956. There were 25 inmates in the Ashram during the year. All of them were students of our High School which is situated in the same compound. The inmates cultivate land attached to the Ashram, so that they learn the dignity of manual labour and also learn agriculture on scientific lines. The inmates are provided with free boarding and lodging and are given clothes and books free. They come from very poor families and are selected irrespective of caste or creed. The majority of the inmates belongs to backward classes.

Vasudevan was in charge of the seven Devadhar Schools in Kerala, three of which are Upper Primary Schools and four Lower Primary, with a total strength of 1641 students (958 boys and 683 girls). Of these 892 students belonged to backward communities. From out of the interest on the Nayanar Memorial Fund a sum of Rs. 300 was distributed as scholarships to Harijan students in colleges in Kerala. A new building was constructed in Chelode for the Sastriar U. P. School after demolishing half of the old main building during the year under report.

K. J. Chitalia, though keeping unsatisfactory health, maintained his contact with the educational bodies in Bombay and Bhavnagar with which he is connected. L. N. Sahu is the President of a Kindergarten School in Cuttack. S. S. Misra continued to be a member of the senate of the Utkal University.

Social Service

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

All the social welfare activities of the Kanara Welfare Trust, of which Desai is Chairman, are conducted through the Thakkar Bapa Seva Kendra. The Kendra conducts a Tailoring

School at Ankola. Embroidary, knitting and toy-making are also taught, and no fees are charged. Harijan girls are supplied cloth free of charge for tailoring. The total number of pupils on the register during the year was 49, out of whom 22 were Harijans. The School is recognised by the Board of Technical Education of the Mysore Government. During the year, all the 16 girls, who appeared for the Tailoring Examination, came out successful. Eleven stood in the first class, while the rest passed in the second class. The Kendra also conducts a Sanskara Kendra at Ankola with the financial aid of the Education Department. The object of the Kendra is to provide opportunities for Harijan children for mixing freely with the children of other castes and communities.

The Trust has established a Harijan Colony at Ankola where 13 families are settled. Each family is provided with a dwelling hut, and is given land for fruit and vegetable cultivation. Arrangement for adequate water supply have been made by digging a big well. The purpose of this Colony is to show how the landless poor in our villages can be settled.

The Trust conducts a social welfare weekly *Janasevaka* in Kannada which is the regional language. The journal publishes informative articles on social, educational, cultural and economic problems. Articles on current topics are also published. The weekly is printed at Ankola in the press owned by the Trust. The Trust has a scheme of publishing books of literary merit. So far it has published six books. The district Gazetteer in the regional language is also under preparation. The Trust was able to collect during 1961-62 donations amounting to nearly Rs. 1,00,000. Of this amount about Rs. 45,000 were collected in the district. The total donations so far collected come to about Rs. 6,30,000.

Desai was in charge of some schemes run by the Servants of India Society for the benefit of the backward classes in North Kanara, for which the Central Government gives financial assistance. The backward class pupils who attend the High Schools of the Kanara Welfare Trust from considerable distances are daily given midday snacks and a glass of skimmed

milk free of charge. The total number of children who benefitted under this scheme was 343. The backward class pupils in these High Schools were also supplied clothing and text-books free. The total number of pupils who received clothing during the year was 387, while the total number of pupils who were given books was 182.

Two vegetable-growing schemes, one at Shirali in Bhatka Taluka and the other at Kadwad in Karwar Taluka, were completed during the year. The purpose of these schemes is to help the backward-class school children and their parents to grow vegetables in villages.

Desai and K. L. N. Rao continued to be members of the managing committee of the Social Service League, Bombay. Desai served on its Finance Sub-Committee and is a Trustee of the Provident Fund of the League's Employees.

Desai was also a member of the Executive Committee of the Association of Voluntary Agencies of Rural Development (AVARD) to which are affiliated several voluntary organizations engaged in rural welfare work. Shri Jayaprakash Narayan is the President of the Association. It has its all-India headquarters at New Delhi.

K. L. N. Rao was the Chairman of the Florence Nightingale Fund and the Joint Secretary of the Education Sub-Committee of the Social Service League. He took part in organising the N. M. Joshi Voluntary Social Workers' Training Classes.

Venkataraman continued to be a member of the Board of Management of the Madras School of Social Work. With the help of the grant given by the Home Ministry of the Government of India to the Servants of India Society, he arranged for the training of 20 tribal welfare workers who will be employed, after the completion of training, in the tribal welfare blocks in the Madras State. The training is given in collaboration with the Madras School of Social Work.

Venkataraman was elected one of the Vice-Presidents of the Indian Conference of Social Work. At the State Confer-

ence of Social Work held in Madras, he read a paper on Co-ordination of Social Services. He addressed a rural women's conference in a village near Ludhiana. As the Hony. Joint Secretary of the Indian Council of Child Welfare, Venkataraman helped in organising the Children's Day when a rally of about 10,000 children was held in Madras. Venkataraman also assisted the Council in organising a training course for Bala Sevikas who, after receiving training, are expected to work in the block development areas for the welfare of children and mothers.

R. S. Misra continued to be a member of the Executive Committee of the All-India Seva Samiti and served as a member of its Finance Committee. He also acted as Secretary of its Ayurvedic Department and the Mela Camp Organisation.

Kakade continued to be Honorary Secretary of the Society for the Welfare of the Physically Handicapped, which runs a Home for crippled children. The Society's new building, costing about Rs. 1,60,000 was inaugurated in February by the Governor of Maharashtra State. Kakade was elected on the Managing Committee of the Maharashtra State Probation and Aftercare Association, Bombay. He continued to be a non-official Visitor of the Yeravda Jail.

The Kanara Welfare Trust, of which Dinkar Desai is the Chairman, conducts two dispensaries and one maternity clinic in rural areas. The dispensary at Bankikodla in Kumta Taluka, which was opened in 1959, worked satisfactorily during the year under the charge of Dr. U. G. Hosmane, L.C.P.S., This dispensary serves a group of villages with a total population of over 10,000. It is housed in its own building specially constructed for the purpose. It is well stocked with allopathic medicines. Homeopathic drugs are also kept. The daily average number of patients was about 35. It has been decided to establish a maternity home at this centre next year. The Trust opened its second dispensary at Shirali in Bhatkal Taluka in June 1961. It serves a group of villages with a total population of about 13,000. This is an allopathic dispensary in charge of Dr. I. V.

Shetty, L. I. M. (Madras). The daily average attendance was about 40. At present, the dispensary is housed in a rented building. It will have its own building next year. The Trust conducts a Maternity Clinic at Ankola mainly for the benefit of Harijans and other backward classes. A whole-time midwife works at this Clinic. During the year, the Clinic handled 68 delivery cases.

S. S. Misra supervised the activities of the leprosy clinic at Chowdwar, (Orissa), which the Society has been conducting since 1927. This clinic works on two days in a week and the total number of patients treated during the year came to about 3,650. A sum of over Rs. 2,900 was spent on it.

Venkataraman continued to be in charge of the T. N. Charities Ayurvedic Free Dispensary in Chetput which is mainly run for the benefit of women and children of the neighbouring slums. The expenditure on this Dispensary amounted to about Rs. 1,500 which was contributed by the charities. The Dispensary is in charge of a qualified lady doctor. The number of patients treated at the Dispensary was about 6000.

Relief of Distress

During the year under report many parts of India were severely affected by heavy floods. The Society, therefore, felt it necessary to administer relief to the affected people and sanctioned grants from its funds for the purpose. Relief was thus organised in the States of Maharashtra, Mysore, Madras and Orissa and a sum of about Rs. 30,000 was spent thereon.

