

THE
Servants of India Society

(Founded by the late Hon. Gopal Krishna Gokhale
on 12 th June 1905)

(Registered under the Societies' Registration Act No. XXI
of 1860 on 25-7-1928. R. No. 470 of 1928)

and

(Registered under the Bombay Public Trusts Act, 1950
(Bombay XXIX of 1950) on 8th December 1953.
R. No. F. 149)

REPORT
FOR 1977-78

POONA

Monday, 12th June, 1978

Donations to the Society are exempted from Income Tax.

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The Hon'ble Mr. G. K. Gokhale



FOUNDER

The Servants of India Society



View of the Central Library of the Society. Poona.



Pandit Hriday Nath Kunzru
President
(Expired on 3rd April 1978)



Shri A. D. Mani
Vice-President
(Expired on 25th December 1977)

INCOME-TAX EXEMPTION CERTIFICATE

No. P. 165 (S-88)/76-77 AAYAKAR AAYUKTA KARYALAYA
Office of the
Commissioner of Income-tax,
Poona-I, Poona,
Dt. : 22/7/1976.

From: The Commissioner of Income-tax,
Poona-I, Poona

To

The Secretary,
Servants of India Society,
Poona-411 004

Sir,

Sub : Exemption U/s 80-G of the I. T. Act. 1961
Ref : Your application dated 1/4/1976 & further
compliance on 14/7/1976.

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 condi-
tions prescribed therein.

3. This exemption is valid from 1/4/1976 to
31/3/1979

Yours faithfully,

Sd/-

(C.N.VAISHNAV)

Commissioner of Income-tax,

(Note:- Photo Stat Copy)

Poona-I, Poona

S E A L

The Servants of India Society

PREAMBLE

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

For some time past the conviction has been forcing itself on many earnest and thoughtful minds that a stage has been reached in the work of nation-building in India when, for further progress, the devoted labours of a specially trained agency applying itself to the task in a true missionary spirit are required. The work that has been accomplished so far has indeed been of the highest value. The growth during the last fifty years of a feeling of common nationality based upon common traditions and ties, common hopes and aspirations, and even common disabilities has been most striking. The fact that we are Indians first, and Hindus, 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 result 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...

The Servants of India Society

Report For 1977-78

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 seventy-three years of its existence.

A most Calamitous Year

The year under report has been for the Society a tragic one without parallel in its long history. In no single year did we lose so many members as we did last year. The Society lost in quick succession within the brief space of three months three of its members—first Vice-President Mani on 25 December 1977 as a result of a second paralytic stroke, followed by Shri R. S. Gupte on 8 March 1978, climaxed by President Kunzru's passing away on 3rd April 1978 again, as a result of a second stroke.

Pandit Kunzru had virtually been out of action for the last three or four years. He had lost his eye-sight and his power of hearing. His memory too was failing. Even so, his mere presence as head of the Society was a source of great strength to us all. We all feel as if we have lost a guide to whom we could always look with confidence for sound advice and wise guidance. His death has created a gap in the limited ranks of the Society which, it may be said without exaggeration, can never be filled.

However, undaunted and undimmed, we mean to devote ourselves, with greater vigour and determination, to the Society's work and its development. The Society passed the following resolutions concerning the three deaths.

Pandit Hriday Nath Kunzru

The Servants of India Society places on record its sense of profound loss at the death, at Agra on Monday 3 April 1978 of Pandit Hriday Nath Kunzru who guided the affairs of the Society for as long as forty-two years as its President. He joined the Society as a member in 1909, and worked, unselfishly and ceaselessly, during his long and eventful life, in various fields of public activity--political, social, educational, economic, etc. All his public life was characterised by fearlessness and a spirit of independence.

As a member of the U. P. Legislative Council, the Central Legislative Assembly, the Council of States, the Constituent Assembly and the Rajya Sabha, he laboured hard for about thirty years and more with a view to promoting public welfare and protecting the civil liberties of the people. Nor did he neglect their economic improvement.

Defence affairs, foreign policy and Indians overseas were some of the problems which he had made his own, and his utterances on these subjects were listened to with respectful attention in and outside India. In view of his deep and life-long study of defence problems, he was appointed chairman, curiously enough, by the foreign British Government at the time of the Army Indianisation committee. He was also Chairman of the Railway Inquiry Committee and recently of the Railway Accidents Inquiry Committee. As a member of the States Reorganisation Commission, his contribution to the solution of the problems referred to the Commission evoked widespread public appreciation.

By sheer dint of his work based on a careful study of public questions, he came to be counted among the country's well informed parliamentarians. His knowledge of parliamentary procedure and practice was generally recognised to be so deep and precise that his presence at several Commonwealth and International Parliamentary Conferences was found to be helpful and useful.

He was Founder of the Indian Council of World Affairs, New Delhi, and was later elected its President—an office he adorned with rare ability and tact for nearly thirty years. The magnificent Sapru House, which houses the Council, is generally regarded as a monument to his disinterested labours on its behalf. He also founded The School of International Studies which now forms part of Jawaharlal Nehru University.

Among educational institutions with which Pandit Kunzru was closely associated may be mentioned the Banaras Hindu University, the Allahabad University of which he was a distinguished *alumnus*, the University of his home town Agra, the Delhi University, the Kashi Vidyapeeth, the Aligarh Muslim University, etc. In the working of these bodies Pandit Kunzru used to take deep and abiding interest. For the last few years he was the heart and soul of the Anjuman Taraqqi-Urdu-i-Hind which aims at the promotion of Urdu.

As the National Commissioner, first of the Hindustan Scouts and later of the Bharat Scouts and Guides, his distinguished services to the Scout movement are still gratefully remembered by all concerned. The All India Seva Samiti at Allahabad has also greatly benefited by his long and close association with it. As a co-founder of the Bharatiya Adimjati Sevak Sangh, Delhi, he used to take a lively interest in the well-being of the lowly and the down-trodden.

In the passing away of Pandit Kunzru at the ripe old age of 91, the Society has suffered an irreparable loss and a very heavy blow from which it will take a long to recover.

To his younger brother Pandit Gopi Nath Kunzru and to the other members of the bereaved family, the Society offers its heart-felt condolence and sympathy in their grief.

Shri A. D. Mani

The Servants of India Society desires to express its deep grief at the death of Shri A. D. Mani, its Vice-President for a long time. During his association of more than forty years with the Society, the late Shri Mani occupied many responsible positions and acquitted himself creditably in all of them. Journalism and Parliamentary life may, however, be singled out as his forte. He

took up the *Hitavada* as editor when it was a weekly, soon converted it into a tri-weekly and later into a daily. The credit for making it a powerful organ of public opinion must be unquestionably given to him. His firsthand familiarity with the problems of newspapers and the printing industry obviously brought him the membership of the Press Commission presided over by Justice Shri G. S. Rajadhyaksha. He was a chairman of the Press Trust of India for several years. As a member of the Rajya Sabha for about twelve years he performed his parliamentary duties with the sole aim of promoting public interests. His inclusion in the Indian delegation to the U. N. during this membership of the Rajya Sabha was an obvious tribute to his ability for presentation and exposition. Being a fluent speaker in English, he used to be much in demand at public meetings, public functions, etc.

To Mrs. Kamala Mani and the other members of his family, the Society offers its sincere condolence and sympathy in their grief.

Shri R. S. Gupte

The Servants of India Society expresses its deep grief at the sad and unexpected death of Shri R. S. Gupte. A bachelor all his life, Shri Gupte joined the Society in 1932 and worked in different spheres of public activity. Possessing practical sense of a high order, he started his career by undertaking work on the managerial side of the *Hitavada*. He was later placed in charge of the Bombay Vaibhav Press in Bombay and for a year in 1973 in charge of the Aryabhushan Press in Poona. In both positions he gave a good account of himself.

But his real and lasting love was Shendurjana-Bazar near Amravati in Maharashtra where he dedicated himself to the cause of rural uplift with praiseworthy singleness of purpose, for more than forty years. All this village uplift work, beset with numerous difficulties, was performed by him in a truly missionary spirit. His part in placing the local multi-purpose co-operative society on a sound financial footing is everywhere highly spoken of.

Mr. Gupte's had a deep and abiding sympathy for the poor and the indigent.

The Society offers its heart-felt condolence and sympathy to his younger brother Dattopant and the other members of the bereaved family.

Condolence Meetings

Public meetings were held all over India to mourn the death of Pandit Hriday Nath Kunzru and condolence resolutions were passed in them, eulogizing his valuable services to the country in various fields.

A condolence meeting was organised by the Indian Council of World Affairs in New Delhi under the presidentship of the Prime Minister Shri Morarji Desai. The speakers included, among others Shri K. S. Hegde, Speaker of the Lok Sabha, the Congress President Shri Swaran Singh, Shri H. N. Bahuguna, Union Minister for Petroleum and Chemicals and former Chief Justice of India Shri M. H. Baig.

The public meeting in Bombay was presided over by the Governor of Maharashtra Shri Sadiq Ali and Shri S. K. Patil, former Union Minister, was the main speaker.

In Madras, the Governor of Tamil Nadu Shri Prabhudas Patwari was in the chair. Shrimati Rukminidevi Anundale, Shri K. Santhanam, Shri Vasant Pai, M. L. C. and others addressed the public meeting.

The condolence meeting in Poona was presided over by Mr Justice V. A. Naik and was addressed, among others, by Dr. G. S. Mahajani, Shri R. K. Khadilkar, former Union Minister, Lt. Col. M. G. Abhyankar and Dr. N. Rath.

The condolence meeting at Cuttack was presided over by Shri B. Vishwanath Das, President of the Servants of People Society.

Among those who sent condolence messages may be mentioned Shri Neelam Sanjeev Reddy, President of India, Shaikh Mohamad Abdulla, Chief Minister of Jammu and Kashmir, Indian Council of World Affairs staff, the Servants of People Society, the Bharatiy Adim Jati Sevak Sangh, the Indo-Africa Solidarity League, the Harijan Sevak Sangh, etc.

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, Allahabad and Cuttack.

Pandit Hriday Nath Kunzru continued to be President and Shri A. D. Mani, Vice-President of the Society till 25-12-1977. Shri S. G. Gokhale, Shri A. D. Mani, Shri Dinkar Desai, Shri R. S. Mishra and Shri S. S. Misra continued to be Senior Members of the Society's Branches in Poona, Nagpur, Bombay, Allahabad and Cuttack respectively. Shri S. R. Venkataraman, Shri S. S. Ajgaonkar and Shri Madhusudan Sahoo were elected to the Council by the members of the Society. Shri R. G. Kakade was Secretary of the Society.

Gokhale Day Dinner

The Gokhale Day Dinner was cancelled owing to circumstances beyond control. A tea party was arranged instead which was attended by all the members in Poona and Prof. N. V. Sovani, the speaker of that day. The expenses of the party were 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 on the 9th May 1977 in Poona, Madras and Cuttack. In Poona, Gokhale Day address was delivered by Prof. N. V. Sovani, his theme of address being- "Should Public Life be Spiritualised?"

Gokhale Day was celebrated at Madras on the 9th May, 1977 under the Chairmanship of Shri T. V. Venkataraman, Chairman, Madras Port Trust. An oratorical contest for college students was held and prizes distributed to the winners. Dr. B. Natarajan, the noted economist, spoke on "Gokhale-the Economist". An issue of Gokhalena No. 14 was released

In Cuttack, Dr. Baidyanath Misra (Professor of Economics and Dean of Faculty, Orissa University of Agriculture and Technology) and Dr. Bhaskar Ch. Das (Reader in Political

no power to rectify the defect and it could be done only by an Act of the Indian Parliament.

Shri Venkataraman participated in the 61st Death Anniversary of the late G. Subramaniya Aiyar, the founder of 'The Hindu' the English Daily and the Swadesamitra, the Tamil Daily, now defunct. He deplored that Subramaniya Aiyar's services to the nation in the field of politics, social reform and in Tamil journalism had not been given the recognition they deserved.

He presided over the valedictory function of trainees at the "Vivekananda Memorial Kendra." He also attended Dr. Ananda Coomaraswamy's Birth Centenary, presided over by the Governor of Tamil Nadu, and suggested the publication of Dr. Coomaraswamy Reader containing his most outstanding writings on Indian Art, Culture, Religion and Philosophy.

Shri D. V. Ambekar continued to be a member of the Committee which makes arrangements for the annual competitions, open to college students, for the Gokhale Elocution Cup, endowed by the Raja of Sangli, the late Sir Chintamanrao Appasaheb Patwardhan, soon after Gokhale's Death in 1915. He attended the Committee's meeting held in the Nowrosji Wadia College on October 8, 1977. The Committee normally settles the subject for debate and selects the judges for the competitions.

Book of Epigrams

During the year under report, the book of Kannada Epigrams written by Shri Desai has gone to the Press and it is expected to be published in about two months. This Book will contain 2500 four-line poetic selected Epigrams written by Desai. These Epigrams which have been appearing during the last twenty years in various Kannada magazines have become very popular. They are considered unique in Kannada literature.

The Crop Evaluation Committee, on which Dr. R. G. Kakde was appointed as a member by Government of Maharashtra, continued its labour during the year under report. It submitted its unanimous report to Government by the end of March 1978.

Dr. R. G. Kakade continued to be Hon'y. Treasurer of the Defence Affairs Study Centre which aims at educating public opinion in regard to defence matters.

Shri S. S. Misra contributed a number of articles both in English and Oriya, to the local newspapers during the year. "Population Control in our Country", "The problem of the Linguistic minorities," "The evil effects of inflation" "Rural Reconstruction", "Child welfare", "The flood problem of Orissa" were some of the topics of his articles.

Shri S. S. Misra was the Chief Speaker in the Ravenshaw College, Cuttack, on the Netaji Jayanti Day in 1978. On the Republic Day of the same year, he hoisted the National Flag in a special educational institution run by the Rotary Club of Cuttack for the Elementary School-going Harijan children of the Jagatpur village of the Cuttack District. He acted as the Chief Guest on the occasion of the Silver Jubilee Celebrations of the Thakkar Bapa Ashram at Nimakhandi in the Ganjam District, a residential educational institution for Harijan children which has been reared up by the devoted labours of Shri Mohan Naik an Ex-M. P. and Ex-Minister and a well-known public worker of the area.

Shri Ajgaonkar continued to be the Hon. Secretary of the Bombay Social Reform Association, non-political and non-party organization, founded by the late Justice Nrayan G. Chandavarkar and others in 1903. The Association which stands for elimination of such disruptive forces as casteism, communalism, and others and for complete social and national integration by creating a common civil code, has a distinguished record of service for the furtherance of social reform in the country. It has played a valuable part in bringing many beneficial measures on the statute book.

During the year under report, the Association completed 75 years of its existence. To mark the event, the Association has started Clothing-Fund and Book-Bank for the poor and needy children of villages Takwe Khurd and Shilatane from Maval Taluka, District Poona, with the help of Rs 2000 /- donated by Hindustan Welfare Fund.

The Association felicitated one of its members, Mrs. Sujata Manohar on her appointment as the First Woman Judge of the High Court of Bombay.

The Association celebrated its Annual Day with Mrs. Mrinalini Desai, an eminent Gandhian Writer and Social Worker, as the Chief Guest.

The G. L. Mehta Project for Education and Cultural Enterprise was started by the Bombay Social Reform Association to commemorate the memory of the late Shri Gaganvihari L. Mehta, in 1974, with the object of spreading formal as well as social education in villages and starting, conducting and aiding reading rooms and libraries in the villages, holding group meetings of villagers in which they could discuss their problems with a view to finding out solutions thereto, and such other schemes as would induce the villagers to undertake a more constructive approach to life. The project was started with the initial contributions of Rs. 10,000/- from Industrial Credit & Investment Corporation of India and Rs. 2,000/- from Sir Dorabji Tata Trust. The object of promoting and spreading education in the villages is being served and furthered by the modest efforts continuously carried on by the project in Maval Taluka of Poona District.

WELFARE WORK FOR THE ABORIGINES

Uttar Pradesh

The work for the welfare of Aborigines and Backward Classes in U. P. was carried on under the guidance of the U. P. Tribal Welfare Committee constituted by the Servants of India Society with Dr. H. N. Kunzru as the Chairman. The Government of India and the State Government are represented on the Committee by their Zonal Director of the Backward Class Welfare work and the Director of Harijan and Social Welfare, U. P. respectively. In spite of his serious illness, Dr. Kunzru continued to take keen interest in the planning and implementation of various projects.

Shri R. S. Misra devoted most of his time to the Aboriginal Welfare work in the districts of Allahabad, Mirzapur and Nainital.

The welfare activities of the Servants of India Society in U. P. could be broadly divided under three heads, namely, 1-Educational, 2-Medical and 3-Socio-Economic.

1. EDUCATIONAL

Primary school for Boys and Girls

The Society maintained 17 (seventeen) primary schools. Five were located in the Robertsganj Tahsil, nine in the Dudhi tahsil and two in the Sadar tahsil of the Mirzapur district and one in Sitarganj tahsil of the Nainital district. All the schools were recognised by the Education Department of the U. P. Government and were regularly inspected by their Inspectorate. All the schools have got their own buildings and some of the schools have got land allotted to them for gardening and vegetable growing. There were 1,089 students reading in these schools of whom 763 belonged to SC/ST. Total expenditure on the maintenance of these schools was Rs. 63,902.76.

Junior High Schools

The Society maintained three Junior High Schools at Siltham, Salkhan and Muirpur in the Mirzapur district. The number of students attending the schools was 440 of whom 76 were Harijans and 96 were Adivasis.

The total expenditure on maintaining these schools during the year was Rs. 86,187.3

Hostels

The Society maintained four hostels at Salkhan, Siltham and Muirpur in the Mirzapur district and at Konhdar in the Allahabad district. The total number of their inmates was 145 of whom 90 were Adivasis and Harijans.

Through the munificence of Shri G. D. Birla the Muirpur hostel received special help from the Hindustan Aluminium Corporation. They constructed the Muirpur hostel building at a cost of Rs. 1,50,000/- during the year and have sanctioned in addition Rs. 23,000/- for the electrification of the hostel and for the construction of the compound wall. The Hindalco was good enough to donate one hundred blankets and 20 Takhsats to the hostel. Total expenditure on the maintenance of these hostels was Rs. 10,105.14.

