

THE  
Servants of India Society

*Registered under the Societies Registration Act No. XXI of 1860*

REPORT  
FOR 1972-73  
- 1976/77

POONA

Saturday, 12th June, 1973

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**The Hon'ble Mr. G. K. Gokhale**



**FOUNDER**

**The Servants of India Society**

# INCOME-TAX EXEMPTION CERTIFICATE

No.P.165( S-88 )/ 73-74

AAAYAKAH AAYUKTA KARYALAY\*  
Office of the  
Commissioner of Income-tax,  
Poona, 24-9-73

From :

The Commissioner of Income-tax,  
P O O N A :

To

The Secretary,  
Servants of India Society,  
Poona-4,

Sir,

Sub:- Exemption U/s 80-G of the  
Income-tax Act, 1961 -

Ref:- Your application dated  
10-4-1973

Donations made to Servants of India Society.

Poona-4, will be eligible to the benefit  
of deduction u/s 80-G of the Income-tax Act 1961, in the  
hands of Donors subject to the limits and conditions  
prescribed therein.

2. This exemption is valid from 1-4-73 to 31-3-76

Yours faithfully,

Sd/-

( C.N. VAISHNAV )  
Commissioner of Income-tax,  
P O O N A.

Note:-

( Photo-stat copy. )

# The Servants of India Society

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## PREAMBLE

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*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, Mahommedans, Parsees or Christians afterwards, is being realised in a steadily increasing measure, and the idea of a united and renovated India marching onwards to a place among the nations of the world, worthy of her great past, is no longer a mere idle dream of a few imaginative minds, but is the definitely accepted creed of those who form the brain of the community—the educated classes of the country. A creditable beginning has already been made in matters of education and of local self-government; and all classes of the people are slowly but steadily coming under the influence of liberal ideas. The claims of public life are every day receiving wider recognition, and attachment to the land of our birth is growing into a strong and deeply cherished passion of the heart. The annual meetings of Congresses and Conferences, the work of public bodies and associations, the writings in the columns of the Indian Press—all bear witness to the new life that is coursing in the veins of the people. The results achieved so far are undoubtedly most gratifying, but they only mean that the jungle has been cleared and the foundations laid. The great work of rearing the superstructure has yet to be taken

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

The Servants of India Society has been established to meet in some measure these requirements of the situation . . . Much of the work must 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; (6) the elevation of the depressed classes...

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# **The Servants of India Society**

## **REPORT FOR 1972-73**

### **Introduction**

The Servants of India Society was founded by 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 to give throughout their lives 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 objects, 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 sixty eight 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 in Madras, Bombay, Nagpur and Allahabad and a centre of work at Cuttack.

Pandit Hriday Nath Kunzru continued to be President and Shri A. D. Mani, Vice-President of the Society. Shri D. V. Ambekar, Shri A. D. Mani, Shri Dinkar Desai and Shri R. S. Mishra continued to be Senior Members of the Society's Branches in Poona, Nagpur, Bombay and Allahabad respectively. Dr. R. G. Kakade, Shri S. G. Gokhale and Shri S. R. Venkataraman were elected to the Council by the members of the Society. Shri Gokhale continued as the Society's Secretary till June 1972; Dr. R. G. Kakade was appointed Secretary in his place in June 72.

### **Gokhale Day Dinner**

The usual dinner arranged on the Gokhale Day ( May 9th ) at the Headquarters was attended by all the members in Poona, the expenses being met out of the interest on an endowment, created for the purpose by the late Shrimant Babasaheb Ghorpade, Chief of Ichalkaranji.

### **Gokhale Day**

The Gokhale Day was observed in Madras and Cuttack. In Madras it was observed by bringing out the eighth issue of *Gokhaleana* containing speeches of Shri K. Natarajan of the *Indian Social Reformer* on Gokhale.

The Orissa centre of the Society celebrated the birth anniversary of the Founder of the Society at Cuttack on the 9th May. In the evening a public meeting was held under the presidentship of Shri S. N. Dwivedi, a former member of the Lok Sabha and Dr. M. N. Das, Professor of History of the Utkal University, addressed the gathering eulogising the services of Mr. Gokhale. All the invited guests were entertained to a dinner after the function in the premises of the Centre.

Sastri Day was celebrated in Madras on the 22nd September when the tenth issue of *Sastriana* was published containing some reminiscences of Shri D. V. Gundappa on Sastri. Mr. Chandrasekhran presided.

### **Dissolution of the Deccan Sabha**

#### **Property transferred to the Servants of India Society**

The Deccan Sabha which was started in 1896 and with which the names of Ranade and Gokhale were associated as its founders, having outlived its utility, was, by a unanimous vote of its members dissolved on the 1st May 1972. And in accordance with the provisions of its constitution, its property including the Gokhale all was, with the previous permission of the Charity Commissioner, Bombay, transferred to the Servants of India Society. The value of the property is nearly Rupees three lakhs and sixty thousand.

### **General**

Pandit Hridaynath Kunzru continued to be President of the Indian Council of World Affairs, New Delhi. In that capacity he had to preside over meetings of its General Body, Executive Committee, and many other committees. Among these was one to select a successor to the present secretary general who is due to



retire shortly on attaining the retirement age. Pandit Kunzru addressed the Poona Branch of the Council in June 1972, the subject of his address being 'Bangla Desh and After'.

At the annual general meeting of the Council which was held on the 9th September in New Delhi, Pandit Kunzru was re-elected its President for another two-year term, by a large majority.

An application for an interim injunction, restraining the newly elected office bearers from taking charge of their offices, was dismissed. The civil suit for the annulment of the election on the ground of alleged irregularities is still pending.

The question of the functional division of the books belonging to the Nehru University between the University and the Council occupied a considerable part of Pandit Kunzru's time. The Vice-Chancellor of the University agreed to the Council keeping about half of these books and to the Council selecting books which it thought would be useful to it.

Pandit Kunzru presided over the meeting organised by the Council which was addressed by the Egyptian Foreign Minister. The meeting, addressed by Mr. Abud Jumbo, first Vice-President of the Tanzanian Republic, was also presided over by him. He also took the chair at the Humayun Kabir Memorial Lecture.

A condolence meeting on the death of Shri C. Rajagopalachari was organised in New Delhi by the Gandhi Peace Foundation. Pandit Kunzru presided on the occasion. He also presided over the condolence meeting on the death of Shri Vaidyanathan, a former secretary of the Bharat Scouts and Guides, New Delhi.

Pandit Kunzru suggested at the meeting of the Indian Law Institute, New Delhi, that important constitutional decisions of the Supreme Court since the well-known Golak Nath case should be brought out in book form. The suggestion was accepted by the Governing Council of the Institute. The All-India Radio put to Pandit Kunzru five questions, his replies to which were subsequently recorded and broadcast. One of the questions related to the contribution of the Servants of India Society to public work in pre-Independence days. Another question wanted him to say something of the great Indian leaders whom he had

met. In his interview with the P. T. I. Pandit Kunzru expressed himself unequivocally in favour of the formation of Andhra and Telangana as separate States.

He wrote articles on Dr. B. R. Ambedkar and his reminiscences of Lala Lajpat Rai for their respective commemorative volumes. At the request of Shri Durga Das, Chief Editor of "States" Pandit Kunzru wrote an article, briefly comparing "What was with What is" for publication in the Silver Jubilee of the Independence number of his magazine.

He examined a thesis written by a senior I. C. S. officer in the U. P. on "The Indianisation of the Superior Civil Services and its impact on the U. P. Administration, 1905-1935."

Pandit Kunzru paid a seven-day visit to Kashmir in September 1972 in order to study the conditions there on the spot. He was greatly distressed by what he saw and heard there. The Kashmiri Hindus told him that they felt that the policy of the Kashmir Government being what it is, the Hindus have no future there and will in course of time have to migrate to different parts of India, as several thousand Kashmiri Hindus had already done.

Pandit Kunzru is a member of the Board of Governors of the Institute of Economic Growth, New Delhi, founded by Dr. V. K. R. V. Rao.

Shri A. D. Mani continued to be the Honorary Editor of the Hitavada, even after it was sold by the Hitavada Trust to the Progressive Writers' and Publishers' Society consisting of Shri Vidyacharan Shukla, Minister of Defence Production, Shri N. K. Salve M. P. and others. Shri Mani thus retired on the 27th January, 1973 from the journalistic career after serving the paper for forty years and 37 years of editorship. His retirement was accepted by Shri Vidyacharan Shukla, President of the P. W. P. and farewell parties were arranged at Nagpur and Bhopal in his honour. At Bhopal the workers presented a signed copperplate eulogising his services. At Nagpur an address recording his services, was presented on silk by the management and the workers.

Of the articles contributed by Shri Mani the two worth mentioning were on the Supreme Court Judgement in the Newsprint

Control Order Case and on the death of Rajaji. He also wrote an article on the take-over of coal trade from the economist point of view to the Financial Express and this article was well received by experts.

Shri Mani was a Member of the Council of Institute of Cost Accountants which meets three times a year and a Member of of their Research Publication Committee and Profession Development Committee. Cost Accountancy is a highly specialised subject and though he was a newcomer to the subject, members appreciated his contributions and requested on his attending Cost Accountants Conference in Bombay. He put forward one concept which was essential for Cost Accountancy. Government must fix what they considered reasonable return on capital. At first some Cost Accountants thought it was a political issue, but the same point was stressed at the Cost Accountants' Seminar in Baroda, in one of the Research Papers. He was the Chief Guest of Cost Accountants at Nagpur where he put forward the same point of view. He is a Member of the Western India Regional Committee of Cost Accountants and Nagpur Chapter of Cost Accountants.

Shri Mani was also a Member of the Central Railway Zonal Advisory Committee and at one of the meeting he pressed for dormitory accommodation at Bhopal. This proposal was accepted by the General Manager. He also made studies of public amenities and requirements at Faridabad and Bhopal Stations, for the consideration of Railway and a similar study is under preparation for Nagpur Station.

Shri S. R. Venkataraman continued to be Honorary Secretary and Treasurer of the Indian Council of World Affairs, Madras. During the year he arranged a seminar and three lectures on important subjects under the auspices of the I. C. W. A. A meeting also was held to condole the death of Dr. P. S. Lokanathan, a life member of the I. C. W. A. and President of the Madras Branch.

During the year several foreign scholars visited the library of the Madras Branch of the Society to look into some of the old journals, reports, books and Sastri papers.

Shri Venkatasaman wrote an article in English to the Commemoration volume of Shri M. Bhaktavatsalam, former Chief Minister of Madras.

Shri S. S. Ajgaonkar was re-elected a Secretary of the Bombay Social Reform Association. During the year under report the Association convened series of meetings on "Common Civil Code on Adoption and Marriage" and also held Samata Sammelan at Malavli, Taluka Maval, in which Harijans from surrounding villages participated.

Shri Ajgaonkar continued to be the Editor of "The Social Service Quarterly".

### **The Welfare work for the Aborigines**

Pandit Kunzru continued to be a Vice-President of the Bharatiya Adimjati Sevek Sangh, New Delhi. He attended the Tribal Welfare Conference at Hardwar. It was inaugurated by the Chief Minister of U. P., Shri Kamalapati Tripathi. Pandit Kunzru also attended the meetings of General Body and the executive committee of the Sangh which were held along with the Conference. He addressed the conference, on the spirit in which this work needs be carried out

Pandit Kunzru attended the opening ceremony of the building of the Middle School at Muirpur (U. P.). The school forms part of the extensive programme of educational work which Shri R. S. Mishra has been engaged in implementing on behalf of the Servants of India Society in the Allahabad and Mirzapur districts for the benefit of the tribal population there for the last twenty years and more. The school building was constructed out of a donation of Rs. 1,00,000/- made for the purpose by Messrs. Hindalco., which is a Birla concern.

### **Uttar Pradesh**

Shri R. S. Misra devoted most of his time to the aboriginal welfare work in the districts of Allahabad, Mirzapur and Nainital. The work is mainly educational. He is now taking up work for the economic advancement of the aborigines. The Society maintained 92 centres of work.

## **SCHOOLS**

### **Primary Schools for Boys**

The number of Primary Schools run by the Society in the tribal areas of the Mirzapur and Nainital districts rose from ten to eighteen. The total number of students in these schools was 1037 of whom 695 were Harijans and Adivasis. The total expenditure on the maintenance of these schools was Rs. 52,361.

### **Primary Schools for Girls**

The number of Primary Schools for Girls maintained in the Laper Area of the Allahabad district was five. The total number of students in these schools was 306. The total expenditure on the maintenance of the Primary Schools for girls was Rs. 9,017.

### **Junior High Schools**

The Society maintained four Junior High Schools at Muirpur, Salkhan, Siltham in the Mirzapur district and at Sisona in the Nainital district. The number of students in these Junior High Schools was 386 of whom 196 were Harajans, Adivasis and other backward classes.

The Sisona School is being developed primarily for the benefit of the Tharus of the Sitarganj Tehsil. All the 93 students in the Sisona School are Tharus. Efforts are being made to provide Ashram Type facilities at Sisona and the construction of a building has been taken in hand with the help of a local committee headed by Shri Dungar Singh Bisht, M.L.A.

The Junior High School at Muirpur has been recommended for recognition as a Higher Secondary School from July next. The expenditure on the maintenance of Jr. H. Schools was Rs. 53,827.

### **Hostels**

The Society maintained three hostels at Muirpur, Salkhan and Siltham in the Mirzapur district mainly for the benefit of Adivasi students reading in the Junior High Schools. There were 93 students in the hostels. The hostels provided free residence, lighting and common kitchen facilities. The arrangements

for providing free food to 50 Adivasi students living in the hostels had to be discontinued this year as the Government did not provide the necessary funds.

One hostel was maintained at Konhdar in the Allahabad district for boys reading in the High School Section there.

#### **Harijan Boys' Hostel, Mirzapur City**

The Society maintained one hostel in the Mirzapur city for the benefit of Harijan and Adivasi students studying in the polytechnique there. Of the 40 inmates in the hostel 20 were students of Electrical Engineering and 20 of Civil Engineering. The State Harijan Welfare Department provides scholarships to all the students of the hostel. Free accommodation, lighting and books are provided by the Society. A library of books on Civil and Electrical Engineering is being developed in the hostel.

The total expenditure on the maintenance of these hostels during the year under report was Rs. 14,358=00.

#### **Bhoksa Boys' Hostel Bazpur, Nainital**

The Bhoksa Boys' Hostel at Bazpur started by the Society in 1969 provides residential facilities to Scheduled Tribes students reading in classes VI to XII. Sixty inmates live in the hostel which provides free clothing, books and coaching facilities. The Bhoksa boys who were generally very shy and backward in their studies are now making progress and showing signs of improvement. The Boksa boys living in the hostel have secured positions in their college examination.

The hostel building has been electrified. The hostel boys secured 1st position in the cultural activities in the competitions organised on the occasion of the last Independence Day Celebrations. Seven of these boys were sent to Lucknow for State level competitions. There too they made their mark and secured second and third positions in the State level competitions. Special arrangements have now been made for coaching the students of the hostel after college hours.

The total expenditure on the maintenance of this hostel during the year under report was Rs. 44,493=09.

## **ASHRAM TYPE SCHOOLS :**

### **Siltham Ashram School :**

The Society maintained two Ashram Type Schools in the Mirzapur tribal area. The Ashram School at Siltham provides facilities to the Adivasis reading in the Junior High School maintained by the Servants of India Society at Siltham. The area is largely inhabited by Cheros and Dhangars. The Ashram provides free food, clothing, lighting, reading and writing material to 40 students residing in the Ashram. One inmate of the Ashram School secured 1st Class at the last Junior High School Examination and obtained 97% marks in Sanskrit.

### **Ashram School, Khantara :**

The Khantara Ashram provided facilities to the students reading in the Primary School at Khantara. Of the 91 students reading in the Ashram School 40 receive full Ashram facilities including free food and clothing. Besides teaching of prescribed courses students are given practical training in agriculture and gardening. The Khantara Ashram boys were able to produce vegetables worth Rs. 1,420=70 during the year. All the 40 inmates in the two Ashrams get free food, clothing, books and medical attention.

The total expenditure on the maintenance of these two Ashram Type Schools was Rs. 47,462.

### **Ramanuj Higher Secondary School, Konbdar**

This School started in 1963 in the most backward parts of the Allahabad district has now been recognised as an Intermediate College. There are 400 students in this institution. The management with the help of the Ramanuj Trust spent Rs. 68,035 on the maintenance of the school during the year under report.

### **Girls' Junior High School, Bazpur**

The Junior High School for Girls at Bazpur in the Nainital district, which was being managed by the Zilla Parishad of Nainital was transferred by the State Government to the Servants of India Society in December 1971, is making steady progress. There

are nearly four hundred students on its rolls and all the teachers are trained graduates. The School has received recognition and is put on the grant-in-aid list. Pre-matric class was started in July last. It is proposed to raise the school to the Higher Secondary standard as early as construction of the required rooms is completed. Change in the management and consequent improvement both in the quality of teaching and improvement in atmosphere have been appreciated and wider public support has been coming forward. The total expenditure on the Girls Jr. H. School was Rs. 25,417. Of this amount Rs. 22,200/- were donated by the local public.

#### **Balwadis (Nursery Schools)**

Fifteen Balwadis were started in the Nainital district. Eight of these were located at (1) Khanpur (2) Khempur (3) Banna Kheda (4) Barhani (5) Dhuria (6) Pipalsana (7) Beria Daulat and (8) Khambari in the Bhoksa area and seven in the Tharu area at (1) Tharu Tisour (2) Mazra Chinti (3) Sisona (4) Nagara (5) Bhoor (6) Narain Nagar and (7) Kanjabagh. The number of children attending these schools was 600. Arrangements were made for providing mid-day snacks for all the children attending these schools.

Shri R. D. Sonkar, I. A. S., Deputy Secretary to the Government of India in the Social Welfare Department, inspected some of these Balwadis and has appreciated their work. The total expenditure on the maintenance of these Balwadis was Rs. 45,733.

#### **Women's Welfare Schemes :**

Of the five women's welfare centres maintained by the Society three were located at Sarsa, Delaunha and Bharatganj in the Allahabad district and two at Dudhi and Muirpur in the Mirzapur district. Free coaching in tailoring, knitting, hand-embroidery and machine embroidery and knitting by machine and toy making were provided at these centres to ladies as spare time activity. One hundred and fifty one women attended these classes. The prescribed syllabus required two years training and practical work. At the end of the second term trainees who pass the prescribed test are given certificates.



In September one Fruit Preservation Class was arranged at Sarsa where eighteen women attended the course. In February 1973 another training centre was organised at Delaunha where 20 women attended the classes. The training was imparted by Smt. Indira Singh, In-charge of Extension Training of Fruit Preservation Department of the State Government. At the end of the training the students were examined both in theory and practical work by the specialists of the Fruit Preservation Department and certificates were awarded to those who passed the examination. The total expenditure on Women's Welfare Schemes was Rs. 15,503.

#### **Bal Niketan**

A nursery school, Bal Niketan, started at Sarsa in 1971 has been recognised by the Education Department. There are 105 students on the rolls and the management had to refuse admission to several children as suitable accommodation for housing the school was not available. In the year 1972-73 the Bal Niketan received a non-recurring grant of Rs. 5,000/- from the State Government and Rs. 500/- from the Central Social Welfare Board.

The District Basic Education Officer and the District Inspector of Schools, Allahabad, inspected the Bal Niketan this year and were favourably impressed. The Bal Niketan has since been recognised by the Education Department and is expecting to be put on the permanent grant-in-aid list very soon.

The total expenditure on the maintenance of Bal Niketan was Rs. 11,303.

#### **Day Care Centres**

Under a scheme of the Government of India, children in the pre-nursery stage are to be given supplementary nutrition at 300 calories per day per child and the Society has started 31 centres—15 in the Nainital district and 16 in the Mirzapur and Allahabad districts. The State Government had invited the Servants of India Society to take up the entire special project area of the Nainital district under its charge and to organise Nutrition Programme centres. But the scheme did not contain any provision for administrative expenses and the Society had to regretfully decline the offer.

The total number of beneficiaries under this scheme in the 31 centres was 1,550. The total expenditure on the maintenance of the scheme was Rs. 27,167.

### **Dispensaries**

The Society maintained six Ayurvedic Dispensaries in the backward parts of Mirzapur, Allahabad and Nainital districts. Three of these dispensaries were located at Khantara, Banaki and Phulwari Sharif in the Mirzapur district and at Konhdar and Nevada in the Allahabad district and one at Narain Nagar in the Nainital district. The total number of new patients treated during the year was 11,066.

All the school children in the Dudhi Tahsil suffered from a virulent type of scabies. One Vaidya has been specially deputed to organise a campaign against the spread of scabies in that area and to distribute medicines.

### **Eye Relief Camp**

In February last an Eye Relief Camp was organised at Muirpur with the financial help of the Hindalco Mahila Mandal. Dr. L. K. Murty of the Sitapur Eye Hospital (Mirzapur branch) examined the patients and performed the operations. One hundred and ten patients were treated for various eye diseases and 22 patients were operated for cataract. The camp provided milk, khichari and spectacles to all the patients free of cost.