The unprecedented floods of the Mutha river on July 12 in Poona, following the collapse one after the other of the Panshet and Khadakwasla dams, rendered thousands of people homeless in the city and in the area roundabout Poona on the banks of the river. The organisation of relief was an urgent necessity and the Society made a grant of Rs. 10,000 for the purpose of relief to the residents of Poona affected by the floods. Other donations amounting to Rs. 6,000 were also received by the Society for the same purpose. The actual distribution of relief on behalf of the Society was done mainly by Ambekar.

The Society distributed clothing to those among the needy that had either received no help or had received it to a negligible extent. The number of persons so helped was roughly 1,500 belonging to nearly 300 families. Clothing included dhotis, saris, durries, chaddars, pyjamas, shirts, frocks, etc. The cloth distribution was made in co-operation with the Poona District Industrial Co-operative Association, which not merely supplied cloth direct to the needy in accordance with the Society's instructions, but, what is very creditable, allowed a special 10% discount on such sales. The Society's thanks are due to the Association for this help.

University students, particularly those studying in technical colleges, were also helped by the Society with books, instruments, etc. In this work the co-operation of the local Vidyarthi Sahayak Samiti was very helpful. The purchase and distribution of the required material was made by the Samiti itself on behalf of the Society. Also, the Society has met the feeding charges for some students for eight months ending 31st March. These students got free meals during the period in the kitchen run by the Samiti. Clothes were also given to some of the students thus helped through the Samiti. The Society is obliged to the Samiti for its valuable co-operation. The Society was also instrumental in facilitating the economic rehabilitation of some people.

The Society's grant of Rs. 10,000 for this work was supplemented by the following donations :

Maharashtra Hitakari Mandal, Jamshedpur	...	Rs. 2,800-00
Shri S. B. Dhavle, Poona	...	Rs. 2,000-00
All-India Seva Samiti, Allahabad	...	Rs. 1,000-00
Vanita Mandal, Jamkhandi	...	Rs. 101-00
Bhajni Mandal, Jamkhandi	...	Rs. 22-50

The Society is deeply grateful to these donors for their help.

The Poona District Famine Relief Association of which Kakade is one of the secretaries helped to organise six zonal flood relief committees in Poona city, by giving them financial assistance for the purpose. It conducted a free kitchen in Poona city for the flood-stricken people. Kakade and another

secretary of the Association, accompanied by Ambekar and Gokhale, visited some of the villages on the banks of the Mutha river with a view to assessing the extent of devastation there and took part in the distribution of durries, bed-sheets and clothes worth about Rs. 3000 on behalf of the Association.

Kakade was a member of the Shivajinagar Zonal Flood Relief Committee appointed by the Mayor of Poona. He was the Honorary Secretary of the Poona (Flood) Rehabilitation Conference held by the Gokhale Institute of Politics and Economics in September 1961. Papers on economic rehabilitation, house construction and town-planning were submitted to the Conference which considered them in three sections.

As a result of heavy floods North Kanara was very badly affected. Thousands of cultivators lost their crops and many were rendered homeless. The Society placed a sum of Rs. 5,000 at the disposal of Dinkar Desai for relief in North Kanara. The work of constructing some earthen bunds by the tribal people (Vakkals) in some villages in Ankola Taluka was undertaken as a measure of relief work on behalf of the Society. These bunds helped the cultivators to grow new crops immediately, the monsoon crop having been completely destroyed. The biggest of these bunds reclaimed paddy lands which used to be flooded by salt water. Help for the construction of houses was also given. In Bhatkal taluka a cheap grain shop was opened on a permanent basis. Desai also procured about 600 garments and distributed them among the flood-affected people. The work was supervised by the Secretary of the Kanara Welfare Trust under the direction of Desai.

There were unprecedented floods in Kerala and Tamil Nad this year and the districts most affected in Tamil Nad were Coimbatore, Tanjore, Trichy and South Arcot. Venkataraman organised relief to those who were badly affected. Aluminium vessels of the value of over Rs. 7,000 were distributed to 730 families in the four districts. Venkataraman also sent to the Guild of Service, Tanjore, over 1,500 serviceable clothes for distribution among the needy.

Cuttack was devastated by continuous and heavy rainfall as a result of which about 10,000 people were rendered desti-

rute. S. S. Mishra, with the help of Madhusudan Sahoo, organised emergency relief. A sum of Rs. 1,000 was spent for this purpose.

Miscellaneous

Mani was a Director of the Press Trust of India during the year. He was a member of the Executive of the Indian and Eastern Newspaper Society and a member of the Standing Committee of the Audit Bureau and of the All-India Newspaper Editors' Conference. He was also a member of the Advisory Council for the School of Journalism set up by Mr. Munshi in Bombay.

Mani continued to be the Chief Editor of the *Hitavada*, both at Nagpur and Bhopal. The *Hitavada's* golden jubilee was celebrated at Nagpur on the 29th June and at Bhopal on July 3. The jubilee at Nagpur was inaugurated by Mr. Morarji Desai, the Union Finance Minister, and that at Bhopal by Dr. Kailas Nath Katju, the then Chief Minister of Madhya Pradesh. Speakers on the occasion at Nagpur included Shri Y. B. Chavan, the Chief Minister of Maharashtra and at Bhopal Dr. Shankar Dayal Sharma, the Education Minister, and Mr. Mandloi, the Revenue Minister, who eulogised the services rendered by the *Hitavada* and Mani. This function synchronised with the silver jubilee of the editorship of Mani and he was felicitated on the occasion by the staff at both the places.

Desai was a member of the Tagore Centenary Celebration Committee set up by the Maharashtra Government under the chairmanship of the Chief Minister. He regularly wrote editorials and one main article every week in the Kannada weekly *Janasevaka* conducted by the Kanara Welfare Trust.

R. S. Misra continued to be the Secretary of the Travellers and Transport Relief Association and represented it on the Users' Consultative Committee for the Allahabad division of the Northern Railway and the Western Regional Committee of the North-Eastern Railway.

S. S. Misra continued to be the Secretary of the Orissa Branch of the All-India Backward Classes Federation which runs a hostel at Puri for the students belonging to the other backward classes.

Venkataraman was a member of the Sapru House Fund Committee formed in Madras with the object of raising funds for the Sapru House in New Delhi. The Committee sent to the Indian Council of World Affairs a sum of Rs. 25,000.

Venkataraman continued to be the vice-chairman of the Guild of Service.

K. L. N. Rao was a member of the executive committee of the Society for Afro-Asian Affairs, the Bombay Social Hygiene Council, and the Maharashtra State Moral and Social Welfare Association. He was elected to the Bombay city Children's Society and is the treasurer of the Indian Society for the Rehabilitation of the Handicapped.

Sharangapani was in charge of the Arya-Bhusan and Dnyan-Prakash Press at Poona, Mani of the Hitavada Press at Nagpur and Bhopal and K. L. N. Rao of the Bombay Vaibhav Press at Bombay. All these presses are owned by the Society.

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

Annual Report for the year 1961-62

In the Agro-Economic Research Unit placed by the Ministry of Food and Agriculture of the Government of India at the Institute the fieldwork of resurveys was started in June 1961 at the following three clusters :

- (1) At Dhad and surrounding four villages from Buldhana district first surveyed in 1955-56,
- (2) at Mudalgi and surrounding five villages from Belgaum district first surveyed in 1954-55 and
- (3) at Golsangi and surrounding four villages from Bijapur district first surveyed in 1956-57.