Harijan & Adivasi Hostel, Mirzapur City

The Harijan hostel in the Mirzapur City provides free accommodation, lighting and common messing facilities to 40 students studying in the local polytechnic. The total expenditure on maintaining this hostel during the year was Rs. 7,740.26

Bhoksa Boys Hostel, Bazpur, District Nainital

The Bhoksa boys hostel at Bazpur in the Nainital district provided free accommodation, boarding, clothing, bedding, lighting, medical facilities and free coaching to 63 students reading in classes VI to XII in the local Intermediate College. Of the inmates 26 were Bhotias from Dharchula area in the Pithauragarh district, 15 Tharus, 12 Bhoksas, 3 Jaunsaries from Dehradun and 7 Cheros, Dhangars and Kharwars from the Mirzapur district.

Through the efforts of Shri P. K. Dwiwedi, our local member and Organising Secretary in the Nainital district, the hostellers received scholarships amounting to Rs. 13,140/-

The results of the High School Examination were 100% success and that of the Intermediate Examination 85%. One Bhotia inmate of the hostel secured first division at the last High School Examination. In November 1977 a U. P. Adivasi Rang Manch to encourage a common platform for cultural activities of the local Adivasis, was formed and a grant of Rs. 1,000/- for the purpose was announced by Shri R. S. Misra. Expenditure on hostels was Rs. 61,568.13

Ashram Type Schools

The Society maintained two Ashram type Schools in the Mirzapur district, mainly for the benefit of students reading in the Junior High School maintained by the Society. The Siltham Ashram provided Ashram facilities to 40 boys reading in class VI to VIII. Siltham area is mainly inhabited by Dhangars and Cheros, the most primitive tribes of Northern India. Of the 40 students 23 were in class VI, 10 in class VII and 7 in class VIII of the Junior High School. There is a small plot of land attached to the Siltham Ashram and the inmates who are given elementary training in agriculture and vegetable gardening were able to produce paddy and vegetables worth Rs. 325/-

The Ashram School at Khantra, located in the Mirzapur Sadar Tahsil, provided facilities mainly to the students reading in the primary section. Of the 74 students reading in U. P. School at Khantra, 40 were provided Ashram facilities. On the suggestion of the Government of India to upgrade the Ashram, 8 students reading in the Junior High School section were also admitted to the Ashram.

As soon as the Government's final sanction is received it is proposed to admit 20 students of the Junior High School section. The Ashram provides practical training in agriculture and gardening and the Ashram boys were able to produce vegetables worth Rs. 2,340/- The total expenditure on the maintenance of these Ashram Schools was Rs. 87,997.5.

Ramanuj Intermediate College, Konhdar

The Ramanuj Intermediate College at Konhdar had 500 students on rolls, including 29 Harijans and 26 Adivasis. The teaching staff consisted of 33. The results of High School Examination were 62%. Of the 81 students sent up for the High School Examination conducted by the U. P. Board of High School and Intermediate Examination, 51 passed. Five students were placed in the first division, 35 in the second division and 10 in the third division. Seven students secured distinction in Mathematics and three in Sanskrit.

The College sent up 33 students for the Intermediate Examination, 30 were declared successful, 24 students were placed in the second division.

One student of the College secured first position in the Divisional Sports Rally, organised by the Education Department and was selected to lead the team at the State level rally.

The total expenditure on the maintenance of the Ramanuj Intermediate College during the year under report was Rs. 2,30,010.26 of this amount Rs. 1,61,481.86 were secured as Government grant.

Balwadies

The Society managed 15 Balwadies for children in the age group of 2½ to 5 years. The Balwadies were maintained at ten places in the Bhoksa area and at five places in the Tharu area of

Naintital district. The children were given refreshments, besides instructions. The total number of children attending these Balwadies was 550 and all of them were Adivasis. The total expenditure on these Balwadies during the year under report was Rs. 55,942-70.

Women's Welfare Scheme

The Society maintained 5 Women's Welfare Centres at Bharatganj in the Allahabad district and at Basudeva, Ghuwas, Dudhi and Kanhari in the Mirzapur district. The centres offered teaching facilities and reading and writing material to women. Free instructions in tailoring, knitting and embroidery were given to women. Cloth was supplied for stitching. 193 women attended these classes and took advantage of the facilities offered by the Society. Of the 193 trainees, 107 were Harijans and Adivasis.

The total expenditure on womens' welfare activities was Rs. 19,494-22

CRECHE

One creche was maintained at Beria-Daulat for 26 children below 3 years. Two nurses have been engaged @ Rs. 100 - per month each. Milk and Khichri is provided to children. The cost of maintaining the creche during the year was Rs. 6,009.81.

A. N. P. CENTERES

The Society managed three A. N. P. Centers for children below five years, at Bidauri, Dhaki and Barahani in the Bhoksa villages. One hundred and fifty children were given supplementary nutrition, costing 20 paise each per day for 25 days in the month. The total expenditure on these A. N. P. centres during the year under report was Rs. 7,552/-.

Adult Literacy Programme

The Society has decided to cooperate with the Government of India in implementing their Adult Literacy Programme in U. P. In pursuance of this decision, Shri P. K. Dwivedi was deputed to attend a seminar on Adult Literacy organised by the International Youth Centre at New Delhi from 21st Jan. to 27th Jan., 1978. He was also deputed to attend a seminar on the same

subject organised by the B. A. J. S. Sangh at New Delhi from 30th Jan. to 7th Feb., 1978. The Adult Literacy Campaign will be carried on by a sub-committee consisting of Babu Shanti Narain, M. A., B. Com., L. T., P. E. S. a retired Deputy Director of Harijan & Social Welfare Department, who will work as the Director with his Headquarters at Lucknow. Shri P. K. Dwivedi will organise the campaign in the western districts of U. P. and Shri Atma Nand Mishra, will be in charge of the work in the eastern districts. Initially, seven projects covering 210 centres will be taken up.

Shri Atma Nand Mishra attended a Seminar-Cum-Workshop on Adult Literacy organised by the B. A. J. S. Sangh at New Delhi from 13th to 17th April 1978, for key persons selected for Adult Literacy Work.

2. Medical Relief Work

The Society maintained Ayurvedic dispensaries at Khantra, Phulwari Sharif, Ghuwas and Tikuria in the Mirzapur district and at Konhdar in the Allahabad district. Total number of patients treated in these dispensaries was 17,308, of whom 9,219 were new patients. The number of patients treated at each of these dispensaries was as follows :

Khantra-5,126, Phulwari Sharif-3,105, Ghuwas-1,564, Tikuria-1,811 and Konhdar-5,702. Distributed sex-wise the number of patients treated was :

Dispensaries	Males	Females	Children
1. Khantra	2,350	1,743	1,033
2. Phulwari Sharif	964	781	1,360
3. Ghuwas	667	449	448
4. Tikuria	692	624	495
5. Konhdar	2,032	1,041	2,629

The total expenditure on maintaining these dispensaries was Rs. 9,531-83.

3. Socio-Economic Schemes

The Society feels that while education is very important for the advancement of the Harijans and Adivasis, education alone may not meet fully the requirements of the situation. Steps

have to be taken to improve their economy and living conditions. The Society, therefore, took up the following projects for the economic development of the weaker sections of the community living in tribal and backward areas.

Kandia Project

The Kandia Project covering 28 villages in the Ghorawal Block of the Mirzapur district, taken up two years ago, is making steady progress. Nearly 100 bighas of land has been brought under the plough for the first time. It is proposed to bring it under cultivation and develop it as a model demonstration farm as soon as water is available. The agricultural operation on a small patch of land in the Kandia Project yielded Kodo, Mejhari and Mahua worth Rs. 610/-.

Government of U. P. have sanctioned Rs. 68,000/- for the construction of a building and hospital for the Ram Centre established at Ghuwas by the Animal Husbandary Department. Two blast wells, one at Ghuwas and the other at Purna, have been sanctioned under the Drought Prone Area Development Scheme for the Kandia Project.

The Society has offered one hundred acres of land to the Animal Husbandary Department for the development of a Fodder Research Centre and the State Government have sanctioned Rs. 11.3 lakhs for the implementation of Kandia Fodder Development Project.

Under the Kandia Project the Government have accepted our proposal of an intensive Wool Development Project which was discussed with officers of the District Planning Department and finalised for implementation. The Government have sanctioned Rs. 45 lakhs for the development of the Wool Industry in the area. Every small sheep breeder who will maintain at least one unit of 20 sheep, will get Rs. 2,000/- as a loan on nominal interest and Rs. 1,000/- as subsidy.

Under the project 15,000 sheep breeders are to be benefited. The Society cannot undertake the responsibility of repaying the loan. But the workers of the Society are motivating the sheep-breeders and trying to form their co-operative societies. Two such co-operatives have so far been formed, one of them is in Thakkar Gram under the Khantra centre.

Tikuria Project

The residents of village Tikuria had donated 23 bighas of land to the Servants of India Society several years ago but due to paucity of money and men it could not use the land. Fortunately a new railway line has been laid out and the Tikuria Railway Station forms the western boundary and the Mirzapur-Robertsganj road the eastern boundary of our land. The value of the land has appreciated considerably. It is worth a lakh of rupees now. Pending our final decision about the future of the land it has been let out for a year at rupees forty per bigha. About 6 bighas of the land have been unlawfully occupied by others against whom legal action is being taken to evict them. There is a canal nearby and the land is suitable for growing paddy, sugarcane and wheat but the agricultural operations will require an initial investment of Rs. 5,000/-.

Carpet Weaving Centre

Carpet Weaving Centre has been introduced at the Khantra Ashram to enable students to learn the craft and be self-supporting. About a dozen boys took advantage of this scheme.

Konhdar Project in Allahabad District :—

Brick Kiln

The brick kiln at Konhdar was able to prepare 15 lakhs of bricks during the year under report. More than one hundred persons were provided with employment for about 8 months during the year when they were free from agricultural operations. A batch of 20 persons has been trained in bricks-moulding and they are now able to earn Rs. 6/- to 10/- per day.

Shri M. L. Prajapati, Pottery Development Officer, Khadi and Village Industries Commission, checked the working of the brick kiln and the accounts for the last three year, with which he was fully satisfied.

Fruit Development Centre, Konhdar

Of the 55 Jack fruit trees planted at the Fruit Development Centre during last year, only 35 survived and 35 new plants of Jack fruit were planted. At the close of the year 70 Jack fruit trees remained in good condition. Among other trees 10 Lemon

and 50 Karaounda were planted. There are 11 Guava trees. The Centre was able to sell some seedlings of fruits and vegetables. This small experiment might bring vegetables and fruits within the reach of people in an area where they were not previously grown.

The main difficulties in the development of agriculture and horticulture in the area had been lack of irrigation facilities. Fortunately two canals have been constructed by the Government and they have started giving water. It is expected that these canals will help in developing both agriculture and horticulture.

Krishi Evam Godhan Vikas Nigam

Improvement of the cattle wealth by cross breeding of Holstein and Jersey breeds through artificial insemination, propagated by the Bhartiya Agro-Industries Foundation, Poona, has not become popular in the area, although efforts continue to be made to popularise the same.

Fishery Development

Development of fishery in the Bhoksa area of Nainital District has been taken up under the Socio-Economic Programme. Two tanks measuring (i) 55 × 25 (ii) 65 × 30 meters were dug during the year. One thousand fingerlings have been put in the tanks.

The fingerlings will take a year and half to develop and yield. Yield from both the tanks is expected to give Rs. 1,000/- per year. From two other smaller pits fish worth about Rs. 500/- were caught and sold. Besides developing the model demonstration farm at Bazpur, steps have been taken to encourage development of fishery in villages Banna Khera Sani and Sitpuri, the two Bhoksa villages where tanks have been constructed.

Sericulture

The development of sericulture in the Nainital district has been entrusted to a district level committee constituted by the State Government, of which the Deputy Commissioner of Nainital is the Chairman. Shri P. K. Dwivedi is a nominated member of the Committee. Of the 40 villages where planting of mulberry trees was taken up last year, in 31 villages, 55,000

mulberry trees were planted during the year under report. 125 laying eggs were nursed in 25 centres and the total yield of silk during the year was 175 Kgs.

An amount of Rs. 39,000 was distributed as subsidy to planters in 31 villages. So far 110 acres of land has been brought under the mulberry plantation.

Bhartiya Adim Jati Sevak Sangh

R. S. Misra continued to be a member of the General Council and the Executive Committee of the Bhartiya Adim Jati Sevak Sangh. He was a member of the Silver Jubilee Celebrations Committee and attended some of the meetings of the Finance Committee as a special invitee. In November 1977 he attended the Tribal Welfare Conference at Jashpur Nagar in Raigarh District (M. P.) jointly organised by the Bhartiya Adim Jati Sevak Sangh and the M. P. Government. At the conference he presided over a seminar which dealt with land alienation and land reforms.

Banvasi Seva Ashram

He was also a member of the Board of Trustees of the Banvasi Seva Ashram, Govindpur, which is being run under the joint auspices of the U. P. Gandhi Smarak Nidhi and the Serva Seva Sangh.

Shri P. K. Dwivedi was in charge of our work in the Nainital District. He was directly responsible for the conduct of the Bhoksa Boys' Hostel at Bazpur. He devoted his considerable attention to the Fishery Development Project which has yielded encouraging results. The project of popularising sericulture industry and encouraging the people to plant mulberry trees in the 40 villages selected last year, was also looked after by him.

Andhra Pradesh :

Shri S. R. Venkataraman was a member of the Bharatiya Adim Jati Sevak Sangh, New Delhi, and a member of the Editorial Committee of its Anglo-Hindi Quarterly called "Vanyajati". Venkataraman attended the Tribal Conference at Jashpur Nagar in Madhya Pradesh, organised by the Bharatiya Adim Jati Sevak Sangh, New, Delhi, in November last. Parti-

icipating in the general discussion he pleaded for the timely disbursement of grants by the Central and State Governments to voluntary agencies to enable them to run the institutions under their care smoothly. He also felt that there was room for greater co-operation and co-ordination of activities between the departments of the Governments concerned vis a-vis voluntary agencies. On his way back to Madras, Venkataraman visited Thakkar Bapa Ashram at Rayagada in Orissa.

Shri Venkataraman continued to manage the Thakkar Bapa Gurukulam at Chillakur (near Gudur) in Andhra Pradesh.

The school attached to the Gurukulam provided education from Standards I to VII, for 174 pupils on the rolls (120 boys and 54 girls) during the year 77-78. Of these, 80 belonged to Yenadhi Tribes, 72 to the Scheduled Castes (Harijans) and 8 to Backward communities. VIIth standard was introduced during the year 77-78 and the first batch of students from the institution was sent for the public examination in 1978. The boys were given intensive coaching by the teachers with the object of getting 100% pass.

The school had a staff of 6, consisting of five teachers and one peon-cum-watchman. Of these, one belonged to Yenadhi Tribe, one belonged to the denotified tribe and 2 belonged to backward communities. Hindi is also taught to all the pupils from III standard onwards along with Telugu, the mother tongue.

In the hostel attached to the Gurukulam 80 Yenadhi Tribal inmates were given free boarding and lodging of whom 62 were boys and 18 girls. The hostel had a matron, 2 cooks to look after the boarders. Shri B. Raghaviah, a retired Tahsildar, is the Honorary Superintendent of the Gurukulam. Of the hostel staff 3 belonged to tribes and 2 to backward communities. Free medical care, books and two sets of uniforms and bedding were provided to all the tribal inmates of the hostel during the year in addition to nutritious food. Butter-milk was regularly given to all the inmates along with their food, and eggs and fruits once a week depending upon the season and prevailing climatic conditions. To get uninterrupted supply of butter-milk another buffalo was purchased during the year. The general condition of health of all the inmates of the hostel was satisfactory.

All the students of the Gurukulam went on an excursion in two batches to places of importance within 20 miles radius of Gudur, visiting temples, ceramic factories and mica-mines.

The affairs of the Gurukulam were looked after by an Advisory Committee with Lion, Sri. C. V. Krishniah as the Chairman, and Secretary of the Servants of India Society as the Secretary of the Committee, with other 5 elites of Gudur who are members of the Lions and Rotary Clubs of Gudur. The members of the Lions Club and Rotary Club participated in and attended all the important functions of the Gurukulam. Dr. Seetharamiah, Municipal Doctor, was the Chairman of the function on the Anniversary Day, with the Senior Deputy Inspector of Schools as the Chief Guest, who distributed prizes to students who had won prizes in games and educational competitions held that day.

Mid-day meals were provided to all the day-scholars during the year. The average number of pupils served with mid-day meals was 69 most of whom belonged to backward communities and Harijans. The day-scholars were also given free books and a set of clothes by the District Reclamation Officer.

The Sub-Collector of Gudur was kind enough to provide the Gurukulam with an oil engine, build a tank for storing water and lay pipes to bring water from the well, about 2 furlongs away from the tank to Gurukulam.

During the year, the management had to appoint one more secondary grade trained teacher in view of the increased strength of the pupils and also with the opening of the VIIth Standard as provided in the budget submitted to Govt. of India for 77-78. Further, the staff teachers were also given the normal increments due to them during this year, in anticipation of the Government of India's sanction of the amount.

The Gurukulam was visited by the Sub-Collector of Gudur, Sri. S. V. Prasad, I. A. S. on 4-10-77, who was impressed with its neat environment and its functioning. Sri. S. R. Sankaran. Secretary, Social Welfare Department of the A. P. Government. Hyderabad, also visited the institution on 31-10-77 along with the Collector of Nellore, Sub-Collector, Gudur, and the District

Social Welfare Officer. They were very much pleased at the working and the strength of the institution. The annual routine inspection of the Dy. Inspector of Schools was also conducted. He was impressed with the performance of the Gurukulam students 85 per cent of whom belonged to the tribal, backward and Harijan children, had come out successful.

During the year under report, a sum of Rs. 92,831/- was spent on the running of the school and the hostel of the Gurukulam, against a Government of India grant of Rs. 81,716/-. The balance of Rs. 11,115/- was met by the management from its own funds and public donations. Shri Venkatraman visited Gudur many times during the year.