The total expenditure on the maintenance of the medical relief work was Rs. 9,272.43.

### **All India Tribal Welfare Conference**

The Executive Committee of the Bharatiya Adimjati Sevak Sangh which met at Delhi on the 4th August, 1972 decided that the XIIth All India Tribal Welfare Conference should be held in the U. P. and Shri R. S. Misra was asked to organise it. The Steering Committee of the Conference appointed him the General Secretary of the Conference.

Shri Kamala Pati Tripathi, Chief Minister of U.P., was invited to inaugurate the Conference at Hardwar on 1st November. It was presided over by Shri Morarji Desai, President, the Bharatiya

Adimjati Sevak Sangh. Prominant among those who attended the Conference were Pandit H. N. Kunzru, Vice-President of the Sangh, Smt. Chandra Shekhar, Secretary of the All India Congress Committee and an Ex-Minister in the Union Ministry of Social Welfare, Shri R. D. Sonkar I. A. S., Deputy Secretary to the Government of India, Dr. B. D. Sharma, Director of Tribal Welfare, Government of India and Shri Yogesh Dayalu. Jt. Director, Tribal Welfare U. P. and all the four project officers of the State Government besides a large number of representatives of the U. P. Sarvodaya Mandal, U. P. Khadi & Village Industries Association, U. P. Gandhi Smarak Nidhi, Chambal Ghati Shanti Sena and U. P. Harijan Sevak Sangh. Nearly 300 delegates representing 77 affiliated institutions from all over the country, including Andaman and Nicobar Islands, attended the Conference. About 5,000 people attended the Conference on the first day.

Five resolutions were adopted in the Conference, urging the provision of development funds for the tribal areas, clearly specifying the allotment of funds for Tribal Welfare and insuring the minimum level of development in the 5th plan.

The Conference also emphasised that the National Forest Policy enunciated in 1952 was a retrograde step and should be liberalised in respect of rights to grazing, use of forest produce etc. The Conference also adopted resolutions asking for the inclusion of the Muslim Gujjars of the U. P. in the Scheduled Tribes list.

One of the immediate results of the Conference was the declaration by the Chief Minister in his inaugural address to the Conference the appointment of a Commission to enquire into the conditions of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and to report on the measures to be adopted for ameliorating their social and economic conditions. This declaration has since been ratified in the Legislative Assembly while discussing the budget for 1973-74.

The State Government gave a grant of Rs. 9,000 and the Central Government gave a grant of Rs. 8,000/- for the Conference. The Local Reception Committee contributed Rs. 3,000 for the Conference.

### **Bhoksa Conference**

Shri Mishra convened a Bhoksa Conference at Bazpur on the 11th & 12th February, 1973. Out of eighty Bhoksa Gram Sabhapatis recently elected, sixty two Sabhapatis attended, besides nearly 700 other representative Bhoksas. The Conference was intended to enable the Bhoksas to explain their difficulties in their own language to the district officials.

The Bhoksas alone did all the talking and the district officials took notes. Several matters were solved on the spot.

Shri Shankar Prasad Mukarji, I. A. S., Commissioner of the Kumaun Division, inaugurated the Conference and exhorted, the officials to listen to the grievances of the Bhoksas and solve their difficulties with a sense of urgency.

### **Inaugural Function of the Building of the Birla Vidya Mandir (Muirpur)**

The inaugural function of the building of the Birla Vidya Mandir, (Muirpur) was held at Muirpur on the 11th April 1972. Pandit H. N. Kunzru, President of the Society, received Shri G. D. Birla and made a welcome speech. Shri G. D. Birla while inaugurating the new building promised full support to the activities of the Servants of India Society. As an immediate objective it has been decided to implement an integrated programme of education from Pre-Nursery stage to the intermediate standard with provision for teaching of Arts, Science and Technical courses in the High School Section.

Birlaji has sanctioned the construction of a hostel building for hundred boys and a library building in the school compound.

### **Workers' Training Camp**

A Workers' Training Camp was organised from the 6th February to the 13th February, 1973 at Sarsa. Eighteen workers attended the classes which were conducted by the Grail Mobile Extension Training Unit. The subjects discussed were psychology, health and hygiene, food and nutrition, community development and methods of preparing nutritious food and using waste material.

### **Balwadi Teachers Training Camp**

Balwadi teachers training camp was organised by the Bharatiya Adimjati Sevak Sangh at Kalsi in the Dehradun district with which the Servants of India Society co-operated. Kum. Meenakshi Chaube, Asstt. Secretary in the Aboriginal Welfare Section, was deputed to help in the conduct of the classes. She remained there for the training period and conducted classes in Child Psychology. Eight lady teachers working in our Balwadis in the Nainital district were deputed for training.

The U. P. Branch spent Rs. 5,01,307=00 on its Tribal Welfare Work during the year under report. Out of this amount Rs. 1,95,735 were provided by the Government of India, Rs. 1,13,889 by the Government of Uttar Pradesh and Rs. 1,91,683 by the Servants of India Society out of its own resources and donations and miscellaneous receipts.

Shri Misra continued to be a member of the B. A. J. S. Sangh and its Executive Committee. He attended some of the meetings of its Finance Committee as a special invitee.

### **Andhra Pradesh**

Shri S. R. Venkataraman was in charge of the welfare work in Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu and Keral States.

The Thakkar Bapa Gurukulam at Chillakur near Gudur, Nellore District, Andhra Pradesh, looked after the Welfare of the children belonging to a very primitive tribe, the Yenadis. This Gurukulam had been functioning in the Shriharikota Island since 1959. Last year as a result of the location of the Rocket Range the entire population in the island, including the Yenadis, was evacuated, to avoid the risks arising from radiation. The Gurukulam was re-started at Chillakur from the scratch in December, 1971. During the year the Gurukulam's hostel had a strength of 60 boarders (45 boys and 15 girls) and the school attached to it had 106 pupils on its rolls including the Yenadi boarders. The hostel and the school were housed in temporary sheds erected on the land assigned to the Gurukulam by the Andhra Pradesh Government. The attempt to sink a well proved abortive. The Block Development Officer has been approached

to deepen the well by boring it. The Gurukulam has been using the well in the Yenadi Colony nearby.

The health of the boarders was looked after by two doctors in the town of Gudur, Dr. Bhujendra Rao and Dr. C. R. Reddy.

During the year the Lion's Club of Gudur donated one set of clothes each for the inmates of the hostel, in addition to the one supplied by the management.

During the year 60 boarders along with the staff of the Gurukulam went on an excursion to Kalahasti, a famous Shiva Shrine, and to other places of interest nearby.

The total expenditure incurred on the Gurukulam during the year was Rs. 31,001 = 43. A grant of Rs. 24,479-95 was received from the Social Welfare Department of the Government of India, while the balance was met from the grants from the Society and from donations.

A sum of Rs. 1,800 being a grant from the Lady Lakshmi Bai Relief Fund for providing fishing nets to fifty yenadis, was utilized for the purchase of Yarn. The Yenadis who weave these fishing nets themselves have been given the yarn for making nets.

### **Tamilnadu**

The Thakkar Bapa Gurukulam, Nirgacimund, Nilgiris, in Tamilnadu, which was started in 1951, continued to function as in the past. There were in the hostel 29 tribal boys ( 14 Todas and 15 Kotas ) and 14 Toda Girls and in the School attached to the Gurukulam 91 boys and 56 girls making a total of 147. The hostel had a Backward Class warden and cook. The school had a staff of four of whom one was a woman. Three of the four belonged to the Backward Classes and one belonged to the Toda Tribe.

Instruction in agriculture and horticulture was given to pupils in Standard IV, V, VII and VIII by the Toda vocational instructor.

The total expenditure incurred on the Gurukulam came to Rs. 24669 = 43, against which a grant of Rs. 21,437 = 95 was received from the Tamilnadu Government; the balance was met from donations and grants from the Society.

## Kerala

The five Devadhar Schools in Kerala continued to function as before in the hilly and backward areas of Nilambur and Malapuram and Calicut districts of Kerala State.

The Gokhale U. P. School at Mudadi provided instruction up to the VII standard. The total strength of the school was 316, consisting of 180 boys and 136 girls of whom 33 boys and 18 girls belonged to the Harijan Community, 83 boys and 81 girls to the Backward Classes, 41 boys and 26 girls belonged to the Mopla Community and 23 boys and 11 girls to the other classes.

The Devadhar U. P. School at Nediyruppu, had a strength of 652 pupils consisting of 367 boys and 285 girls of whom 17 boys and 14 girls were Harijans, 4 boys and 6 girls belonged to the Panian Tribe, 49 boys and 54 girls to Backward Classes, 217 boys and 144 girls belonged to the Mopla Community and 80 boys and 71 girls belonged to the other communities. During the year an extension to the school building was made at a cost of Rs. 3,980/-.

The Sastriar U. P. School at Chalode provided instruction up to the VIII standard. It had a strength of 943 pupils consisting of 542 boys and 401 girls. Of these, 36 boys and 10 girls were Harijans, 1 boy and 3 girls were Adivasis, 153 boys and 141 girls belonged to the Backward Classes.

In this school Sanskrit was taught as a second language by a part-time teacher. The part-time teacher resigned and a qualified Mopla was appointed as a part-time teacher in Sanskrit.

The two remaining Devadhar Schools at Pulliyil and Karulai functioned as in the past. The Pulliyil School had a strength of 662 pupils consisting of 367 boys and 295 girls. Of these 17 boys and 4 girls were Harijans, 4 boys and 6 girls were Adivasis, 49 boys and 54 girls belonged to the Backward Classes, 217 boys and 144 girls were Moplas, 80 boys and 77 girls belonged to the other communities.

The Devadhar L. P. School at Karulai, Nilambur, imparted instructions from Class I to IV. It had a total strength of 561 pupils.

The total expenditure incurred by the Society on the schools in Kerala was Rs. 11,252=32, against which a maintenance grant of Rs. 4,864=43 was received from the Kerala Government. The balance was met from local donations and grants from the Society. The salary of 75 teachers of the schools in Kerala, amounting to Rs. 1,50,000/- a year is disbursed directly to the teachers by the Government. A maintenance grant of Rs. 2.25 a year per pupil based on the effective strength of the pupils is paid to the managers of the schools.

In the seven schools managed by the Society in Tamilnadu, Kerala and Andhra Pradesh there were in all 3,009 pupils of whom 1,766 were boys and 1,243 were girls, the girls forming 41% of the total strength.

#### Orissa

Shri Madhusudan Sahoo was in charge of the Thakkar Bapa Ashram at Rayagada in Koraput District, Orissa. This institution started in 1939 has been doing tribal welfare work in the Koraput District. At present the Society runs a hostel for 78 Adivasi and Harijan students at Rayagada, one residential Middle English School, one Upper Primary School and five Lower Primary Schools in rural areas. It also maintains a maternity centre at Hazari-dangu and two Balwadis in the villages in Rayagada P. S.

During the year there were 60 boys and 18 girls in the Thakkar Bapa Hostel. Communitywise 50 students belonged to the Kondh Tribe, 18 to Soura Tribe, 8 belonged to Scheduled Castes and 2 were Caste Hindu. The students are provided with free boarding and lodging and are supplied with the necessary reading and writing material. They are provided with two pairs of dress. Special private coaching has been arranged for weak students. There is a matron who looks after the girls and young children. The hostel has a good library, a play-ground and a small kitchen garden. There is also a part-time teacher to teach prayer songs to students. A group of students were taken on an educational tour of Chilka lake.



The residential Middle English School, Thakkar Bapa Vidyapitha, meant for Adivasi and Harijan students, which was opened in the premises of the Ashram two years back has three teachers and 27 students.

The Thakkar Bapa U. P. School is situated in the premises of the Ashram. There are 194 students in the school of whom 59 belong to Scheduled Tribes and 20 belong to Scheduled Castes.

The Society manages five Primary Schools in five Adivasi villages, namely Tumbiguda, Chekaguda, Beriguda, Barijholia and Kandh Sahi. One hundred and forty six students are reading in these schools.

A maternity centre has been running at Hajaridangu, for the last six years. There is a midwife in charge of this centre. She attends to the maternity needs of the 30 surrounding villages. During the year she conducted 97 deliveries. She attends to antenatal and postnatal cases and treats patients suffering from minor ailments.

The Ashram has started two Balwadis in two villages of Rayagada P. S. with the help of the Bharatiya Adimjati Sevak Sangh, New Delhi. Eighty children between the age group of 3 to 5 years are being looked after at these centres. They are being supplied with midday snacks for 22 days in a month. The total expenditure in maintaining all these institutions amounted to Rs. 1,00,457.

### **Rural Welfare and Co-operation—Maharashtra**

Dr. R. G. Kakade was elected Chairman of the District Industrial Cooperative Association for another term of one year. The Association conducts two cloth shops — one for mill cloth and another for handloom cloth — in Poona and one shop each in Junnar and Baramati. A handicraft emporium was also conducted in Poona. The Handmade Paper Centre at Baramati had to struggle hard to break even. But whatever little success was achieved was marred by the difficulty of water supply due to the drought conditions prevailing in the area. He visited Baramati

three times during the year for the work of the Centre. The Centre has had large number of orders from the Khadi and Village Industries Commission. The Association continued to supply as before zinc, art-k, yarn etc. to the artisans in Poona. Similarly it continued to work as an Agent of the Khadi Commission for the distribution of tal-ash to the cooperative societies of artisans engaged in the manufacture of bricks and earthen wares in the district.

As Chairman of the Dist. Industrial Cooperative Association he continued to be an Associate member of the Zilla Parishad of Poona and a member of its Agriculture and Cooperation Committee. He tried to attend as many meetings of the Zilla Parishad as he could conveniently do so.

He was elected a member of the Managing Committee of the National Federation of Industrial Cooperatives Ltd. in Delhi. The Federation helps in marketing and exporting goods manufactured by industrial cooperatives in the country, such as hosiery goods and leather goods. During the year under report he attended one meeting in Delhi and another in Srinagar.

He continued to guide and help, whenever sought, the Yeravda Gadi Wadar Cooperative Majoor Society since the last 25 years. The Society has an annual turnover of about Rs. 12 lakhs. The Society has its own quarries, buildings, trucks, etc. worth over a couple of lakhs of rupees.

He continued to be a member of the Rural Industries Committee of the Sangamner Project in Ahmednagar district. This is one of the four projects in the State.

Dr. Kakade continued to be Honorary Secretary of the Deccan Agricultural Association. The Association had decided to organise under its auspices an Agricultural and Rural Development Conference for the State as it had done in Aurangabad in 1960. But the decision had to be deferred till the next year on account of the famine conditions in the State.

The work of the Association's monthly journal the Shetaki & Shetakari — kept him busy for a considerable time every month.

Dr. Kakade was elected Hony. Secretary of the Institute of Regional Development Planning at Wardha. The Institute, intended to serve the eight districts of Vidarbha, helps the Zilla Parishads and other agencies in evaluating their development programmes and plans and in preparing development schemes of different types. The Growth Centre Project assigned to the Institute, one of the two given to the State, showed commendable progress. Dr. Kakade visited Wardha twice in the year and spent a few days each time for the work of the Institute.

Shri S. S. Ajaonkar was a Member of the Florence Nightingale Village Sanitation Fund Committee of the Social Service League, Bombay. During the year a grant of Rs. 500/- each was given to Kumbhar Khani Gramotkarsha Sangha, Sangmeshwar, District Ratnagiri (Maharashtra State), and Kanara Welfare Trust, Ankola, District North Kanara (Mysore State).

#### Shendurjana Rural Centre

Shri R. S. Gupte continued to be in charge of the Rural Centre at Shendurjana Bazar, District Amravati, in the State of Maharashtra. He has held charge of the Rural Centre since July 1946 and thus he has now completed almost twenty-seven years of his continuous stay in the village.

He looks after the work of the multi-purpose Cooperative Society which runs a fair price shop. It used to serve eight villages for some years but now its work is limited to one village only.

The Society's purchases during the year 1971-72 amounted to Rs. 1,07,500 which included among other things 961 quintals of foodgrains while the sales exceeded Rs. 1,18,500 leaving a gross profit of Rs. 2,623. The net profit was Rs. 1915.

The accounts of the Society for the year 1971-72 were placed before the last annual general meeting held on the 1st October 1972. These were not audited. They however were audited in the month of December 1972. The Society was placed in "A" class in respect of the audit of accounts.

Shri Gupte continues to be a member of the Seva Sahakari Society. The office of the Seva Sahakari Society which was located

in the premises of the S. I. S. Rural Centre since its inception was removed during the year to its own room built adjacent to the godown. He continues to be a member of the Agricultural Produce Market Committee, Dhamangaon.

In the Rural Centre during 1972-73 agriculture suffered heavily owing to insufficient and erratic rains. This is the third year of the insufficiency and the erratic nature of the rains. Almost all the wells of the village are dry. The effect of this was that the groundnut crop suffered very badly. Jawar fared better in good soils. On light soils the yield of jawar was very bad. On lighter soils cotton also suffered very much as was the case of the Rural Centre fields.

The Rural Centre is responsible for running the Fair Price Shop of the Multi Purpose Coop. Society. For the last three months Government controlled foodgrains have not been available. Either there is sharp reduction in the quantum or no grain at all. The Government godowns everywhere are empty. They are expecting grain after the middle of May this year. The Rural Centre has been able to procure some private grain although at heavy cost. These eighty bags that were thus bought are keeping the people somewhat quiet. Shri Gupte wrote to the Collector of the Akola district for a permit, but no permit could be issued as the whole of the grain had already been diverted to the adjoining Marathwada districts. The Collector of the Amravati district issued a permit to the Society for obtaining food-grains from Daryapur and Ellichpur Taluqs of the district but, it is understood, that people do not want any further grain to be removed from those taluqs. The Rural Centre had in the past faced such situations with the monies the M. P. Coop. Society had. Now although enough money is available, no grain is available to purchase.

The Rural Centre runs a dispensary and a Maternity Home in the village. It is looked after by a medical practitioner. It spends about Rs. 1,300/- on medicines every year. The Medical practitioner is assisted by a compounder and a waterman. The Maternity Home is well patronised. There were ninety cases of maternity during 1972-73 as against 100 during 1971-72. A Midwife looks after the Maternity Home.

## Relief of Distress — Maharashtra

Dr. Kakade was busy with famine relief work from the middle of August. As Hony. Secretary of the Maharashtra Central Famine Relief Committee he convened a Conference of people interested in relief work on Sept. 17, 1972. He was re-elected Hony. Secretary of the Committee which office he has held since 1952. To assess the famine situation and the adequacy of relief measures undertaken by Government, he toured some famine affected districts. On account of the failure of rains consecutively for the third year, about 20 districts in the State, covering a population of about two crores, have been affected in varying degrees. The Committee has issued an appeal to the public for funds. On the basis of first hand factual information collected through its own independent agency, the Committee brings to the notice of Government from time to time the defects, deficiencies in official relief administration so that all the needy people get adequate relief on time and all possible waste of money and mal-practices are prevented. The Committee has appointed 23 observers in 14 districts to collect and despatch the information to it. The observers are selected from the names of workers supplied to it by eight political parties in the State, including the ruling party. Prof. V. M. Dandekar of the Gokhale Institute of Politics and Economics has been elected as Chairman of this All-party Central Committee. A Conference of representatives of relief workers was organised on the 4th March 1973 in Poona. The Conference was attended by about 300 delegates from all over the State.

## Tamilnadu

During the year on account of the unprecedented rains many parts of Tamilnadu, were affected with floods. In Coimbatore District, the town of Bhavani, where the river Bhavani joins the Kaveri, extensive damage was done to houses of the poor who were rendered homeless. A sum of Rs. 1,200/- was donated by the Society to the Ramakrishna Mission, which had organised relief operations in that areas. This sum of Rs. 1200/- was paid out of the South India Flood Relief Fund.

## Orissa

As the Secretary of the Rayagada Relief Committee, Shri Madhusudan Sahoo undertook relief operation in Gunupur town which was partly washed away by floods in September, 1972. He organised a free kitchen for four days and distributed about 200 clothes among the affected people.

## Education

Pandit Kunzru was President of the Allahabad University Alumni Association. He presided over meetings of the Governing Body, the General Body and some other committee meetings of the Anjuman Taraqqi Urdu Hind (an association for the development of Urdu) which were held at Aligarh in May, 1972. He was President of the Anjuman till September 1972.

Shri A. D. Mani was elected a Member of the Governing Body of Lady Amritabai Daga College for Women, Nagpur. The College has more than 1,200 students on its roll. He was elected a member of the Council of Management of the Society which controls the College. He is also the Chairman of the Fund Raising Committee of the College.

Shri Mani delivered the Annual Anniversary Day Address at a College in Amravati on Twentyfive Years of Independence.

## Mysore

Shri Dinkar Desai spent most of his time during the year for the work of the Kanara Welfare Trust of which he is the Founder and Chairman. The aims and objects of the Kanara Welfare Trust are to undertake measures for the educational and social advancement of the people in general and the backward-classes in particular in North Kanara (Karwar) District in Mysore State. The people in this forest district are extremely poor. A large number of them belongs to backward-tribes and castes. Over 80 per cent of the total area of the district is under forests; and the people living in the forest villages have to undergo many hardships.