However, the work of Golsangi cluster had to be discontinued due to prolonged illness of the fieldstaff.

At the instance of the State Government, the Institute started in January 1962 a study to assess the effects of the measures taken by the Government for the removal of untouchability in Maharashtra. Another new type of work was undertaken in collaboration with the District Central Co-operative Bank, Nasik. This was a survey of the Marketing of Paddy / Rice in Igatpuri taluka of Nasik district directed specially towards study of the problems of the marketable surplus and of co-operative marketing and its relation with co-operative credit. The field work was begun in January 1962 and the work of the first visit to the families from the twelve selected villages is nearing completion.

During recent years the Institute has been expanding its activities in the direction of working in close collaboration with the actual process of development planning in the field. This year an important further advance was made when the Commissioner, Nagpur Division, invited the Institute to survey the district of Wardha as a preliminary to preparation of plans of intensive development. A rapid purposive survey was completed in some months' time and notes

prepared on its basis were discussed in a conference held at Wardha in January. In this Conference, prominent non-official workers of the district participated along with officials and representatives of private institutions. The work of preparing comprehensive block plans is in progress. In view of the experience gained and the felt need for this type of work, it has been decided to establish within the Institute an 'Extension Section'. This section will work in close collaboration with the Agricultural Economics Section, but would concentrate attention on quick purposive surveys and on study of the techniques and problems of development planning, especially those involved in planning "from the bottom".

The investigational project started by the Demographic Section in Manchar (Poona District) in collaboration with the Rural Health Institute, was continued till August of 1961. This was a three year project and the report of the investigation is expected to be completed by the end of 1962. The Institute collaborated with a team of medical men on a survey of the after-effects of vasectomy. An enquiry has also been started to study the organizational and administrative problems encountered in the conduct of vasectomy camps in the State of Maharashtra. The Head of the Demography Section attended the International Population Union Conference in New York in September, 1961, and read a paper on Widow Remarriage.

We have established this year a new section for the study of the structure of Indian economy. In the first instance, it has taken up the work of investigating capital requirements of various industries in terms of buildings, machinery and other real goods. The section is also undertaking a survey of the commodity requirements of construction industry in Poona; the scope of this may be increased to cover the whole of Maharashtra if results prove encouraging. Another activity proposed for the section is to investigate the short term bottlenecks for production and/or causes of accumulation of stocks in various industries. To standardise the methodology for this undertaking a pilot survey of sugar industry of Maharashtra is in progress. Some theoretical-

studies concerning structure of economy in transition are also in progress.

In the sections other than those connected with field work a variety of work was under progress. Among the chief subjects studied were the following :—

- (1) Employment and Unemployment of Adult Rural Population and the problem of Agriculture.
- (2) Effects of Price Movement and Supply Response of farmers.
- (3) Analysis of available data from rural areas about changes in cropping pattern.
- (4) Short-term and Long-term effects on foodgrain consumption due to changes in total expenditure.
- (5) Scaling Methods in Relation to Possession of Durable Articles in Rural Areas.
- (6) The Urban Social Situation in India.
- (7) Trends in Real Wages in Cotton Textile Industry, 1900 to 1951.
- (8) Studies relating to Trade Associations and Chambers of Commerce.
- (9) Studies in Input-Output Analysis.
- (10) Inter-Generational Occupational Mobility.
- (11) Differential Fertility.
- (12) The octroi system of the Peshwas.

In the programme of training in Methodology of Social Science Research, there were four senior research fellows this year. One of the fellows under training during the previous year obtained in July 1961 a two year fellowship under the Colombo Plan to do his Ph.D. thesis. A Senior Fellowship for two years from September, 1961, was offered for a Ph.D. in Economic Geography to a Professor from Nagpur University. Another fellowship was offered to an old employee of the Institute who had done course-work for his Ph.D. thesis at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and has returned to India to work on the thesis. Another senior fellowship was offered to a teacher from a college from Marathawada to undergo the programme of training. The Institute awarded

initially seven junior research fellowships this year. However only five of them continued through the course.

In the programme of Training Abroad, the Institute had sent five members of the research staff to different Universities in the U. S. A. during the last three years. All these members returned between May and October, 1961, and have resumed their work at the Institute. Shri V. S. Patwardhan obtained a Colombo Plan fellowship and left in September, 1961, for Oxford to work for ten months at the Institute of Agricultural Economics. Mrs. Mukerji left for Birmingham in October, 1961, for research in Econometrics and Social Statistics at the University of Birmingham under the Lever-Hulme fellowship.

In collaboration with the Samaj Prabodhan Samstha the Institute organized a Seminar in June, 1961, to consider the possibility of evolving a code of conduct which would be acceptable to all political parties. In April, 1961, in collaboration with the Sarva Seva Sangh a Seminar on Paths of Planned Economy in India was held at the Institute. The Institute also organized in September, 1961, a Conference of various types of experts, social workers and prominent citizens to consider problems of relief, rehabilitation and planned development arising out of the devastation of the Poona flood of 12th July, 1961. Recently, the Institute has set up, in co-operation with other organizations, a continuing study group on Planning and Development of Greater Poona.

For a satisfactory working of a scheme of research fellowship which attracts students from all parts of India adequate hostel facilities are vital. Because of the increasing shortage of housing accommodation in Poona full provision for housing, especially for the members of the research staff, is equally important. We have recently succeeded in acquiring for these purposes a plot of land of about five acres within half a mile of the Institute. On this plot such construction work as conditions in Poona permit this year will be started immediately.

The Artha Vijnana, a Quarterly Journal established by the Institute in March, 1959, for publication of the results of

current work at the Institute and of work of other scholars in the field, completed three years of successful useful work. The bulk of the articles are in English and all articles carry summaries, both in English and Hindi. The articles in Indian languages published so far are in Hindi, Marathi, Bengali, Punjabi, Oriya and Kannada. The Journal has been well received, though the number of contributions from outside scholars in Indian languages fall much below the expected level.

The Institute published this year the Ph. D. thesis of Dr. Balkrishnan, a student of the Institute, "Financing Small Scale Industries in India 1950-52". The Institute also published a handbook of agricultural and rural statistics for the State of Maharashtra, with break-down upto the taluka unit, with a full complement of illustrative maps. This publication was prepared for the Agricultural Conference held at Aurangabad in October, 1960. This publication is unique in the sense that no such publication for the Maharashtra State is available in any language and the data contained in this publication are fuller than those available in any official publication.

Three students submitted their theses for the Ph. D. examination of the University of Poona and were awarded the degree.

1. Shri S. G. Sapre in "A study of the Dairy Industry in Poona".
2. Shri M. V. Gadgil in "A Study of Utilization of Water use under some Irrigation Tanks in the Bombay Deccan."
3. Shri V. S. Patankar in "Passenger and Goods Transport Business in Poona".

The R. R. Kale Memorial Lecture was delivered this year by Dr. A. Appadorai, Director, Indian School of International Studies, New Delhi. The subject of the lecture was 'Dilemma in Modern Foreign Policy'.