The Servants of India Society, with the financial help received from the Bharatiya Adimjati Sevak Sangh, opened two creches, each for 25 children of the age of 0 to 3 years in Gudur (one in the Sankaran Yenadhi Colony near the Gurukulam, and another in Nellatur, West of Gudur). One of the Ayahs of the Chillakur creche is a tribal woman who has studied upto Xth Std. The creches are visited weekly by the local doctors. Dr. Seetharmaiah, and Dr. C. R. Reddy. They check up the children, prescribe necessary medicines, and render necessary medical advice for the Ayahs of the creches to carry out and to properly look after these children. The Yenadhi women and other backward class women are happy with the creches, where they deposit their children before going for work during the day. 90% of the approved expenditure of the creches is met by the Government of India funds, received through the Bharatiya Adimjati Sevak Sangh, and 10% is met by the Society.

The approved annual expenditure for a creche, under non-recurring Rs. 2,500/- and recurring Rs. 6,060/- comes to a total of Rs. 8,560/- towards which the Society has received a partial grant of Rs. 11,250/- from the Bharatiya Adimjati Sevak Sangh for two creches.

Tamil Nadu

Thakkar Bapa Gurukulam Nirgacimund, situated at 8 miles away from Ootacmund, caters to the educational needs of the Toda and Kota Tribal children of the Nilgiris. The school attached to

the Gurukulam provided education from Standards I to VIII, for 191 pupils on its rolls. Of these the Tribal children were 68. The remaining, 45 were from Scheduled Castes, 18 were backward classes, 6 were muslims, and the remaining 54 belonged to other communities. The school had a staff of 5 teachers, one of whom was a Toda, the remaining belonged to backward communities. The District Harijan Welfare Officer, Dy. Inspector of Schools, and the Secretary, Bharatiya Adimjati Sevak Sangh, visited the institution and were pleased to find the cheerful looks of the Tribal students and the efficient manner in which the Gurukulam was run.

The hostel with 68 Toda and Kota tribal inmates (48 boys and 20 girls) had a staff of a cook and a warden. Of the past tribal students of this institution, two Toda young men are working as clerks in the Hindustan Photo Films, Ootacmund, one Toda young man and one Toda girl, are working in the Cordite Factory Aravankadu, one Toda boy as a constable in the Police Department. One Toda girl is studying in B. Sc., and another Toda boy is studying in Pre-University class. The efforts of the management to educate the Tribal Toda and Kota children, whose mother tongue is different from Tamil, has borne fruit in that the tribal students are now willing to avail themselves of the educational facilities offered, and to compete with others in job opportunities. During the year under report, a sum of Rs. 50,176.39 was spent on the school and the hostel, including the managerial expenses, as against a grant of Rs. 26,079.50/- for the hostel, and Rs. 16,970.00 for the school, from the Tamil Nadu Government. The deficit Rs. 7,126.89 was met by the Society from its own sources and donations received from the Public.

Keral

Shri Venkataraman looked after the five Devdhar Schools located in the hilly and backward areas of Nilambur, Malapuram and Calicut districts of Kerala State.

The five schools had on their rolls 2901 pupils of whom 1521 were boys and 1380 were girls. Communitywise their classification was as under :

	Boys	Girls
Schedule castes	148	81
Scheduled tribes	34	34
Backward classes	263	311
Muslims (Moplas)	792	678
Others	284	276
	<hr/> 1521	<hr/> 1380

The five schools had a staff of 88 teachers of whom 56 were males and 32 females. Four teachers belonged to Scheduled Tribes, 2 to Scheduled Castes, 26 to Backward Classes, 14 Muslims and the remaining 42 to other Communities.

Maintenance and repairs grant at the rate of Rs. 3.25 per pupil, based upon the average attendance of the pupils on the 6th working day of the school after its reopening, is paid to the management by Government.

The pupils of the Gokhale U. P. School, Mudadi and Devdhar U. P. School Neidyiruppu participated in all the District level sports during the year and won prizes. One Mr. C. H. Govindan of the Gokhale U. P. School, after completing his M. B. B. S., is working as a doctor in Cochin. Many old students of the Gokhale U. P. School, mostly belonging to Pulavan Community, are working in Post and Telegraph Dept.

During the year, in addition to the usual annual repairs and maintenance, concreting of the floors was done in the Sastriar U. P. School, Chelode and Devdhar L. P. School, Karulai. Construction of walls for 88 ft. was done in Sastriar U. P. School to prevent soil erosion. In Pulliyil School, bamboo thatties, planks, and side walls were provided to keep the class rooms properly screened. The total expenditure on the running of the schools, including the managerial expenses during the year, was Rs. 20,521/- as against a sum of Rs. 7,654/- received as maintenance grant from Kerala Government. The deficit was met from the Society's funds and donations collected. The salaries of school staff amounting to Rs. 4,87,848/- per annum was directly paid to the teachers through the headmasters of the respective schools, by the Education Department of Kerala Government.

Orissa :

Shri Madhusudan Sahoo was in charge of the Thakkar Bapa Ashram at Rayagada in Orissa. This institution, started in 1939, has been doing tribal welfare work in the Koraput district. The Servants of India Society runs a hostel for 75 Adivasi and Harijan students at Rayagada, a residential Middle English School, one Upper Primary School and four Lower Primary Schools in rural areas. It also maintains a maternity centre at Hazaridangu and two Balwadis in the villages in Rayagada.

A hostel for 75 students is maintained at Rayagada. During the year there were 55 boys and 20 girls residing in the Ashram. Out of them, 70 belonged to the Scheduled Tribes and 5 to the Scheduled Castes. Seven students were reading in the High School, 26 students were reading in the Ashram M. E. School and the remaining ones were reading in the U. P. School attached to the Ashram.

Besides free boarding and lodging the students were given necessary reading and writing materials, school dresses and beddings. They got free medical facilities. Free private coaching was also arranged for most of the students. They enjoyed outdoor and indoor recreational facilities. They were doing well both in study and the games.

In 1977-78, a group of boys visited Berhampur and Gopalpur on the coast. While another group of boys visited Puri, Bhubneshwar, Cuttack and Choudwar.

In the Tailoring Training Class of the Ashram about 15 students learnt sewing and stitching. 150 pairs of school dresses which were supplied to the students by the Ashram, were stitched by the students themselves. A sum of Rs. 1,640-00 was spent on the Tailoring Training Class.

A new hostel building for girls was under construction in the compound of the Thakkar Bapa Ashram, for which the Government of Orissa sanctioned a grant of Rs. 35,000/-. In the construction work of the building 80 per cent of the semi-skilled and unskilled work was done by the Ashram inmates, which showed that they considered the Ashram as their home.

Rural Primary Schools

The four Primary Schools run by the Society, one each in the villages Tumbiguda, Barijholra, Jayaramguda and Adibasi Sahi, were recognised by the Education Department of Orissa and were doing better than the nearby schools conducted by the Department itself. During the year, 145 students were reading in these schools. Out of them 127 students were Adivasis. All the Adivasi students were provided with necessary reading and writing material.

Maternity Centre

The Maternity Centre at Hajaridangu village has been functioning since 1964. There is a mid-wife in charge of the Centre. She moves round in 30 surrounding adivasi villages, conducts normal deliveries and treats ante-natal and post-natal cases. During the period under report, she conducted 62 normal deliveries and distributed vitamin and iron tablets to the anaemic and expectant mothers. She also treated cases of malaria and other minor ailments.

The total receipts from Government of India for these welfare schemes during the year was Rs 70,704/-. The total expenditure on different welfare activities mentioned above was Rs. 79,932-26. Out of this a sum of Rs. 65,474-76 was spent on the maintenance of the Ashram, a sum of Rs. 9,717-50 on the Primary Schools and a sum of Rs. 3,100-00 on the Maternity Centre.

Thakkar Bapa Bidyapeeth

This is a residential Middle English School for the inmates of the Ashram. During the year 1977-78, 26 Adivasi student, were reading in this school. A sum of Rs. 8,884-00 was received as grant-in-aid from the Orissa Govt. the total expenditure on the school was Rs. 16,738-28. The deficit was met by the Society.

Thakkar Bapa Upper Primary School

This school is situated on the premises of the Ashram. There were 212 students in the school. Out of them 104 were Adivasi and Harijans. A sum of Rs. 7,237-10 was received as grant-in-aid for the school from the Education Department of Orissa, which was paid towards the salaries of the teachers.

Balwadis

The Society managed two Balwadis, one at Barijholra and another at Kondh Sahi, out of the grants received from the Bharatiya Adimjati Sevak Sangh, New Delhi. On an average 80 children of age group 3-6 years got the benefit of these centres. The children were given mid-day snacks for 22 days in a month. During the year 1977-78 the society received a grant of Rs. 7,800 from the Bharatiya Adimjati Sevak Sangh and spent an amount of Rs. 8,520 on the maintenance of the Balwadi in Orissa.

Tribal Education Work At A Glance

The Society conducts educational institutions from the primary to the University stage in six States - Tamil Nadu, U. P., A. P., Orissa, Karnatak and Kerala - for the special benefit of the backward classes. These include two full-fledged colleges. In such 73 institutions nearly 10,000 students belonging mostly to the backward classes, were studying. Of these, more than two-third viz. 7,146 (4,847 boys and 2,299 girls) belonged to the backward classes.

In the 11 hostels maintained by the Society, the number of inmates was 541, a large majority belonging to the backward classes. In the hostels, the inmates receive free boarding, lodging and other facilities.

Rural Welfare and Co-operation

Dr. R. G. Kakade was re-elected Chairman of the District Industrial Co-operative Association, Poona. The Association conducts two cloth shops in Poona and one in Baramati, a taluka town. A Handicraft Emporium is also conducted in Poona. The Association, besides supplying raw materials to artisans and their societies and marketing their goods, helps a few industrial co-operatives in organisational and administrative matters, free of cost.

In pursuance of the DICA's efforts in that direction in the previous year, Shri V. S. Page, Chairman of the State Khadi and Village Industries Board, convened a meeting of representatives of the DICA's in the State on 1st June 1977. The Poona DICA had to make all preparations for this meeting and is

required to pursue the matter at various stages and levels of Government.

As Chairman of the DICA, Kakade was a member of the Zilla Parishad, Poona, and also of its Agriculture and Co-operation Committee. He tried to attend more regularly the monthly meetings of the Committee. He attended two quarterly meetings of the Z. P.

Dr. Kakade attended two meetings of the National Federation of Industrial Cooperatives at Delhi during the year upto September 77, when after new election he ceased to be a member of the Board of Directors of the N. F. I. C.

Dr. Kakade was a member of the Poona District Co-operative Union. During the year under report he attended two meetings of the Board of Management.

He continued to be Hony. Secretary of the Deccan Agricultural Association. The work of the Association's monthly journal the Shetaki and Shetakari, kept him busy for a considerable time every month.

Shri Ajgaonkar was a member of the Florence Nightingale Village Sanitation Fund Committee of the Social Service League, Bombay. From this fund grants not exceeding Rs. 1,000/- are paid to institutions and individuals in rural areas, undertaking to do rural sanitation work by such means as sinking wells, cleaning streets, sweeping refuse, filling in insanitary pools and ditches, digging drains etc. This year a grant amounting to Rs. 1,000/- was given to Vasudeo Balvant Memorial Committee for its project of carrying out repairs and expansion work to a tank at Shirdhon, District Kolaba.

Shendurjana Rural Centre

In spite of his indifferent health Shri R. S. Gupte continued to be in charge of the Rural Centre in Shenurjana Bazar, Taluq Chandur, District Amaravati in Maharashtra State till his death on 8-3-1978. He held the charge of the Rural Centre since July 1946.

The Multipurpose Co-operative Society Ltd.

The Multipurpose Co-operative Society's work in Shendurjana Bazar had all along been organised, controlled and conducted by

the Rural Centre. Since 1946 Shri Gupte had been the elected Treasurer. The Society earned interest of Rs. 1,875 during the year on its accumulated funds. The turnover of the Society's Fair Price Shop, which sold mainly sugar and Kerosene, showed that the shop was rendering a valuable service to the people.

The Seva Sahakari Society

Shri Gupte continued till his death to be the member of the Seva Sahakari Society Ltd. As such he held the Green Card and was able to sell cotton of the Rural Centre's agricultural department to the M. S. Co-operative Marketing Federation, Bombay, and collect the dues through the Bank.

Dispensary and Maternity Home

The Rural Centre runs a Dispensary and a Maternity Home in the village. This was perhaps the only Maternity Home in the taluq when it was started forty-four years back. The Dispensary is looked after by a Medical Practitioner who is helped by a compounder and a waterman. The Rural Centre spent over Rs. 1,612-00 on medicines during the year 1977-78. Medicines have become very costly and the need for the same has also increased. Still, however, there is increasing use of the Dispensary all the year round although there is a Primary Health Centre at a distance of two miles.

The Maternity Home is looked after by a Midwife. Both the Dai and the Midwife have earned a good name for their work. The Maternity Home is used by women in the village and those from the neighbouring villages although there are two other maternity homes within a radius of three miles. They render free service.

There were 36 cases of maternity during 1977-78 as against 47 in 1976-77. The decrease in the number of cases can be attributed mainly to the increase in fees since 1975-76. Many pregnant women, preferred to conduct their deliveries at home. Besides, Government is emphasising limitation of families by providing facilities for operation etc. This evidently seems to have its effect on the number of cases conducted in the Maternity Home. The Midwife was also on leave for about two months.

Agriculture

This year's agriculture suffered due to untimely rains. The net surplus was Rs. 935-37 as against Rs. 1,059 in the year 1976-77. The expenditure remaining the same, the surplus suffered owing to reduced production and fall in agricultural prices.

Relief of Distress

The cyclone which hit the eastern coast of India also hit the coastal districts of Tamil Nadu, such as Tanjore, Trichy and also Coimbatore in the interior, causing considerable damage to property and lands and loss of cattle and human lives. Shri Venkataraman visited with two volunteers, the flood affected areas including the worst affected villages in the districts of Tanjore, Trichy and Coimbatore. With the grants of Rs. 5,300 received from Poona for cyclone relief work, he arranged for the distribution of 200 woollen blankets to pregnant and nursing mothers in the Primary Health Centres affected by the cyclone and also about 3000 pieces of clothes to the children in the orphanages in Negapatem.

Shri Damodar Sahoo conducted the relief operations of the society in the cyclone-affected areas of the Dhenkanal district. He distributed rice, house building-materials, cloth, etc. to the victims of the cyclone, especially the Adivasis. He also collected funds for the relief of cyclone-affected people in A. P. and Tamil Nadu.

Shri Madhusudan Sahoo as the Chairman of the Andhra-Tamil Nadu Cyclone Relief Committee at Rayagada collected a sum of Rs 3,600/- from the local people. A sum of Rs. 2,500 was sent to the Andhra Pradesh Governor's Relief Fund and the remaining amount of Rs. 1,100 was sent to the Governor's Relief Fund, Tamil Nadu.

Dr. Kakade continued to be Honorary Secretary of the Maharashtra State Association for the Relief and Eradication of Famine, a registered public trust. During the year he visited, in company of the Hony. Treasurer of the Association, the cyclone-affected villages of Indapur Taluka in Poona District. The Association continues to take interest in the rural employment scheme and irrigation problems of the State.

Shri Ambekar was a member of the Executive Committee of the Association.

Shri Desai was the Trustee and Secretary of the Bijapur Reconstruction Trust. It has been decided to build some public wells in those villages of Bijapur District, where the Harijans live in large number, at a total cost of Rs. four lakhs. The Government of Karnataka has agreed to give Rs. two lakhs and the Bijapur Reconstruction Trust will spend remaining Rs. two lakhs. These wells will be named as "Thakkar Bapa Wells".

Dr. Kakade also was one of the Trustees of the Bijapur Reconstruction Trust.

Education :

Karnatak

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 Karnataka State. The people in this Forest District are extremely poor. A large number of these belongs to Backward Castes and Tribes. 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.

Institutions of the Trust

The Trust runs the Gokhale Centenary College (Arts and Science) at Ankola, the Divekar College of Commerce at Karwar and two Junior Colleges at Dandeli and Kadtoka. The Trust also runs 15 High Schools, one English Medium School, one free Hostel for Adiwasi students, two Nursery Schools, one Mother and Child Welfare Centre and two Dispensaries. One of these Dispensaries is now given to the Karnataka Government for running the same on behalf of the Kanara Welfare Trust, as the Trust could not find a Doctor for this Dispensary. The Trust also conducts, on behalf of the Servants of India Society, two Tailoring Schools, one at Ankola and the other at Mundgod.

Thus the total number of institutions conducted by the Trust is 28. Ankola is the Headquarter for all the Centres. The Trust is the biggest educational body in Karnataka State in the sense that it conducts the largest number of educational institutions in the State. Since the foundation of the Trust in 1953, the total donations collected till 31st March 1978 come to Rs. 35,00,000. The Total assets of the Trust till then amounted to Rs. 52,00,000.

Gokhale Centenary College

This College, which was opened at Ankola in June 1966, fulfills a long-felt need for an institution of higher education. It has both Arts and Science Sections. The College is affiliated 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 9th May 1966.

The College has a young, competent and devoted staff. It has well-equipped Laboratories and Library. It provides N.C.C. training for both boys and girls. The Karnataka University has provided a N. S. S. Unit for the College. A special feature of the College is the tutorial system under which students receive individual coaching and attention. The College has a large building, with adequate accommodation, on a campus extending over 75 acres. The total strength of the College at present is 986. Of these 343 are girls. As many as 817 students belong to backward classes. The College showed satisfactory results in the various University Examinations.

A separate building for the Dadabhai Naoroji Library of the College was constructed in 1972. This is the biggest Library building for any Colleges in the Karnatak University, with a floor area of 6,600 square feet. The College has also an Indoor Games Hall and a separate building for the Canteen and Quarters for the night-watchman. It has also an extensive cycle stand. A Guest House for the College has been constructed during last year. During the year under report, a quarter for the Chairman of the Kanara Welfare Trust, has also been constructed in the compound of the Gokhale Centenary College.