The Kanara Welfare Trust has eighteen centres in the district. They are (1) Ankola in Ankola Taluka; (2) Karwar, (3) Kadwad and (4) Arge in Karwar Taluka, (5) Bankikodla, (6) Baad-Kagal, (7) Mirjan, (8) Dhadeshwar, and (9) Katgal in Kumta

Taluka; (10) Kadtoka; (11) Kasarkod; and (12) Anilgod in Honavar Taluka, (13) Shirali and (14) Murdeshwar in Bhatkal Taluka; (15) Dandeli in Haliyal Taluka; (16) Bedkani in Siddapur Taluka; (17) Kulve-Baroor in Sirsi Taluka; and (18) Mundgod in Mundgod Taluka. Ankola is the headquarters for all the centres. The Trust is the biggest educational body in Mysore State in the sense that it conducts the largest number of educational institutions in the State.

#### **Collection of Donations :**

Since the foundation of the Trust in 1953, the total donations collected till the 31st March 1973, was Rs. 25,30,769. The total assets of the Trust as on 31st March 1973 amounted to Rs. 33,81,387.00.

#### **Institutions of the Trust**

The Trust runs the following institutions :— (1) Gokhale Centenary College, Ankola, (2) Divekar College of Commerce, Karwar, (3) Junior College, Dandeli, (4) Junior College, Baad-Kagal, (5) Junior College, Kadtoka, (6) People's Multipurpose High School, Ankola, (7) Janata Vidyalaya, Baad-Kagal, (8) Janata Vidyalaya, Shirali, (9) Janata Vidyalaya, Dandeli, (10) Janata Vidyalaya, Kadtoka, (11) Janata Vidyalaya, Kadwad, (12) Janata Vidyalaya, Kasarkod. (13) Janata Vidyalaya, Murdeshwar, (14) Janata Vidyalaya, Mirjan-Kodkani, (15) Janata Vidyalaya, Arge, (16) Janata Vidyalaya, Dhareshwar, (17) Janata Vidyalaya, Bedkani, (18) Kamalabai Pikale High School, Katgal, (19) Janata Vidyalaya, Anilgod, (20) Janata Vidyalaya, Kulve Baroor, (21) English Medium School, Dandeli, (22) Tailoring School, Ankola, (23) Thakkar Bapa Hostel, Ankola, (24) Tailoring School, Mundgod, (25) Nursery School, Dandeli, (26) Thakkar Bapa Seva Kendra, Ankola, (27) Thakkar Bapa Harijan Colony, Ankola, (28) Rural Dispensary, Bankikodla, and (29) Ramrao Lakshman Ugrankar Dispensary, Shirali.

#### **Gokhale Centenary College**

This College, which was opened at Ankola in June 1966, fulfills a long-cherished need for an institution of higher education. It has both Arts and Science sections. The College is affiliated

“ You don't realise your place in the history of our country. These memorials are nominally addressed to Government; in reality, they are addressed to the people, so that they may learn how to think in these matters. This work must be done for many years without expecting any results, because politics of this kind is altogether new in this land. Besides, if Government note the contents of what we say, even that is something. ”

The friendship which bound master and pupil has few parallels in our history and even in the West one can only think of the relationship between Harold Laski and Justice Holmes who was many years his senior. But that was a friendship of a different kind. About Ranade and Gokhale, J. B. Raju writes: “ The story of this friendship is one of the most beautiful romances in modern Indian history. For years they were engaged together in the close study of the progress and destiny of nations, the inner meaning of public events, the far-off results of action, the discipline of failure, service and sacrifice, and the infinite play of human motive and passion, not only in profound treatises of political philosophy but also in the ephemeral effusions of the daily press and in the red, green and blue books of government publications. Surely, there is no fairer sight on earth than the close communion of two such kindred spirits and it has brought untold blessings in its train on us all.”

Gokhale's discipleship and rigorous training lasted through the fourteen years of his friendship with Ranade and when the latter died in 1901 he felt orphaned and never found the world the same again. The following year he resigned from the Fergusson College having decided to plunge into the troubled politics of the time. This second period of his life marked his most lasting contribution to public life and to the constitutional development of the country. But he took the plunge with a sense of loneliness for he had at that time no one to depend upon. During the eighteen years of his career as a teacher he had left a profound impression on his students as more than one of his distinguished pupils has testified. His passion for politics was reflected in his teaching, particularly in the later years when problems of public concern and political questions received his most thorough attention. Gokhale saw education as part of the



larger process of the country's all-rounded development or, as we would say these days, of modernization. He had not just gone into teaching like drift-wood. It had been the result of a deep conviction. He had pledged his life for twenty years on a paltry sum of Rs. 75. It was the beginning of a great career of sacrifice and it meant some resistance from his elder brother Goyinda Rao who had struggled through penury to have him educated. The events of all these years must have come back to his memory at this time of leaving the Fergusson College but he was thinking not about himself but about his country. This is reflected in that most moving speech which he made on the occasion of the farewell. It is among the most beautiful things I have read. I therefore crave your indulgence to let me read out some lines from this great piece:

“Many years ago I remember to have read the story of a man, who lived by the side of the sea, who had a nice cottage and fields that yielded him their abundance, and who was surrounded by a loving family. The world thought that he was very happy. But to him the sea had a strange fascination. When it lay gently heaving like an infant asleep, it appealed to him; when it raged like an angry and roaring lion, it still appealed to him; till at last he could withstand the fatal fascination no longer. And so having disposed of everything and put his all into a boat, he launched it on the bosom of the sea. Twice was he beaten back by the waves—a warning he would not heed. He made a third attempt when the pitiless sea overwhelmed him. To a certain extent this seems to me to be my position to-day. Here I am with a settled position in this College, and having for my colleagues men with whom it is a pleasure and a privilege to work, and whose generosity in overlooking my many faults and magnifying any little services I may have rendered, has often touched me deeply. And yet, I am giving up all this to embark on the stormy and uncertain sea of public life. But I hear within me a voice which urges me to take this course and I can only ask you to believe me when I say, that it is purely from a sense of duty to the best interests of our country, that I am seeking this position of greater freedom, but not necessarily of less responsibility. Public life in this country has few rewards and many trials and discouragements. The prospect

to the Karnatak University. The College, which was established during the Birth Centenary year of Gopal Krishna Gokhale, is named after him as part of the Centenary Celebrations inaugurated by Dr. Radhakrishnan, Ex-President of India, on the 9th May 1966.

The College has a young, competent and devoted staff. It has well-equipped Laboratories and Library. It has introduced the N. C. C. and N. C. C. R. A special feature of the College is the tutorial system under which students receive individual coaching and attention. The College developed into a fullfledged institution in June 1969, teaching upto B. A. and B. Sc. degree courses. The total strength of the College at present is 916. Of these 297 are girls. As many as 765 students belong to backward-classes.

The College was shifted to its own building in June 1967. The College campus, which forms the slopes of a beautiful hill, extends over 75 acres. The College showed satisfactory results in the various University Examinations.

A separate building for the Dadabhai Naoroji Library of the College was constructed last year. This is the biggest Library building for any College in the Karnatak University, with a floor area of 6,600 square feet. The College has also a separate fine building for its Canteen.

#### **Divekar College of Commerce, Karwar**

This College was opened at Karwar in June 1970. The need for a Commerce College at Karwar was keenly felt. Karwar was the only district headquarters in the former Bombay Karnatak where there was no Commerce College. The College is affiliated to the Karnatak University.

The College has a total strength of 406. The number of girls in the College was 53. The number of backward-class students was 352. The College has developed in this year into a fullfledged institution, teaching up to the degree course. The College showed very good results in the University Examinations.

The College has a young, competent and devoted staff. It has a well-equipped Library. It has introduced the N. C. C. in the very first year. A special feature of the College is the tutorial system under which the students receive individual coaching and

attention. The College was shifted to its own building in June 1972. It is a fine building constructed on the five acre plot of land on the sea-shore. This land is given by the Government of Mysore for the College.

### **Junior Colleges**

Three of the Higher Secondary Schools of the Trust have been raised to the position of Junior Colleges under the new scheme of the State Government. The Junior Colleges in addition to High School Classes conduct the First PUC and Second PUC classes. These three Junior Colleges are situated at Dandeli, Baad-Kagal and Kadtoka. The Junior College at Dandeli has introduced 'Commerce' also in addition to Arts subjects. The other two Junior Colleges are for Arts subjects only. The number of students in these Junior Colleges was 1,079. Of these 693 were boys and 386 were girls. The total number of backward-class students in these three Junior Colleges was 657. Of these 429 were boys and 228 were girls.

### **High Schools in Villages**

In addition to three Junior Colleges mentioned above, the Trust conducts twelve High Schools in different talukas. All these 12 High Schools mentioned above, are in villages. The total number of students in these 12 High Schools was 1931. Of these 1,171 were boys and 760 were girls. The total number of backward-class students was 1,087. Of these 722 were boys and 365 were girls.

### **Buildings**

All the educational institutions of the Trust have their own buildings specially constructed for the purpose. All the sites selected for these buildings were well situated. The Trust has prepared a programme for extending the buildings at Dandeli, Baad-Kagal and Kadtoka as the High Schools in these three centres have been up-graded as Junior Colleges during this year. At present classes are held in these three Junior Colleges under the shift system.

### **English Medium School, Dandeli**

This Primary School was opened in 1958 with the object of satisfying the educational needs of the cosmopolitan population of Dandeli. It is but natural that such a school should have English as the medium of instruction.

This Primary School teaches up to Std. VII. It also conducts the Nursery and the Pre-Primary Classes. The School has a total strength of 363. Of these 134 were girls. The total number of backward-class pupils was 184.

The examination results of the Colleges and the High Schools of the Trust were quite satisfactory during the year. They were much above the general average results. For instance, the percentage of passes in the S. S. L. C. Examination for the Trust High Schools was 58.7 per cent as against 43.6 per cent for the whole Mysore State.

### **Maharashtra**

Shri K. G. Sharangpani continued to be in charge of the Society's Library.

The Library has a rare collection of old parliamentary blue books of the East India Company's time, almost an unbroken series of proceedings of legislatures in India and abroad and a large collection of reports of commissions and committees appointed by Governments in India, U.S.A., U. K. etc. It is a depository library of the U. N., UNESCO, FAO, ILO etc. Specialising only in social sciences it has a collection of about 1,50,000 books. It is open to the general public under suitable safeguards and no fees or subscription is charged for its use. The number of registered borrowers is about 1050. The library also serves as the Library of the Gokhale Institute of Politics & Economics in particular and research scholars in general.

Shri Sharangpani is associated with the work of the Students' Welfare Association which conducts two hostels for college students (total strength 150) and one hostel for college girls (strength 60) who belong to economically backward families and who have to come to Poona for higher education. The institution also runs three messes for poor students wherein they are given meals at a

subsidised rate of Rs. 35 per month. The total strength of those who took advantage of these messes is 250. In November 1972 on account of famine conditions the institution started a separate mess for famine affected college students where free meals were given. The strength of this mess was 40. This mess will be continued in the first term of this educational year also.

Dr. Kakade was a member of the Board of Management of the Gokhale Institute of Politics & Economics. He represented the Board on the Internal Management Committee, the Selection and Confirmation Committee and the Review Committee of the Institute. He attended most of their meetings during the year.

He was a member of the Executive Committee of the Maharashtra Association for the Cultivation of Science and was elected its Honorary. Treasurer. The Association is affiliated to the Poona University and receives grants from the Central and State Governments. During the year the Association celebrated its Silver Jubilee under the presidentship of the Union Minister Shri C. Subramaniam.

Dr. Kakade was elected a member of both the Managing Committee and the Executive Committee of the Karve Institute of Social Service. The University of Poona, to which the Institute is affiliated, has recognised its Diploma Course and holds examinations for the same. The Institute holds an examination for its Certificate Course. The Institute is located in its own buildings on lands given by Government as a gift to it in Hingne, Karvenagar.

He is one of the Trustees of the Kanara Welfare Trust. He visited in October about a dozen schools and colleges conducted by the Trust.

The Shendurjana Rural Centre, looked after by Shri R. S. Gupte, manages the Pilot Library sponsored by the Education Department of the Maharashtra State. The main supply of books to library, in the form of renewals, comes from the Government District Library at Amaravati and the renewals are fairly regular but since February 1973 renewals of books from the Amravati District Library has been discontinued. According to a circular issued early in January last, Government wants the Pilot Library

to become its member by paying Rs. 10/- and depositing Rs. 50/- as security for the books but nothing further has since been heard nor any money was demanded when the person in charge of the Library went to fetch books three times. Villagers—particularly women—are insistent that they require books for reading and unless the District Library supplied these books people will have to forego the pleasure of reading books.

Shri S. S. Ajagaonkar continued his work on the Education Committee of the Social Service League, Bombay, which conducts two high schools, a day high school and a night high school in a predominantly labour area of Bombay.

The Day High School was started in 1966 with five divisions of Std. VIII. This year Standard V was started in the High School. The number of pupils on the roll was 1051 out of which 267 belonged to Backward and economically Backward-classes. The expenditure of running the school this year came to Rs. 2,32,370/-

The Night High School is one of the oldest educational institutions working in this area for the last 52 years. The school is a full-fledged one and conducts classes from Std. V to Std. XI. During the year the total number of pupils on the roll was 396. The total expenses for the maintenance of the school came to Rs. 41,600/-.

Shri S. S. Ajagaonkar continued to be a member of the Mafatlal Gagalbhai Textile Technical Institute Supervising Committee of the Social Service League. The Institute was started in 1924 to provide facilities for systematic training to those who seek entry in the textile industry as a career and to those who are already in the industry. The school is only one of its kind in the country which imparts theoretical and practical training in the textile technology to students without interfering with their jobs in any way. The training in the school is divided into two sections, the Post Employment Training Section and Pre-Employment Training Section.

The Textile Apprentice Courses are meant for officers, workers and apprentices in textile mills who have passed the S. S. C. Examination. The duration of each course is of two years. The classes are conducted once a week. The medium

of instruction is English. The Annual Examinations are held by the Board of Technical Examinations, Maharashtra State. During the year the number of students admitted to the first year and the second year classes of the Textile Apprentice Course was 96. They were drawn from 42 textile mills.

The Cotton Spinning and Cotton Weaving Certificate Courses are meant for ordinary textile workers who aspire to hold such posts as jobbers and supervisors in the textile mills. During the year there were 137 students drawn from 42 textile mills.

In the Pre-Employment Section a Certificate Course of three months duration in weaving is conducted for those who seek employment as weavers in textile mills. The total admissions in this section during the year were 203.

The school also organised four sessions in Basic Training and Related Instructions for the apprentices deputed by the textile mills at the instance of the Bombay Mill-Owners' Association and the Staff Apprenticeship Adviser, Government of Maharashtra, under Apprentices Act 1963 (Central). During the year the school received 168 apprentices for Basic Training and Related Instructions. The total expenditure of running the M. G. T. T. school came to Rs. 2,86,920/-.

Under the Central Apprentice Act, two more trades came to be designated in the textile industry. They are (1) Tenter (Frame) and Doffer-cum-Piecer (Ring). As the Institute has no machinery for these trades, it did not take up the practical part of the training. It took up only the related instructions part in the above two trades. The total number of trainees for these courses was 177. The Managing Committee of the League proposes to replenish the Institute with the machinery that would be required for practical training in these two trades.

The Institute also started a six month's course for the weaving line jobbers and twenty trainees have enrolled for the two sessions of the course held during the year.

Thus the Institute is doing its utmost in helping the Textile Industry and improving the economic condition of the workers by equipping them with technical know-how for their trades.

Shri Ajgaonkar was a member of the League's Supervisory Committee for six Industrial Schools for Women. The total number of students who took advantage of this course was 492, out of which 47 belonged to B. C. and E. B. C. Classes.

During the year the League conducted the Craft Teachers' Course in Needle Work and Embroidery at its Industrial School for Women and the Craft Teachers' Course in Cardboard Work and Book-Binding at the School for Women in Parel. The latter course is of six months' duration. The response for both the sessions of the course was excellent. For the first session, we had 25 ladies and for the second 14 ladies. The total expenses for conducting these schools came to Rs. 1,18,000/.

The other educational activity with which Shri Ajgaonkar is associated was Libraries and Reading Rooms at Chinchpokli and Madanpura which are predominantly working class areas. On an average 96 and 105 persons took advantages of the Reading Rooms at Chinchpokli and Madanpura respectively.

Shri. Ajgaonkar was actively associated with the N. M. Joshi Social Workers' Training Class of the League. During the year 71 students took advantage of the Class. It was inaugurated by Shri T. K. Tope, Vice-Chancellor, University of Bombay.

### **Social Service**

Pandit Kunzru continued to be the General Secretary of the All-India Seva Samiti, Allahabad, and attended meetings of its Executive Committee and the General Council.

He presided over the meeting arranged by the Bombay Presidency Social Reform Association in Bombay in July 1972 for paying homage to the great social reform pioneer, Raja Ram Mohan Rai, on the occasion of the bi-centenary of his birth.

He attended meetings of the Board of Trustees of the India International Centre, New Delhi, of which he is a life trustee.

He is Vice-President of the Indian Council for Cultural Relations, New Delhi.

He is the Vice President of the National Association for the Blind, Bombay. He is President of its Delhi Branch. He attended all the meetings of the latter.



## Uttar Pradesh

Shri R. S. Misra was a member of the General Council and the Executive Committee of the All India Seva Samiti. He was also a member of the Finance Committee. He was in-charge of the Magh Mela (an annual pilgrimage) and the Aurvedic Departments of the Seva Samiti.

He was a member of the Board of Directors of the Banvasi Seva Ashram, Govindpur. The Ashram is run under the joint auspices of the U. P. Gandhi Smarak Nidhi and the U. P. Sarvodaya Mandal. The Ashram is developing an agricultural project at Govindpur and trying to develop some Gramdan villages on the Sarvodaya lines.

## Mysore

All the social welfare activities of the Kanara Welfare Trust are conducted through the Thakkar Bapa Seva Kendra.

The Trust, with the financial help of the Servants of India Society, conducts two Tailoring Schools—one at Ankola in Ankola taluka and the other at Mundgod in Mundgod taluka. The number of students in the Tailoring School at Ankola was 38. The School is recognised by the Board of Technical Education of Mysore Government. During the year eight students appeared for the Tailoring Examination of this Board. All of them passed. Two stood in first class and six stood in second class.

The Tailoring School at Mundgod was opened in 1969, mainly for the benefit of the backward-class girls, including the Lamanis who are very backward. The strength of this school is 28.

## Snacks, Clothes and Books Service in Schools

The Servants of India Society, in close co-operation with the Kanara Welfare Trust and with the financial assistance of the Central Government, is conducting a scheme of snacks, clothes and books service in schools for the benefit of school children. The backward-class pupils who attend our high schools from considerable distance are daily given mid-day snacks free of charge. The number of students who received mid-day snacks was 558 (427 boys and 131 girls). The number of students who were

given text-books was 575 ( 374 boys and 201 girls ) and the number of students who were given clothes was 405 ( 273 boys and 132 girls ). The total number of students who were benefited under this Scheme was 1,538.

#### **Thakkar Bapa Hostel, Ankola**

The total number of inmates in this Hostel, was 28. All inmates are provided free boarding and lodging, and are given clothing and text-books free of cost. The inmates are admitted to the Hostel irrespective of caste and creed. Among these 28 inmates, 22 belong to backward-class. Of these 22, 20 are tribal ( Halakki Vakkal ) boys.

The Hostel has its own building specially constructed for the purpose. It has also a separate building for the kitchen. The Hostel is situated on a fine site. The inmates of the Hostel are maintaining a fine garden which includes many banana plants.

Shri Desai was the General Secretary of the Social Service-League, Bombay. This is one of the oldest social welfare organisations in the country.

#### **Tamilnadu :**

Shri Venkataraman was elected a Vice-Chairman of the Guild of Service ( Central ) having branches in all the districts of Tamilnadu and some talukas as well as in some other States. He was its Hon. Secretary and Treasurer for many years. In the city of Madras, it runs several destitute homes, such as the Seva Samajam Boy's Home and Training Institute, a working boys' hostel, a nursery school, a bakery run entirely by women, a destitute girls' Home and a girls' training institute, Mary Clubwala Girls High School, regular hospital visiting by women and men volunteers to cater to the needs of poor patients, Bala Vihar, an institution for the mentally retarded children, several slum welfare centres, the Madras School of Social Work, which offers two years post graduate course in Social Work, a mobile Nutrition Unit which visits slums and welfare institutions demonstrating how nutritious and well-balanced diet should be prepared and thus popularising wheat dishes. Shri Venkataraman was an ex-officio member of the committees of the above said institutions. The Guild of Service having completed fifty years

celebrated its Golden Jubilee under the presidentship of Shri. G. S. Pathak, Vice-President of India. In connection with the Golden Jubilee there were Seminars on "Education out of School" and "Juvenile Delinquency" in both of which Shri Venkataraman participated. He also participated in a Seminar on Foster Care. Shri Venkataraman was the recipient of an award from the Guild of Service for his long and devoted service.