The Rao Bahadur
Statement showing the Trust Fund and its
(June 1962)

TRUST FUND	Rs. nP.	Rs. nP.
The R. B. R. R. Kale Trust Fund :		
Balance as per last year	1,07,182 22	
<i>Add</i> : Amount received from the Court of Wards of the Chafal Inam Village for the Redemption of loan 7,154 42		
<i>Less</i> : Foregone to the Trustees of the Chafal Estate 2,000 00	5,154 42	
<i>Add</i> : Profit on maturity of 4% G. P. Notes 1960-70 1,515 00		
<i>Less</i> : Bank charges 7 96	1,507 04	
		1,13,843 68
Investment Reserve Fund :		
Balance as per last Balance Sheet		13,384 37
Ear-marked Funds :		
Balance as per last Balance Sheet		1,00,000 00
<i>Ad-hoc</i> payment Reserve Balance as per last Balance Sheet	32,155 29	
<i>Add</i> : Overhead received for two years during 1961-62 21,303 26	53,458 55	
Interest Account :		
Balance as per last year	69,595 12	
<i>Add</i> Interest received during the year (including dividend on shares)	12,803 16	
<i>Less</i> : Bank charges	82,398 28 0 87	
		82,397 41
Total ...		3,63,084 01

POONA,
 12th June, 1962.

R. R. Kale Trust Fund*investments as on 31st March, 1962.***(June 1962)**

INVESTMENTS	Rs.	Rs.	nP.
Government and other Securities:	Face Value		
3% G. P. Notes 1896-97	10,000		
3% G. P. Notes 1970-75	2,500		
3% Conversion Loan, 1946	33,300		
3½% Bombay Municipal Debentures	4,000		
3½% Poona Municipal Debentures	20,000		
4% State Transport Debentures	12,000		
4% G. P. Notes 1960-70	20,200		
4% Poona Municipal Corporation Debentures	3,500		
4½% Andhra Co-op. Central Land Mortgage Bank Debentures	14,000		
4½% Mysore Land Mortgage Central Co-operative Bank Debentures	28,000		
4% Madhya Bharat Loan 1968	12,000		
4% Bombay State Loan	50,000		
4% Bombay Municipal Debentures 1964	16,000		
4% Bombay Municipal Debentures 1957	15,000		
4½% Mysore Central Co-op. Land Mortgage Bank Debentures	7,000		
4% Bombay State Development Loan	38,000		
4% Bombay State Dev. Loan 1971	35,000		
4% Maharashtra State Dev. Loan	15,000		
4% Saurashtra S. D. Loan II Series 1967	20,000		
	at Cost	₹,31,788	27
Satara Inamdar Mandal 50 Debentures of Rs. 100 each fully paid up		5,000	00
Kirloskar Brothers Ltd., 300 Shares of Rs. 25 each fully paid up (180 Shares Rs. 3,750 + 120 Shares Rs. 3,000)		6,750	00
Balance due from Servants of India Society (includes cheque on hand of Rs. 18,913-25 enclosed subsequently)		19,545	74
	Total ...	3,63,084	01

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

The Servants of
Income and Expenditure Account

EXPENDITURE	Rs. pF.
To Expenses in respect of properties :	
Rates, Taxes, Cesses	... 7,895 29
Repairs and Maintenance	... 29,615 75
Insurance (Property)	... 282 37
Garden	... 960 22
Other Expenses (Lease Rent)	... 548 64
To Establishment Expenses	... 82,234 34
" Legal Expenses	... 1,118 65
" Audit Fees	... 1,585 00
" Contributions and Fees	... 5,476 61
" Amounts written off :	
Bad Debts	... 12 68
" Miscellaneous Expenses	... 35,135 18
" Depreciation on Dead Stock	... 1,704 00
" Amounts transferred to Reserves or Specific Funds	... 75,074 25
" Expenditure on Objects of the Trust	
Rural Uplift Work	... 51,585 51
Education	... 300 00
Distress Relief Work	... 38,523 22
Medical	... 2,048 40
" Library :	
Servants of India Society	Rs. 11,313 31
Gokhale Memorial Library, Nagpur	Rs. 3,277 47
	14,590 78
" Gokhale Day	... 491 60
	3,52,145 25
" Excess of Income over Expenditure	... 5,852 75
	Total ... 3,57,798 00

Poona, }
28th July 1962. }

India Society*for the year ending 31st March, 1962.*

INCOME	Rs.	nP.
By Rent Realised	...	26,606 66
.. Interest Realised	...	91,317 69
.. Donations in cash or kind	...	11,630 97
.. Other Sources :		
Members' Earnings	...	3,898 59
Supervision charges	...	2,000 00
Press Profits	...	1,81,802 82
Miscellaneous Receipts	...	5,096 84
By Transfer from Reserves :	...	28,449 43

Total ... 3,57,798 00

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

Chartered Accountant, -

The Servants of
Balance Sheet as at

FONDS AND LIABILITIES			
	Rs.	nP.	Rs. nP.
Trust Fund and Corpus:			
The Society's General Fund			
Balance as per Last			
Balance Sheet	17,23,091	91	17,23,091 91
Add-Addition during the year :			
Sale of property not included			
in the Property List ...	52,210	93	
Saliwada Suspence			
Transferred ...	971	00	
Punjab Lib. Federation			
Transferred ...	883	48	
	54,065	41	
Add-Surplus as per Income			
and Expenditure Account			5,652 75
			17,87,810 07
Earmarked Funds:			
Trust Fund as per List ' A '			3,61,299 80
Funds set aside out of income			
or resources by the Society as			
per list ' B ' ...			7,24,251 39
			10,85,551 19
Loans :			
Overdraft and Cash Credit from			
Allahabad Bank, Ltd., Nagpur			
(Secured against the deposit of			
3 % G. P. Notes of the Face Value			
of Rs. 1,00,000 at Nagpur) ...			1,17,972 83
Liabilities :			
For Expenses ...		1,03,956	86
For Advances ...		27,971	35
For Rent and other Deposits ...		24,207	08
For Sundry Credit Balances ...		1,01,249	72
For Bonus Provision ...		78,538	16
For Hitavada Gratuity Provision		15,927	00
			3,51,850 17
Total carried over ...			38,43,184 26

India Society

31st March, 1962.

ASSETS				
	Rs.	nP.	Rs.	nP
Immovable Properties as per separate List 'C'				
Balance as per last Balance Sheet (as per List 'C')			6,41,684	31
Investments (as per List 'D')				
In Government Securities, (at Cost)	9,05,518	39		
In Shares (at Cost)	8,100	00		
			9,13,618	39
(3% G. P. Notes of the Face Value of Rs. 1,00,000 are lodged with the Allahabad Bank Ltd., Nagpur for overdraft facilities.)				
Papers and Presses Assets :				
Machinery, Furniture, Type and Deadstock	4,21,606	83		
Stores, Stock and Incomplete Works	1,51,310	81		
Book Debts	7,40,628	36		
Advances	27,489	40		
Copyright	1	00		
			13,41,036	40
Furniture and Fixtures :				
Balance as per last Balance Sheet	31,077	63		
Add: Addition during the year	+ 2,326	13		
	36,403	76		
Less—Sale during the year	- 600	00		
	35,803	76		
Less—Depreciation	- 1,704	00		
			34,099	76
Value of Stock of Cotton Seed	255	18		
Value of Stock of Food Grains	1,465	56		
Value of Live-stock	250	00		
			1,950	74
Total carried over ...			39,32,339	60

The Servants of
Balance Sheet as at

FUNDS AND LIABILITIES			
	Rs.	nP.	Rs. nP.
Total brought over			33,43,184 26

Grand Total ... 33,43,184 26

India Society*31st March, 1962.*

ASSETS		
	Rs. nP.	Rs. nP
Total brought over		19,32,339 60
Advances:		
To Members	6,328 26	
To Employees	743 05	
To Deposits	1,632 53	
To Others	30,691 61	
		39,395 45
Income Outstanding:		
Rent ...	2,332 89	
Interest ...	140 00	
Other Sources	
		2,372 89
Cash and Bank Balances as per List 'E':		
In current Accounts, Savings Accounts, Deposit Accounts, with Banks, Centres, Branches and Presses	3,66,485 84	
Cash with Managers, Secretaries, at Branches, Centres and at Presses	2,590 48	
		3,69,076 32
Grand Total ...		33,43,184 26