Last year the College was permanently affiliated to the Karnatak University. So far only two Colleges in North Kanara District have been permanently affiliated viz. Dr. A. V. Baliga College at Kumta and the Gokhale Centenary College at Ankola. It may be noted in this connection that Dr. A. V. Baliga College was established many years before the Gokhale Centenary College.

Divekar College of Commerce

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 721. The number of girls in the College is 193. The number of backward class students is 587. The College has a young, competent and devoted staff. The College has a well-equipped Library. The Library has its own extensive building which was constructed three years ago with the financial help of the Municipality of Karwar and the Taluka Development Board. An additional class-room has been constructed in the main building of the College last year. The College showed satisfactory results in the University Examinations. The College has also a full-fledged Naval Wing. This was introduced four years ago. A special feature of the College is the tutorial system under which the students receive individual coaching and attention.

The College stands on a beautiful site on the seashore. The area of this land is five acres which is in the casurina plantation. This land was given by the Karnataka Government at a nominal cost for the College. In addition to the main building of the College, there is a separate building for the Principal of the College and also a Guest House. There is also a Canteen building, the quarters for the night-watchman and the cycle stand.

Junior Colleges

Two of the High Schools of the Trust have been raised to the position of Junior Colleges under the scheme of the State Government. The Junior Colleges, in addition to the High

School Classes, conduct the First PUC and Second PUC Classes. These Junior Colleges are situated at Dandeli in Haliyal Taluka and Kadtoka in Honavar Taluka. These junior Colleges have introduced "Commerce" also in addition to Arts subjects. The number of students in these Junior Colleges was 1026. Of these 697 were boys and 329 were girls. The total number of backward class students in these Junior Colleges was 281. Of these 162 were boys and 119 were girls. During last year the building of the Junior College at Kadtoka was extended. The building for the Junior College at Dandeli will be extended shortly, as the number of students is increasing.

High Schools in Villages

In addition to the two Junior Colleges mentioned above, the Trust conducts thirteen High Schools in different Talukas. All these High schools, except the High School at Ankola, are in villages. These High Schools are situated at (1) Ankola in Ankola Taluka; (2) Baad-Kagal in Kumta Taluka; (3) Kadwad in Karwar Taluka; (4) Shirali in Bhatkal Taluka; (5) Kasarkod in Honavar Taluka; (6) Murdeshwar in Bhatkal Taluka; (7) Mirjan in Kumta Taluka; (8) Arge in Karwar Taluka; (9) Dhareshwar in Kumta Taluka; (10) Bedkani in Siddapur Taluka; (11) Katgal in Kumta Taluka; (12) Anilgod in Honavar Taluka; and (13) Kulve-Baroor in Sirsi Taluka.

The total number of students in these 13 High Schools was 2,244. Of these 1,338 were boys and 906 were girls. The total number of backward class students was 1,300. Of these 849 were boys and 451 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 are well situated. Last year the building for our High School at Baad-Kagal and also the building for our High School at Mirjan were extended.

English Medium School

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 upto Std. VII. It also conducts the Nursery and the Pre-Primary Classes. The School had total strength of 696. Of these 292 were girls. The total number of backward class pupils was 286. Since the number of the students has increased, we extended the building of the school three years ago.

Examination Results

The examination results of the Colleges and the High Schools of the Trust were 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 70 as against 46 for the whole Karanatak State.

In spite of the disability caused by the paralytic attack in July 1976, Shri A. D. Mani continued till his death on 25-12-77 his association with the public activities, with which he had been associated before.

Shri Venkataraman continued to be a member of the Board of Management as well as the Hony. Secretary and correspondent of Madras School of Social Work which prepares students for M. A. Degree in Social Science. He participated in the International Seminar on Equality of Rights and Women.

Shri K. G. Sharangpani continues to be in charge of the Society's Central 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 the Government of 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 1,72,975 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 1,431 and the number of books issued was 15,410. The Library also serves as the Library of Gokhale Institute of Politics and Economics in particular and research scholars in general. The number of books added during the year was 4,600. About 375 periodicals are received in the Library.

The Library is on the free mailing list of the U. N., UNESCO; the FAO, ILO; the International Monetary Fund, the International Bank etc. as in previous years. Parliamentary Proceedings of Australia, South Africa, Canada, New Zealand, Trinidad and Tobago and Aden are received free of charge as before.

The Library continues to be on the free mailing list of the Rajya Sabha, Lok Sabha, some Central Ministeries and all State Governments and Legislatures.

Shri Sharangpani continued to be associated with the work of the Student's Welfare Association for the past 15 years. The Association aims at helping boys and girls from economically backward families from rural areas who come to Poona for higher education after passing the S.S.L.C. examination with 50 per cent or higher percentage of marks. It runs two hostels for boys (total number of boys 150) and one for girls (total number of girls 60) and three dining clubs where 420 boys and girls are given meals at a subsidised rate. The total annual deficit to the extent of Rs. 50,000 is met out of donations and monthly contributions.

The Association has purchased during the year the plot of land and the building on the Fergusson College Road where it had started its first hostel for boys about 20 years back. It is proposed to construct a new building for the Boys hostel, quarters for the Rector and for the Association's Office. The construction project, already commenced, is estimated to cost over rupees ten lakhs.

Dr. Kakade was a member of the Board of Management of the Gokhale Institute of Politics and Economics. As a representative of the Board he attended all the meetings of the Internal Management Committee and one meeting of the Selection and Confirmation Committee.

He continued to be Honorary Secretary and a member of the Board of Trustees of the Institute of Regional Development Planning at Wardha. The Institute helps development authorities in formulating and evaluating development plans and programmes. It receives survey projects from the Planning Commission,

Agriculture and Community Development Ministry, Government of Maharashtra, Rural Electrification Corporation, New Delhi, and others. It receives a maintenance grant of 1,00,000 from the State Government. During the year under report, Dr. Kakade remained continuously in touch with the working of the Institute and attended one meeting each of the Board of Trustees and the Governing Council. He visited Wardha four times during the year, for 2-3 days each time.

Dr. Kakade was elected Hony. Treasurer of the Maharashtra Association for the Cultivation of Science, Poona, and in that capacity a member of the Executive Committee, the Budget Committee, the Building Committee and the General Council. The Association is affiliated to the University of Poona. It receives research projects and grants from the Central and State Governments, ICMR, ICAR and such other Central Research bodies. Retired scientists give benefit of their knowledge and experience in honorary capacity to young researchers and students of the Association. Dr. Kakade attended meetings of the Association almost regularly. He visited the experimental farm of the Association in Baramati taluka of Poona district.

Dr. Kakade continued to be a member of the Executive Committee and the Managing Committee of the Karve Institute of Social Service till October when he opted out for new members. Till he was a member he attended regularly the meetings of the Institute. The Institute, affiliated to Poona University, trains students for a post-graduate degree in social service, which has been recognised by the State Government for employment purposes. The Institute carries on research work as well.

He was a member of Prof. D. R. Gadgil Memorial Committee appointed by the Pravara Sahakari Sakhar Karkhana, of the Board of Directors of which he was a member.

Dr. Kakade continued to be one of the Trustees of the Kanara Welfare Trust, Ankola.

The Societys' Library in Madras is being increasingly used by research scholars of the Madras University and others interested in public questions.

Shri Venkataraman reviewed Volumes 63 to 66 of collected work of Mahatma Gandhi for The "Swarajya"

Shri Ajgaonkar was also a Member of the Library Committee of the League which conducts Libraries and Reading Rooms at Chinchpokli and Madanpura. At Chinchpokli Lending Library, the number of books was 30,126 and the number of readers was 281. In its Reading Room, the number of readers was 29,937 and average daily attendance was 100. At Madanpura (Urdu) Library, the number of books was 4,962. In its Reading Room, the total number of readers was 42,419 and average daily attendance was 138. During the year, the League spent Rs. 21,400/- for running these Libraries and Reading Rooms.

The Shendurjana Bazaar Rural Centre of the Society managed the Pilot Library sponsored by the Education Department of the Government of Maharashtra.

A Library and Reading Room Laxminarayan Pathagar by name is conducted by the Choudwar Centre for the use of the inmates and local school children. A Nursery School named after Shri L. N. Sahoo is conducted by the Choudwar Municipality on the premises of the Centre.

Shri Ajgaonkar continued his work on the Education Committee of the Social Service League, Bombay. The Committee manages four High Schools — a Day High School and three Night High Schools — a Pre-primary school, a Primary school, a Junior College in Arts, Science and Commerce and a Night Junior College in Commerce. All these institutions are in predominantly labour areas of Bombay.

The Day High School, started in 1966, conducts classes from Std. V to Std. X and the First and Second year classes of Junior College in Arts, Science and Commerce. The total strength of the High School was 1541. The number of students covered under the State Govt.'s B. C., O. B. C., P. T. Schemes was 432.

The Night High School is one of the oldest educational institutions working in this area for the last 56 years. The school is a full-fledged one and conducts classes from Std. V to Std. X and the First Year and Second Year Classes of the Junior College in Commerce. During the year under report, the total number of pupils on the roll was 541.

Pre-Primary School :— The children on roll as on 31st March 1978 was 56 in Junior Class and 102 for Senior Class. The number had to be restricted for want of accommodation.

Pragati Night High School : The School has classes from Std. VIII to Std. X. Both boys and girls take its advantage. The strength of the School was 125.

Unnati Night High School : The School is at Worli where the predominant population is of backward classes and the working class. Nearly sixty per cent of the students are covered under the B.C. Scheme. The School has both boys and girls and its strength in the Classes from VII to X was 220.

Primary School : The primary section was started with two divisions of Standard I. During the year two divisions of Standard II were added to the School. In order to build a good base and to feed the high school with good pupils, it was essential to start the Primary section to link it up with the pre-primary section and the secondary section. The Primary section has both boys and girls and the total number of children in both the Standards was 189.

The Committee started G. L. Mehta Book-Bank with the donation of Rs. 10,000/- in the form of debentures from the I. C. I. C. I. The students of the Social Service League High School were given text-books on loan, for the academic year 1977-78. The books worth Rs. 1,250/- (Rs. 625/- being the interest on I. C. I. C. I. Debentures and Rs. 625/- with League's matching contribution) were purchased for the Book-Bank. Twenty-two students took advantage of the Library during the academic year.

Two class rooms were provided free of cost from 6-30 p.m. to 9-00 p. m. to the students of the High School who had no facilities for study at home. The scheme started operating from 1st March 1978 and 60 students were selected during the year on an experimental basis. A qualified teacher is appointed to help the students in solving their difficulties and supervise their studies.

Shri Ajgaonkar 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 Institute is doing its utmost in helping the Textile Industry and improving economic condition of the workers by equipping them with technical know-how for their trades. The total expenditure for running the Institute was Rs. 4,50,000.

Shri Ajgeonkar was a member of the League's Supervisory Committee for six Industrial Schools for women. These Schools are conducted in different parts of the city. They were started in 1925 with the object of giving women such practical training in crafts and professions as would enable them to supplement their family incomes and promote social intercourse among women of different classes, castes and creeds. At present the following courses of the Department of Technical Education are taught in these schools :--

(1) Certificate Course in Tailoring and Cutting (2) Certificate Course in Embroidery and Fancy Works (3) Crafts Teacher's Course in Card Board Work and Book-Binding (4) Craft Teacher's course in Needle Work and Embroidery. All these courses are of one year's duration except the course in Card Board Work and Book-Binding, which is of six months duration.

During the year under report 651 girls enrolled their names for the various courses conducted in six schools. Total expenses for running these courses were Rs. 1,49,400/-. Vacation classes in Tailoring were organised at Parel, Girgaon and Dadar in May and June 1977. 196 girls took its advantage.

Shri Ajgaonkar was actively associated with the N. M. Joshi Social Workers' Training Class of the League which is conducted in the Servants of India Society's Home, Bombay. The Class was started in 1925 with a view to equip people for better

citizenship by disseminating the knowledge of social theories and social problems. The course which is of six months duration is held every year from July to January by experts in those subjects and visits to 35 social welfare institutions are arranged. The number of students enrolled in the class was 71. Total expenses incurred were Rs. 11,130/-. The course was inaugurated by Shri N. G. Goary, India's High Commissioner to U. K.

Kerala

Shri Venkataraman awarded Nayanar scholarships amounting to Rs. 250/- each to three Harijan M. B. B. S. students of the Calicut Medical College during the year on the recommendation of the Principal.

Orissa

Shri Madhusudan Sahoo was a member of the Executive Committee of the Seva Samaj, a voluntary organisation intended for developing education among tribal and Scheduled Caste girls. He is trying to introduce a correspondence course on moral hygiene for school students.

SOCIAL SERVICE

All India Seva Samiti

The All India Seva Samiti with which Shri R. S. Misra had been connected for the last 40 years, suffered a great set-back during the year under report. The workers struck work for about seven months for increase in pay-scales etc. Shri R. S. Misra, who tried to bring about a compromise, was requested by the Executive Committee to be Hon. Secretary of the Seva Samiti. But considering his previous commitments he thankfully declined the offer. He, however, continued to work as Secretary of the Ayurvedic and Mela Departments.

Karnatak

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

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 this Scheme for the benefit of High Schools children. The backward-class pupils who attend our High Schools from considerable distance are daily given mid-day snacks free of charge. The total number of children benefitted under this Scheme during the year was 504.

Backward-class poor students were also supplied free clothing and text-books in our High Schools under the same Scheme. The total number of pupils who received clothes was 383, while the number of pupils who received books was 482. The total number of students who were benefitted under the Scheme was 1,360.

Thakkar Bapa Hostel Ankola

The total number of inmates in this Hostel was 30. All inmates are provided free boarding and lodging and are given clothing and text-books free of cost. The students belong to the aboriginal tribe known as "Halakki Vakkals". They are the most backward in the district.

The Hostel has three buildings specially constructed for the purpose. In two buildings students live, and the third building is meant for the dining room, cooking room, store room, and bath room. The Hostel is situated on a fine site. The inmates of the Hostel are maintaining a fine garden which includes many banana and mango plants.

Tailoring Schools

The Trust, on behalf 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 37. The School is recognised by the Board of Technical Education of Karnataka Government. During the year 37 pupils appeared for the Tailoring Examination of this Board. Nine passed in the 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 29. This School is also recognised by the Board of Technical Education of the Karnatak Government.

Medical aid in Rural Areas

The 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 equipped with medicines. The work of these Dispensaries was appreciated by the people. Last year the Dispensary at Bankikodla was handed over to the Government of Karnatak for running the same on behalf of our Trust. This was necessary as it was extremely difficult for us to find a Doctor for the Dispensary.

Maternity Clinic at Ankola

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 for this Clinic.

Mother and Child Welfare Centre, Murdeshwar

The Kanara Welfare Trust is also running, with the financial assistance of Sir Dorabji Tata Trust, the Mother and Child Welfare Centre at Murdeshwar in Bhatkal Taluka. Miss Ganga Sthalekar, who is highly qualified Midwife, is in-charge of this Centre. The Centre has already become popular. The Centre serves the villages of Murdeshwar, Kaikeni and the neighbouring rural areas which is densely populated and which is very backward. Last year a fine building has been constructed for this Centre. Before our own building was constructed, the Centre was housed in a rented building.

The Mother and Child Welfare Centre, in addition to the Maternity Clinic, has also opened a Bal Mandir at Murdeshwar. Miss Ganga Sthalekar, who is in-charge of the Maternity Clinic, is also running this Bal Mandir. The aims and objects of this Bal Mandir are to give children of two to six years of age scope to attain maximum standard of physical, mental and social health.

In this Bal Mandir there are 44 children between the age of two to six. Snacks are given to them daily free of cost. In addition, illiterate girls are taught to read and write. Sewing, knitting, embroidery and other useful crafts for girls are taught. 15 girls are attending this class.

In this Centre, ante-natal examination and guidance is also given. Preventive health measures are taken. After delivery, guidance on Family Planning and Infant Care is given.

Shri Aijaonkar was a member of the Supervising Committee of the Bai Bachubai Kanji Karsandas Charitable Allopathic Dispensary and Ayurvedic Dispensary of the League. Both the Dispensaries are located at League's Parel Office. In the Allopathic Dispensary Children are treated by a Lady Doctor at nominal charges. The total number of patients treated during the year was 6,159. In the Ayurvedic Dispensary, men, women and children are treated by a qualified Vaidya. The total number of patients treated at Ayurvedic Dispensary was 4,196. Total expenses incurred were Rs. 9,700.

The Golden Jubilee of the Choudwar Centre, Orissa

The Choudwar Centre of the Society, about 14 miles away from Cuttack, was established by the late L. N. Sahu in 1927. The Orissa Branch of the Society, therefore, decided to celebrate the Golden Jubilee of the Centre from the 18th to 20th January 1978. Eminent personalities of Orissa like the Governor of Orissa, Shri Bhagawat Dayal Sharma, Dr. Harekrushna Mehtab, Dr. Radhanath Rath, Editor 'The Samaj', Shri Jhasaketan Sahoo, Hon'ble Minister of Orissa, Shri Harishchandra Buxipatra the Hon'ble Minister of Orissa, Rajmata of Darpani, addressed the 3-day function. On this occasion a 3-day camp of child delegates of the Children's Homes in Orissa was arranged. Sit and Draw, Song, Recitation and Essay competitions were organised among the child delegates of Children's Homes and local school children. A 'Golden Jubilee Souvenir' was published to mark the occasion. The 15th death anniversary of Late L. N. Sahu was also observed during the Jubilee celebrations.

Shri S. S. Misra guided and supervised the institutions that are run under the Choudwar Centre. Shri Damodar Sahoo was directly in-charge of them.

1. Leprosy Clinic

The oldest activity of the Orissa Branch of the Society is the clinic for the treatment of patients suffering from leprosy. The clinic was started by Late L. N. Sahu in the year 1927 and is in-

charge of a person who has been specially trained for treating leprosy patients. The clinic provides medicines and mid-day snacks to the patients out of the grant made by the Central Social Welfare Board for the purpose. The patients are given Dapson, Vitamin, Iron, Avil, Resochine and other tablets. There are 137 patients under regular treatment. There are also arrangements for domiciliary treatment facilities. The clinic works on every Sunday. The number of patients treated during the year was 3,900, while average number of patients attending the clinic on Sundays was 75.