As a part of the celebrations an exhibition was arranged in which the various social welfare organisations exhibited pictures and charts relating to their activities. The Servants of India Society also exhibited some photographs and charts relating to its aboriginal welfare work in Tamilnadu, Andhra Pradesh and Kerala.

Shri Venkataraman continued to be one of the Vice-Presidents of the Indian Council of Social Welfare, Madras Branch. He represented the Madras Branch on the Central Executive Committee of the Council at Bombay. He participated in its meetings held in Madras in January and February, 1973, in connection with the Silver Jubilee of the Council.

He wrote two articles to the Souvenir which was brought out on the occasion of the Silver Jubilee of the Council, one entitled, "*Twenty five years—A retrospect*" and another on the "*Indian Council of Social Welfare, Tamilnadu branch and Social Welfare Directories*". The Council arranged "*Workshop on Social development*" in Madras on the 27th January 1973 which was attended by delegates from abroad and other parts of India. Shri Venkataraman participated in its discussions.

On the Social Welfare Day, Shri Venkataraman spoke on the early pioneers like Thakkar Bapa, Jamshed M. Mehta, Gokhale, Ranade and Karve on April 3, 1973.

Shri Venkataraman continued to be a member of the Board of Management of the Madras School of Social Work.

Shri Venkataraman was a member of the Advisory Committee of the After-Care Home for men at Pallavaram, 10 miles south of Madras. He was a member of the Executive Committee of the Association for Moral and Social Hygiene, and attended a Seminar on "*Student Counselling*". He also addressed the students on

*“The role of the state in the accepted concept of a socialistic pattern of Society in suppressing prostitution”.*

Shri. Venkataraman was one of the Vice-Presidents of the Indian Council for Child Welfare, Tamilnadu Branch, and the Chairman of the Bala Sevika Training Committee. He interviewed along with three others the candidates seeking admission to the course. He delivered his usual course of lectures to the trainees on the Life and Work of Pioneers of Social Service in India like Raja Ram Mohan Rai, Ranade, Gokhale, Prof. Karve, Ramabai Ranade, Dr. Muthulakshmi Reddi and others.

### **Maharashtra**

Dr. Kakade was re-elected Chairman of the Managing Committee of the District Probation & Aftercare Association. The Association runs two Remand Homes-one for boys and the other for girls. It also conducts a Child Guidance Clinic in Poona City. He attended most of the Executive and Managing Committee meetings of the Association.

Dr. Kakade was elected Vice-Chairman of the Maharashtra State Probation & Aftercare Association. He attended two meetings of the Managing Committee of the Association during the year under report.

He continued to be one of the Honorary Secretaries of the Society for the Welfare of the Physically Handicapped in Wanawadi which runs a Home for Crippled Children between 6 and 18 years of age. The Home provides free of charge lodging, boarding, medical, educational and surgical facilities to the boys. It receives from the State Government a dietary grant of Rs. 25 per child per month and two-thirds of the other expenditure on admissible items. The Society is required to collect about Rs. 15,000 to meet the deficit.

He continued to be one of the Honorary Treasurer of the Mahila Seva Mandal which runs a rescue and prevention home for women in moral danger, a Toddlers' Section and a Training-cum-Production Centre. The total strenght of inmates of the institution averages 350.

He continued to be Honorary Treasurer of the Nav-Jeevan Mandal which works for the welfare of the released prisoners. He continued to be Honorary Treasurer of the Co-ordinating Council of Social Welfare Agencies in Poona.

Shri. S. S. Ajgaonkar was re-elected a Secretary of the Social Service League, Bombay.

During the year the League celebrated its Diamond Jubilee in a modest way due to drought conditions in the State of Maharashtra. The Celebration Committee of which Shri Ajgaonkar was the Secretary organised a public meeting in the Damodar Hall of the League on the 21st December 1972. Shri V. P. Naik was the Chief Guest and Shri Arvind Mafatlal presided at the meeting. The Committee brought out a Souvenir on the occasion and collected Rs. 1,14,000 by way of donations and advertisements. This does not include the donation of Rs. 10,000 from the Chief Minister's Fund announced by the Chief Minister Shri V. P. Naik at the public meeting. The function was covered by the All India Radio and Bombay T. V. Station.

Shri Ajgaonkar was re-elected a Secretary of the Bombay Social Reform Association. He was a member of the Managing Committee of the Association for Moral and Social Hygiene (Maharashtra State Branch) and worked on the Health Committee of the Association.

### **Andhra Pradesh**

Shri S. S. Mishra continues to look after the Gokhale Children's Home at Narasannapet, Srikakulam district. The Home, started in the year 1945 in the wake of a devastating cyclone in the then North-Vizag District, has been rendering valuable service to the orphaned and helpless children of the area. During the year there were 45 children (all male) in the Home. Their ages ranged between 7 to 16. Of these 35 belonged to the Scheduled Castes, 2 to the Scheduled Tribes and the remaining 8 to the other Backward Classes. This year 3 boys appeared for the S. S. C. Examination and 11 boys for the 7th class public examination. The remaining boys are studying in lower classes. This institution provides free boarding and lodging, clothing, soap and oil, education and free medical aid

to the inmates of the Home. The annual expenses of the Home amounted to Rs. 18,233 and it gets grants at the rate of Rs. 23 per month per inmate from the Social Welfare Department of the Andhra Government for a period of 10 months only during the year. As this amount proves insufficient, the Servants of India Society pays a lump sum grant of Rs. 5,000 to the Home every year. The Central Social Welfare Board has also been sanctioning an annual grant of Rs. 2,400 to provide clothing, education, recreation and medical aid to the inmates of the Home. The Home is under the direct management of Shri P. S. Prasada Rao, an attaché of the Society, and Shri Rabindra Kumar Sahoo is working as the warden of the Home.

#### Medical Relief

The Kanara Welfare Trust conducts two Dispensaries in the rural areas. These Dispensaries are situated at Bankikodla in Kumta Taluka and at Shirali in Bhatkal Taluka. Both these dispensaries were managed by qualified doctors and were well supplied with medicines. The work of these dispensaries was highly appreciated by the people.

The Thakkar Bapa Seva Kendra of the Trust conducts a Maternity Clinic at Ankola, mainly for the benefit of Harijans and other backward classes. A whole-time qualified midwife works at this Clinic.

Shri S. S. Misra assisted by Shri Madhusudan Sahoo supervised the activities of the leprosy clinic at Chowdwar in Orissa. It was started in 1927 and is in-charge of a worker who has received special training in the treatment of patients suffering from leprosy. The Clinic works on every Sunday in the week and the patients are given both Sulphone and Vitamin tablets. They are also supplied with mid-day tiffin out of the grant made by the Central Social Welfare Board for the purpose. The number of patients treated during the year was 3,336; the average number of patients attending the Clinic on every Sunday was 69. There were 27 students in the L. P. School conducted by the Society at the Choudwar Centre. The annual expenses of running the Clinic together with the L. P. School amounted to Rs. 7,250. The Clinic at Choudwar gets an annual grant of Rs. 300 from the

Public Health Department of the Government of Orissa. Since 1-3-1973 a Nursery School called the Sishu Vihar has been functioning in the premises of the Society at Choudwar. The institution is a self supporting one. It has now 30 students on the roll.

Shri Madhusudan Sahoo worked as a volunteer in the Eye Relief Camp at Rayagada. This camp was organised by the Sadguru Seva Sangh Trust, Bombay. About 5,000 cataract and glaucoma patients were operated upon.

Shri Ajgaonkar was a Member of the Supervising Committee of the Bai Bachubai Kanji Karsandas Charitable Allopathic Dispensary and Ayurvedic Dispensary of the Social Service League. Both the dispensaries are located at League's Parel Office. In the Allopathic Dispensary women and children are treated by a lady doctor at nominal charges. The total number of patients treated during the year was 6,148. In the Ayurvedic Dispensary, men, women and children are treated by a qualified Vaidya. The total number of patients treated at the Ayurvedic Dispensary was 3,987. The total expenditure for running these two dispensaries came to Rs. 10,470/.

#### Other activities

Shri Dinkar Desai was the Trustee and Secretary of the Bijapur Reconstruction Trust. He was also a Trustee of the Divekar Charity Trust which spends money on educational and medical relief. He was a Vice-President of the Dadabhai Naoroji Memorial Association.

Shri S. S. Ajgaonkar continued to be a Secretary of Dadabhai Naoroji Memorial Association. During the year, the Association donated some amount to the Kanara Welfare Trust to conduct an elocution competition in the name of Dadabhai Naoroji at the Gokhale Centenary College, Ankola.

Shri S. S. Ajgaonkar continued to be a Member of Supervising Committee of the Social Service League Gymnasium which was started in 1933. During the year, 1,022 members took its advantage.

Dr. Kakade was one of the trustees of the Late Justice Mahadev Govind Ranade Trust. As the Secretary of Society he became one of the trustees of the late Dr. R. P. Paranjpye Trust.

He was elected Honorary Treasurer of the Defence Affairs Study Centre recently established in Poona by some retired Defence Department officials and others.

Shri S. S. Mishra continued to be a member of the Board of Trustees of the Kalā Vikash Kendra of Cuttack, an institution devoted to the promotion of dance, drama and music in Orissa. He continued to be one of the Vice-Presidents of the Gana Sanskruti Parishad which has as its aim the improvement of the civic amenities in all the municipalities of Orissa with special emphasis on the town of Cuttack.

#### **Printing Presses**

Shri D. V. Ambekar was in charge of the Aryabhushan Press, Poona till the 26th Jan. 1973, when Shri R. S. Gupte took it over from him. Shri Aijaonkar was in charge of the Bombay Vaibhava Press, Bombay. Both these presses are owned by the Society.



# **GOPAL KRISHNA GOKHALE**

## **A SERVANT OF INDIA**

**Dr. S. P. Aiyar**

*The following is the text of an address delivered by Dr. S. P. Aiyar of Bombay University before a public meeting organised by the Servants of India Society in the Gokhale Hall, Poona on the occasion of the 107th birthday celebration of Gopal Krishna Gokhale on Wednesday, the 9th May 1973:*

We are meeting here today on consecrated ground. Gopal Krishna Gokhale made this his home and the centre of his life's mission. Close by are institutions which breathe the spirit of his work. I am, therefore, deeply conscious of the responsibility which you have asked me to bear on this annual function. But you have done me an honour and I am most grateful to you.

Gopal Krishna Gokhale entered my awareness at an early age. I must have been about eight years old when the large volume of his speeches in my father's well-kept library at Poona caught my fancy, and that, for a curious reason. It contained a picture of Gokhale lying in state; I would look at it unwatched and close the book through some inexplicable fear of the unknown. This was also the time when an epidemic raged in the city and one could hear the dirge of funeral processions. But many years passed before I had an opportunity to return to this volume. This time, with reverence and admiration for the illustrious Servant of India. The dead Gokhale of the imagination of my childhood had now joined the Immortals.

The Collected Speeches constitute the quintessence of Indian liberalism. They reflect his profound political wisdom and represent, as J. S. Hoyland has observed, "statesmanship in action." To this day we can see in the sustained performance of his budget speeches not merely his sure grasp of economic and political problems but also his ardent patriotism, a moving concern for the peasantry, his sleepless anxiety to be always fair even to those whom he was criticising and his unpretentious role in educating both the rulers and the ruled.

Gopal Krishna Gokhale's life was a saga of sacrifice for his country and her people. Neither considerations of health nor personal misfortunes deterred him in the service of India. As Mahatma Gandhi said, "whatever he did, enjoyed, sacrificed; whatever charity he practised; whatever austerities he underwent; all this he surrendered at the feet of Mother India." Within a brief span of forty-eight years were filled many notable achievements. The evidence which he presented when he was barely thirty-two, to the Welby Commission, set up in 1896 to investigate the public expenditure of India, established his instant reputation as the foremost authority of his time on the economic problems of his day. At the end of the cross-examination, Sir William Wedderburn went up to Gokhale and said: "You have done most splendidly. Your evidence will be much the best on our side. Let me congratulate you on the signal service which you have rendered to your country. *Our minority report will be based practically on your evidence.*" (Italics mine) Three years later he was elected to the Bombay Legislative Council, and in 1902 to the Imperial Legislative Council where he delivered the famous speeches to which I have referred. It is with regard to his work in the council that his biographer Hoyland observed: "Of those who came into direct contact with Gokhale in the work of the Legislature, the lesser men believed and trembled; the big men—men of the stamp of Morley, Minto and Hardinge accepted with gladness the fact that here was an Indian leader fit to be ranked by the side of the great constructive statesmen of the world, with a definite programme in view for his country's future, and with concise and concrete policies in mind whereby he might reach his objective." Even Lord Curzon whom Gokhale had criticised in no uncertain terms has left us his exalted opinion of this great parliamentarian: "I have never met a man of any nationality more gifted with parliamentary capacities. Mr. Gokhale would have obtained a position of distinction in any parliament in the world, even in the British House of Commons. Widely as we differed, I never failed to recognize either his abilities or his high character."

To narrate the chronicle of Gokhale's life to the members of the Servants of India Society or to citizens of Poona is akin to the proverbial idiocy of carrying to Newcastle the ashes of

its own goals. I shall therefore consider today just some aspects of his work—his view of Politics and the spirit which animated his mission.

### Politics as Pilgrimage :

In a recent book, *The Theatre of Politics* (1972), Ferdinand Mount has remarked that our contemporary study of political sociology has yielded three main paradigms of Politics. These he calls, Politics as Battle Politics as Pilgrimage and Politics as Science.

The first concerns politics in terms of the acquisition and maintenance of power. Its origins can be traced, theoretically at least, to Thomas Hobbes and to Machiavelli but such politics is a familiar part of the history of all nations. Those who are anxious to maintain themselves in power would have us believe that if they are dislodged the result would be an oppressive anarchy. Moreover, since all is fair in love and war, such a view of Politics tends to ignore the uncomfortable questions of ends and means and ethical notions which make cowards of us all! The leaders often say, "We shall fight to the last", "The battle will be long and hard", "We must survive if there is to be a future for the country". Such slogans have a familiar ring and it is unnecessary to cite contemporary Indian examples. Even during Gokhale's time, his great contemporary Tilak sometimes came dangerously close to this position. The second type views Politics as a great movement progressing towards some kind of Utopia or Shrine. It rests on an idea of progress and serves to give the leaders a feeling of moving ahead. There is often a dislike for tradition which brings on them attacks from the guardians of the past. Finally, the third approach to Politics regards it as a kind of rational activity, the 'structure' of which can be identified. There is an order and a pattern in political movements.

In actual political experience the elements of all the three paradigms are combined, and they provide us with a useful way of looking at politics within nations. It seems to me that Gokhale's approach to Politics was predominantly of the second category, i. e., Politics as Pilgrimage. Pandit Kunzru's monograph, *Gopal Krishna Gokhale* (1966) is significantly subtitled,

“The Man and his Mission”. Let us look a little deeper into this aspect of Gokhale’s life and work.

The year 1902 marked a watershed in Gokhale’s meteoric career. Till this time it had been a period of preparation and training for leadership. In 1885 he had joined the New English School as assistant master and in the following year he became a life-member of the Deccan Education Society. His teaching work at the Fergusson College must have been strenuous but he soon established his reputation as a great teacher. Although his own subject was Mathematics, he found himself teaching a variety of subjects, English, History and Political Economy, as it was called in those days. “In fact, one cannot but think that his seniors exploited somewhat ruthlessly their junior’s many-sided ability”, wrote Charles Kincaid several years later. But being a determined teacher he enjoyed his ‘freedom to teach’. He believed that at that stage of the country’s development it was not proper for a teacher to specialize. His colleagues humorously referred to him as ‘professor to order’. Apart from his teaching he wrote for the *Mahratha* and the *Sudharak*. In 1888 he was elected Secretary of the Bombay Provincial Conference. In 1890 he became Secretary of the Sarvajanik Sabha and editor of its *Quarterly*. Even at this early period one notices Gokhale’s intense ambition, what David McClelland has called the “achievement motivation”.

An interesting episode took place at the time of the magnificent reception given to Dadabhai Naoroji at Poona on the eve of his departure to Lahore to preside over the Congress Session. Gokhale who was just 27 at this time, full of enthusiasm and ambition, was not content with merely participating in the function. He wanted to be seen as a ‘personal aide-de-camp to the renowned President’. There was no room in the carriage which took the Grand Old Man, Dinshaw Wacha and two other Congressmen to Hirabag where the function had been arranged. But Gokhale was not to be deterred; he was so insistent that they had to gratify his desire by letting him sit on the coach-box. Wacha, years later, spoke of “the glee and brightness on his countenance as he joyously took his seat there. It was the glee of gratification at the fact that at last he had been

able to satisfy his ardent youthful desire to serve Mr. Dadabhoj. To him it was a red-letter day in his nascent political career. And I also recollect how all along the route he joined heartily in the loud cheers and hurrahs of the people, often waving his white handkerchief as if to stimulate them." Twelve years later, Gokhale himself was to get a similar reception at Benares as the President-elect of the Congress.

The episode illustrates Gokhale's youthful ambition as also his capacity for hero-worship. It was this quality which had seized him a few years earlier when he had been introduced to Ranade. So great was his reverence for the guru that he would never sit in his presence. He let the Master mould his personality and submitted to his rigorous discipline which was the most powerful factor in his life. Many sleepless nights were spent hunting up materials from government records and drafting petitions and memoranda. Ranade's influence nourished the young man's ideals and gave him an unmistakable sense of direction in his future political career. T. K. Shahani has beautifully described this *guru-chela* relationship; "Gokhale's mind was like a ploughed and manured soil anxiously awaiting a fertilizing shower; and Ranade's was like the atmosphere of Western India in the rainy season, full of clouds ready to pour down for the advantage of a thirsty soil... If there was at this time any mind in Maharashtra more receptive than the rest to the teachings of this great guru it was Gokhale's. His unsophisticated nature and reverence bordering on humility, his burning desire for achievement and his tremendous capacity for work greatly assisted by a good physical frame, made him the very best material for moulding into anything that the master spirit of the age might direct."

Under Ranade's influence, Gokhale developed his extraordinary capacity for work and we are told that on one occasion the drafting of a memorandum involved continuous sitting for 22 hours! More than this, his apprenticeship to the great man sharpened his understanding of politics under a colonial regime and deepened his insights. Gokhale once expressed his sense of frustration with the routine response of government to the memorials which were so carefully prepared. Ranade told him:

of work to be done is vast, and no one can say what is on the other side — how all this work may end. But one thing is clear. Those who feel in the matter as I do must devote themselves to the work in a spirit of hope and faith and seek only the satisfaction which comes of all disinterested exertions. This is not the place where I may speak of my future hopes or lines of work. But one thing I know, and it is this: Whether I am permitted to press onwards and prove of some little use to the public in another capacity, or whether I have to return a weather-beaten, tempest-tost, ship-wrecked mariner, my thoughts, as you have said in your address, will constantly be with this institution; and on the other hand, I shall always be sure of a warm and hospitable welcome within these walls, whenever I choose to come here”.

At the close of World War I, the German sociologist, Max Weber, made a speech at Munich University intitled “Politics as Vocation” which could have been an equally apt title for my talk today. In the course of this speech, Weber said that there were two ways of making politics one’s vocation: either one lives ‘for’ politics or one lives ‘off’ politics. Gokhale provides the classic example of one who lived *for* politics and made it his life’s vocation. “Mr. Gokhale’s political career”, wrote Wacha in 1915, “was unique in one respect, namely, that no Indian till now had carved out his career so exclusively and so disinterestedly.” He brought to his work exceptional qualities of head and heart.

From 1902 until his death in 1915 we have the greatest and the most fruitful period of his public life. This was public in every sense of the word. His private life had more or less collapsed. His second wife had passed away in 1900 and Rishi Ranade in 1901. In 1905 was established the Servants of India Society, the product of his idealism, a great move forward in the realization of his dream of building up enlightened public life in the country. He was now, and henceforth, inseparable from the institution. He had no life to call his own. In her reminiscences of her father, his daughter Mrs. Kashibai Dhavle, speaking on All India Radio in 1956, recalled how she used to meet him on occasions at the Servants of India Society. “Once

we had to wait for a very long time, owing to an unending stream of visitors and had to come away without seeing him. We had to go to school next morning without our home-work done. I heard later that he had passed a sleepless night on that account which had already caused him not a few tears." It was this complete identification with the Society and his work that imparts significance to the fact that its Constitution had made Gokhale First Member for life.

One of the popular theories of leadership today emphasizes the peculiar circumstances in which a leader's life is cast and which brings forth the best in him. What were the conditions when Gokhale decided to make politics his vocation ?

Public life in India was showing signs of a new ferment. Already in the eighties of the last century the educated classes were becoming articulate and demanded a share in the administration of the country. The spirit of nationalism was turning from bitterness to anger as a result of the repressive and generally unresponsive character of the bureaucracy. It had become unimaginative and inward-looking. There were, as every well-informed student of modern Indian history knows, some remarkable and conscientious men in the civil service. But with the growing intensity of nationalism it was becoming a conservative force eager to maintain the *status quo*. A sense of arrogance not unmixed with a feeling of racial superiority was widespread and officials often spoke with contempt of the educated babus. The claims of the latter to speak on behalf of the unlettered masses were dismissed as pretentious nonsense; only the officials with their experience in the districts could know what was good for the people of India. What the country needed, therefore, was efficiency in administration; good government, not self-government.