I have examined the above Balance Sheet and annexed Statement of Income and Expenditure account 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, }
22th July, 1962 }

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

LIST A**The Servants of India Society.****Statement of earmarked Funds passed on to the Society as Trust Funds as on 31st March 1962.**

NAME OF THE TRUST FUND	Rs.	nP.	Rs.	nP.
1. Gokhale Memorial Trust Fund :				
Received in securities from the Memorial Committee formed in Bombay, the face value of the securities being Rs. 1,33,000/- the benefit of which is to be spent for the general purposes of the Society.				
Balance as per last Balance Sheet ...			1,33,000	00
2. Gokhale Memorial Library Trust Fund :				
Received from the ex-Trustees at Nagpur for managing the public Library, situated there on a lease-hold plot of land. The building then valued was of Rs. 6,075. Securities and Cash Balances handed over to the Society were of Rs. 5,843-86.				
The whole of the fund has been spent over the G. M. L. Building.				
Balance as per last Balance Sheet ...			11,918	86
3. Rao Bahadur D. Laxminarayan Trust Fund :				
Received from the executors of the Will of the late Shri. D. Laxminarayan for maintaining a branch at Nagpur in that area (former Province of Madhya Pradesh) with 3 members there. The amount was received in cash.				
Balance as per last Balance Sheet ...			1,00,000	00
4. South Indian Flood Relief Fund :				
Received as per the order of the High Court out of the residuary balance of the above Fund in form of securities worth Rs. 21,415-47 nP. and cash balance of Rs. 10-92. The benefit of the Fund is to be utilised in the specified area affected by the floods in Madras Presidency.				
Balance as per last Balance Sheet ...	28,555	32		
Add: Interest during the year ...	689	50		
	29,244	82		
Less: Relief granted ...	7,304	70		
			21,940	12
Total Carried over			2,66,858	98

LIST A—Contd.

The Servants of India Society.

Statement of earmarked Funds passed on to the Society as Trust Funds as on 31st March, 1962.

NAME OF THE TRUST FUND	Rs.	nP.	Rs.	nP.
Total brought over			2,66,858	98-
5. Late Mr. Nayanar Memorial Trust Fund :				
This Fund was raised by the friends of Mr. Nayanar, a deceased member of the Society, to celebrate his memory by giving suitable scholarships, educational aid to Harijan students in the Madras Presidency.				
Balance as per last Balance Sheet	...	10,625	12	
Add—Interest during the year	...	400	00	
		11,025	12	
Less—Paid for Scholarships	...	300	00	
			10, 23	12-
6. Hiralal Atmaram Patel Trust Fund:				
Received from the executors as per conditions in the deed for relief work in Gujarat and Kathiawar.				
Balance as per last Balance Sheet	...	26,349	95	
Add—Interest during the year	...	961	50	
			27,311	45-
7. Lady Laxmibai Distress Relief Fund :				
Received from the executors of the will of the late Lady Laxmibai, widow of Sir Jagmohandas Veerjivandas, Bombay, for distress relief in India.				
Balance as per last Balance Sheet	...	52,437	50	
Add—Interest during the year	...	1,968	75	
			54,406	25-
8. Gokhale Day Celebration Fund :				
Balance as per last Balance Sheet	...		2,000	00
Total Carried forward	...		3,61,299	80

LIST A—Contd.**The Servants of India Society.**

*Statement of earmarked Funds passed on to the Society as Trust
Funds as on 31st March, 1962.*

NAME OF THE TRUST FUND	Rs.	nP.	Rs.	nP.
Total brought over ...			3,61,299	80

Grand Total ... 3,61,299 80

Dated 29th July 1962.

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

LIST B**The Servants of India Society.**

*Statement of Funds and Other Reserves set aside by the Society
from its income or resources as on 31st March, 1962.*

NAME OF THE FUND	Ra.	nP.	Ra.	nP.	Ra.	nP.
I. A. B. Press :						
(i) Reserve Fund :						
Balance as per last Balance Sheet	1,31,805	47				
Add : Additions during the year	8,740	00				
			1,40,545	47		
(ii) Building Reserve Fund:						
Balance as per last Balance Sheet	87,241	12				
Add : Additions during the year	4,000	00				
Add : Interest during the year	3,488	00				
			94,729	12		
(iii) Rehabilitation Reserve :						
Balance as per last Balance Sheet	87,500	00				
Add : Additions during the year	20,000	00				
			1,07,500	00	3,42,77	
I. Bombay Vaibhav Press :						
(i) Reserve Fund :						
Balance as per last Balance Sheet			52,589	41		
(ii) Retrenchment Reserve :						
Balance as per last Balance Sheet	12,000	00				
Add : Additions during the year	12,000	00				
			24,000	00	76,589	41
Total carried forward ...					4,19,364	00

LIST B—Contd.

The Servants of India Society.

Statement of Funds and Other Reserves set aside by the Society
from its income or resources as on 31st March, 1962.

NAME OF THE FUND	Rs.	nP	Rs.	nP.	Rs.	nP.
			Total brought over ...		4,19,364	00
3. Hitavada :						
(i) Reserve Fund :						
Balance as per last Balance Sheet	68,225	00				
(ii) Retrenchment Compensation Reserve :						
Balance as per last Balance Sheet	30,532	44				
(iii) Building Reserve Fund :						
Balance as per last Balance Sheet	5,098	45				
Add : Interest during the year	200	00				
			5,298	45		
(iv) Hitavada Rehabilitation Reserve :						
Balance as per last Balance Sheet	25,000	00				
Add : Additions during the year	25,000	00				
			50,000	00		
(v) Gratuity Reserve						
Balance as per last Balance Sheet	15,576	00				
(vi) Building Depreciation Fund			2,000	00		
					1,71,631	89
4. Servindia Relief Fund :						
Balance as per last Balance Sheet	54,594	38				
Add : Additions during the year (Donations)	5,923	50				
Add : Interest during the year	1,710	00				
			62,227	88		
Less : Relief Granted			20,174	73		
			42,053	15		
Less : Loss on sale of Securities			17,374	00		
					24,679	15
5. Investment Reserve Fund :						
Balance as per last Balance Sheet	68,885	42				
Less : Loss on sale of Securities	412	50				
					68,472	92
			Total carried over ...		6,84,147	96

LIST-B—Contd.**The Servants of India Society.**

*Statement of Funds and Other Reserves set aside by the Society
from its income or resources as on 31st March, 1962.*

NAME OF THE FUND	Rs.	nP.	Rs.	nP.	Rs.	nP.
Total brought over					6,84,147	96
Workmen's Welfare Fund :						
The Fund is intended for giving Relief to the workers in the A. B. Press.						
Balance as per last Balance Sheet	9,788	24				
Add : Interest during the year	400	00				
			10,188	24		
Less : Relief Granted				870	00	
					9,518	24
Servindia Welfare Fund :						
The Fund has been built up by the Society for the general benefit of its employees.						
Balance as per last Balance Sheet	11,792	19				
Add : Interest during the year	455	00				
			12,247	19		
Less : Relief granted during the year				850	00	
					11,397	19
Insurance Fund :						
Life policies of the members of the Society whose lives have been insured for the time being for a sum of Rs. 3,000 each have matured. The amounts are payable on death (Vide Bye-Law No. 5). At present 6 policies have matured and the amount payable at death is Rs. 18,000/-.						
Balance as per last Balance Sheet					19,188	00
TOTAL					7,24,351	39