A free eye-operation camp was organised by Shri M. S. Sahoo at Rayagada under the joint auspices of the Servants of India Society and the Lions club, Rayagada. 51 indoor patients and 600 outdoor patients were given treatment.

Social Welfare Work

Maharashtra

Shri Desai was the General Secretary of the Social Service League, Bombay, which is the oldest social welfare organisation in the country.

Dr. Kakade was re-elected Chairman of the Managing Committee of the District Probation and After-care Association, Poona. The Association conducts two remand homes in Poona, one for boys and the other for girls. It also conducts a Child Guidance Clinic for problem children. This Clinic has been recognised by Poona University during the year under report as a centre for post-graduate studies by medical students on the conditions that the Clinic expanded its staff, increased its equipment and gave more facilities to students. Dr. Kakade presided over all the meetings of the Executive Committee and the Managing Committee. As a representative of the District Association he was a member of the Regional Probation and After-care Association at Baramati.

He was re-elected Vice-President of the Maharashtra State Probation and Aftercare Association. He was a member of the Committee appointed for managing the affairs of the "Samaj-Seva", a Quarterly of the Association, in Poona. He attended two meetings of the Association during the year.

He continued to be one of the Hony. Secretaries of the Society for the Welfare of the Physically Handicapped,

Wanowrie. The Society conducts a Home for Crippled Children in which food, clothing, lodging, bedding, medical treatment, educational and pre-vocational training are provided to about 70 inmates free of cost. Free facilities for surgical operations and prosthetic appliances are also supplied. The Society has decided to start a Home for girls on the same lines in its compound.

Dr. Kakade was one of the trustees of the Board of Trustees of the Society for the Prevention of Malnutrition,, a registered trust. The Society does not undertake any commercial activity on its own but undertakes to educate public opinion on the positive and negative aspects of malnutrition. It will initiate, encourage and help production of balanced food articles by other agencies.

He continued to be one of the Hony. Treasurers of the Mahila Seva Mandal and as such a member of the Executive Committee, Managing Committee and Vocational Training Centre. He tried to attend as many meetings of these bodies as possible. The Mandal runs a Hostel for Working Women in low income brackets and a primary School which is thrown open to children in the adjacent slum areas. There are about 400 inmates in the Mandal's Rescue Home known as K. M. Mahila Sevagram.

Dr. Kakade was one of the Hony. Treasurers of the Nav-Jeevan Mandal which works for the welfare of the released prisoners.

He was a member of the Managing Committee of the David Sassoon Infirm Asylum, an institution 113 years old. He attended its three meetings during the year.

He was a member of the Managing Committee of the Coordinating Council of Social Service Agencies in Poona. He attended three meetings of the Council during the year.

Shri Ajgaonkar continued to be a Secretary of the Social Service League, one of the oldest institutions in Bombay. The League conducts among other things, four High Schools, a Textile Training Institute, six Industrial Schools for Women, primary and pre-primary Schools, three Libraries, a Gymnasium, a Co-operative Credit Society, a Co-operative Dramatic Association and two Dispensaries. The League spent Rs. 15,50,400/- for its various activities during the year under report.

Shri Ajgaonkar was a member of the Health Committee of the Association for Social Health in India (Maharashtra State Branch).

Shri Ajgaonkar continued to be a member of the Social Service League Gymnasium. During the year, the average number of members on the roll was 468 and average daily attendance was 292. Total expenses incurred on Gymnasium were Rs. 22,940/-.

The Gymnasium won the District Championship in Power-lifts competition and created a record in winning it for five successive years. The State team which was captained by a member of the gymnasium and represented by other four members of the gymnasium took the National Championship at the National Power-lifts Competition held in Jabalpur. At this competition, three participants created national records. The gymnasium also won the championship in the weight-lifting competition for the juniors.

Shri S. R. Venkataraman continued to be one of the Vice-Presidents of the Indian Council of Social Work, Madras Branch. He attended regularly its Working and Executive Committee meetings and of its units such as the Urban Pilot Project and the Children Holiday Home at Covelong. He was elected to represent the Madras Branch on the Central Committee of the Indian Council of Social Work, Bombay and a delegate to its Conference held in Gandhinagar, Ahmedabad, where he attended the Central executive committee meetings on the 19th and 21st September. At the open session of the Seminar Shri Venkataraman was invited to speak on tribal welfare programme in the South. He also participated in the panel and workshop of the seminar and pleaded for adequate financial aid for implementing non-formal education among the tribes and adequate medical facilities in tribal and rural areas.

Shri Venkataraman continued to be one of the Vice Presidents of the Indian Council for Child Welfare, Tamilnadu Branch. He participated in its meetings. As chairman of the Balasevika Training Committee he interviewed trainee-candidates for the

training course. He also attended the meeting called to chalk out the programme of the children's Day, 14th Nov. 1977.

Guild of Service Seva Samajam (Central) :

Shri Venkataraman continued to be one of the Vice Chairmen of the Guild of Service. He attended its Working and Executive Committee meetings, besides those of its units. He presided over the District Representatives Conference at the Raj Bhavan held in April 1977. He also presided at the Graduation Ceremony of one of its Units of the Seva Samajam Girls Training Institute when Dr. Malcolm Adiseshiah, the Vice Chancellor of the Madras University, delivered the valedictory address and Mrs. Adiseshiah distributed the prizes to the pupils.

As chairman of the Balavihar Training School, Shri Venkataraman participated in all its meetings and on the 27th July he welcomed the Minister for Social welfare Miss P. T. Saraswathi who distributed diplomas and certificates to the trainees. The trainees, who were trained graduate teachers teaching in normal schools, were trained in the technique of handling the handicapped children studying in normal schools.

Shri Venkataraman continued to be the President of the Association for Social Health, Madras Branch. A course of lectures on family welfare was arranged in which 30 students of the Meston Training College participated. They were awarded medals and Certificates. Shri Venkataraman presided over a meeting of the Association for Social Health which was held to meet Smt. Sakuntala Lal, Secretary-General of the All India Association of Social Health New Delhi, when various problems relating to social health were discussed. It was also decided to open V. D. Centres in different parts of the city.

Save the Children Fund, London, has recognised the Guild of Service as their agency in India to route the sponsorship programme for destitute children all over the country. Venkataraman attended the meetings of the Save the Children Committee at which the various problems relating to the running of homes for the sponsored children were discussed with Miss Antonia Derry., Sponsorship Controller, and Sir Robert Folks, Save the Children Fund's Representative in India at

New Delhi, as well as 'Mrs. Jashwant Singh the Indian representative of the Save the Children Fund, New Delhi, when the accounts and budgets and sponsorship programmes in Madras, Andhra and Orissa were discussed and approved.

Andhra Pradesh :

Shri S. S. Misra Supervised the management of the Gokhale Children's Home at Narasannapet, Dist. Srikakulam. This Home which was started in the year 1945 in the wake of a devastating cyclone in the then North-Vizag Dist. has been rendering valuable service to the orphaned and helpless children of the area. During the year under report, there were 26 children in the Home. Their ages ranged between 7 and 16. Of these children 9 belonged to the other backward classes, 1 to the scheduled tribes and the others to economically backward communities. This institution is providing free boarding and lodging, clothing, soaps and oil, education and free medical aid to the inmates of the Home. The annual expenses of the Home amounted to Rs. 16,801.04. The Society pays a lump sum grant of Rs. 5,250/- to the Home every year. The Central Social Welfare Board has also been sanctioning an annual grant of Rs. 6,000/- to provide nutritive food to the inmates of the Home. The Home is under the direct management of Shri P. S. Prasada Rao, an Attache of the Society and Shri R. K. Sahoo is working as the Warden of the Home.

The Destitute Children's Home has been started at Choudwar with 30 destitute children in the year 1975. The children between the ages of 3 and 5 years are admitted here. They are expected to reside in the Home till each of them completes the age of 18 years. Out of 30 inmates 26 have lost their parents and the remaining children belong to the Scheduled Castes.

The inmates are provided with free boarding, lodging, clothing, educational and other essential facilities. The children are nurtured in a loving atmosphere where they feel the Home to be their own. The Children are continuing their studies in the local educational institutions.

A Creche has been started from 1-1-78 in the local Telanga Sahi with the financial assistance of the Bharatiya Adimjati Sevak Sangha, New Delhi. 25 children of working

women have been included in the scheme. They are provided with supplementary nutrition, medical care and other facilities as provided in the scheme.

Shri Damodar Sahoo has been elected one of the joint secretaries of the Utkal Kendriya Balaseva Sangh established at a conference of the authorities of Destitue Children's Homes and other such voluntary organisations in Orissa. The Sangh aims at all-round development of children in the Destitute Homes. He was the chief guest in the children's fair organised by the Choudwar Thermal Station.

OTHER ACTIVITIES

Shri. S. G. Gokhale looks after the affairs of the Gokhale Hall and generally helps the Secretary in the administration.

Shri. Desai was a Trustee of the Divekar Charity Trust founded by Dr. M. R. Divekar who comes from North Kanara district. The office of the Trust is in Bombay. This Trust spends money on education and medical relief.

Dr. Kakade continued to be one of the Trusees of the late Mahadev Govind Ranade Trust which destributes small donations to a large number of institutions engaged in eductional and social welfare fields.

As Secretary of the Society, he was one of the Trustees of the Wrangler R. P. Paranjapye Trust.

Shri Madhsudan Sahoo was member of the Advisory Committee of the Agricultural Training Centre at Gopalwadi. This is a Gandhian institution and is being financed by the 'Society for Developing Gramdans'.

He was a member of the Vigilance Committee, Rayagada. This Committee has been constituted to check corruption in the offices of the Munsiff and Sub-Judge, Rayagada.

Shri Madhusudan Sahoo continued his effort to establish a Sanskrit Pathshala at Rayagada. He has collected a sum Rs. 5000/— towards this projeet and has got some assurances.

Shri Damodar Sahoo actively co-operated with all public activities of the Choudwar Municipality.

**GOKHALE INSTITUTE OF POLITICS AND ECONOMICS,
PUNE 411 004**

Annual Report For The Year 1977-78

We had a number of research projects in progress during the year under report. The following are some of the studies completed during the year under report :

- (1) Agricultural Development in Maharashtra (1960-61 to 1971-72) A Draft Report and Set of Tables Submitted to the Ministry of Agriculture in February 1978 M. P. Khare
C. S. Gajarajan
M. V. Joglekar
M. B. Padki
G. R. Mulla
- (2) A Village in Transition : Study of Gulumb, Satara District, Maharashtra State Submitted to the Ministry of Agriculture in April 1978 V. M. Dandekar
Mrs. S. Brahme
M. B. Jagtap
Mrs. Hemalata Dandekar
Weisblat
- (3) Procedure for development of Feederline-wise Account for the Maharashtra State Electricity Board (Mimeograph) Submitted to the Rural Electrification Corporation, New Delhi, in June 1977 A. K. Mitra
- (4) Economic Benefits of Rural Electrification with Reference to the Villages Electrified from Poona Rural Division with the Loan Assistance of the REC under OA Scheme (Mimeograph) Submitted to the Rural Electrification Corporation, New Delhi, in February 1978 A. K. Mitra

- (5) Farmers' Service Co-operative Societies : Submitted to C. S. Gajarajan
the Ministry
A Case Study of F. S. of Agriculture
C. S., Attibele, Distri- in October 1977
ct Bangalore, Karnata-
taka
- (6) Long Term Agricultural Finance and Submitted to the M. B. Padki
Co-operatives Ministry of
Agriculture in
December 1977
- (7) Annotated Bibliography Submitted to the V. D. Divekar,
on the Economic Indian Council S. H. Pore and
History of India (1500 of Social Science others
A. D. to 1947 A. D.) Research, New
Vol. III Delhi

The staff of the Institute and research fellows brought out the following papers based on their research work :

- (1) 'State of the Economy' *Illustrated* V. M. Dandekar
Weekly, July
17, 1977.
- (2) 'Statistics in National *Science Today*, V. M. Dandekar
Planning' Vol. 12, No. 6,
December 1977.
- (3) 'Nature of Class Con- R. G. Bhatkal V. M. Dandekar
flict in the Indian Memorial Lec-
Society' ture, Bombay,
23-12-1977.
- (4) 'Examination Reform' *Mainstream* V. M. Dandekar
26-1-78 and
4-2-78 Vol XVI,
Nos. 21 to 23,
Convocation
Address at the
Nagpur Univer-
sity, 7th Jan.
1978.

- (5) 'Gandhian Economic System : A Path to Non-Economic Goals' Dr. Zakir Hussain Memorial Lecture, New Delhi, 1977, Series No. 3, March 8, 1978. V. M. Dandekar
- (6) 'Accumulation of Foreign Exchange : Issues of Policy' *Mainstream*, March 18, 1978 and March 25, 1978, Vol. XVI, Nos. 29 and 30. Paper submitted for the Seminar on the Deployment of Foreign Exchange Resources. February 1978, Lonavala. V. M. Dandekar
- (7) 'Performance of Agriculture in Maharashtra 1960-1972' Presented to the Seminar on "Regional Disparities in Rates of Growth and Productivity in Indian Agriculture" held at Lonavala under the auspices of the Indian Society of Agricultural Economics, Bombay and the Institute in June 1977. N. Rath

- (8) 'An Approach to the Economic Development of Orissa'. Presidential Address at the Annual Conference of the Utkal Economic Association held at Berhampur, (Orissa) in February 1978. N. Rath
- (9) 'Child in India' Published in the UNESCO Volume to celebrate Children's year (1978). Mrs. K. Dandekar
- (10) 'Future of Family planning in India' *Indian Express*, 28th May 1977. Mrs. K. Dandekar
- (11) 'जनता लाट व लोकसंख्येच्या प्रश्नाचे भवितव्य' *Samaj Prabodhan Patrika*, July-August 1977. Mrs. K. Dandekar
- (12) 'Mortality, Morbidity and Family planning Statistics in India' *Population Statistics in India* (Proceedings of the Data-Base Seminar, Delhi, 1975). Mrs. K. Dandekar
- (13) 'Relationship Between Acceptance of Contraception and Socio-Economic Factors : Comparative Studies of Uttar Pradesh, Kerala and Maharashtra' Proceedings of the IUSSP Conference, Mexico City, August 1977. Mrs. K. Dandekar

- (14) 'Tara Project : A case Study in Integrated Rural Development in Western India' Proceedings of the Conference on "Rural Development Technology : An Integrated Approach, Asian Institute of Technology, Bangkok, July, 1977. D. P. Apte
- (15) 'Investment in Agricultural Research in Maharashtra State 1961-62 to 1971-72' Summary published in the Conference Number of the Journal of Agricultural Economics, Dec. 1977. D. P. Apte
R. G. Paithankar
- (16) 'Banking in India' *India's Economic Problems* Ed. J. S. Uppal, Tata McGraw Hill, 1978, (Second Edition). V. S. Chitre
- (17) 'An Econometric Study of the Consolidated Portfolio of Indian Scheduled Commercial Banks, 1951-1972' *Artha Vijnana*, March 1978, Vol. 20, No. 1, to be reprinted by the Reserve Bank of India in the Papers and Proceedings of the Seminar on Recent Developments in Monetary Theory, held in Bombay Jan. 1978. V. S. Chitre

- (18) 'Accumulating Foreign Exchange Resources: Their Deployment and Control — A Background Paper' Paper submitted for the Seminar on the Deployment of Foreign Exchange Resources, February 1978, Lonavala. V. S. Chitre
B. S. R. Rao
P. Venkatramaiah
Mrs. K. Pore
Miss Vidya Pitre
- (19) 'Role of Rural Industries in Rural Development' Contributed to the Seminar on Rural Development, Srinagar, June 19-24, 1977. Mrs. S. Brahme
- (20) 'Rapporteur's Report on 'Strategies for Integrated Rural Development' 37th Annual Conference of the Indian Society of Agricultural Economics, 1977' *Indian Journal of Agricultural Economics*, July-Sept. 1977 and Oct.-Dec. 1977. Mrs. S. Brahme
- (21) 'Programme for the Study of Poverty and Unemployment' *ICSSR Newsletter*, April-Sept. 1977. Mrs. S. Brahme
- (22) 'Aspects of Social Change Among Scheduled Castes in Maharashtra' *Eastern Anthropologist*, Vol. XXIV, 1977. A. Bopegamage
- (23) 'Wastage and Stagnation in Tribal School Education' *Eastern Anthropologist*, Vol. XXIV, 1977. A. Bopegamage
- (24) 'Status Seekers in India : A Sociological Study of Neo-Buddhist Movement' *European Journal of Sociology*, January 1978. A. Bopegamage

- (25) 'Sir Charles Warre Malet's Bequests at Chargot, England' *The Indian Archives*, Vol. 25, No. 1, Jan-June 1976. V. D. Divekar
- (26) Translated into Marathi, Daniel Thorner's paper on 'Marx's Analysis of the Asiatic Mode of Production' ('Contributions to Indian Sociology', Netherlands, December 1966) *Arthasamvad*, (Quarterly Journal of the Marathi Arthasatra Parishad), April-June 1977. A. S. Nadkarni
- (27) Translated into Marathi, B. S. Minhas's Paper 'Economic Design' ('Seminar', New Delhi, January 1976) Part I - *Arthasamvad*, July-Sept. 1977. A. S. Nadkarni
Part II - *Arthasamvad*, Oct-Dec. 1977. J. L. Gandhi
- (28) 'Planning for the People' *New Quest*, November 1977, Pune. A. S. Nadkarni
- (29) 'On Assessing Trends in Urbanisation between 1961 and 1971' *Artha Vijnana*, March 1977. V. P. Pethe
- (30) 'Family Planning and Election Manifestos' *Economic and Political Weekly*, 5 March 1977. V. P. Pethe
- (31) 'Election Manifestos' *Mainstream*, 12 March 1977. V. P. Pethe
- (32) 'Perspectives for 1981 Census' *Economic and Political Weekly*, 6 August 1977. V. P. Pethe