The brief flicker of liberalism under Ripon was dying out and his policies were scuttled by officers in the provincial governments. The civil service which clothed itself in a theory of enlightened paternalism was becoming despotic; in the language of Percival Spear, "the government could be described as paternalism tempered by consultation." The unpopularity of British administration in India reached its climax during the

vicerealty of Lord Curzon. In his presidential address to the Benaras session of the Congress, Gokhale compared Curzon with emperor Aurangzeb and, in his own characteristically subdued vein, he said: "His wonderful intellectual gifts, his brilliant powers of expression, his phenomenal energy, his boundless enthusiasm for work — these will ever be the theme of just and unstinted praise. But the gods are jealous, and amidst such lavish endowments, they withheld from him a sympathetic imagination without which no man can ever understand an alien people; and it is a sad truth that at the end of his administration Lord Curzon did not really understand the people of India." Personally, Curzon had regard for Gokhale but, as S. Gopal notes, he never utilized his services and even rebuked the Governor of Bombay for attaching too much importance to Gokhale and the Servants of India Society.

Gokhale's criticism of the bureaucracy and of its administration were many and he dealt with them year after year in his budget speeches. Despite all previous promises, Indians had been excluded from service in many branches of government. The bureaucracy had grown and with it the level of taxation. Strangely enough, the annual budgets showed financial surpluses while nation-building activities suffered neglect. Large sums were being spent on standing battalions which military experts had considered superfluous. Famines visited the countryside with greater frequency than what earlier history had recorded. Famine administration showed several defects. Gokhale's observations on this aspect and other problems of rural development are still of immense value to us. How little village India has changed! In 1905 he dealt with the problems of the agriculturist—the burden of taxes on the land, indebtedness, the deterioration of soils and the scarcity of credit which made the peasant "simply unable to make proper use of Nature's wealth that lies at his door." He pleaded for policies which would eventually lighten the burdens on the poor. After all, he had grown in their midst. Hoyland, writes "... he, unlike others knew in his own person what the real India, the India of villages, actually is and feels and thinks. However high he might rise, he was always at heart a man of the people, a member of an immemorial peasant community."



There were other aspects of the situation which invited Gokhale's attention. New classes of people unfamiliar with the nature of British rule and the spirit of her greatest administrators had emerged. Young minds had been unsettled; violence was in the air. As Srinivasa Sastri observed, "Physical courage was sedulously cultivated; *lathi* play became the chief pastime of youth; an affray with the police was celebrated as an encounter with tyranny, and martial honours were given to young men on whose bodies constables had left marks of their anger." It was this unrest of new India which was cracking up the foundation of political life. Inevitably, it expressed itself in the cleavage of opinion between the moderates and the extremists as they came to be known. Gokhale viewed these developments with a sense of uneasiness because he was convinced that in the long run they would hamper the growth of orderly constitutional development in the country. Public life, as he saw it, was a plant of slow growth. It had to be watered and tended with care. Political extremism and violence could only disrupt it. I shall return to this aspect of his politics presently.

One of the acrimonious controversies in Gokhale's days related to the priority between matters of social and political reform. Gokhale himself was not much worked up on this score. He had learnt from Ranade that one could not take an exclusive view of political questions. He was as aware as anybody else of the problems of social reform. If India did not wish to progress at all and was content to remain where she was a thousand years ago, he once said, then it would not be necessary to change the caste system at all. But caste had become a hindrance to social progress. The condition of the depressed classes needed to be changed but this was only possible gradually. And who, speaking a quarter century after independence, can question the validity of this position? I may also add in passing that Gokhale's interest in the education of women stemmed partly from his belief that women were the carriers of social practices which were no longer conducive to progress. Their intensely religious natures deprived of intellectual development had made them effective opponents of innovation.

Social reform questions produced fierce differences of opinion. In Poona, the centre of these activities, much dust was raised and mud-slinging was common. In its semi-traditional society with its face-to-face patterns of social communication much gossip circulated from person to person. The conservative elements lent themselves to easy manipulation and Tilak worked them up. Tilak was a great man, loved by the people and hated by the government. He was hard as granite and his courage and fortitude compel admiration. Of his intense patriotism there can be no doubt whatsoever. But as R. P. Paranjpe remarked, throughout his whole life Tilak "never learnt the simple fact that two persons can differ on one point while agreeing and co-operating on several others." He held his opponents up to ridicule. His political methods were controversial, to say the least, but it is unnecessary to go into them here. The moderate school of Gokhale, and the social reformers in particular, were at the receiving end of severe attack and ridicule which bordered on the obscene.

Ranade once described Poona as the intellectual capital of Western India and Bombay as its suburb. There were then many great men who through their efforts in many fields had succeeded in putting the city on the political map of India. But as in ancient Athens, intense political activity and great moral idealism existed cheek by jowl with many unsavoury aspects of human nature. Gokhale's concern for truth and fair-play and his own highly sensitive nature caused him much mental strain and many unhappy hours. Ironically, he had fewer problems of this kind from the bureaucracy or even from the Viceroy whom he attacked unsparingly than he had from his own compatriots. The way he was condemned and ridiculed during the Apology incident is only one of the many that can be cited. In some ways, Poona had the qualities of a closed society. On February 8, 1896, he wrote in deep anguish to G. V. Joshi : "... I have besides grown absolutely sick of the public life of Poona. Recent events have opened my eyes very wide indeed, and I am anxious to be relieved of all public responsibilities and to lead hereafter an entirely retired life." He added : "Of course, a great deal depends yet on Mr. Ranade's wishes, for I don't wish to do anything that would in any way displease him. But personally I wish now to wash my hands of all political work

in Poona. There is so much that is selfish and ignoble here that I would fly from it to the furthest extremities of the world if I could."

Politics in Poona, surely, could not have been worse than elsewhere. Human nature is the same. Perhaps, the fault lay with Gokhale's own sensitive nature and his perception of the moral nature of political activities. When Aristotle said that Man is a political animal he could have added that one needs to be a pachyderm to be in politics. A thick skin is often necessary for the political animal. Of all the politicians of his time, Gokhale had the thinnest skin, and although he expressed a desire to withdraw from political activities it was not in his nature to do so. Max Weber, whom I have cited earlier, has said, "Only he has the calling of politics who is sure that he shall not crumble when the world from his point of view is too stupid or too base for what he wants to offer. Only he who in the face of all this can say 'In spite of all!' has the calling for politics." There can be no doubt that Gokhale passes this Weberian test splendidly. A sense of fortitude was the greatest quality which we had imbibed from his teacher Ranade.

### **The Foundations of Public Life**

The immense task of building up an enlightened and prosperous polity, as Gokhale saw it, involved changes in many directions. In the first place, the bureaucratic form of administration needed to be reformed on liberal principles, enabling wider participation as well as more effective popular control. Gokhale argued that the official notion of efficiency was mechanistic and too narrowly conceived. There was a higher kind of efficiency which stemmed from a genuine concern for the human element and this was only possible through greater participation by people in the processes of government. The greatest evil arising from the exclusion of Indians from the administration was a "steady dwarfing of the race." It produces frustration and "a discontented frame of mind". What was most important, therefore, was the institutional framework within which people could grow up as responsible citizens. Gokhale thus anticipated, by at least a decade, the ideal expressed in Edwin Montagu's Declaration of August 20th, 1917.

One of the valuable suggestions he made related to the creation of District Advisory Councils to help Collectors keep touch with problems of local administration. This was necessary, he argued, in view of the excessive centralization which then existed. Collectors were doing more desk-work than their predecessors had done and were therefore unable to have direct acquaintance with the needs of the people. There was also less incentive to master local languages. Gokhale's plea for decentralization rested on his faith that it would help in raising the civic spirit and intelligence of the people. Finally, he criticised the needless secrecy in the operations of government, the hyper-sensitiveness of officials and the clumsiness of the Criminal Investigation Department.

Then, as now, the masses were, to use his language, "inert and apathetic, except under the sway of a religious impulse". Moreover, he saw them "deplorably divided and subdivided, with hardly any sense of discipline, plunged in abject poverty and ignorance, and wedded to usages and institutions ... which were not exactly calculated to promote vigorous, sustained or combined action for purposes of progress." Gokhale attached the utmost importance to education in the task of strengthening the foundations of public life. He viewed it as a powerful lever for raising the intellectual level of the masses and widening their mental horizon. It would make them self-reliant and better protected "against the exaction of unscrupulous money-lenders or against the abuses of official authority by petty men in power." Education was the foundation of all economic activity, in industry as well as agriculture and it would eventually ensure the equitable distribution of the fruits of labour. Finally, universal education was indispensable for social advance. An unenlightened mass of citizens can only lend themselves to manipulation by demagogues. Gokhale had seen this happen in his own time and it served to reinforce his conviction in the lasting value of universal education.

In his classic presentation of *The Life of Gopal Krishna Gokhale*, Srinivasa Sastri expressed the doubt "whether, after all, his political work, superb as it was, was more valuable in the long run than the totality of his educational labours". But the

educational and the political perspectives were only two aspects of Gokhale's vision of politics as a pilgrimage. As a teacher of History in the Fergusson College, his lectures had provided him ample opportunities for digressing on the problems of contemporary politics. He had laid great stress on the study of European History and of the British Constitution. "To my mind, the greatest work of Western education", Gokhale observed in 1903, "is not so much the encouragement of learning as the liberation of the Indian mind from the thralldom of old-world ideas...". This is why, even after he had left the portals of the Fergusson College, his political work involved his continuous interest in educational questions.

Public life involves its own discipline and people have to be trained for the management of free institutions. One of the bitter controversies in Gokhale's days centered on the techniques of political agitation and on this question he differed greatly from Tilak. The point, as Gokhale understood it, was not one of moderation or extremism but the extent to which the methods chosen contributed to orderly constitutional development. Even public protest must be so organized as to teach people their responsibilities. He was probably thinking of John Hampden and Ship Money when he said that the refusal to pay taxes had "the merit of bringing home to each man the responsibility of his own action." But nothing must be done to disrupt the foundations of public order. Gokhale's speeches frequently remind us of Burke whom he rarely quoted although it is common knowledge that he knew some of his works by heart.

Everything that was 'constitutional', he warned, was not necessarily the wise thing to do. Gokhale was concerned with the implications of political action in the perspective of the future. If politics is viewed as a pilgrimage the ethical character of the means adopted becomes important; public life must rest and function on moral and ethical principles. As Gokhale put it, 'public life must be spiritualized'.

It is not enough for a political worker to have patriotism. Politics is made by the heart as well as by the head. His concern for the public and its problems must compel him to devote many hours to the dispassionate study of political

questions. It may be necessary for him to express views or stand by causes which are not popular. As Walter Lippmann has expressed it, "The capacity to act upon the hidden realities of a situation in spite of appearances is the essence of statesmanship. It consists in giving people not what they want but what they will learn to want. It requires the courage which is possible only in a mind that is detached from the agitations of the moment. It requires the insight which comes only from an objective and discerning knowledge of the facts, and a high imperturbable disinterestedness." There is a problem here. As Max Weber asked, "how can warm passion and a cool sense of proportion be forged together in one and the same soul?" Gokhale sought the answer to this dilemma in institutionalized political training and his aim in establishing the Servants of India Society was to train up a band of political sanyasins. Such a thing had never been done before. It embodied an ideal which is the core of politics as pilgrimage.

The principle of rigorous discipline, as the basis of leadership in the political field was worked into the very first draft of the constitution of the Servants of India Society, which required every member to take a vow of absolute obedience to the First Member for a period of five years. This was subsequently modified as a result of the criticism from Principal Selby who said that the condition "reads to an Englishman rather like a rule of a Russian secret society." But there was no question of relaxing on the essence of discipline. As Sastri observed many years later, Gokhale had inside knowledge of college life which made him insist on such rigour. Moreover, had he not himself submitted voluntarily to the most arduous training under his own master, Ranade ?

The Society embodied the noble idea of service. He who serves in any great cause must find himself in a situation of leadership. To lead is to have a clear sense of direction of a cause to which one surrenders completely. One must have a dream and be possessed by it. As the preamble to the Society's Constitution put it, "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 from spending oneself in the service of one's country." This passage is, incidentally the best tribute that we can give to Gokhale this day. He was the embodiment of this ideal, a true Servant of India.

What was the sustaining element in Gokhale's life ? Although he rarely spoke of God there is no doubt that a religious faith was the source of his strength through all the vicissitudes of his life. "As far as I can judge", Sastri remarks, "he felt during his later life that he lived and functioned under the guidance of some unseen power which he felt about him." Among his intimate papers was found one written early in 1898 which mentioned the things he resolved to achieve "By the grace of Sree Guru Dattatreya.". In his talk on Ranade he spoke with reverence of his master's "humble faith in the purpose of Providence that nothing shook" and he wanted political workers trained under his care "to devote their lives to the cause of the country in a religious spirit." It was this quality in Gokhale that appealed to Gandhi most. His testimony is worth quoting. "Gokhale's life was that of a man of religion. Everything he did was done in the spirit of a devotee as I can testify. Gokhale once called himself an agnostic. He observed that he had not, but wished he had, Ranade's faith. Even so I could discern a religious strain in his work. It would not be improper to say that his very doubt was inspired by religion. A man who leads a dedicated life, who is simple in habits, who is the very image of truth, who is full of humanity, who calls nothing his own—such a man is a man of religion, whether he himself is or is not-conscious of it. Such was Gokhale as I could see during the twenty years of my friendship with him."

Gokhale's passion for politics and his love for the land of his birth had a quality which enables us to view it in terms of the spirit of religion. But it was combined with other qualities which marked him off from most of his contemporaries. The historian Fisher who worked with him on the Public Services

Commission said : " In talent and character he was extraordinary, combining in a singular degree the visionary qualities of the Indian life. Even in India, whose saints are not uncommon, Gokhale's saintliness shone with a peculiar lustre, for not only was he utterly disinterested in his pursuit of patriotic ends, caring nothing for wealth and station, but his rare spiritual intensity was united to subtlety of mind, a quiet grasp of detail and a gift of action—qualities that are not usually associated with the devotional temperament of the East."

The description of Gokhale which I have presented to you will probably appear to an audience constituted differently from the one today as that of " a plaster saint "—beautiful, perhaps, but hardly human. Those who knew him have left us various accounts, mentioning, occasionally, some of his weaknesses. Dinshaw Wacha tells us that he was a simple man but hardly a good judge of human nature and " would often fall into the snares of the designing and the astute." He also tells us that Gokhale was " exceedingly sensitive to criticism " and would seek to force his opinions on others. He cites a contemporary who is said to have remarked in fun that " Mr. Gokhale was a greater despot than the bureaucrat whom he would criticise for entertaining dogmatic opinions and growing impatient of outside criticism," Srinivasa Sastri has narrated some of his amiable foibles. One of Gokhale's childlike amusements was to watch Sastri speak Tamil with a gentleman from the South who used to visit the Servants of India Society in the early years. The sounds of the language afforded ample entertainment and Gokhale would gather all those present to watch the performance. Sastri also tells us how Gokhale would with great pride speak of *saram* for *rasam* to show off his knowledge of the language ! And we know of an episode, which took place when Gokhale was in the Fergusson College, from that endearing biography by his pupil T. K. Shahani. It was the *Haldi-Kunku* season; the women were busy and so the men got together to prepare ice-cream. Gokhale had not known what it tasted like and was seized by an impatient curiosity. His friends let him taste a little of the brackish ice-water from the bucket, and taste of it he promptly did ! Shahani remarks



that this "almost stupid ignorance of common things in life clung to him all through."

There are other such episodes but they are not many if one is to go by the recorded evidence. The penury of his youth, personal misfortunes and the responsibilities that were heaped upon him first as teacher and later as a public figure probably froze the lighter elements in his nature. But the greatness of his character has not dimmed with the passage of years and never will. We have had in our land people who may have excelled Gokhale in one quality or another. We have had orators who have won the admiration of the English speaking world and many minds steeped in ancient lore as well as in modern fields of knowledge. We have had erudite authorities on questions of finance and public expenditure. There are others of unimpeachable character who held aloft great ethical ideals and at least one among them has left it to posterity to debate whether he was a saint among politicians or a politician among saints. But what distinguishes Gokhale from the rest, as Sivaswami Aiyer rightly notes, was "the combination of abilities with a lofty character and the highest ideals of a life of self-renunciation with strenuous and incessant work for the advancement of his country." One is reminded of the lines from Shakespeare :

His life was gentle, and the elements  
So mix'd up that Nature might stand up  
And say to all the world 'This was a man!'



## CHRONOLOGY OF EVENTS

- 1866 Birth on May 9 at Kotluk in Chiplun Taluka, Ratnagiri Dist.
- 1876 Migrated to Kolhapur for education.
- 1879 Death of his father.
- 1880 Was married.  
New English school was started in Poona
- 1881 Matriculated.
- 1882 Studied in Rajaram College, Kolhapur
- 1883 Studied in Deccan College, Poona
- 1884 Studied in Elphinstone College, Bombay, and took the B. A. Degree.  
Joined Law Class.  
Formation of the Deccan Education Society.
- 1885 Joined the New English School as Assistant Master  
Fergusson College opened.  
Maintained coaching establishment for Public Service Certificate Examination.
- 1886 Became Life Member of the Deccan Education Society and began teaching in Fergusson College.  
Wrote frequently to the Mahratta.  
First introduced to M. G. Ranade by S. H. Sathe  
First Public speech at Kolhapur on India under the British rule.
- 1887 Married second time
- 1888 Edited English section of the *Sudharak*.  
Elected Secretary, Bombay Provincial Conference.  
  
Public Speech (perhaps not delivered) upholding the action of Lord Reay in the Crawford case.

- 1889 First participation in the Indian National Congress, held at Bombay.
- 1890 Elected Secretary of the Sarvajanik Sabha and Editor of its Quarterly.  
Spoke at Calcutta Congress on the reduction of salt duty.  
Tilak resigned from the Deccan Education Society.
- 1891 Appointed Secretary of the Deccan Education Society.  
Spoke at Nagpur Congress  
Death of his first wife.
- 1892 Spoke at Allahabad Congress on Public Services,
- 1893 Death of his mother.  
Engaged in collection of funds for the Deccan Education Society.
- 1895 Worked as Secretary to the Reception Committee of the Indian National Congress which met in Poona.  
Elected Fellow of the Bombay University.  
Editor of the *Rashtra Sabha Samachar*.
- 1896 Resigned Secretaryship of the Sarvajanik Sabha and Editorship of its Quarterly.  
Helped in organizing the Deccan Sabha of which he became the first Secretary.  
First meeting with Gandhiji.
- 1897 First visit to England. Evidence before the Welby Commission.  
Plague measures in Poona. Publication in England of complaints on the subject.  
First meeting with John Morley.  
Return from England. The Apology incident.
- 1898 Took prominent part in plague relief work in Poona.
- 1899 Elected Member of the Bombay Legislative Council.  
Criticised famine relief measures of Government.
- 1900 Death of his second wife.

- 1901 Opposed Land Alienation Bill, Walk-out from the Council.  
Opposed introduction of the communal principle in the District Municipalities Bill.  
Supported Temperance Movement.  
Elected to the Imperial Legislative Council.  
Death of Ranade.
- 1902 Retired from the Fergusson College.  
Budget speech : Criticised Government's financial policy in respect of—  
1. Currency surpluses;  
2. High level of taxation;  
3. Salt duty;  
4. Army expenditure.  
Elected President, Poona Municipality.
- 1903 Budget speech :  
1. Reduction of salt duty;  
2. Abolition of excise duty on cotton goods;  
3. Indianization of services;  
4. Increased effort for spread of education.  
Elected additional Joint General Secretary to the Congress.  
Gandbiji stayed a month with Gokhale in Calcutta.
- 1904 Received title of C. I. E.  
Budget speech : Criticised increased Army expenditure.  
Opposed the Official Secrets Bill  
Opposed the Indian Universities Bill.
- 1905 Founded the Servants of India Society on 12th June.  
Opposed the Universities Validation Bill.  
Budget speech :  
1. Reduction of salt duty;  
2. Pleaded for relief to agriculturists;  
3. Indianization of services.

- Second visit to England as Congress Delegate to represent India's case, in view of British General Election. Presided over the Indian National Congress at Banaras.
- 1906 Third visit to England to agitate for the prospective Reforms.
- 1907 Death of his brother  
Deportation of Lala Lajpat Rai  
Undertook lecturing tour in Northern India.  
Budget speech :  
1. Urged complete abolition of salt duty;  
2. Pleaded for free primary education;  
3. Pleaded for Constitutional Reforms.  
Congress split at Surat.
- 1908 Evidence before the Decentralisation Commission.  
Fourth visit to England to agitate for the prospective Reforms.  
Announcement of the Morley-Minto Reforms  
Arrest and imprisonment of Lokamanya Tilak.  
Defamation suit against the *Hindu Punch*.  
Indian National Congress at Madras.
- 1909 Declined offer of lecturing tour in America.
- 1910 In the Imperial Legislative Council :  
Moved a Resolution on Indentured Labour to Natal (adopted)  
Moved a Resolution on Elementary Education (withdrawn).  
Criticised the Press Bill.  
Acted as Secretary to Sir W. Wedderburn at Allahabad Congress.  
Founded the Ranade Industrial and Economic Institute.
- 1911 Introduced the Elementary Education Bill.  
Opposed the Seditious Meetings Bill.  
Contributed a paper on 'East and West' to the Universal Races Congress.