Poona }
9th July, 1962 }

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

**Gokhale Institute of
Balance Sheet as at**

FUNDS AND LIABILITIES			
	Rs.	nP.	
Publication Reserve :			
Stock of Publications	37,053	67	
Advance Provision for Publications As per last Balance Sheet	31,273	88	
			68,327 55
Reserve for Replacement of Tabulating Machines :			
As per last Balance Sheet	36,400	00	
Further provision this year	16,414	75	
Add: Interest Accrued on earmarked investments	1,393	00	
			54,207 75
Reserve for Statistical Laboratory Provision made this year			10,000 00
Secured Loans :			
Bank Overdraft from the Bank of Maharashtra, Ltd., Poona 4 (Secured by pledge of Fixed Deposit of Rs. 5,00,000 00)			71,343 47
Liabilities :			
For Expenses	2,416	15	
For Hostel Deposits	60	00	
Sundry Credit Balances	3,967	76	
			6,443 91
Building and Equipment Grants As per last balance Sheet			4,66,173 06
Advance Grants :			
Population Council, New York : Grant for Demographic Research	20,924	31	
University Grants Commission : Grant for expenditure on upgrading Teachers' Salaries	1,994	48	
			22,918
The Rockefeller Foundation Stabilization Grant :			
Balance as per last Balance Sheet	7,29,564	78	
Add : Interest received during the year	32,438	87	
			7,62,003 65
Total carried forward ...			14,61,418 18

Politics and Economics, Poona 4

31st March, 1962

		ASSETS			
		Rs.	nP.	Rs.	nP.
Land : at cost					
Occupancy price				95,992	12
Buildings : at cost					
As per last Balance Sheet		3,56,830	93		
Additions during the year		2,988	00		
		3,59,818	93		
Less—Provision for Depreciation					
Made upto last year	14,800	00			
Made this year	7,100	00	21,900	00	
				3,37,918	93
Tabulating Machines : at cost					
(including installation expenses)					
As per last Balance Sheet		82,992	92		
Less—Provision for Depreciation					
made upto last year		82,718	03		
				274	89
Furniture, Deadstock and Equipment :					
at cost (for Office and Library)					
As per last Balance Sheet		1,35,182	11		
Less—Provision for Depreciation					
Made upto last year	24,400	00			
Made this year	6,800	00	31,200	00	
				1,03,982	11
Investments : at cost					
Earmarked Investments :					
For replacement of Tabulating					
Machinery and Equipment,					
12 years' National Savings Certificates					
Face Value	Rs. 12,400	00			
Add—Interest accrued	868	00	13,268	00	
Fixed Deposit with the Bank of Maharashtra,					
Ltd., Poona 4			34,000	00	
				47,268	00
Other Investments :					
Fixed Deposit with the Bank of Maharashtra,					
Ltd., Poona 4 (Pledged against cash					
credit per contra Ra. 5 lacs)			5,40,000	00	
Five Years' Cash Certificates of the					
Bank of Maharashtra, Ltd., Poona 2					
at cost	2,02,500	00			
Add : interest accrued on above	15,000	00	2,17,500	00	
				7,57,500	00
				13,42,936	05

**Gokhale Institute of
Balance Sheet as at**

FUNDS AND LIABILITIES		Rs. nP.	Rs. nP.
Total brought forward			14,61,418 18
Ford Foundation Grant for Expansion			
Balance as per last Balance Sheet	97,425 80		
Further Grant received during the year	5,75,358 25		
Interest received during the year	12,112 53		
	6,84,896 58		
Transferred to Income and Expenditure Account to cover further expenditure on Library Building built by the Servants of India Society for the use of the Institute			
	79,594 57		
	6,05,302 01		
Less : Amount transferred to Income and Expenditure Account			
Interest	12,112 53		
Transfer from Corpus of the Grant to cover deficit for the year	3,30,251 19	3,42,363 72	
	3,42,363 72		2,62,938 29
Grand Total ...			17,24,356 47

Politics and Economics, Poona 4

31st March 1962

ASSETS		Rs.	nP.	Rs.	nP.
Total brought forward				13,42,936	05
Publications : Stock on hand at cost				37,053	67
Deposits:					
With Poona Electric Supply Co. Ltd. for electric connection				690	00
Other Deposits				215	09
Advances: (unsecured, considered good)					
For Purchases		24,331	12		
For expenses		5,875	38		
For Field-Survey in Demography to the Rural Health Institute		6,000	00		
For expenditure on Training Abroad, to the Institute of International Education, New York		28,127	60		
				64,334	10
Amounts Receivable: (unsecured, considered good)					
For Expenditure on Ad-Hoc Projects :					
University Grants Commission for four Research Sections		76,804	00		
Government of Maharashtra State for four research Sections		53,238	00		
				1,30,042	00
From the Registrar General, Government of India, for Census Tabulation Work		1,11,836	43		
From employees		6,853	76		
				2,48,732	19
Cash and Bank Balances :					
Cash in hand		5,238	11		
Postage stamps in hand		80	00		
				5,318	11
Cheques in hand				20,513	69
				25,831	80
In Current Account : With Banks					
With the United Commercial Bank Ltd., Poona 4		2,253	89		
With the Central Bank of India, Ltd., Poona 4		2,309	77		
				4,563	66
Grand Total ...				17,24,356	47

1st June 1962

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

Gokhale Institute of
Income and Expenditure Account for

EXPENDITURE	Rs.	nP.	Rs.	nP.
<i>Salary and Allowances:</i>				
Teaching and Directing Staff	55,688	65		
Research Staff	5,480	00		
Research Fellowships	43,044	22		
Office Establishment	17,706	41		
			1,21,919	29
<i>Research Staff : Training Abroad</i>			33,430	86
<i>Library :</i>				
Books and Periodicals ...	34,772	97		
Maps and Microfilms ...	637	60		
Establishment ...	33,297	20		
Book-binding charges ...	8,919	87		
Furniture and Equipment—Cost	23,105	00		
Printing, Stationery & Contingency	1,829	42		
			1,02,562	06
<i>Demographic Survey: Grant towards expenditure incurred by the Rural Health Institute, for the year 1960-61</i>				
			14,000	00
<i>Expenditure on Seminars :</i>				
			5,528	38
<i>Investigational Expenses</i>				
			9,127	22
<i>Publication Section :</i>				
			36,227	48
<i>Postage and Telephones</i>				
			4,852	49
<i>Printing and Stationery</i>				
			6,697	95
<i>Travelling & Conveyance</i>				
			6,401	76
<i>Building : Repairs and Maintenance</i>				
			10,138	88
<i>Rent, Rates, Taxes and Insurance</i>				
			4,242	70
<i>Electricity Charges</i>				
			1,855	23
<i>Miscellaneous Expenses</i>				
			7,429	99
<i>Furniture and Office Equipment : — Cost</i>				
			5,764	00
<i>Contribution to Employees' Provident Fund:</i>				
	21,288	79		
<i>Less : Charged to Ad-Hoc Projects etc.</i>				
	11,413	91		
			9,874	88
<i>Audit Fees</i>				
			1,000	00
<i>Interest on Bank Overdraft</i>				
			7	25
<i>Depreciation : On Building and Furniture</i>				
			13,900	00
			3,94,960	41