- (33) 'Population Policy : Compulsion in Family Planning : Some Fundamental Considerations' Contributed to the Conference of the Indian Association for Study of Population at Hyderabad, 16-18 March 1978. V. P. Pethe
- (34) 'Low Income Housing Policy in India' (Abstract) Presented to the International Conference on Low Income Housing held under the auspices of the Asian Institute of Technology, Bangkok, August 1977. V. P. Pethe
- (35) 'Finance for Small Scale Industry—Some Suggestions' *Mahratta Industrial Annual*, 1977. V. S. Patvardhan
- (36) 'Trends in Corporate Financing in India' *Artha Vijnana*, March 1978, Vol. 20, No. 1. V. S. Patvardhan
- (37) 'Review Article : Some Problems of Co-operative Farming by Dr. S. N. Deshpande' (in Marathi) *Arthasamvad*, Jan.-March 1978. V. S. Patvardhan
- (38) 'लघु-उद्योग क्षेत्रातील विविध समस्या' *Sampada*, Journal of Mahratta Chamber of Commerce and Industry, Feb. 1978. V. S. Patvardhan

- (39) 'Some Experiments with Indian Input Output Tables' A paper contributed to a Volume in honour of Prof. B. S. Rao, 1977. P. Venkatramaiah
- (40) 'Structural Change in Indian Economy 1951-1963' Scientific papers of the Institute for the Economy of Developing Countries, Berlin, GDR, 1976. P. Venkatramaiah Mrs. L. Argade
- (41) 'A Note on Overall Productivity Measure' *Artha Vijnana*, Dec. 1977. P. Venkatramaiah Mrs. L. Argade
- (42) 'Evaluation of Economic Ideology of Jayaprakash' *The Economic Times*, Dec. 29, 1977. N. Benjamin
- (43) 'The Deccan Prize Money' *Bengal Past and Present*, July-Dec. 1976. N. Benjamin
- (44) 'Growth of Irrigation in Maharashtra (1960-61 to 1971-72)' (Mimeograph) Submitted to the Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation in March 1978. M. P. Khare
- (45) 'Analysis of the Structure and Quantum of Non-Agricultural Employment in India' *Artha Vijnana* Sept. 1977. A. K. Mitra
- (46) 'Consolidation of Holdings — A Case Study of Maharashtra' Submitted to the Ministry of Agriculture in March 1978. G. R. Mulla

- (47) 'Factors Responsible for the Increased Procurement of Milk in Maharashtra' *Artha Vijnana*, Vol.XIX, No. 4, December, 1977. S. W. Muranjan
- (48) 'Agrarian Relations in Coastal Andhra under Early British Rule' *Social Scientist*, Vol. 6, No. 1, August 1977. G. N. Rao
- (49) 'Agrarian Strategies in India : A Critical Analysis' *Clornic Aspirantskux Radot*, Moscow, U. S. S.R., Feb. 1978. G. N. Seetharam
- (50) 'International Monetary Re-alignments : A study of the Post-Bretton Woods Period' *Clornic Aspirantskux Radot*, Moscow, U. S. S.R., Feb. 1978. G. N. Seetharam
- (51) 'The Excommunication of Marx : A Critical Analysis of Dandekar's Romance with Marxism' *Mainstream*, Delhi (in two instalments), Feb. 1978. G. N. Seetharam
- (52) 'A Study of Factor Intensities in Indian Manufacturing Sector with reference to Import Substitution' *Artha Vijnana*, June 1977. Miss V. Pitre
- (53) 'A Note on Overall Productivity Measure' *Artha Vijnana*, December 1977. Miss V. Pitre

- (54) 'Data-base for Assessing Medical Manpower in India' Population Statistics in India, being the paper presented at the Third Data-Base Seminar, Delhi, Dec. 1974. Mrs. Sanjeevane Mulay
- (55) 'Estimation of Buoyancy, and Elasticity of States' Taxation with Special Reference to Maharashtra State' Submitted to the All-India Seminar on the State Taxation in Indian Federation, Shivaji University, Kolhapur. R. G. Paithankar
- (56) 'Evaluation of District Planning in Punjab' *Punjab Journal of Politics*, Nov. 1977. Guru Nanak Dev University, Amritsar. N. S. Bhullar
- (57) 'State of District Planning in India' *Southern Economist*, Vol. 16, No. 8, Independence Day Number, Aug. 15, 1977, Bangalore. N. S. Bhullar
- (58) 'Aspects of District Planning in India' Accepted for publication in *Social Science Research Journal*, Punjab University, Chandigarh. N. S. Bhullar

- (59) 'Rolling Plan and Decentralised Planning Process' *Artha* (Marathi), April 1978, Pune. N. S. Bhullar
- (60) 'Fiscal Imbalance and Tax Identity in India with Special Reference to Maharashtra' Contributed to the Seminar on States Finances organised by Shivaji University, Kolhapur, Nov. 1977. J. F. Patil
- (61) 'Direct and Indirect Taxes in a Less Developed Economy' Contributed to the Seminar on the subject organised by the School of Social Sciences, Gujarat University, Ahmedabad, April, 1978. J. F. Patil
- (62) 'Viability of Primary Co-operative Societies in Maharashtra' *Maharashtra Times*, 27th Sept. 1977. K. G. Pathan
- (63) 'Income-Tax-Progression, Savings and Growth' *Economic Times* Jan. 23, 1978. T. K. Sen
- (64) 'Taxes, Is There Need for Overhauling?' *Economic Times* March 31, 1978. T. K. Sen
- (65) 'Institutional Impediments to Indian Agricultural Development' V. K. R. V. Rao Felicitations Volume, New Delhi. Rex M. Edwards

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

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|---|--|
| (1) Structural Change in Indian Economy | P. Venkatramaiah
Mrs. L. Argade |
| (2) A Survey of Labour Conditions and Industrial Relations in the Building Industry in Pune | G. N. Rao
K. P. Deo |
| (3) Regional Input-Output Tables for 1965 | P. Venkatramaiah
A. R. Kulkarni
Mrs. L. Argade |
| (4) Estimates of Costs of Capital to Selected Indian Industries | B. S. R. Rao |
| (5) A Structural Study in India's Trade Dependence | S. V. Bokil,
Miss Vidya Pitre |
| (6) A Study of Commercial Bank Portfolios in India | V. S. Chitre |
| (7) Working of State Financial Corporations | V. S. Patvardhan |
| (8) Finances of Non-Government, Non-Financial Joint Stock Companies | V. S. Patvardhan |
| (9) Portfolio Analysis | B. S. R. Rao |
| (10) Adam Smith — Life and Thought (In Marathi) | V. P. Pethe |
| (11) Annotated Bibliography on the Economic History of India (1500 A. D. to 1947 A. D.) Vol. IV | V. D. Divekar,
S. H. Pore and
others |
| (12) Historical Statistics of India—First Phase | V. D. Divekar |
| (13) Bibliography on India with Special Reference to the Social Sciences | Mrs. Malathi
Timmaraju |
| (14) Education and Social Change | A. R. Kamat |
| (15) Agricultural Development of Maharashtra—1960-61 to 1971-72 | M. P. Khare and
others |

- (16) Estimation of Investment in Agriculture in Maharashtra State A. S. Nadkarni
R. G. Paithankar
- (17) Economic Benefits of Rural Electrification in Maharashtra with Special Reference to the Electrification of Villages under the R. E. C. Loan Assistance N. Rath,
D. P. Apte
A. K. Mitra
S. W. Muranjan
- (18) A Study of Problems of Rural Development in Selected Regions of Maharashtra State Mrs. Sulabha
Brahme
- (19) Agrarian Legislation in India (1793-1966), Vols. II and III D. C. Wadhwa
- (20) Zamindaris at Work in Dhanbad District, Bihar (1793-1970) D. C. Wadhwa
- (21) Consolidation of Land Holding in India G. R. Mulla
- (22) Survey of Allottees under the Ceiling of Holdings Act, 1961 M. V. Joglekar
- (23) A Bench Mark Survey of the Villages in the Command Area of Bhima (Ujani) Project D. P. Apte
- (24) Evaluation of Integrated Dry Land Agricultural Development Programme C. S. Gajarajan
- (25) Measurement of Rural Unemployment Based on the Farm Accounts Data for Akola and Amravati Districts N. Rath
- (26) A Review of Studies in Economics of Irrigation and Electricity in India N. Rath
- (27) Review of Research Work in the Agricultural Economics Research Centre, Pune D. P. Apte
M. B. Padki
- (28) Societal Attitudes Towards Trained and Untrained (i. e. illiterate) Working Females in Rural Maharashtra Mrs. K. Dandekar
Mrs. V. Bhate
- (29) Evaluation of Health and Family Welfare Programmes in Rural Maharashtra Mrs. K. Dandekar
Mrs. V. Bhate

- (30) Role of Voluntary Organisations in Rural Development including Health and Welfare Mrs. K. Dandekar
- (31) A Survey of Sterilized Persons in Maharashtra—Evaluation Survey Mrs. V. Bhate
- (32) Work on the ESCAP Monograph on India, Chapters on Mrs. K. Dandekar
- (1) Child Population,
- (2) Population : Its Growth and Distribution,
- (3) Size and Composition of Households,
- (4) Housing Problems
- (33) Health and Health Services in India Mrs. K. Dandekar
- (34) Compulsion in Family Planning – *Pros and Cons* (An Edited Volume) V. P. Pethe
- (35) Size and Growth of Indian Population V. P. Pethe
- (36) The Functional Problems of the New Economic System in Eastern Europe : A Case Study K. K. Das Gupta

In the Centre for Post-graduate Teaching in Economics of the University of Poona located at the Institute there were about 65 students for M. A. Semesters III and IV during the year 1977-78.

During the year under report three National Scholarships were awarded. The National Scholarships awarded last year to the three students were continued during the year. Besides one vacant scholarship was also awarded this year.

In the Programme of Fellowships for Ph. D. sanctioned by the University Grants Commission there were six Junior Fellows who were awarded fellowships in previous years to work on their Ph. D. theses. During the year under report three Junior Research Fellowships were awarded. The remaining fellowships could

not be awarded as suitable candidates were not available. No Senior Research Fellowship was awarded during the year under report as suitable candidates were not available.

In the UGC's Programme of Fellowships to College Teachers four teachers who were awarded fellowships during the year 1976-77 worked at the Institute until July 1977. Three teachers were awarded fellowships during the current year. However, one of them left the Institute within a month after joining due to reasons of health.

Under the UGC's Faculty Improvement Programme there were three teachers who worked on their Ph. D. theses at this Institute.

Of the three teachers who were deputed in previous years by the Agricultural Universities in Maharashtra to work on their Ph. D. theses at this Institute, Shri B. W. Ashturkar, Marathwada Krishi Vidyapeeth, Parbhani, was awarded Ph. D. degree of the University of Poona, in February, 1978. Shri M. P. Dhongade, M. P. Krishi Vidyapeeth, Rahuri, submitted his thesis in March 1978. The other teacher will complete his work next year.

The Institute rendered services to two college teachers and research fellows under the scheme of the Indian Council of Social Science Research for Guidance and Consultation Services to Social Scientists in data processing and data analysis.

Under the Pandurangi Essay Prize Competition we invited essays on "Current Price Situation in India". We received only two essays, one from a post-graduate student and the other from a college teacher. Both the essays did not come upto our expectation. However, in view of the efforts put in by the candidates, we awarded two consolation prizes.

The University of Poona has decided to introduce M. Phil. Course in Economics from the year 1978-79. The duration of the course is one year. The M. Phil. Course will be offered by the Institute in the University's Centre for Post-graduate Teaching in Economics located at this Institute.

Under the UGC's Scheme of the Area Studies Programme the UGC has sanctioned financial assistance for Studies in Economics of the East European Countries. The staff selected for

the posts sanctioned by the UGC joined the Centre in August 1977 and was engaged in preparatory work and developing the programme of work to be taken up in future.

As mentioned in the last year's Report the Reserve Bank of India has sanctioned financial assistance for a Chair in Finance and two Ph. D. fellowships in Finance. The person selected as professor under this scheme joined the Institute in May 1977. We were also able to award last year one fellowship. However, the other fellowship could not be awarded during the year under report as suitable candidate was not available.

During the year under report the following research scholars from other universities worked at the Institute.

(1) Mr. Michael Vlassoff under a Shastri Indo-Canadian Institute Fellowship continued his work for Ph. D. under the guidance of Prof. Mrs. K. Dandekar. Mr. Vlassoff submitted his Ph. D. thesis entitled "Economic Motives and Fertility in an Indian Village" to the University of Poona in February, 1978.

(2) Mrs. Carol Vlassoff, another student under a Shastri Indo-Canadian Institute Fellowship continued her work for Ph. D. under the guidance of Prof. Mrs. K. Dandekar. Mrs. Vlassoff submitted her Ph. D. thesis on "The Significance of Cultural Tradition for Contraceptive Change : A Study of Rural Indian Woman" to the University of Poona in January 1978.

(3) Mrs. Hemalata Dandekar Weisblat, a Ph. D. student from the School of Architecture and Urban Planning, University of California at Los Angeles, U. S. A., continued until 30-11-1977 her work for Ph. D. under the guidance of Dr. Mrs. Sulabha Brahme. She was engaged in the collection and processing of data and analysis thereof for her Ph. D. thesis. After completing the field work and processing the data she left for the U. S. A. wherefrom she will submit her thesis to the University of California.

(4) Dr. Avinash Bhagwat from the International Monetary Fund, Washington, U. S. A. while on Sabbatical leave for six months is working at this Institute as a Visiting Fellow from 1-3-1978. He has selected to work on "The Relationship Between Monetary-Financial Aggravates and Inflation."

(5) During the year under report Miss Joy Richardson, a Ph. D. student, Department of Geography, University of Cambridge, England, worked on "The Sugar Industry in Maharashtra" for her Ph. D. degree in Geography from October 1977 to March 1978. After completing the field work she returned to her University. She intends to visit the Institute again in August 1978 to carry out the remaining work relating to her Ph. D. thesis.

(6) Mr. Rex Edwards, who is registered for Ph. D. in Economics at the University of Texas, Austin, is at this Institute since 23-1-1978 under a fellowship from the United States Educational Foundation in India. He is working on "Economic History of a District in Maharashtra."

(7) Shri A. K. Singhal, Senior Research Assistant, Govind Vallabh Pant University of Agriculture and Technology, Pant Nagar is on deputation at the Institute from 27-5-1976 to work on his Ph. D. thesis entitled "Marketing of Rape Seed and Mustard in U. P".

(8) Miss Ishita Mukarjee is working at the Institute under an ICSSR fellowship from 26-7-1976 on her Ph. D. thesis entitled "Economics of Fruit Marketing in Poona."

Prof. V. M. Dandekar was elected the President of the Second Marathi Arthashastriya Parishad to be held at Nagpur in 1978. He delivered Convocation Address at the International Institute for Population Studies, Bombay, on 19th June 1977. Prof. Dandekar was invited at Rome to act as a member of the Advisory Committee of Experts to assist and advise FAO in the preparation of the World Conference on Agrarian Reform and Rural Development to be held in Rome in June 1979. Prof. Dandekar participated in the Third Biennial Conference of the Association of Development Research and Training Institutes of Asia and the Pacific, held in Goa in September 1977. He participated in the International Statistical Congress held at New Delhi, in December 1977. He also participated in the Annual Convention of the Computer Society in India, Pune. Prof. V. M. Dandekar, Prof. N. Rath and Shri M. P. Khare participated in the Seminar on "Regional Disparities in Rates of Growth and Productivity in Indian Agriculture" held by the Indian Society of Agricultural

Economics, Bombay and the Institute in June, 1977 at Lonavala. Prof. Dandekar continued to be the Chairman of the National Sample Survey Organisation in the Ministry of Planning, Government of India, and of the Pimpri-Chinchwad New Town Development Authority.

Prof. N. Rath, Joint Director, was appointed Chairman of the Consumers' Price Index Committee of the Government of India. The Committee submitted its report to the Government of India in the beginning of February 1978. He was elected the President of the Annual Conference of the Utkal Economic Association held at Berhampur (Orissa) in February 1978 and delivered his presidential address on "An approach to the Economic Development of Orissa".

Prof. Mrs. K. Dandekar participated in the Conference of the International Union for Scientific Study of Population held in Mexico City in August 1977. She visited Washington D. C. in March 1978 since she is working on the panel for Indian studies set up by the National Research Council of the National Academy of Science, U. S. A. She will remain a member of the Academy till September 1979. Prof. Mrs. K. Dandekar also worked as a member of the Advisory Council of the Family Planning Foundation of India.

Prof. V. S. Chitre delivered three lectures on "The Monetarist Framework and the Inflation in India" at Marathwada University, Aurangabad, in the UGC's Programme of Lectures by Visiting Lecturers. He gave four lectures on "The Analysis of the Demand for the Supply of Money" to the group of officers of the Reserve Bank of India under a programme organised by the Bankers' Training College, Bombay. He was invited to participate in a Seminar on Recent Development in Monetary Theory and Policy organised by the Reserve Bank of India in Bombay on January 14, 15, 1978.

Prof. B. S. R. Rao delivered six lectures—two on "Advanced Macroeconomics", two on "Recent Developments in Monetary Theory" and two on "Linear Programming and Input-Output Analysis"—in a Faculty Development Programme organised jointly by Marathwada University, Aurangabad and Institute for Financial Management and Research, Madras. Prof. Rao

also delivered four lectures on "Security Analysis and Portfolio Management" in a Course in Working of Stock Exchanges, Management of New Issues and Investment Counselling organised by the Management Development Institute, New Delhi.

Shri D. P. Apte worked as the Programme Director for Seminar on India for a group of Secondary School Teachers and Supervisors from the Indiana University of Pennsylvania (IUP), U. S. A. which visited Poona for three weeks in July 1977. He delivered two lectures to the Senior Officers of the Co-operative and Commercial Banks on "Progress and Problems of Agricultural Development" at the training programme organised by the College of Agricultural Banking, Reserve Bank of India, Pune on 30th May and 7th June 1977.