- 1912 In the Imperial Council :
- Spoke on the Resolution of Bhupendranath Basu on Police Administration in India.
  - Moved a Resolution on Indentured Labour.
  - Moved a Resolution on resources of local bodies.
  - Defeat of the Elementary Education Bill.
  - Fifth visit to England in connection with the work of the Public Services Commission on which he had been appointed this year.
  - Visit to South Africa.
- 1913 Sixth visit to England with the Public Services Commission.
- Raised funds for the South African struggle.
- 1914 Seventh visit to England with the Public Services Commission.
- Declined offer of K. C. I. E.
  - Gandhi-Smuft Agreement.
  - Met Gandhiji in London.
  - Attempted a Congress compromise but failed.
- 1915 Visit of Gandhiji.
- Death on 19th February.

From Gopal Krishna Gokhale : The man and his mission.

By

H. N. Kunzru

Maharashtra Information Centre, New Delhi, 1966.

**Gokhale Institute of Politics & Economics,  
Poona 411 004**

**ANNUAL REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1972-73**

The research staff in the Institute continued to work on a number of research projects during the year under report. The research projects were taken partly for their wider research interest and partly at the request of several official and non-official agencies working in the field. Among the studies completed during the year under report the major ones are the following :

1. Study of the Exploitation of Forest through Forest Labour Co-operatives in Maharashtra.

2. Analysis and preparation of a report on Untouchability on the basis of data collected by the Jati Nirmulan Sanstha of Poona.

3. The Crash Scheme for Rural Employment - An Evaluation of the Programme in Satara district, Maharashtra State, carried out at the instance of the Ministry of Agriculture, Government of India.

4. Marketing of Arecanut in Mysore State.

5. Land Use and Cropping Pattern in Mysore State.

6. 'Management and Finance of Higher Education in Maharashtra' being a study carried out at the instance of the Government of Maharashtra by Prof. S. S. Kale of the B. M. College of Commerce, Poona, while he was on deputation with the Institute.

The work on the following studies is in progress and is expected to be completed in the forthcoming year :

1. A study of Incomes, Savings and Investments in Agriculturally Prosperous Areas in Ahmednagar district of Maharashtra

and Bangalore district of Mysore State. This is a three year project undertaken in the Agro-Economic Unit of the Institute in the year 1969--70 supported by the Ministry of Agriculture, Government of India.

2. An Economic Survey of the Chaphal valley comprising 12 villages in the Patan taluka of Satara district of Maharashtra. The purpose of the survey is to prepare a comprehensive area plan for the valley.

3. Concurrent Evaluation of the work of Small Farmers' Development Agency and also of the programme for Small and Marginal Farmers in certain areas of Maharashtra and Mysore States.

4. A Survey of Scarcity Affected Areas in certain areas of Maharashtra State.

5. Participation in a UNDP global project of a study of Social and Economic Implications of the High Yielding Varieties' Programme.

6. Regional Variation in Level and Cost of Living in Rural India in 1961-62.

7. Collation of data on Farm Business in India.

8. Studies in the Changes of the Structure of the Indian Economy 1950-1965.

9. Construction of Statewise Input-output Tables and building up an Inter-regional Model.

10. Study of the growth of Employment in the Organized Sector since 1951.

11. Silk Industry in Aurangabad.

12. Trends in Employment in Non-agricultural Activities and its Growth vis-a-vis Growth in Output and Capital.



13. A Study of the Nature and Trend of Intercorporate Investment by Indian Big Business Houses during the period 1960-1972.

14. The Role of Non-banking Financial Institutions in Indian Economy.

15., Growth of Public Finance in India.

16. Economic and Functional Classification of the Central and State Government Budgets : The work on Andhra Pradesh State is nearing completion.

17. Historical studies on the Changes in Acreage and Cropping Pattern in India during the second half of the 19th century, and also special studies in the Raw Cotton of Western India covering the period 1750 to 1850.

18. Under a grant from the Indian Council of Social Science Research the Institute has begun work in April 1972 on an Annotated Bibliography of Economic History of India. It is a three year project. 6,000 items were annotated during the year under report.

19. The Social History of Assam during the 17th and 19th centuries.

20. Socio-economic and Demographic change in the Rural Area. This is a study based on a group of villages studied over the first three five year plans.

21. A Follow-up study of I. U. D. Mass Programme in Maharashtra.

22. Population Redistribution and Economic change in India, 1951-1971. It includes estimating inter-district migration and birth and death rates for 330 districts of India during 1951-1971 and discussion on mortality pattern revealed through life-tables for India of 1901-1971.

**23. Sociological Studies in Causes of Poverty and in Inter-regional Occupational Mobility in Western India.**

The Government of India have sanctioned in March 1973 a grant for setting up the Land Reforms Centre at this Institute. The objects of the Centre are to collect and collate information with regard to legislation and implementation of the Land Reform measures in India and to undertake comparative studies of land reform measures in other developing countries. The centre will provide opportunities for exchange of views and experience in the implementation and administration of land reforms in different states in India and later provide facilities for ad hoc training to administrators of land reforms programme in different states in India. The Centre will also promote research in land reforms in other Universities and research institutions by providing training facilities for those engaged in research in this field.

The University of Poona has located its Post-Graduate Centre of Teaching in Economics at this institute with effect from July 1972. There are about 15 students for M. A. Part I and 35 students for Part II in Economics. The entire teaching in respect of M. A. Part I is done by the staff of the Institute whereas teaching of M. A. Part II is done by seven teachers from the Institute and six teachers from the local colleges of the University of Poona.

During the year under report four National Scholarships were awarded to M. A. Part I students in Economics.

Of the four National Scholarships awarded in the previous year the scholarship of two students was discontinued. One of the scholarships which fell vacant was awarded to a student studying for M. A. Part II in Economics.

Besides in the U. G. C. Centre of Advanced Study in Economics four Junior Fellowships were awarded this year. The

eight Junior Fellows who were awarded fellowships in the previous years continued work on their Ph. D. thesis.

A Reader in Economics from M. P. C. College, Baripada, Orissa, was awarded a Senior Fellowship of Rs. 500 p. m. for one year from 12-9-1972.

Under the programme of Visiting Fellowship, a Reader in Economics from the Indian Statistical Institute, Calcutta, was awarded a Visiting Fellowship for one year from 8th September 1972.

Under a one year fellowship under the Indo-French Cultural Exchange Programme 1971-1973, a student from the University of Paris, has joined the Institute in December 1972 to study (a) handicrafts of India and (b) the nature of religion and religious life in rural India.

Under a fellowship from the Basel University Fellowship Fund Mr. Rolf Steppacher joined the Institute in July 1972 to avail of the research and library facilities at this Institute for a period of one year. He is carrying out research in the milk project undertaken by the Swiss Technical Co-operation and the National Dairy Research Institute in the area of the Indo-Swiss Cattle Breeding Project, Kerala.

Mr. B. B. Sarkar, a Research Fellow of the Swedish Council for Social Science Research as well as Fellow of the Kulturgeografiska Institutionen of the University of Stockholm, and Associate Professor at the International Graduate School of the University of Stockholm, joined the Institute as a Visiting Professor from 29th January 1973 to carry out a study of certain urban areas of Maharashtra for a period of 9 months.

Dr. K. L. Joshi, formerly Secretary, University Grants Commission, and Ex-Vice-Chancellor, Indore University, joined the Institute on 1st January 1973 and is working on "The Problem

of Higher Education in India” under the University Grants Commission’s scheme for preparation of University level books by Indian authors.

Dr. P. V. Sukhatme, after retiring from the F. A. O., Rome, as Director, Statistics Division, has joined the Institute. He is recognized as an Emeritus Scientist by the Indian Council of Agricultural Research, New Delhi, and is working on “Studies on the nature of food and protein problem in India” under a grant sanctioned by the I. C. A. R.

Professor V. M. Dandekar participated in the Seminar on Direct Taxes organized by the Ministry of Finance, Government of India, in June 1972. He also participated in the Commercial and Industrial Conferences organized by the Maharashtra Economic Development Council at Bombay on 25th August 1972. On 16th October 1972 he delivered Ogale Memorial Lecture on ‘Problems of Technological Unemployment’ under the auspices of the Mahratta Chamber of Commerce and Industry, Poona. On the occasion of the anniversary day of the Mumbai Marathi Sahitya Sangh, Bombay, as the Chief Speaker, he delivered a lecture on 28-10-1972 on “लोकशाही समाजवाद आणि बुद्धिजीवी मध्यम-वर्गाची जबाबदारी” In October, he participated in the Census Centenary Seminar organized by the Government of India. He delivered A. D. Shroff Memorial Lecture on ‘Unemployment and Imbalance in the Economy’ under the auspices of the Forum of Free Enterprises, Bombay, on 27th October 1972. He attended the Second Panel Meeting on Rural Development for the World Bank’s Agriculture Department in Washington on 8th and 9th January 1973. He also attended the meeting of the Advisory Council of the Asian Statistical Institute, Tokyo, Japan, held in Tokyo in February 1973. He was elected as the Chairman of the Maharashtra Central Famine Relief Committee.

Prof. A. R. Kamat attended the International Conference on Education and Politics at Freiburg ( West Germany ) organized by the Arnold Bergstraesser Institute, from 11th to 17th February 1973.

Under the programme of exchange of visits of scholars between the Centres of Advanced Study in India and the universities/research institutions in U. K. in the programme of British Assistance to the Centres of Advanced Study projects in Indian Universities, two members of staff were deputed to U. K. as follows : ( 1 ) Dr. G. R. Mulla, Lecturer, at the Institute of Development Studies, University of Sussex, Brighton, U. K. to work on the " Problems of Regional Imbalances in Economic Development " for ten months from September 1972. ( 2 ) Dr. N. Benjamin, Lecturer, at the School of Oriental and African Studies, University of London, London, to work on the Comprehensive Annotated Bibliography of the Economic History of India for ten months from October 1972.

During the year under report the following publications were brought out—

( 1 ) Agrarian Legislation in India, D. C. Wadhwa ( In Press ).

( 2 ) Terminology in Indian Land Reforms, P. T. George.

( 3 ) Selected Writings and Speeches of Prof. Gadgil on Planning and Development ( 1967-1971 ), Ed. A. R. Kamat ( In Press ).

( 4 ) व. रा. गाडगीळ लेखसंग्रह ( १९२३-१९९९ ) संपादक : सुलभा वझे ( जापत आहे ).

( 5 ) Study of the High Yielding Varieties Programme in Mysore ( Rabi 1967-68 ) Mexican Wheat in Bijapur district: by A. R. Rajapurohit.

( Mimeograph Series No. 17 ).

The State Board for Literature and Culture, Government of Maharashtra, have sanctioned a grant to meet a part of the expenses on account of the publication in Marathi of the collection of articles published between 1923 to 1969 by late Prof. D. R. Gadgil, mentioned in (4) above.

We are glad to report that the following research students who worked for their Ph. D. in Economics under the guidance of the members of the staff of the Institute were awarded the Ph. D. degree of the University of Poona during the year :—

(1) Miss Jani Kamath : An Input Output Table of the Unregistered Manufacturing Sector of the Indian Economy for 1963.

(2) Shri K. Dinkar Rao : Industries in Mangalore – A Locational Analysis of Their Origin, Development and Spread.

The following theses for Ph. D. in Economics were submitted during the period under report :

(1) The Economic Impact of the Commodity Expenditure of the Government of India during 1961-62 to 1965-66 — Shri. R. G. Paiṭhankar.

(2) Socialist Economic Thought in India — Shri. M. Arumugam.

The R. R. Kale Memorial Lecture was delivered this year (1973) by Professor K. N. Raj. The subject of the lecture was "Economics and Politics of Intermediate Regimes".



**Gokhale Institute of Politics and Economics  
Poona 411 004.**

**Balance Sheet as at 31st March 1973**

**AND**

**Income and Expenditure Account  
For the Year Ended 31st March 1973**

## GOKHALE INSTITUTE OF

## Balance Sheet as

FUNDS AND LIABILITIES	Rs.	P.	Rs.	P.
<b>Publication Reserve</b>				
Stock of Publications	43,272	21		
Advance Provision for Publications as per last Balance Sheet	31,273	88	74,546	09
<b>Reserve for Buildings and Equipment</b>				
As per last Balance Sheet	78,762	00		
Add: Amount transferred from Income and Expenditure Account	39,381	00	1,18,143	00
<b>Reserve for Replacement of Tabulating Machinery</b>				
As per last Balance Sheet	1,16,355	48		
Add: Provision made this year	4,000	00		
Add: Interest received or accrued on on earmarked investments	4,758	50	1,25,113	98
<b>Reserve for Statistical Laboratory</b>				
As per last Balance Sheet	57,400	15		
Add: Interest received or accrued on earmarked investments	2,915	00	60,315	15
<b>Reserve for Staff Quarters and Hostel Repairs Etc.</b>				
As per last Balance Sheet	24,312	35		
Add: Transferred from Income and Expenditure Account:				
(i) Contribution to Development Levy for Staff Quarters etc.	1,756	33		
(ii) Surplus of rent and other receipts over expenditure	4,814	29	30,882	97
<b>Reserve for Gratuity</b>				
As per last Balance Sheet	3,683	98		
Add: Interest transferred from Income and Expenditure Account	221	04	3,905	02
<b>Liabilities</b>				
For Expenses	50,603	36		
Mess Deposit	1,200	00		
Electricity Deposits	855	60		
Hostel Deposit	680	00		
<b>Total carried forward</b>	53,338	96	4,12,906	21



**POLITICS AND ECONOMICS, POONA 411004**

at 31st March 1973

<b>ASSETS</b>		Rs.	P.	Rs.	P.
<b>Freehold Land (At cost)</b>					
As per last Balance Sheet				1,93,328.46	
<b>Buildings (At cost)</b>					
As per last Balance Sheet		14,27,791.10			
Less : Provision for Depreciation made up to 31st March 1970		1,51,032.00		12,76,759.10	
Buildings under construction				591.55	
<b>Tabulating Machines (At cost including installation expenses)</b>					
As per last Balance Sheet		90,621.90			
Less : Provision for Depreciation made up to last year	87,518.03				
Made this year	800.00	88,318.03		2,303.87	
<b>Furniture, Deadstock and Equipment (At cost)</b>					
As per last Balance Sheet		2,16,503.08			
Less : Provision for Depreciation made upto 31st March 1970		98,006.00		1,18,497.08	
<b>Investments (At cost)</b>					
<b>Earmarked Investments</b>					
<b>For Replacement of Tabulating Machines and Equipment</b>					
Fixed Deposit with Bank of Maharashtra, Poona 4		80,000.00			
<b>For Statistical Laboratory</b>					
Fixed Deposit with Bank of Maharashtra, Poona 4		41,000.00			
7 Years' National Savings Certificates (Face Value)		5,000.00			
12 Years' National Defence Certificate (Face Value)		5,000.00			
Add : Interest accrued		450.00		51,450.00	1,31,450.00
<b>Total carried forward</b>				<b>17,22,930.06</b>	

## GOKHALE INSTITUTE OF

## Balance Sheet as

FUNDS AND LIABILITIES	Rs.	P.	Rs.	P.
Total brought forward	53,338-96		4,12,906-21	
Sundry Credit Balances and Advance Receipts	48,988-59			
Retention Money and Tender Deposits	3,399-35			
Provision for Charges for the use of Computer	10,296-67			
Provision for Contingencies	40-01		1,16,063-58	
<b>Buildings and Equipment Grant</b>				
As per last Balance Sheet			17,89,284-14	
<b>Advance Grants</b>				
Ministry of Agriculture, Government of India for :				
( i ) Agro-Economic Research Unit	5,837-69			
( ii ) Land Reforms Centre	7,394-58			
Ministry of Health, Family Planning, Government of India for :				
( i ) Communication Research Project	7,204-00			
( ii ) Demography Section	—			
University Grants Commission for :				
( i ) Financial Assistance to teachers	1,155-40			
( ii ) Forestry Economics Section	4,151-22			
( iii ) Writing University Level Book	893-13			
Government of Maharashtra for :				
( i ) Research Project in Higher Education	468-63			
( ii ) For III Plan Section	35,417-22			
( iii ) For Four Research Sections	13,811-77			
Planning Commission, Government of India, for Research in Planning and Development	9,209-38			
Indian Council of Social Science Research for Bibliography Project	36,914-28			
The United Nations Research Institute for Social Development Geneva for U. N. D. P. Global Project	13,414-89			
The Indian Council of Agricultural Research for Emeritus Scientists' Scheme	2,377-06		1,38,249-25	
Total carried forward			24,565,03-18	

**POLITICS AND ECONOMICS, POONA 411004.**

at 31st March 1973

<b>ASSETS</b>	<b>Rs. P.</b>	<b>Rs. P.</b>
<b>Total brought forward</b>		<b>17,22,930-06</b>
<b>Other Investments</b>		
Fixed and Short Term Deposits with Bank of Maharashtra, Poona 4	*12,40,000-00	
Equity shares of Poona University Federal Co-operative Consumers' Stores Ltd.	1,000-00	12,41,000-00
*Lodged for arrangements of Cash Credit with the Bank Rs. 5,00,000/—		
<b>Publications</b>		
Stock on hand : At cost	43,272-21	
Stock of paper on hand : At cost	18,009-45	61,281-66
<b>Deposits</b>		
With the Maharashtra State Electricity Board for Electric Connection	2,925-00	
With the Superintendent, Govt. Milk Supply Scheme, Poona	4,992-00	
With the Divisional Engineer, Telephones, Poona	240-00	
With Kosangas Company for Gas Cylinder	100-00	8,257-00
<b>Advances</b>		
For Purchases	14,721-44	
For Expenses	9,726-60	
For Employees	19,881-00	44,329-04
<b>Amount Receivable</b> ( Unsecured, considered good )		
<b>For Expenditure on Research Work</b>		
University Grants Commission for :		
( i ) Centre of Advanced Study in Economics	2,35,710 05	
( ii ) Revision of Salary Scale of Library Staff	240-00	
<b>Total carried forward</b>		<b>30,77,797-76</b>

## GOKHALE INSTITUTE OF

Balance Sheet as

FUNDS AND LIABILITIES		Rs.	P.	Rs.	P.
Total brought forward				24,56,503-18	
<b>The Rockefeller Foundation</b>					
<b>Stabilization Grant</b>					
Balance as per last Balance Sheet		9,98,531-84			
Add: Interest received during the year		70,819-75			
		<u>10,69,351-59</u>			
Less: Transferred to Income and Expenditure Account		20,708-79		10,48,642-80	

Note : No account has been received from Asia Publishing House since 31st December 1970 for the stock of publications with them and sales made by them. The stock of publications as on 31st December 1970 with them is included in the stock of publications shown in the Balance Sheet. No credit has been taken in the accounts for the sales (if any) effected by them after the said date.

Note : The UNESCO Book Coupons in Dollars acquired before 6th June 1966 have been converted into rupees at the pre-devaluation rate of exchange.

Total	35,05,145-98
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Examined and found correct  
Sd/- M. P. Chitale & Co.  
Chartered Accountants  
4th June, 1973.

Sd/- V. M. Dandekar  
Director,  
Gokhale Institute of  
Politics and Economics,  
Poona 411004.