Politics and Economics, Poona 4
the year ended 31st March, 1962

INCOME	Rs.	nP.	Rs.	nP.
Grants: Receipts & Appropriations				
From Government of India: Grant-in-Aid	10,000	00		
From Government of Maharashtra State : Grant-in-Aid	5,000	00		
From Government of Maharashtra State : Grant for Publication in Marathi ...	7,500	00		
From Research Programmes Committee, Planning Commission, for Secretarial establishment	3,000	00		
From Population Council, New York, For Demographic Research ...	24,000	00		
From University Grants Commission : Grant-in-Aid, towards revision of salary scales of University and College teachers for the year 1961-62	5,892	00		
Less : Adjustment for previous years	1,994	48	3,897	52
			53,397	52
Grants for Ad-Hoc Studies etc. (Receipts & Appropriations)				
From the Ministry of Food and Agri- culture, Government of India, for Agro-Economic Research Unit	1,62,000	00		
From the University Grants Commission : (through Poona University) for Research Sections in National Income & Development Planning, Urban Economics, Applied Statistics and Rural Sociology	53,238	00		
From Government of Maharashtra State : (through Poona University) for the above-mentioned four Sections	53,239	93	2,68,477	93
Receipts:				
For Tabulation & Statistical Services	94,566	32		
For Investigational Expenses	2,000	00		
For Overhead charges.	18,913	26	1,15,479	58
Total carried forward ...			4,37,355	03

**Gokhale Institute of
Income and Expenditure Account for**

EXPENDITURE	Rs.	nP.	Rs.	nP.
Total brought forward ...			3,94,960	41
<i>Tabulating Section :</i>				
Salary & Allowances, including piece-work payments	1,13,399	39		
Printing, Stationery & Miscellaneous	17,263	79		
Machinery Rental and Maintenance	17,506	64		
Provision for Replacement of Tabulating Machinery	16,414	75		
Provision for Special Reserve for Statistical Laboratory	10,000	00		
Equipment—cost	1,620	00		
	<u>1,76,204</u>	57		
Less : Charged to various Ad-Hoc Projects	51,306	07	1,24,898	50
<i>Expenditure on Ad-Hoc Projects</i>				
<i>Agro-Economic Research Unit :</i>				
<i>Salary and Allowances</i>				
Research Staff	10,815	41		
Clerks	1,752	00		
Peons	864	41		
Senior Research Assistants	35,162	01		
Junior Research Assistants	29,418	83		
Field Inspector	2,340	00		
Field staff	12,039	42		
	<u>92,391</u>	67		
Provident Fund Contribution	6,718	38		
Investigational Expenses	15,979	70		
Tabulating Expenses and Statistical Services	36,306	07		
Printing and Stationery	4,135	93		
Contingency	2,331	66		
Training Abroad expenses	4,403	38		
	<u>1,62,266</u>	79		
<i>University Grants Commission : Research Sections</i>				
<i>(1) National Income & Development Planning :</i>				
<i>Salary & Allowances :</i>				
Research Staff	11,726	59		
Research Assistants	3,480	00		
	<u>15,206</u>	59		
Provident Fund Contribution	1,158	00		
Books and Periodicals	1,502	95		
Tabulation Expenses and Statistical Services	5,000	00		
Contingency-	369	96		
	<u>23,237</u>	50		
Total carried forward ...			7,05,363	20

Politics and Economics, Poona 4
the year ended 31st March, 1962

INCOME	Rs.	nP.	Rs.	nP.
Total brought forward ...			4,37,355	03
<i>Contribution from the University of Poona...</i>			12,982	74
<i>Sale of Publications—Receipts</i>			14,079	93
<i>Miscellaneous Receipts :</i>			315	93
<i>Interest Received :</i>				
On the Ford Foundation Grant for Expansion	12,112	53		
On Employees' Advances	332	31		
On Bank Balance	85	89		
			12,530	73
<i>Transferred from the Ford Foundation Grant</i>				
To cover the further expenditure on Library Building, etc., built by the Servants of India Society, for the use of the Institute per contra			79,594	57
<i>Contribution towards deficit for the year</i>			3,30,251	19
Total carried forward ...			3,87,110	13

**Gokhale Institute of
Income and Expenditure Account for**

EXPENDITURE	Rs.	nP.	Rs.	nP.
Total brought forward	...		7,05,363	20
<i>(2) Applied Statistics :</i>				
Salary and Allowances :				
Research Staff	22,541	54		
Research Assistants	5,060	33		
	27,601	87		
Provident Fund Contribution			1,372	77
Books and Periodicals			1,501	89
Tabulation Expenses and Statistical Services			5,000	00
Contingency			45	38
			35,521	91
<i>(3) Urban Economics :</i>				
Salary and Allowances :				
Research Staff	11,466	12		
Research Assistants	3,646	29		
	15,112	41		
Provident Fund Contribution			888	00
Books and Periodicals			1,501	81
Tabulation Expenses and Statistical Services			2,500	00
Contingency			6	30
			20,008	52
<i>(4) Rural Sociology :</i>				
Salary and Allowances :				
Research staff	14,877	12		
Provident Fund Contribution			946	00
Books and Periodicals			1,584	76
Tabulation Expenses and Statistical Services			2,500	00
Contingency			536	53
			20,444	41
<i>Expenditure on Office Establishment for the above-named four Sections :</i>				
Salary and Allowances			6,939	59
Provident Fund Contribution			324	66
			7,264	25
Total carried forward	...		7,88,602	29

Politics and Economics, Poona 4
the year ended 31st March, 1962

INCOME	Rs. nP.	Rs. nP.
Total brought forward	..	8,87,110 12

Total carried forward .. 8,87,110 12

Gokhale Institute of
Income and Expenditure Account for

EXPENDITURE	Rs.	nP.	Rs.	nP.
Total brought forward	...		7,88,602	29
<i>Transferred to R. B. R. R. Kale Trust :</i>				
Receipts for overhead charges (1961-62)			18,913	26
Amount transferred to the Servants of India, Society:				
Towards further cost of Library Building, etc. built for the use of the Institute			79,594	57
Grand Total ...			8,87,110	12

Politics and Economics, Poona 4
the Year ended 31st March, 1962.

INCOME	Rs. nP.	Rs. nP.
Total brought forward	...	8,87,110 43

Grand Total 8,87,110 12

1st June 1963

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

**List of Donations
1961—62**

Headquarters

	Rs.	nP.
The Late Rao Bahadur R. R. Kale Trust Fund ...	100	00
The Late Justice M. G. Ranade Charities ...	100	00
Prof. and Mrs. Ashok D. Daru ...	250	00
Shri Chaganlal Parikh ...	100	00
Prof. Stanley Wolpert ...	100	00
A Well-Wisher ...	100	00
Sums below Rs. 25 ...	45	00
Total ...	795	00

U. P. Branch

	Rs.	nP.
Sums below Rs. 25 ...	10	00
Total ...	10	00

Aboriginal Welfare Work, Mirzapur

	Rs.	nP.
Collections Through Salkhan Centre ...	2025	23
Pandit Ganesh Prasad Dwivedi ...	1000	00
Collections through Muirpur Centre ...	873	00
" " Pachokhara Centre ...	747	06
" " Dudhi Centre ...	250	00
" " Muirpur Centre ...	250	00
" " Sarsa Centre ...	250	00
" " Majhara Centre ...	250	00
" " Khiri Dispensary ...	150	00
" " Amlaudha Centre ...	100	00
" " Newarkia ...	70	00
" " Majhari ...	50	00
" " Khantara Dispensary ...	50	00
" " Bhiwalpur Centre ...	42	00
Total ...	6,107	29