Dr. V. P. Pethe was elected as Secretary of the Indian Association for Study of Population and Convener of its Poona Chapter. He participated in the IASP Annual Conference held at Hyderabad during 16-18 March 1978. Dr. Pethe delivered a lecture on "Economic Growth Models : The Methodology" to Post-Graduate Teachers of Nagpur University.

Dr. A. S. Nadkarni participated in the First Marathi Arthashastriya Parishad held at Bombay in November 1977.

Dr. Mrs. S. Brahme attended the Seminar on Rural Development held at Srinagar in June 1977 organised by the U. S. Educational Foundation in India, New Delhi. Dr. Brahme and Mrs. K. Pore attended the Seminar on Modernization in Southern Maharashtra organized by the Shivaji University Sociological Society and Mouni Vidyapeeth in October 1977 at Gargoti.

Shri P. Venkatramaiah delivered three lectures on "Input-Output Analysis" and "Regional Planning" to the Senior and Middle-level Planning Officers in a course conducted by the Water Resource Development Training Centre, Roorkee on June 9-10, 1977. He also delivered a set of three lectures on "Linear Programming and Crop Planning" on 30th September and 1st October 1977 for a course on 'State Planning with a Background of Macro Planning' organised by the Sardar Patel Institute of Economic and Social Research, Ahmedabad.

Dr. R. G. Paithankar attended the Seminar on State Taxation organised by the Shivaji University, Kolhapur in November 1977 at Kolhapur.

Dr. A. R. Kamat continued his work in the Institute on "Education and Social Change in India with Special Reference to Maharashtra" under an award in the UGC's Scheme for Utilization of Services of Retired Teachers. He wrote papers for and participated in the following seminars : (i) Alternatives in Education : Adult Education Programme, New Delhi, November 1977, (ii) Financing of Universities and Colleges, New Delhi, March 1977, (iii) The Philosophy of Indian Education, Pune, February 1978. He was also invited as a special invitee to participate in the two International Seminars on Adult Education held in Udaipur and Pune in January-February 1978, Dr. Kamat also gave the inaugural address to the 5th All-India Conference of Social Sciences, held at Calcutta in January 1978.

Besides, some senior members of the staff worked on different committees appointed by the Central and State Governments, University Grants Commission, Indian Council of Social Science Research, University of Poona and some other Indian Universities and Research Institutions.

The Institute organized Summer Institute-cum-Workshop in Economics for Post-Graduate College Teachers in Poona University area at Lonavala for three weeks from 16th May to 3rd June 1977 to discuss the Third and Fourth Semester Courses in Economics.

The Institute organized jointly with the Indian Society of Agricultural Economics, Bombay, a Seminar on Regional Disparities in the Rates of Growth and Productivity in Indian Agriculture in June 1977 at Lonavala.

The Institute organized the Third Biennial Conference of the Association of Development Research and Training Institutes of Asia and the Pacific, in Goa in September 1977. The Indian Council of Social Science Research, New Delhi, agreed to meet the expenses towards the organization of the Conference to the extent of Rs. 50,000/-. We gratefully acknowledge the financial assistance by way of donations and advertisements to the Seminar

We regret to report the sad and sudden death on 25th December, 1977 of Shri A. D. Mani who was the Vice-President of the Servants of India Society and also a Member of the Board of Management of the Institute since 1963. A meeting of the staff was held on 26th December 1977 to pass a condolence resolution.

On 3rd April 1978, Pandit H. N. Kunzru who joined the Servants of India Society in 1909 and was the President of the Servants of India Society and also of the Board of Management of the Institute since 1936, died at Agra. In his death the Institute has lost an able guide, friend and philosopher. A meeting of the staff was held on 3rd April 1978 to pass a condolence resolution. Shri S. G. Sharangpani and Prof. A. R. Kamat paid homage to Pandit Kunzru.

The R. B. R. R. Kale Memorial Lecture was delivered this year (1978) by Dr. J. P. Naik; the subject of his lecture was "Educational Reform in India."

**Gokhale Institute of Politics and Economics,
Pune 411 004**

Balance Sheet as at 31st March 1978

A N D

**Income and Expenditure Account
For the Year Ended 31st March 1978**

GOKHALE INSTITUTE OF POLITICS

Balance Sheet as

FUNDS AND LIABILITIES	Rs. Ps.	Rs. Ps.
Publication Reserve		
Stock of Publications	42,836.19	
Advance Provision for Publications as per last Balance Sheet	31,273.88	74,110.07
Reserve For Buildings and Equipment		
As per last Balance Sheet	3,18,247.00	
Add : Amount transferred from Income and Expenditure Account	54,790.00	3,73,037.00
Reserve For Replacement of Tabulating Machinery		
As per last Balance Sheet	1,69,062.54	
Add : Interest received or accrued on earmarked investments	15,276.39	1,84,338.93
Reserve for Statistical Laboratory		
As per last Balance Sheet	77,478.52	
Add : Provision made this year	3,000.00	
Add : Interest received or accrued on earmarked investments	6,390.35	
	86,868.87	
Less : Transferred to Income and Expenditure Account	2,242.50	84,626.37
Reserve For Staff Quarters and Hostel Repairs Etc.		
As per last Balance Sheet	34,838.03	
Add : Transferred from Income and Expenditure Account	727.28	35,565.31
Reserve For Gratuity		
As per last Balance Sheet	5,047.03	
Add : Interest transferred from Income and Expenditure Account	378.53	5,425.56
Liabilities		
For Expenses	35,936.76	
Mess Deposit	3,003.55	
Electricity Deposits	1,887.30	
Hostel Deposit	1,185.00	
Total carried forward	42,012.61	7,57,103.24

AND ECONOMICS, PUNE 411004
at 31st March, 1978

ASSETS	Rs. Ps.	Rs. Ps.
Freehold Land (At Cost)		
As per last Balance Sheet		1,93,328.46
Buildings (At Cost)		
As per last Balance Sheet.	21,82,017.15	
Less : Provision for Depreciation made upto 31st March 1970	1,51,032.00	20,30,985.15
Tabulation Machines (At Cost) (including installation expenses)		
As per last Balance Sheet	90,621.90	
Less : Provision for Depreciation made upto 31st March 1975	89,918.03	703.87
Furniture, Deadstock and Equipment (At Cost)		
As per last Balance Sheet	2,16,503.08	
Addition during the year	6,480.50	
	2,22,983.58	
Less : Provision for Depreciation made upto 31st March 1970	98,006.00	1,24,977.58
Investment (At Cost)		
Earmarked Investments :		
For Replacement of Tabulating Machines and Equipment		
Fixed Deposits with Banks		
(i) Bank of Maharashtra, Pune	1,25,000.00	
(ii) United Commercial Bank, Pune	59,000.00	1,84,000.00
For Statistical Laboratory		
Fixed Deposit with Banks :		
(i) Bank of Maharashtra, Pune	45,000.00	
(ii) United Commercial Bank, Pune	26,000.00	
7 Years' National Savings Certificate (Face Value)	5,000.00	
12 Years' National Defence Certificate (Face value)	5,000.00	
Add : Interest accrued	3,300.00	84,300.00
Total carried forward		26,18,295.06

GOKHALE INSTITUTE OF POLITICS

Balance Sheet as

FUNDS AND LIABILITIES	Rs.	Ps	Rs.	Ps.
Total brought forward	42,012.61		7,57,103.24	
Sundry Credit Balances and Advance Receipts	20,426.61			
Retention Money and Tender Deposits	1,750.00			
Provision for charges for the use of Computer	809.99			
Provision for Contingencies	40.01		65,039.22	
Building and Equipment Grant				
As per last Balance Sheet	24,09,869.27			
Add : UGC CASE (NR) V Plan :				
Furniture and Equipment	6,480.50		24,16,349.77	
Advance Grants				
Ministry of Agriculture, Government of India for :				
(i) Agro-Economic Research Unit	32,984.57			
(ii) Land Reform Centre	22,474.57			
University Grants Commission for :				
(i) Forestry Economics Section	6,100.03			
(ii) Non-Recurring Books and Furniture	53,437.61			
Government of Maharashtra for :				
(i) Third Plan Section	28,108.03			
(ii) Four Research Sections	17,662.28			
Planning Commission, Government of India for Research in Planning and Development	13,755.73			
Indian Council of Social Science Research for :				
(i) Inventory Project	1,748.93			
(ii) Guidance and Consultancy Service	4,229.20			
(iii) Bibliography Project	1,16,848.66			
(iv) Education and Social Change in India	6,557.18			
(v) A Structural Study in India's Trade Dependence	19,394.64			
(vi) ADIPA Third Biennial Meeting	40,554.51			
(vii) Second Review Committee	10,000.00			
Joint Director, National Buildings Organisation, New Delhi for Survey of Construction Labour	11,971.25			
The Administrator, Command Area Development Authority for Ghod-Bhima (Ujan) Project	40,000.00		4,25,827.19	
Total carried forward			36,64,319.42	

AND ECONOMICS, PUNE 411004

at 31st March, 1978

ASSETS	Rs.	Ps.	Rs.	Ps.
Total brought forward			26,18,295.06	
P. V. Pandurangi Prize Endowment				
Grant Investment				
Fixed Deposit with Bank of Maharashtra, Pune			5,800.00	
B. N. Datar Grant Investment				
Fixed Deposits with Banks :				
(i) Bank of Maharashtra, Pune	49,000.00			
(ii) United Commercial Bank, Pune	17,000.00		66,000.00	
Other Investments				
Fixed and Short Term Deposits with Banks :				
* (i) Bank of Maharashtra, Pune	13,00,000.00			
(ii) United Commercial Bank, Pune	1,00,000.00			
	14,00,000.00			
Equity Shares of Poona University Federal Co-operative Consumers' Stores, Ltd.		1,000.00	14,01,000.00	
*Lodged for arrangement of Cash Credit with the Bank Rs. 5 lacs.				
Publications				
Stock on Hand : At Cost	42,836.19			
Stock of Paper on Hand : At Cost	6,407.80		49,243.99	
Deposits				
With the Maharashtra State Electricity Board for Electric Connection	3,105.00			
With the Superintendent, Government Milk Supply Scheme, Pune	4,992.00			
With the Divisional Engineer, Telephones, Pune	640.00			
With Kosangas Company for Gas Cylinder	100.00		8,837.00	
Advances				
For Purchase	14,721.44			
For Expenses	22,579.98			
To Employees	32,566.00		69,867.42	
Amount Receivable (Unsecured, considered good)				
Government of Maharashtra for :				
(i) Centre of Advanced Study in Economics :			32,205.93	
for 1976-77			2,13,643.43	
for 1977-78				
Total carried forward	2,45,849.36		42,19,043.47	

GOKHALE INSTITUTE OF POLITICS

Balance Sheet as

FUNDS AND LIABILITIES	Rs.	Ps.	Rs.	Ps.
Total brought forward			36,64,319.42	
The Rockefeller Foundation				
Stabilization Grant				
Balance as per last Balance Sheet	12,16,502.18			
Add : Interest received during this year	1,15,905.20			
	13,32,407.38			
Less : Transferred to Income and Expenditure Account	38,584.52		12,93,822.86	
P. V. Pandurangi Prize Endowment Grant				
Balance as per last Balance Sheet	5,341.35			
Add : Interest received during the year	481.05			
	5,822.40			
Less : Prize awarded during this year	100.00		5,722.40	
B. N. Datar Grant Account				
Balance as per last Balance Sheet	57,560.00			
Add : Interest received during the year	5,464.60		63,024.60	
Notes :				
(1) Stock of Publications on 31-3-1978				
Rs. 42,836.19 is inclusive of stock with the following distributors as per their latest Statements of Accounts on the record of the Institute :				
(i) Asia Publishing House, Statement upto the period 31st December 1975.				
(ii) Orient Longman Ltd., Statement upto the period 30th September 1977.				
(2) The UNESCO Book Coupons in Dollars acquired before 6th June 1966 have been converted into rupees at the pre-devaluation rate of exchange.				
Total :			50,26,889.28	

AND ECONOMICS, PUNE 411004

at 31st March, 1978

ASSETS	Rs.	Ps.	Rs.	Ps.
Total brought forward	2,45,849.	36	42,19,043.	47
(ii) Third Plan Section				
for 1976-77	14,907.	75		
for 1977-78	51,172.	00		
University Grants Commission (Through University of Poona) for :				
(i) Centre of Advanced Study in Economics : for previous dues	8,667.	98		
for 1975-76	9,882.	06		
for 1977-78	5,854.	87		
(ii) Utilisation of services of Retired Teachers	4,723.	17		
(iii) Area Studies Programme	13,691.	83		
(iv) Fifth Plan Assistance	28,253.	00		
(v) Revision of Salary Scale	240.	00		
Ministry of Health and Family Welfare for Demography Section	16,984.	38		
Reserve Bank of India for Chair in Finance	1,613.	73		
Rural Electrification Corporation Ltd. for a Study re : Rural Electrification in Maharashtra	2,290.	73		
I. C. S. S. R. for Study of Rural Develop- ment in Maharashtra	3,497.	73		
University of Poona for Purchase of books	804.	79		
*Others (including amount considered doubtful Rs. 19,544.88)	59,044.	60	4,67,477.	98
Remittances in Transit			9,000.	00
Cash And Bank Balances				
Postage Stamp in Hand		32.		65
Cheques on Hand	2,26,332.	70	2,26,365.	35
In Current Account with Banks				
With United Commercial Bank, Pune	61,194.	57		
With Bank of Maharashtra, Pune	43,807.	91	1,05,002.	48
			Total :	50,26,889.28

Examined and found Correct.
Sd/- M. P. Chitale & Co.,
Chartered Accountants

Date 7th June 1978

Sd/- V. M. Dandekar,
Director,
Gokhale Institute of
Politics and Economics,
Pune 411 004

GOKHALE INSTITUTE OF POLITICS

Income and Expenditure Account

EXPENDITURE	Rs.	Ps.	Rs.	Ps.
General Section				
Research—Salaries and Allowances and Investigational Expenses			28,657.90	
Library — Schedule 'A'			58,428.86	
Publication Section			20,991.22	
Establishment Expenses—Schedule 'B'			34,630.63	
Contribution to Employees' Provident Fund	81,503.87			
<i>Less</i> : Charged to Research Works and Other Sections	81,503.87			—
Depreciation on Buildings and Furniture			34,553.00	
Furniture and Office Equipment			1,971.00	
Statistical Equipment			2,242.50	
Contribution to Development Levy for Staff Quarters			2,775.81	
Tabulation Section				
Schedule 'C'	1,31,085.53			
<i>Less</i> : Charged to various projects	1,12,652.78		18,432.75	
Demography Section				
Schedule 'D'			1,93,918.97	
Planning and Development Section				
Schedule 'E'			1,25,950.86	
Centre of Advanced Study in Economics :				
Government of Maharashtra				
Schedule 'F'			2,13,643.43	
Sir Dorabjee Tata Section in Agricultural Economics				
Agro-Economic Research Unit Schedule 'G'			2,38,834.82	
Centre of Advanced Study in Economics				
U. G. C. Fellowships				
Schedule 'H'			1,00,635.93	
Non-Recurring Expenditure Books and Journals			17,115.35	
Total carried forward			10,92,783.03	

AND ECONOMICS, PUNE 411004

for the year ended 31st March, 1978

INCOME	Rs.	Ps.	Rs.	Ps.
Grants : Receipts and Appropriations				
From the Government of Maharashtra :				
Grant-in-aid	15,000.00			
From the University of Poona for				
(i) Purchase of Library Books	804.79			
(ii) From the ICSSR for ADIPA Third Biennial Meeting	6,945.49		22,750.28	
Grants for Research Work				
From the Planning Commission, Government of India for Research in Planning and Development				
	1,25,950.86			
From the Ministry of Health, Government of India for Demography Section				
	1,93,918.97			
From the Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation, Government of India, for :				
(i) Agro-Economic Research Unit	2,38,834.82			
(ii) Land Reforms Centre	1,27,525.43			
From the University Grants Commission (through the University of Poona) for :				
(i) Centre of Advanced Study in Economics for fellowships	1,00,635.93			
(ii) Area Studies Programme	63,691.83			
(iii) Non-Recurring Grant for Books for Furniture	17,115.35			
(iv) Fifth Plan Assistance	28,253.00			
(v) Summer Institute-cum Work- shop in Economics	5,618.85			
From the Government of Maharashtra for :				
(i) Four Research Sections	1,79,771.58			
(ii) III Plan Section	51,172.00			
(iii) Centre of Advanced Study in Economics	2,13,643.43			
From the Indian Council of Social Science Research for :				
(i) A Comprehensive Annotated Bibliography on Economic History of India	1,24,589.37			
Total carried forward	14,70,721.42		22,750.28	

GOKHALE INSTITUTE OF POLITICS*Income and Expenditure Account*

EXPENDITURE	Rs.	Ps.	Rs.	Ps.
Total brought forward			10,92,783.	03
Centre of Advanced Study in Economics				
U. G. C's Fifth Plan Assistance				
Recurring Expenditure—Schedule 'I'			28,253.	00
U. G. C.'s Development of Area Studies Programme				
Schedule 'J'			63,691.	83
Land Reforms Centre				
Schedule 'K'			1,27,525.	43
Government of Maharashtra Four Research Sections				
Schedule 'L'				
(i) Development Planning	46,577.	24		
(ii) Applied Statistics	25,175.	36		
(iii) Urban Economics	29,715.	99		
(iv) Rural Sociology	49,689.	61		
Expenditure on Office Establishment	28,614.	38	1,79,771.	58
Government of Maharashtra : III Plan Section				
Schedule 'M'			51,172.	00
Indian Council of Social Sciences Research				
(i) Bibliography Project—Schedule 'N'			1,24,589.	37
(ii) Publication Expenses			21,807.	21
(iii) Study of Problems of Rural Development in Maharashtra Schedule 'O'			16,155.	12
(iv) Study regarding Education and Social Change in India—Schedule 'P'			13,510.	60
(v) Structural Study in India's Trade Dependence—Schedule 'Q'			22,500.	36
(vi) Guidance and Consultancy Services			770.	80
Investment-Return and Cost-Benefit of Rural Electrification in Maharashtra				
Schedule 'R'			48,480.	50
Reserve Bank of India Chair in Finance				
Schedule 'S'			40,373.	73
Total carried forward			18,31,384.	56

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for the year ended 31st March, 1978

INCOME	Rs.	Ps.	Rs.	Ps.
Total brought forward	14,70,721.	42	22,750.	28
(ii) Publication	21,807.	21		
(iii) A study of Rural Development in Selected Areas of Maharashtra	16,155.	12		
(iv) A Study regarding Education and Social Change in India	13,510.	60		
(v) Guidance and Consultancy Services	770.	80		
(vi) A Structural Study in India's Trade Dependence	22,500.	36		
From the Reserve Bank of India, for Chair in Finance	40,373.	73		
From the Rural Electrification Corpora- tion Ltd. for Study of Investment- return and Cost-benefit of Rural Electrification	48,480.	50		
From the Joint Director, National Buildings Organisation, New Delhi for Survey of Construction Labour	33,028.	75		
From Others	22,142.	04	16,89,490.	53
Receipts				
For Tabulation and Statistical Services	18,027.	30		
For Overhead Charges	12,623.	00		
Contribution from the University of Poona	419.	60		
Sale of Publications	35,391.	67		
Miscellaneous and Other Receipts	8,187.	38		
ADIPA Third Biennial Meeting : Donations and Other Receipts	87,852.	00	1,62,500.	95
Interest Received				
On Fixed Deposits	15,166.	34		
Less : Transferred to Reserve for Gratuity	378.	53		
	14,787.	81		
On Employees' Advances	2,473.	06	17,260.	87
Transferred from Reserve for Statistical Laboratory			2,242.	50
Total carried forward			18,94,245.	13

GOKHALE INSTITUTE OF POLITICS*Income and Expenditure Account*

EXPENDITURE	Rs.	Ps.	Rs.	Ps.
Total brought forward			18,31,384.	56
Survey of Construction Labour Schedule 'T'			33,028.	75
Summer Institute-Cum-Workshop in Economics			5,618.	85
ADIPA Third Biennial Meeting			94,797.	49

Note — Sale of Publication

Publication sales are inclusive of sales of the Institute's Publications by the following Distributor : Orient Longman Ltd., for the period from 1-10.76 to 30-9-77.