**POLITICS AND ECONOMICS, POONA 411004**

at 31st. March 1973

ASSETS	Rs.	P.	Rs.	P.
Total brought forward			30,77,797.76	
Planning Commission, Government of India for Study in Exploitation of Forests	9,849.03			
University of Poona for Tuition Fees and Library Grant	4,909.30			
Ministry of Health, Government of India for Demography Section	26,307.41			
Indian Council of Social Science Research ( i ) Survey of Scheduled Castes	688.25			
Others ( *Includes amount considered doubtful Rs. 25,937.71 )	86,591.77		3,64,295.81	
<b>Cash And Bank Balances</b>				
Postage Stamps in Hand	347.55			
Cheques on Hand	44,589.60		44,937.15	
<b>In Current Account with Banks</b>				
With United Commercial Bank, Poona	6,829.07			
With Central Bank of India, Poona	5,851.81			
With Bank of Maharashtra, Poona	5,434.38		18,115.26	
			<b>35,05,145.98</b>	

**GOKHALE INSTITUTE OF**  
*Income and Expenditure Account*

EXPENDITURE	Rs. P.	Rs. P.
<b>General Section</b>		
Research-Salaries & Allowances and Investigational Expenses		3,162-59
Library — Schedule 'A'		31,897-92
Publication Section		18,501-92
Establishment Expenses — Schedule 'B'		40,989-25
Contribution to Employees' Provident Fund	59,462-62	
Less : Charged to Research Works etc.	57,251-85	
		2,210-77
Depreciation on Buildings & Furniture		21,817-00
Furniture and Office Equipment		13,586-08
Contribution to Development Levy for Staff Quarters		1,756-33
Amounts written off		3,841-25
<b>Tabulating Section</b>		
Schedule 'C'	1,31,992-85	
Less : Charged to various projects	1,15,883-11	
		16,109-74
<b>Demography Section</b>		
Schedule 'D'		1,46,306-01
<b>Planning and Development Section</b>		
Schedule 'E'		96,917-85
<b>Forestry Economics Section</b>		
Schedule 'F'		37,745-75
<b>Sir Dorabjee Tata Section in Agricultural Economics</b>		
Agro-Economic Research Unit — Schedule 'G'		2,81,869-56
<b>U. G. C. Centre of Advanced Study in Economics</b>		
Recurring Expenditure — Schedule 'H'		2,51,107-31
Non-Recurring Expenditure Books and Journals		22,335-52
<b>Land Reforms Centre</b>		
Books and Journals		2,605-42
<b>Government of Maharashtra :</b>		
<b>Four Research Sections</b>		
Schedule 'I'		
( i ) Development Planning	35,881-74	
( ii ) Applied Statistics	42,922-03	
( iii ) Urban Economics	23,916-70	
( iv ) Rural Sociology	36,777-42	
Expenditure on Office Establishment	17,980-34	1,57,478-23
		11,50,238-50
<b>Total Carried Forward</b>		<b>11,50,238-50</b>

## POLITICS AND ECONOMICS, POONA 411004

for the year ended 31st March 1973

INCOME	Rs.	P.	Rs.	P.
<b>Grants : Receipts and Appropriations</b>				
From the Government of Maharashtra :				
Grant-in-aid	15,000.00			
From the Cabinet Secretariat, Government of India towards secretarial assistance to the Chairman, National Sample Survey Organization	9,452.35			
From Others	5,550.00		30,002.35	
<b>Grant for Research Work</b>				
From the Planning Commission, Government of India :				
For Research in Planning and Development	1,15,790.72			
From the Ministry of Health, Government of India :				
For Demography Section	1,46,306.01			
From the Ministry of Agriculture, Government of India, for :				
(i) Agro-Economic Research Unit	2,81,869.56			
(ii) Land Reforms Centre	2,605.42			
From the University Grants Commission ( through the University of Poona ) for :				
(i) Centre of Advanced Study in Economics	2,73,442.83			
(ii) Forestry Economics Section	18,872.88			
From the Government of Maharashtra, for :				
(i) Four Research Sections	1,57,478.23			
(ii) III Plan Section	30,481.37			
(iii) Research Project in Higher Education	10,635.52			
From Indian Council of Social Science Research :				
A Comprehensive Annotated Bibliography on the Economic History of India	1,63,085.72			
From the Indian Council of Agricultural Research—Grant of Financial Assistance under the Emeritus Scientists' Scheme	17,622.94			
From the United Nations Research Institute for Social Development, Geneva, for U.N.D.P. Global Project of a study of Social and Economic Implications of the High Yielding Varieties Programme	2,72,147.25			
From Others	3,182.72		14,93,521.17	
<b>Total Carried Forward</b>			<b>15,23,523.52</b>	

**GOKHALE INSTITUTE OF**  
*Income and Expenditure Account*

EXPENDITURE	Rs.	P.	Rs.	P.
Total brought forward	.		11,50,238.50	
<b>Government of Maharashtra :</b>				
<b>III Plan Section</b>				
Schedule ' J '			30,481.37	
<b>Research Project in Higher Education</b>				
Schedule ' K '			10,635.52	
<b>ICSSR — Bibliography Project</b>				
Schedule ' L '			1,63,085.72	
<b>ICAR—Emeritus Scientists Scheme</b>				
Schedule ' M '			17,622.94	
<b>U. N. D. P. Global Project of a Study of Social and Economic Implications of the High Yielding Varieties Programme for research work</b>				
			2,72,147.25	
<b>Total</b>			<b>16,44,211.30</b>	



## POLITICS AND ECONOMICS, POONA 411004

for the year ended 31st March 1973

INCOME		Rs.	P.	Rs.	P.	
Total brought forward				15,23,523	52	
<b>Receipts</b>						
For Tabulation and Statistical Services		15,567	61			
For Overhead Charges		11,117	53			
Contribution from the University of Poona		1,250	00			
Sale of Publications		26,200	62			
Miscellaneous and Other Receipts		3,223	65			
From R. B. R. R. Kale Trust		31,398	74	88,758	15	
<b>Interest Received</b>		<b>Rs.</b>				
On Fixed Deposits	10,131	44				
Less : Transferred to Reserve for Gratuity	221	04		9,910	40	
On Employees' Advances				1,310	44	
<b>Staff Quarters and Hostel Account</b>						
Rent and Other Receipts				57,366	23	
Less : Maintenance	34,987	94				
Provision for depreciation	17,564	00		52,551	94	
Transferred to Reserve for Staff Quarters and Hostel Repairs etc.				4,814	29	
Contribution towards deficit for the year From the Rockefeller Foundation Stabilization Grant					20,708	79
<b>Total</b>				<b>16,44,211</b>	<b>30</b>	

Examined and found correct

Sd/- M. P. Chitale & Co.  
Chartered Accountants

4th June, 1973

Sd/- V. M. Dandekar  
Director,  
Gokhale Institute of  
Politics and Economics,  
Poona 411004

**GOKHALE INSTITUTE OF POLITICS AND ECONOMICS,  
POONA 411004**

*Schedule forming part of Income and Expenditure  
Account for the year ending 31st March 1973*

**SCHEDULE ' A '**

	Rs.	P.	Rs.	P.
<b>Library</b>				
Books and Periodicals			40-75	
Establishment			23,995-15	
Bookbinding charges			3,145-00	
Microfilm camera maintenance			1,297-94	
Printing, Stationery and Contingencies			3,059-08	
Furniture and Office Equipment			360-00	
			31,897-92	

**SCHEDULE ' B '**

<b>Establishment Expenses</b>				
Salaries of Office Staff			11,281-71	
Postage and Telephones			7,340-78	
Printing and Stationery			2,340-30	
Travelling and Conveyance			590-00	
Building and Garden Repairs and Maintenance			3,419-16	
Rent, Taxes and Insurance			1,998-32	
Electricity Charges			1,730-38	
Miscellaneous Expenses			10,728-60	
Audit Fees		2,000-00		
<i>Less : Charged to Research Works</i>		500-00	1,500-00	
Legal Expenses			60-00	
			40,989-25	

**SCHEDULE ' C '**

<b>Tabulating Section</b>				
Salaries and Allowances including piecework payments			87,514-78	
Printing, Stationery and Miscellaneous			8,861-39	
Machinery Maintenance			20,618-65	
Depreciation on Tabulating Machines			800-00	
Provision for charges for the use of Computer			9,486-68	
Provision for replacement for Tabulating Machines			4,000-00	
Equipment			711-35	
			1,31,992-85	

## SCHEDULE ' D '

	Ra. P.	Ra. P.
<b>Demography Section</b>		
<b>Salaries and Allowances :</b>		
Professor	14,805.00	
Reader	2,925.00	
Lecturer	11,437.20	
Research Assistants	23,594.23	
Investigators	13,160.27	
Office Establishment	24,230.91	
Library Assistant	6,304.40	96,457.01
	<hr/>	
Provident Fund Contribution		6,331.11
Printing, Stationery and Contingencies		8,477.32
Investigational Expenses		2,126.29
Tabulation Expenses and Statistical Services		27,720.77
Books and Periodicals		5,193.51
		<hr/>
		1,46,306.01

## SCHEDULE ' E '

<b>Planning and Development Section</b>		
<b>Salaries and Allowances :</b>		
Reader	12,975.00	
Lecturers	9,560.00	
Research Assistants	24,510.00	
Office Establishment	15,010.08	62,055.08
	<hr/>	
Provident Fund Contribution		3,713.71
Printing, Stationery and Contingencies		5,701.76
Investigational Expenses		3,373.98
Tabulation Expenses and Statistical Services		12,073.33
Books and Periodicals		9,999.99
		<hr/>
		96,917.85

## SCHEDULE ' F '

<b>Forestry Economics Section</b>		
<b>Salaries and Allowances :</b>		
Lecturers	23,978.40	
Technical Staff	10,885.80	34,864.20
	<hr/>	
Provident Fund Contribution		2,409.60
Printing, Stationery and Contingencies		225.00
Investigational Expenses		25.00
Tabulation Expenses and Statistical Services		221.95
		<hr/>
		37,745.75

## SCHEDULE ' G '

## Agro-Economic Research Unit

## Non-Plan Expenditure

## Salaries and Allowances :

	Rs. P.	Rs. P.
Reader	17,130-00	
Lecturers	54,453-88	
Research Assistants	29,721-25	
Field Inspector	8,494-40	
Field Investigators	16,767-55	
Office Establishment	45,660-68	
Library Establishment	21,928-44	
	<hr/>	1,94,156-20

## Provident Fund Contribution

13,827-78

## Investigational Expenses

12,768-47

## Tabulation Expenses and Statistical Services

49,625-14

## Printing, Stationery and Contingencies

6,677-50

## Books and Periodicals

4,814-47

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2,81,869-56

## SCHEDULE ' H '

## U. G. C. Centre of Advanced Study in Economics

## Expenditure from recurring grant

## Salaries and Allowances :

Professor	42,768-00	
Readers	41,777-10	
Lecturers	8,794-40	
Research Fellowships	23,800-58	
Visiting Fellowships	8,922-15	
National Scholarships	11,835-67	
Technical Staff	18,162-00	
Administrative Staff	32,604-89	
	<hr/>	1,88,664-79

## Books and Journals

14,911-41

## Travel

16,049-02

## Other Expenditure

15,677-69

## Publications

15,804-40

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2,51,107-31

## SCHEDULE ' I '

## Government of Maharashtra : Four Research Sections

## 1. Development Planning

## Salaries and Allowances :

Reader	17,130-00	
Research Assistants	10,042-40	
	<hr/>	27,172-40

## Provident Fund Contribution

2,086-80

## Books and Periodicals

1,499-77

## Tabulation Expenses and Statistical Services

4,261-31

## Contingencies

861-46

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35,881-74

	Rs. P.	Rs. P.
<b>2. Applied Statistics</b>		
Salaries and Allowances :		
Professor	20,544-00	
Lecturers	12,570-00	33,114-00
	<hr/>	
Provident Fund Contribution		2,712-00
Books and Periodicals		1,500-50
Tabulation Expenses and Statistical Services		4,871-09
Contingencies		724-44
		<hr/>
		42,922-03
		<hr/>
<b>3. Urban Economics</b>		
Salaries and Allowances :		
Reader		14,970-00
Provident Fund Contribution		1,224-00
Books and Periodicals		1,502-21
Tabulation Expenses and Statistical Services		4,863-40
Contingencies		1,357-09
		<hr/>
		23,916-70
		<hr/>
<b>4. Rural Sociology</b>		
Salaries and Allowances :		
Reader	17,130-00	
Research Assistants	9,178-40	26,308-40
	<hr/>	
Provident Fund Contribution		2,026-80
Books and Periodicals		1,504-20
Tabulation Expenses and Statistical Services		5,810-94
Contingencies		1,127-08
		<hr/>
		36,777-42
		<hr/>
<b>Expenditure on Office Establishment</b>		
Salaries and Allowances		16,866-74
Provident Fund Contribution		1,113-60
		<hr/>
		17,980-34
		<hr/>

**SCHEDULE ' J '****Government of Maharashtra : III Plan Section**

Salaries and Allowances :		
Reader	8,448-92	
Lecturers	20,903-80	
Provident Fund Contribution	1,128-65	
	<hr/>	
		30,481-37

## SCHEDULE ' K '

	Rs. P.	Rs. P.
<b>Research Project in Higher Education</b>		
Investigators		6,308.40
Tabulation Expenses and Statistical Services		2,046.17
Printing, Stationery and Contingencies		1,962.28
Provident Fund Contribution		318.67
		<hr/>
		10,635.52

## SCHEDULE ' L '

<b>ICSSR — Bibliography Project</b>		
Annotators	1,03,230.90	
Library Assistants	23,550.12	
Office Establishment	14,563.63	1,41,344.65
	<hr/>	
Provident Fund Contribution		6,982.10
Travel		2,483.27
Printing, Stationery and Contingencies		4,509.70
Overhead Charges		7,766.00
		<hr/>
		1,63,085.72

## SCHEDULE ' M '

<b>ICAR — Emeritus Scientist Scheme</b>	
Honorarium	12,000.00
Fellowship	1,654.84
Travel	3,480.80
Printing, Stationery and Contingencies	487.30
	<hr/>
	17,622.94

Signatures to the Schedule ' A ' to ' M '

Sd/- M. P. Chitale & Co.  
Chartered Accountants  
4 June, 1973

Sd/- V. M. Dandekar  
Director,  
Gokhale Institute of  
Politics and Economics,  
Poona 411004.

**Financial Statements of  
The Servants of India Society**

**SERVANTS OF**  
*Income and Expenditure Account*

EXPENDITURE	Rs. Ps.	Rs. Ps.
<b>To Expenses in respect of Properties :</b>		
Rates, Taxes and Cesses	22,374.71	
Repairs and maintenance	18,074.94	
Property Insurance	859.40	
Garden Expenses	7,474.79	
Lease Rent	322.64	49,106.48
<b>To Establishment Expenses :</b>		
Members' Expenses	33,955.60	
Staff Expenses	50,763.53	
Gratuity	9,958.25	
Ex-gratia	12,424.65	1,07,102.03
<b>To Legal Expenses</b>		2,027.00
" Audit Fees		1,800.00
" Contribution and Fees		6,000.00
" Bad Debts written off		Nil
" Miscellaneous Expenses (As per List F)		43,092.43
" Depreciation :		
On Dead Stock	2,542.05	
On Buildings	29,722.43	32,264.48
" Amounts transferred to Reserve or Specific Funds (As per list G)		5,468.00
" Expenditure on objects of the Trust :		
Rural Uplift work (Education, Welfare, Distress Relief and Medical)	1,90,597.05	
Libraries at various Centres and Headquarters	21,487.45	
Gokhale Day	814.49	2,12,898.99
" Press Losses (As per contra) :		1,02,525.71
" Gokhale Hall Loss :		22.78
	<b>Total...</b>	<b>5,62,307.90</b>



## INDIA SOCIETY

for the year ending 31st March, 1973.

INCOME		Rs.	Ps.	Rs.	Ps.
By Rent Realised :				50,080.40	
„ Interest Realised :					
On Securities		11,052.99			
On Bank Accounts		473.74			
On Capitals :					
(i) A. B. Press	98,277.00				
(ii) B. V. Press	17,832.00	1,16,109.00		1,27,635.73	
„ Dividends :					94.00
„ Donations : (In cash or in kind)					
From Members		4,600.00			
From Others		1,56,187.80		1,60,787.80	
„ Press Profits :					
A. B. Press — Deficit		1,58,072.37			
B. V. Press — Surplus		—55,546.66			
(As per contra)		1,02,525.71			
„ Income from other sources :					
Miscellaneous Receipts				32,246.49	
„ Transfer from Reserve				650.00	
„ Deficit transferred to Balance Sheet :				1,90,813.48	
		Total	..	5,62,307.90	

As per our report of even date:-

A. H. JOSHI &amp; CO.

Chartered Accountants

**SERVANTS OF**  
*Balance Sheet as at*

FUNDS AND LIABILITIES	Rs.	Ps.	Rs.	Ps.
<b>Trust Funds and Corpus</b>				
<b>The Society's General Fund :</b>				
Balance as per last Balance Sheet	26,00,040.85			
Add : Additions during the year	<u>1,76,734.62</u>		27,76,775.47	
<b>Earmarked Funds :</b>				
Trust Funds ( List ' A ' )	3,76,002.13			
Funds set aside out of Income or Resources by the Society ( List ' B ' )	<u>10,35,727.86</u>		14,11,729.99	
<b>Liabilities :</b>				
(a) Presses Liabilities	3,69,068.05			
(b) Advances payable				
1. Expenses	83,366.91			
2. Advances	70,052.69			
3. Deposits	29,895.00			
4. Others	33,508.35			
(c) Hitavada Trust for payment of Liabilites.	<u>5,32,489.53</u>		11,18,380.53	
<b>Total c/f ..</b>			<u><u>53,06,885.99</u></u>	

## INDIA SOCIETY

31st March, 1973

PROPERTY AND ASSETS	Rs.	Ps.	Rs.	Ps.
<b>Buildings and Site (List 'C')</b>				
Balance as per last Balance Sheet	13,60,860.27			
Add : Additions during the year	<u>1,39,861.49</u>		15,00,721.89	
<b>Investments (At Cost) :</b>				
In Government Securities (List 'D')	3,44,610.49			
In Shares and Debentures (List 'E')	<u>10,963.25</u>		3,55,573.74	
<b>Presses' Assets :</b>				
Machinery	5,97,610.60			
Furniture and Dead Stock	71,937.28			
Stores, Stocks and Incomplete Works	3,18,595.55			
Book Debts	3,59,130.00			
Advances and Deposits	18,310.00			
Investments	50,000.00			
Vehicles	4,450.00			
Cash and Bank	<u>88,986.37</u>		15,09,019.80	
<b>Furniture and Fixture :</b>				
Balance as per last Balance Sheet	50,841.99			
Add : Additions during the year	<u>20,903.35</u>			
	71,745.34			
Less : Depreciation	<u>2,762.05</u>		68,983.29	
<b>Stocks :</b>				
Food Grains	1,743.36			
Live Stock	<u>460.00</u>		2,203.36	
<b>Advances and Deposits :</b>				
Hitavada Trust for Recovery of dues	9,32,843.59			
Hitavada Trust for Rent dues	18,000.00			
Members	2,150.15			
Employees	2,199.64			
Others	97,987.42			
Deposits	<u>13,546.98</u>		10,66,727.78	
<b>Income Outstanding :</b>				
Rent	2,838.00			
Interest	<u>7,434.37</u>		10,272.37	
<b>Cash and Bank Balances :</b>				
(a) In Current, Savings, Deposits A/cs with Banks, at Centres and Branches	3,56,250.18			
(b) With Managers, Secretaries at Branches, Centres.	<u>2,272.87</u>		3,58,523.05	
<b>Income and Expenditure Account :</b>				
Balance as per last Balance Sheet	2,44,047.23			
Add : Deficit for the year	<u>1,90,813.48</u>		4,34,860.71	
	Total ..		<u>53,06,885.99</u>	

As per our report of even date.

A. H. JOSHI &amp; CO.

Chartered Accountants.

## SERVANTS OF INDIA SOCIETY, PUNE 411004.

## LIST 'A'

Statement of earmarked funds passed on to the Society as Trust Funds  
as on 31st March, 1973.

NAME OF THE TRUST FUND	Rs. Ps,	Rs. Ps,
<b>1. Gokhale Memorial Trust Fund :</b>		
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
<b>2. Gokhale Memorial Library Trust Fund :</b>		
Received from the Ex-Trustees at Nagpur for managing the Public Library situated there on a leasehold 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. Building.		
Balance as per Last Balance Sheet.		11,918.86
<b>3. Rao Bahadur D. Laxminarayan Trust Fund :</b>		
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 three members there. The amount was received in cash.		
Balance as per Last Balance Sheet.		1,00,000.00
<b>4. South Indian Flood Relief Fund :</b>		
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 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	22,855.87	
Add : Interest during the year	642.00	
	23,497.87	
Less : Relief during the year	1,420.00	22,077.87
	<u>Total C/F.</u>	<u>2,66,996.73</u>

## SERVANTS OF INDIA SOCIETY, PUNE 411004.

## LIST 'A' (Contd.)

Statement of earmarked funds passed on to the Society as Trust  
Funds as on 31st March 1973.

NAME OF THE TRUST FUND	Rs. Ps.		Rs. Ps.	
	Total B/F		2,66,996.73	
<b>5. Late Mr. Nayanar Memorial Trust Fund :</b>				
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 B/S.	12,306.12			
Add : Interest during the year	492.00		12,798.12	
<b>6. Hiralal Atmaram Patel Trust Fund :</b>				
Received from the Executor as per Conditions in the Deed for relief work in Gujrath and Kathiawar.				
Balance as per Last B/S.	40,082.29			
Add : Interest during the year	1,603.00		41,685.29	
<b>7. Lady Laxmibai Distress Relief Fund :</b>				
Received from the Executors of the will of the late Lady Laxmibai W/o. Sir Jagmohandas Veerjeevandas, Bombay for distress relief in India.				
Balance as per Last B/S.	29,117.75			
Add : Interest during the year	1,164.00		30,281.75	
<b>8. Gokhale Day Celebration Fund :</b>				
Balance as per last B/S.			2,000.00	
	Total C/F ..		3,53,761.89	

## SERVANTS OF INDIA SOCIETY, PUNE 411004.

## LIST 'A' (Contd.)

Statement of earmarked funds passed on to the Society as Trust  
Funds as on 31st March, 1973.