Gokhale Children's Home, Narsannapet

	Rs.	pP.
Panchayat Samiti (subsidy for pump set)	...	363 76
Shri Kasina Basava Raju	...	65 00
M/s. P. Ramamurty and V. Appikonda	...	27 00
N. Narayana Setty Satyanarayan	...	25 00
Shri Kovada Venkata Bhagayya	...	25 00
Sums below Rs. 25	...	79 00
Total	...	584 76

Orissa Centre

Shri B. M. Birla on behalf of the Hindustan Charity Trust, Calcutta	...	500 00
Shri D. K. Jbunjhunwala, Barang (Cuttack)	...	200 00
„ Basudeb Modi (Cuttack)	...	100 00
„ Khatav Sunder Das (Cuttack)	...	100 00
„ K. K. Rathor (Cuttack)	...	100 00
Smt. Rani Saheba of Darpan (Cuttack)	...	100 00
Total	...	1,100 00

Thakara Bapa Ashram, Rayagada

Shri. Ch. Sitaram Swamy	...	1,765 86
„ Kurmaya Karkaria	...	80 00
„ N. Ramaseshyya	...	60 00
A friend	...	46 00
Shri Ramapripeta	...	40 00
Shri Gopal Kandagari	...	40 00
Villages of Kandili	...	37 00
Sums below Rs. 25	...	500 50
Total	...	2,569 36

Madras Branch

M/s. Binny & Co. Madras	...	321 60
Arya Matha Sabha, Madras	...	200 00
Sums below Rs. 25	...	30 00
Total	...	551 00

Bombay Branch

	Rs.	nP.
Anonymous	... *5,000	00
The Bank of India Limited, Bombay	... *2,500	00
Sir Dorabjee Tata Trust	... *1,500	00
Godrej and Boyce Mfg. Co., Pvt. Ltd.	... *1,000	00
The National Rayon Corporation Ltd.	... *1,000	00
Sir Ratan Tata Trust	... *1,000	00
Hindustan Lever Ltd.,	... *500	00
The Scindia Steam Navigation Co., Ltd.	... *500	00
Cowasjee Jahangir Charitable Trust	... *500	00
Caltex (India) Ltd.	... *250	00
Killick Industries Ltd.	... *200	00
Dr. C. A. Amesur	... *101	00
N. M. Wadia Charities	... *100	00
The Anchor Line Ltd.	... *50	00
Shri. K. J. Chitalia	... 300	00
Anonymous	... 100	00
Shri. C. A. Kamtekar	... 25	00
Total	... <u>14,626</u>	<u>00</u>

Tribal Welfare Work, Nilgiris

Sums below Rs. 25	9	56
Total	<u>9</u>	<u>56</u>

Headquarters**Donations and contributions towards relief work in Poona.**

Maharashtra Hitkari Mandal, Jamshedpur	... †2,968	11
Shri S. B. Dhavle	... †2,000	00
All India Seva Samiti	... †1,000	00
Vanita Samaj, Ichalkaranji	... †101	00
Bhajani Mandal, Jamkhindi	... †22	50
Total	... <u>6091</u>	<u>61</u>

* These amounts were received as help for schools conducted by Kanara Welfare Trust in North Kanara District. The same have been passed over to the Kanara Welfare Trust.

† The above sum is shown under Distress Relief Fund, See page 44.

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,

* सिंदु 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 as 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) A life of a member enrolled after June 12, 1962, 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. 5,000, only Rs. 5,000 being payable at death. If no Insurance Company accepts the life of any Member for assurance, the First Member or President and the 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 for R. 3,000 under Bye-law No. 5 (a) as it stood on June 1, 1962, the First Member or President shall pay only Rs. 3,000 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 addition, the President shall pay out of the revenues of the Society an additional sum of Rs. 2,000 as an ad hoc grant to such person or persons. In the absence of such direction, the First Member or President and the 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

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 the 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, October 1, 1962.

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. also, 18, Feroz Shah Road, New Delhi 1. 'Phone Nos. Allahabad 2130, New Delhi 40243
<i>Vice-President:</i>		
2 Shridhar Ganesh Vaze, B.A. ...	23-2-1908	S. I. S., Poona 4. 'Phone No. 6210.
<i>Senior Members:</i>		
3 Annakavoor Duraiswamy Subramani (A. D. Meni), M.A. ...	14-6-1935	S. I. S., Dhantoli, Nagpur 1. 'Phone No. 2066.
4 Dattatray Vasudeo Ambekar ...	20-12-1914	,, Poona 4. 'Phone No. 6210.
5 Dinkar Dattatray Desai, M.A., LL.B. ...	12-6-1936	,, Vallabhbhai Patel Road, Bombay 4. 'Phone No. 28614.
6 Rama Shankar Misra, B.A., LL.B. ...	12-6-1937	,, 1. P. D. Tandon Road, Allahabad 2. 'Phone No. 2130.

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

Name of the Member	Date of admission to the Society	Address
<i>Ordinary Members :</i>		
7 Lakshmi Narayan Sahu ...	15-6-1918	S. I. S., Cuttaok, Orissa. 'Phone No. 252.
8 Haradatta Sharma, B.A., LL.B. ...	4-4-1922	S. I. S., Ambala Cantonment.
† 9 Shankar Govind Gokhale, M. A. * ...	29-7-1928	" Poona 4. 'Phone No. 6210.
10 Keshav Ganesh Sharangpani, B.A., LL.B. ...	25-9-1930	Aryabhusan Press, Poona 4. 'Phone No. 6813.
† 11 Singanallur Ramakrishna Venkataraman, B.A., B.L. ...	25-9-1930	S. I. S., Royapettah, Madras 14. 'Phone No. 86252.
12 Ramohandra Sadashiv Gupte ...	30-6-1933	S. I. S. Rural Centre, P. O. Shendurjana Bazar (Dist, Amravati)
13 Shyam Sundar Misra, M.A. ...	12-6-1936	" Cuttaok, Orissa. 'Phone No. 252.
14 Krishnadas Jagjiwandas Ohitalia ...	13-6-1941	" Poona 4. 'Phone No. 6210.
† 15 Raghunath Govind Kakade, M. A., LL. B., Ph. D. ...	12-6-1943	" Poona 4. 'Phone No. 6210.
16 K. Lakshminarayan Rao, B.Sc. ...	12-6-1946	" Bombay 4. 'Phone No. 28614.
17 K. R. Vasudevan, M. A.	12-6-1954	" Kozikode 2. 'Phone No. 86252.
<i>Attache</i>		
18 Madhusudan Sahoo, B. A., D. A. M. S.,	1-7-1960	S. I. S. Cuttaok, Orissa. 'Phone No. 252.

† Member of Council.

* Also Secretary.

THE HITAVADA

The oldest newspaper in Central India, published in Nagpur and Bhopal simultaneously, celebrated its Golden Jubilee in June 1961. It has a sense of pride in the consciousness that it serves a much larger area than it had the privilege of doing so when it was founded. From December 1957, the newspaper is being published from Bhopal and the Bhopal Edition covers the northern districts of the vast expanse of Madhya Pradesh while the Nagpur paper serves the Vidarbha area. A special Madhya Pradesh Edition specially designed for readers in Madhya Pradesh is published in Nagpur and is circulated through the medium of easy train facilities in the Eastern and North-Eastern districts of Madhya Pradesh. Thus from the two focal points of Nagpur and Bhopal the Hitavada now serves an area from Gwalior to Bastar and from Khandesh to Satna.

Chief Editor :—A. D. Mani

General Manager :—Mr. A. Subramaniam

Annual Subscription :—Rs. 36 (Local)

Rs. 40 (Mofussil)

Work of the Society at a Glance

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