NAME OF THE TRUST FUND	Rs.	Ps.	Rs.	Ps.
	Total	B/F	3,53,761.89	
<b>9. Dr. P. Narsinha Raju Distress Relief Trust Fund :</b>				
Received in form of debentures and shares from Dr. P. Narsinha Raju, the total face value being Rs. 2,640/- the benefit of which is to be spent mainly for Distress Relief.				
Balance as per Last B/S.	2,942.94			
Add : Dividends during the year		125.00		3,067.94
<b>10. Abbott Library Fund :</b>				
The amount was originally received under the request of Dr. Jusin E. Abbott for running a Political Library in the Gokhale Hall.				
Transferred from the Deccan Sabha				19,172.30

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3,76,002.13

## SERVANTS OF INDIA SOCIETY, PUNE 411004.

## LIST 'B'

Statement of Funds and other Reserves set aside by the Society.  
from its Income or Resources as on 31st March, 1973.

NAME OF THE FUND	Rs.	P.	Rs.	P.
<b>1. Aryabhushan Press :</b>				
( i ) Rehabilitation Reserve :				
Balance as per last B/S.	82,947.69		82,947.69	
( ii ) Machinery Depreciation	2,55,897.42			
Add : Depreciation during the year	52,917.27		3,08,814.69	
<b>2. Bombay Vaibhav Press :</b>				
( i ) Dep. Reserve Fund :				
Bal. as per last B/S.	90,375.11			
Add : Additions during the year	2,731.60		93,106.71	
( ii ) Retrenchment Reserve :				
Bal. as per last B/S.	36,000.00			
( iii ) Rehabilitation Reserve	5,000.00		41,000.00	
<b>3. Servindia Relief Fund :</b>				
Bal. as per last B/S.	21,032.13			
Add : Int. during the year	841.00		21,873.13	
<b>4. Investment Fluctuation Reserve Fund :</b>				
Bal. as per last B/S.			1,00,000.00	
<b>5. Workmens' Welfare Fund :</b>				
The fund is intended for giving relief to the workers in A. B. Press.				
Bal. as per last B/S.	10,589.24			
Add : Interest during the year	423.00			
	11,012.24			
Less : Relief granted during the year	650.00		10,362.24	
<b>6. Servindia Welfare Fund :</b>				
The fund has been built up by the Society for the general benefit of its employees.				
Bal. as per last B/S.	7,580.19			
Add : Interest during the year	303.00		7,883.19	
<b>Total C/F.</b>			<b>6,65,987.65</b>	

**SERVANTS OF INDIA SOCIETY, PUNE 411004.****LIST 'B' (Contd.)**

*Statements of Funds and other Reserves set aside by the Society  
from its Income or Resources as on 31st March, 1973.*

NAME OF THE FUND	Rs.	Ps.	Rs.	Ps.
	Total B/F		6,65,987.65	
<b>7. Insurance Fund :</b>				
Fund is built up of matured life policies of members. The amounts are payable on death. (Vide bye Law No. 5)				
Bal. as per last B/S.			17,757.00	
<b>8. Building Depreciation fund :</b>				
Balance as per last B/S.	2,76,077.57			
Add : Additions during the year	33,922.43		3,10,000.00	
<b>9. Gokhale Hall Building</b>				
Depreciation Fund :				
(Transferred from Deccan Sabha)			41,983.21	
	Total Rs.		10,35,727.86	

Poona.

**A. H. JOSHI & CO.**  
*Chartered Accountants*



**RAO BAHADUR R. R. KALE TRUST FUND**

*Balance Sheet as at 31st March, 1973*

LIABILITIES	Rs.	Ps.	ASSETS	Rs.	Ps.
I. Trust Funds or Corpus			I. Immovable Properties		Nil
Balance as per last B/Sheet	5,36,498.71		II. Investments ( At Cost )		
II. Other Earmarked Funds			As per Separate Schedule	6,03,098.91	
Investment Reserve Fund			III. Furniture and Fixtures		Nil
Balance as per last B/Sheet	52,455.16		IV. Loans ( Secured and unsecured )		Nil
III. Loans ( Secured or unsecured )		Nil	V. Advances		
IV. Liabilities			Amounts due from		
Amount due to			Servants of India Society	27,539.83	
Gokhale Institute of Politics			VI. Income Outstanding		
and Economics	31,398.74		Interest on securities	3,285.00	
V. Income and Expenditure Account			VII. Cash and Bank Balances		Nil
Surplus Balance as per last					
B/Sheet	15,301.13				
Loss & Deficit for the year	1,730.00				
		13,571.13			
<b>Total Rupees</b>	<b>6,33,923.74</b>		<b>Total Rupees</b>	<b>6,33,923.74</b>	

The above Balance Sheet to the best of our knowledge and belief contains a true account of Liabilities & Assets of the Trust

Poona  
8th Dec. 1973

As per our separate report of even date.  
**A. H. JOSHI & CO.**  
Chartered Accountants

**RAO BAHADUR R. R. KALE TRUST FUND**

*Income and Expenditure Account for the year ended 31st March, 1973.*

EXPENDITURE	Rs.	Ps.	INCOME	Rs.	Ps.
To Expenditure in respect of Properties	Nil		By Rent		
„ Bank Charges	Nil		„ Interest on Securities	28,588.74	
„ Remuneration to Trustees	Nil		„ Dividends	1,080.00	
„ Legal Expenses	Nil		„ Donations in cash or kind	Nil	
„ Audit Fees	Nil		„ Grants	Nil	
„ Contribution and Fees	Nil		„ Deficit transferred to B/Sheet	1,730.00	
„ Amounts written off	Nil				
„ Miscellaneous Expenses	Nil				
„ Depreciation	Nil				
„ Amounts transferred to Reserve or specific fund	Nil				
„ Expenditure on objects of the Trust : Grants to Gokhale Institute of Politics and Economics.	31,398.74				
<b>Total Rupees</b>	<b>31,398.74</b>		<b>Total Rupees</b>	<b>31,398.74</b>	

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Poona 8th Dec, 1973.

As per our separate report of even date.

**A. H. JOSHI & CO.**

*Chartered Accountants.*

**RAO BAHADUR R. R. KALE TRUST FUND**

*Schedule of Investments as on 31st March, 1973.*

Sr.	Description	Face Value	Cost Price	Rate	Market Value	Interest Receivable	Int. Recd.	Outstanding Int.	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
a. 3%	G. P. Notes 1896-97	10,000.00	8,025.00	59.00	5,950.00	300.00	300.00	Nil	
b. 3%	Conversion Loan 1946	102,000.00	101,937.50	60.00	61,200.00	3,060.00	3,060.00	Nil	
c. 3%	Bombay Municipal Deb. 1977	67,500.00	65,087.50	84.00	60,480.00	2,193.74	2,193.74	Nil	
d. 4%	Satara Inamdar Mandal Deb.	5,000.00	5,000.00	—	5,000.00	200.00	—	200.00	
e. 4½%	Andhra P. Co-op. L. M. Bank Deb. 1975	14,000.00	13,930.00	100.00	14,000.00	595.00	297.50	297.50	
f. 4½%	Mysore Central Co-op. L. M. Bank Deb. 1975	35,000.00	35,000.00	—	35,000.00	1,575.00	1,575.00	Nil	
g. 4½%	Govt. of India Loan 1986	50,000.00	47,675.00	92.50	46,250.00	2,250.00	2,250.00	Nil	
h. 5½%	Maharashtra S.D. Loan 1979	200,000.00	197,592.50	100.00	200,000.00	10,843.75	10,843.75	Nil	Rs. 1500/- for 6 months on Rs.75000/- @4%.
i. 5½%	M. P. Rajya Sahakari Bhoo Vikas Bank	2,000.00	1,901.41	—	2,000.00	115.00	115.00	Nil	
j. 5½%	M. P. Co-op. L. M. Bank Deb. 1976-81	40,000.00	39,200.00	—	40,000.00	2,300.00	1,150.00	1,150.00	
k. 6%	Bombay Municipal Deb. 1982	75,000.00	75,000.00	99.30	74,475.00	4,500.00	4,500.00	Nil	Later on converted into 5½%
l.	Kirloskar Brothers 540 Equity Shares	13,500.00	12,750.00	32.00	17,280.00	1,080.00	1,080.00	Nil	Dividend
Total Rupees		614,000.00	603,098.91	—	561,635.00	29,012.49	27,364.99	1,647.50	

Poona  
8th Dec. 1973

Examined and found correct.  
A. H. JOSHI & CO.  
Chartered Accountants

### List of Donations 1972-73

Headquarters	Rs.
(1) Bank of India, Bombay	10,000·00
(2) Sir Dorabjee Tata Trust, Bombay	10,000·00
(3) Great Eastern Shipping Co. Ltd., Bombay	10,000·00
(4) Punjab National Bank, New Delhi	5,000·00
(5) Lady Hirabai Jahangir Charitable Trust, Bombay	5,000·00
(6) Borax Morarji Ltd., Bombay	5,000·00
(7) N. M. Wadia Charities, Bombay	5,000·00
(8) British India Corporation Ltd., Kanpur	5,000·00
(9) C. E. A. T. Tyres Ltd., Bombay	2,500·00
(10) National Rayons Corporation Ltd. Bombay	2,000·00
(11) Late Justice Ranade Charitable Trust	100·00
(12) Late R. B. R. R. Kale Dharmadaya Trust	100·00
(13) Sums below Rs. 25/-	30·00

Total Rs. 59,730·00

1. Servants of India Society, Madras Arya Matha Sabha, Madras	400·00
2. Thakkar Bapa Gurukulam, Chillakur Lion's Club of Gudur, Gudur, Nellore District, Andhra Pradesh	505·00
3. Servants of India Society, Calicut Centre	
1. Local donation thro' the Headmaster, Devadhar L. P. School, Karulai	500·00
2. Parent/Teacher Association members of Devadhar U. P. School, Nediyruppu, thro' the Headmaster of the School	3,480·00

Total Rs. 4,885·00

#### Servants of India Society, Orissa Centre, Cuttack

1. Dr. B. Panda, Proprietor, Indian Metals & Ferro Allays Ltd.	500·00
2. Shri S. R. Bhartiya, Allahabad	101·00
3. Shri Khatau Sundar Das, Ranihat, Cuttack	101·00

4. Shri Basudev Modi, Nayasadak, Cuttack	100-00
5. Shri Jaharimall Gajananda, Bakharabad, Cuttack	100-00
6. Rani Saheba of Darpani, Chandinichouk, Cuttack	100-00
7. Bhima Ice Factory & Floor Mills, Ranihat, Cuttack	100-00
Total Rs.	<u>1,102-00</u>

**Gokhale Children's Home, Narsannapeth, Srikakulam (A. P.)**

1. Shri Velukilupulu Sangham	1,000-00
2. Shri T. V. K. Brothers, (Rice Mill)	60-00
3. Shri Rama Rice Mill	60-00
4. Shri Narasimha Rice Mill	40-00
5. Shri Venketaswar Rice Mill	60-00
6. Sums below Rs. 25/-	32-00
Total Rs.	<u>1,252-00</u>

**Servants of India Society, Choudwar Centre**

1. Sir Dorabji Tata Trust, Bombay, ( Through S. I. S. Orissa Centre )	1,000-00
2. The Hindustan Charity Trust, Calcutta, ( Through S. I. S. Orissa Centre )	500-00
3. Sums below Rs. 25/-	177-00
4. Sums below Rs. 10/-	584-85
Total Rs.	<u>2,261-85</u>

**Thakkar Bapa Ashram, Rayagada, Dist. Koraput**

1. Received from Shri Ch. Sitaram Swamy towards the construction of Girls' Hostel	2,350-00
2. The Hindustan Charity Trust, Calcutta ( Through S. I. S. Orissa Centre, Cuttack )	2,000-00
3. Dr. B. D. Panda	500-00
4. Shri Jamuna Mandingi	100-00
5. Shri Seneya Sarka	100-00
6. Shri Ch. Sitaram Swamy	75-00
7. Shri M. Kameya	50-00
8. Sums below Rs. 25/-	1,541-00
Total Rs.	<u>6,716-00</u>

**Servants of India Society, Bombay Branch**

1. Bank of India	2,500·00
2. Lady Hirabai C. Jehangir Charitable Trust	1,000·00
3. Hindustan Lever Ltd.	1,000·00
4. Shri Mahalakshmi Temple Charities	1,000·00
5. The Simon Sylvester Miranda Charitable Trust	251·00
6. The Simon Sylvester Miranda Charitable Trust	251·00
7. Killick Nixon Ltd.	100·00
8. Sympathiser	60·00
9. Sympathiser	60·00
10. Shri G. A. Kamtekar	25·00
11. Below Rs. 25/-	10·00
	Total Rs. 6,257·00

**Servants of India Society U. P. Branch, Allahabad**

1. By Adarsh Kanya Junior High School, Bazpur, Nainital	14,668·92
2. By The Bazpur Co-operative Sugar Factory Ltd., Bazpur	10,000·00
3. By Khatema Centres, Nainital	9,392·55
4. By Bazpur Centres, Naintal	7,200·00
5. By Bal Niketan Sarasa, Allahabad	6,800·00
6. By Siltham Centre, Mirzapur	4,050·00
7. By Junior High School, Muirpur	3,792·17
8. By Salkhan „ „ „	2,766·56
9. By Konhdar Centre, Allahabad	2,572·70
10. Sisona Centre (in Sitarganj Tahsil, Dist. Nainital)	2,078·00
11. By Siltham School, Muirpur	1,958·00
12. By Harijan & Adivasi Hostel—Muirpur	1,648·00
13. By Khantara, Dispensary, Mirzapur	376·00
14. Konhdar Dispensary, Allahabad	350·00
15. By Primary Schools for Boys—Lerua, Mirzapur	592·50
16. By Fulwari Dispensary, Mirzapur	486·00

17. By Primary Schools for Boys, Ataraila	300-00
18. By " " " " Rampur	300-00
19. By " " " " Malua	300-00
20. By Womens' Welfare Centre Sarsa, Bharatganj, Allahabad	275-00
21. " " " " Delaunha, Allahabad	275-00
22. " " " " Muirpur, Mirzapur	275-00
23. " " " " Dudhi	275-00
24. By Harijan and Adivasi Hostel—Salkhan	230-00
25. By Womens' Welfare Centre, Sarsa, Allahabad	213-55
26. By Primary Schools for Boys—Sendur, Mirzapur	150-00
27. Shahapur Khurd Dispensary, Allahabad	166-00
28. By Girls' Primary School Newada, Allahabad	150-00
29. " " " " Nargarh,	150-00
30. " " " " Suraicha,	150-00
31. " " " " Mamoli	150-00
32. " " " " Shahapur Khurd, Allahabad	150-00
33. " Primary Schools for Boys—Bhabhaich, Mirzapur	150-00
34. " " " " —Kusumbha, Mirzapur	150-00
35. " " " " —Raja Sarai	150-00
36. " " " " —Bhaluhi	150-00
37. " " " " —Sawa Kund	150-00
38. " " " " —Kirwani	150-00
39. " " " " —Injari	150-00
40. " " " " —Kunda Dih	150-00
41. " " " " —Baij Nath,	150-00
42. " Primary Schools for Boys—Kotwa	150-00
43. " " " " —Deo Injani	150-00

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 74,768-95

**CONSTITUTION**  
**OF THE**  
**Servants of India Society**

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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 Rule 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. The 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.

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



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

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

- ( i ) The country shall always be the first in my thought 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 and shall obey orders and instructions that may be received from them.

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

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.

12A. 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 name 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 the members 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 dispatch 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 object 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 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 Trusts Act or in the purchase of such landed properties of any tenure as the First Member or President and Council may from time to time determine.

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


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

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

30. The First Member or President may with the concurrence of a majority of the Ordinary Members of the Society, make, alter or rescind any Bye-law or Bye-laws for (1) the management of the affairs of the Society and the conduct of its business; (2) the custody, disposal and control of the funds of the Society; (3) the provision to be made for members of the Society and their families, the grant of special allowance to them in special circumstances, and of pensions to members retiring under Rule 12A; (4) the grant of leave to members of the Society; (5) the grant of allowances to Permanent Assistants and Attaches of the Society; (6) the carrying out in other ways of the objects of the Society.

31. The First Member or President and Council shall have powers to take whatever steps that 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. 225 a month of the first year, Rs. 230 for the second year of the training and thereafter he will get an increment of Rs. 10 annually in his allowance until he reaches the maximum of Rs. 350 at the end of 14 years of his membership of the Society.

(b) A rent allowance not exceeding Rs. 50 a month 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.

(c) Permanent Assistants will be paid such allowance as the Council of the Society may determine.

(d) Every Probationer will be given an allowance of Rs. 200 a month during the period of his probation.

(e) 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.

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

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 no 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 Behar are entitled to one month and ten days' privilege leave if they go on leave on the 1st of May.

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

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

5. (a) The life of 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 Rs. 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 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 12 A.

6. The First Member or President and Council may grant, in special circumstance, 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 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 any one as Associate, the fact will be Communicated to the person concerned by the Secretary.

(b) In case, any application for Associationship 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 session and be allowed to reside, if room be available, at the Headquarters or the Branches for purpose 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.

~~SECRET~~

**Members of the Servants of India Society, June 12, 1973.**

Name of the Member	Date of admission to the Society	Address
<i>President :</i>		
1. Hridaynath Kunzru, B.A., B.Sc., B.L.D. ...	11-7-1909	†S. I. S., I. P. D. Tandon Road, Allahabad 2, also, Sapru House, Barakhamba Road, New Delhi 1 Phone Nos. Allahabad 2130, New Delhi 40243
<i>Vice-President :</i>		
2. Annakavoor Duraiswamy Subramani (A. D. Mani), M.A. ...	14-6-1935	S. I. S., Dhantoli, Nagpur 1. Phone No. 2066
<i>Senior Members :</i>		
3. Shankar Govind Gokhale, M.A. ...	29-7-1928	,, Poona 4. Phone No. 56210
4. Dinkar Dattatray Desai, M.A., LL.B. ...	12-6-1936	,, Vallabhbhai Patel Road, Bombay 4. Phone No. 355014
5. Rama Shankar Misra, B.A., LL.B. ...	12-6-1937	,, I. 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>		
6 Dattatray Vasudeo Ambekar ... ..	20-12-1914	S. I. S., Poona 4. Phone No. 56210.
7 Keshav Ganesh Sharangpani, B. A., LL.B. ..	25-9-1930	S. I. S., Poona 4. Phone No 56210.
§ 8 Singanallur Ramkrishna Venkataraman, B.A., B.L. ..	25-9-1930	S. I. S., Royspettah, Madras 14. Phone No. 86252.
9 Ramchandra Sadasbiv Gupta. .. ..	30-5-1933	S. I. S., Poona 4. Phone No 56813 & 56210
10 Shyam Sunder Misra, M.A. .. ..	12-6-1936	,, Cuttack, Oris a. Phone No. 522.
§11 Raghunath Govind Kakade,* M.A., LL. B., PH. D. ..	12-6-1943	,, Poona 4. Phone No. 56210.
12 Madhusudan Sahoo, M.A., D. A. M. B. ..	14-4-1963	S. I. S., Cuttack, Orissa. Phone No. 232.
§13 Sarwadaman Shankar Ajsaonkar. M. A. ..	16-6-1966	S. I. S., Vallabhbbhai Patel Road, Bombay 4. Phone No. 335014.
<i>Attaches :</i>		
14 P. S. Prasad Rao, Advocate	15-6-1970	Narasainpet. Shrikakulam Dist. (A. P.)
15 Damodar Sahoo, B. A.	16-6-1972	S. I. S., P. O. Chowdwar, Dist. Cuttack, Orissa
16 T. V. Kumar Gupta, M.A., B. LL. Advocate	16-6-1972	Prema Samajam, Shrikakulam, Andhra Pradesh.

§ Member of Council

\* Secretary.

# WORK OF THE SOCIETY AT A GLANCE

<i>Nature of Work</i>	<i>Members engaged in it</i>
<i>Public Affairs</i>	Pandit Kunzru, Shri Mani, Shri Ambekar, Shri Gokhale, Shri Venkataraman.
<i>Journalism</i>	Shri Mani, Shri Desai, Shri Ajgaonkar.
<b>Social :</b>	
<i>Education</i>	Pandit Kunzru, Shri Desai, Shri S. S. Misra, Shri Ajgaonkar.
<i>Social Service</i>	Pandit Kunzru, Shri Venkataraman, Shri R. S. Misra, Shri Kakade, Shri S. S. Misra, Shri S. S. Ajgaonkar.
<i>Aborigines</i>	Shri Venkataraman, Shri R. S. Misra, Shri M. Sahoo.
<i>Rural Uplift &amp; Local Self-Government</i>	Shri Desai, Shri Venkataraman, Shri Gupte, Shri S. S. Misra, Shri Kakade.
<i>Distress Relief</i>	Shri R.S. Misra, Shri Kakade.
<i>Business Concerns</i>	Shri R. S. Gupte (A. B. Press, Poona). Shri S. S. Ajgaonkar (B. V. Press, Bombay).