Total : 19,64,829.65

AND ECONOMICS, PUNE 411004

for the year ended 31st March, 1978.

INCOME	Rs.	Ps.	Rs.	Ps.
Total brought forward			18,94,245.13	
Staff Quarters and Hostel Account				
Rent and Other Receipts	71,907.93			
Less : Maintenance	50,943.65			
Provision for depreciation	20,237.00			
Transferred to Reserve for Staff Quarters and Hostel Repairs	727.28	71,907.93	—	
Contribution towards Deficit for the Year				
(i) From the R. B. R. R. Kale Trust	32,000.00			
(ii) From the Rockefeller Foundation Stabilisation Grant	38,584.52		70,584.52	
		Total	19,64,829.65	

Examined and Found Correct
Sd/- M. P. Chitale and Co.,
Chartered Accountants
7 June, 1978

Sd/- V. M. Dandekar,
Director,
Gokhale Institute of Politics
and Economics, Pune 411 004

**GOKHALE INSTITUTE OF POLITICS AND ECONOMICS
PUNE 411004**

*Schedule Forming Part of Income and Expenditure Account
for the year ending 31st March, 1978*

SCHEDULE ' A '

	Rs.	Ps.	Rs.	Ps.
Library				
Books and Periodicals			936.34	
Establishment			43,938.41	
Bookbinding Charges			9,263.00	
Printing, Stationery and Contingencies			4,291.11	
Furniture and Equipment			—	
			58,428.86	

SCHEDULE ' B '

Establishment Expenses				
Salaries of Office Staff			4,735.54	
Postage and Telephones			5,833.09	
Printing and Stationery			961.90	
Travelling and Conveyance			718.46	
Building, Lift, Intercom, Telephone and Garden Repairs and Maintenance etc.			7,087.47	
Rates, Taxes, Insurance, Water Charges etc.			1,481.91	
Electricity Charges			1,332.35	
Subscriptions			5,024.35	
Miscellaneous Expenses			5,455.56	
Audit Fees			2,000.00	
			34,630.63	

SCHEDULE ' C '

Tabulation Section				
Salaries and Allowances including piece work payments			89,585.05	
Printing, Stationery and Miscellaneous			5,181.73	
Machinery Maintenance			24,178.25	
Charges for the Use of Computer			9,140.50	
Provision for Statistical Laboratory			3,000.00	
			1,31,085.53	

SCHEDULE 'D'

	Rs.	Ps.	Rs.	Ps.
Demography Section				
Salaries and Allowances :				
Professor	23,741.	70		
Lecturer	18,316.	00		
Research Assistant	13,614.	84		
Investigators	31,614.	50		
Office Establishment	37,994.	50		
Library Assistant	11,213.	20		
Key Punch Operators/Tabulators	24,012.	85	1,60,507.	59
Printing, Stationery and Contingencies			11,199.	27
Investigational Expenses			7,238.	95
Tabulation Expenses and Statistical Services			9,976.	94
Books and Periodicals			4,996.	22
			<u>1,93,918.</u>	<u>97</u>

SCHEDULE 'E'

Planning and Development Section				
Salaries and Allowances :				
Reader	20,282.	80		
Research Assistants	43,442.	71		
Office Establishment	27,685.	34		
Library Establishment	13,069.	18	1,04,480.	03
Printing, Stationery and Contingencies			8,142.	37
Investigational Expenses			1,310.	82
Tabulation Expenses and Statistical Services			3,907.	84
Books and Periodicals			8,109.	80
			<u>1,25,950.</u>	<u>86</u>

SCHEDULE 'F'

Centre of Advanced Study in Economics :				
Government of Maharashtra				
Expenditure from Recurring Grant				
Salaries and Allowances :				
Professors	52,808.	00		
Readers	39,153.	33		
Lecturers	14,231.	89		
Technical Staff	26,636.	25		
Administrative Staff	55,698.	73	1,88,528.	20
Other Expenditure			9,423.	13
Travel			684.	34
Books and Periodicals			15,007.	76
			<u>2,13,643.</u>	<u>43</u>

SCHEDULE ' G '

	Rs.	Ps.	Rs. Ps.
Agro-Economic Research Unit			
Non-Plan Expenditure :			
Salaries and Allowances :			
Reader	23,524.00		
Lecturers	53,742.00		
Research Assistant	14,538.90		
Field Inspector	14,540.04		
Field Investigators	10,478.92		
Office Establishment	57,965.84		
Library Establishment	16,103.24		1,90,892.94
Investigational Expenses			2,817.20
Tabulation Expenses and Statistical Services			28,088.73
Printing, Stationery and Contingencies			10,320.13
Books and Periodicals			5,999.32
Equipment written off			716.50
			<u>2,38,834.82</u>

SCHEDULE ' H '

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

Senior Research Fellowships		—
Senior Research Fellowships Contingencies		—
Junior Research Fellowships		33,579.99
Junior Research Fellowships Contingencies		1,797.00
National Scholarships		20,953.25
Teacher Fellowships		39,616.57
T. A. bills and Advertisement expenses		4,689.12
		<u>1,00,635.93</u>

SCHEDULE ' I '

Centre of Advanced Study in Economics U. G. C.'s

Fifth Plan Assistance

Salaries and Allowances :		
Reader	15,234.25	
Research Associate	9,243.45	24,477.70
Printing , Stationery, and Contingencies		3,775.30
		<u>28,253.00</u>

SCHEDULE 'J'

	Rs.	Ps.	Rs.	Ps.
U. G. C.'s Development of Area Studies Programme				
Salaries and Allowances :				
Professor	14,128.68			
Lecturer	9,255.21			
Library Assistant	8,728.90			
Office Establishment	3,627.83		35,740.62	
Books and Periodicals			18,105.59	
Printing, Stationery and Contingencies			9,845.62	
			<u>63,691.83</u>	

SCHEDULE 'K'

Land Reforms Centre

Salaries and Allowances :				
Reader	22,084.00			
Lecturer	18,316.00			
Research Assistant	2,436.60			
Office Establishment	25,688.43			
Library Assistant	11,213.20		79,738.23	
Printing, Stationery and Contingencies			7,803.56	
Investigational Expenses			1,216.50	
Tabulation Assistance and Statistical Services			24,247.81	
Books and Periodicals			14,519.33	
			<u>1,27,525.43</u>	

SCHEDULE 'L'

Government of Maharashtra :**Four Research Sections****1. Development Planning**

Salaries and Allowances :				
Professor	27,700.00			
Reader	11,576.00		39,276.00	
Books and Periodicals			1,500.16	
Tabulation Expenses and Statistical Services			4,273.15	
Contingencies			1,527.93	
			<u>46,577.24</u>	

SCHEDULE 'L' (Continued)

	Rs.	Ps.	Rs.	Ps.
2. Applied Statistics				
Salaries and Allowances :				
Lecturer			17,626.00	
Books and Periodicals			1,508.85	
Tabulation Expenses and Statistical Services			4,605.63	
Contingencies			1,434.88	
			<hr/>	
			25,175.36	
			<hr/>	
3. Urban Economics				
Salaries and Allowances :				
Reader			22,084.00	
Books and Periodicals			1,504.84	
Tabulation Expenses and Statistical Services			4,738.22	
Contingencies			1,387.93	
			<hr/>	
			29,714.99	
			<hr/>	
4. Rural Sociology				
Salaries and Allowances :				
Reader	23,524.00			
Lecturer	18,976.00		42,500.00	
			<hr/>	
Books and Periodicals			1,495.27	
Tabulation Expenses and Statistical Services			4,325.91	
Contingencies			1,368.43	
			<hr/>	
			49,689.61	
			<hr/>	
5. Expenditure on Office Establishment				
Salaries and Allowances			28,614.38	
			<hr/>	
Grand Total for Four Research Sections			1,79,771.58	
			<hr/>	

SCHEDULE 'M'

Government of Maharashtra :

III Plan Section

Salaries and Allowances :

Reader	11,900.00
Lecturers	39,272.00
	<hr/>
	51,172.00
	<hr/>

SCHEDULE ' N '

	Rs.	Ps.	Rs.	Ps.
ICSSR—Bibliography Project				
Salaries and Allowances :				
Annotators	95,947.40			
Library Assistant	11,471.30			
Office Establishment	10,171.04		1,17,589.74	
Travel			401.50	
Printing, Stationery and Contingencies			665.13	
Overhead Charges			5,933.00	
			<u>1,24,589.37</u>	
Publication Expenses				<u>21,807.21</u>

SCHEDULE ' O '

ICSSR — Study of Problems of Rural Development in Maharashtra				
Research Officer and Investigators			12,047.66	
Investigational Expenses			265.10	
Tabulation Assistants and Statistical Services			2,868.21	
Contingencies			205.15	
Over head Charges			769.00	
			<u>16,155.12</u>	

SCHEDULE ' P '

ICSSR — Education and Social Change in India				
Research Officer			12,000.00	
Printing, Stationery and Contingencies			542.60	
Overhead Charges			968.00	
			<u>13,510.60</u>	

SCHEDULE ' Q '

ICSSR — A Structural Study in India's Trade Dependence — Phase I				
Office Establishment			3,694.16	
Books and Periodicals			1,998.54	
Tabulation Assistants and Statistical Services			13,387.84	
Printing, Stationery and Contingencies			2,348.82	
Overhead Charges			1,071.00	
			<u>22,500.36</u>	

SCHEDULE ' R '

Investment-Return and Cost-Benefit of Rural Electrification in Maharashtra

Lecturers and Research Assistants		36,086.00
Tabulating Assistants and Statistical Services		7,974.04
Travel		512.61
Printing and Stationery		1,598.85
Overhead Charges		2,309.00
		<hr/>
		48,480.50

SCHEDULE ' S '

R. B. I. — Chair in Finance

Professor	23,535.93	
Fellowship	5,457.15	
Office Establishment	3,791.83	32,784.91
	<hr/>	
Travel		2,581.50
Books and Periodicals		3,393.45
Printing, Stationery and Contingencies		1,613.87
		<hr/>
		40,373.73

SCHEDULE ' T '

Survey of Construction Labour

Salaries and Allowances :		
Lecturer	15,838.00	
Research Assistant	8,764.90	
Investigator	1,598.25	26,201.15
	<hr/>	
Printing, Stationery and Contingencies		629.29
Tabulation Assistants and Statistical Services		4,258.46
Travel		366.85
Overhead Charges		1,573.00
		<hr/>
		33,028.75

Signature to the Schedules ' A ' to ' T '

Sd/- M. P. Chitale and Co.,
Chartered Accountants
7th June, 1978

Sd/- V. M. Dandekar,
Director,
Gokhale Institute of
Politics and Economics,
Pune 411 004

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

SERVANTS OF
Balance Sheet as at

FUNDS AND LIABILITIES	Rs. Ps.	Rs. Ps.
1. Trust Fund or Corpus :		
Balance as per last Balance Sheet		21,56,190.34
2. Other Earmarked Funds :		
(a) Trust Funds (List-A)	3,90,493.23	
(b) Funds set aside out of Income or Resrves by the Society (List-B)	17,56,322.34	
	<hr/>	21,46,815.57
3. Loans (Secured or Unsecured) :		Nil
4. Liabilities :		
(a) Hitavada Trust for payment of Liabilities	5,32,489.53	
(b) Liabilities of A. B. Press	7,921.80	
(c) For Expenses	74,791.54	
(d) Deposits	39,185.00	
(e) For Advances	58,995.91	
(f) Others	46,233.63	
(g) Gokhale Hall, Liabilities	34,522.66	
	<hr/>	7,94,140.07
	<hr/>	
Total Rs. ...		<hr/> 50,97,145.98 <hr/>

INDIA SOCIETY

31st March 1978.

PROPERTY AND ASSETS	Rs.	Ps.	Rs.	Ps.
1. Immovable Properties :				
Building and Sites				
Balance as per last Balance Sheet			7,37,491.60	
2. Investments ;				
In Govt. Securities	60,934.89			
In Shares and Debentures	5,963.25			
In Fixed Deposits with Nationalized Banks	24,75,000.00			
			25,41,898.14	
3. Furniture and Fixtures :				
Balance as per last Balance Sheet	44,888.00			
Add : Additions during the year	3,924.54			
	48,812.54			
Less : Depreciation for the year @ 10%	4,881.54			
			43,931.00	
4. Advances :				
(a) Hitavada Trust for Recovery of dues	9,37,343.59			
(b) Members	3,220.76			
(c) Employees	1,182.99			
(d) Others	49,949.21			
(e) Deposits	26,863.01			
(f) A. B. Press, Assets	90,308.49			
(g) Gokhale Hall, Assets	88,532.87			
			11,97,400.92	
5. Income Outstanding :				
Rent	8,355.74			
Hitavada Trust for rent dues	19,300.00			
Interest	819.00			
			28,474.74	
6. Cash and Bank Balances :				
In Banks at various centres and branches	5,41,173.25			
Cash on hand	6,776.33			
			5,47,949.58	
Total Rs. ...			50,97,145.98	

As per separate report of even date.

JOSHI & SAHNEY

Chartered Accountants.

23, August, 1978

SERVANTS OF
Income and Expenditure Account

EXPENDITURE	Rs. Ps.	Rs. Ps.
1. Expenses in Respect of Property :		
Rates, Taxes and Cesses	1,47,796.84	
Repairs and Maintenance	23,749.51	
Property Insurance	1,384.00	
Garden Expenses	10,804.63	
Lease Rent	322.64	
	_____	1,84,057.62
2. Establishment Expenses :		
Member's expenses	53,484.58	
Staff Expenses	61,350.63	
	_____	1,14,835.21
3. Remuneration to Trustees :		—
4. Legal Expenses :		868.60
5. Audit Fees :		2,200.00
6. Contribution and Fees :		—
7. Bad Debts written off :		9,834.29
8. Miscellaneous Expenses :		57,139.63
9. Depreciation :		
(a) On Furniture and Fixtures	4,881.54	
(b) On Buildings	—	
	_____	4,881.54
10. Amounts Transferred to Reserves or Specific Funds :		—
11. Expenditure on the objects of the Trust :		
(a) Tribal and backward class Welfare Work (Educational, Distress, Medical, Relief etc.)	15,95,714.49	
(b) Library expenses	26,338.80	
(c) Gokhale Day expenses	1,011.32	
(d) Shastri Day expenses	308.38	
	_____	16,23,372.99
Total C/F....		19,97,189.88

INDIA SOCIETY*for the year ended 31st March 1978.*

INCOME	Rs. Ps.	Rs. Ps.,
1. Rent Realised :		2,40,334.06
2. Interest :		
On Securities	596.64	
On Bank Accounts	<u>2,44,871.82</u>	2,45,468.46
3. Dividends :		123.00
4. Donations : (In Cash)		
From Members	7,421.00	
From Others	<u>1,17,147.59</u>	1,24,568.59
5. Grants Received for Tribal and Backward Class Welfare work :		13,58,403.56
6. Income from Other Sources :		
Miscellaneous Receipts	24,555.30	
Gokhale Hall Surplus	15,010.21	
Library Deposits forfeited	<u>1,260.00</u>	40,825.51
7. Transfer From Reserves :		Nil
	Total C/F...	<u><u>20,09,723.18</u></u>

SERVANTS OF
Income and Expenditure Account

EXPENDITURE	Rs. Ps.	Rs. Ps.
	Total B/f....	19,97,189.88
12. A. B. Press Loss	7,450.60	
B. V. Press Loss	194.67	7,645.27
 Excess of Income over expenditure transferred to Balance Sheet		4,888.03

Total Rs. 20,09,723.18

INDIA SOCIETY*for the year ended 31st March 1978.*

INCOME	Rs. Ps.	Rs. Ps.
	Total B/f..	20,09,723.18

Total Rs. 20,09,723.18

Pune
23, August, 1978

As per our separate report of even date
JOSHI & SAHNEY
Chartered Accountants.

SERVANTS OF INDIA SOCIETY, PUNE 411 004

LIST 'A'

Statement of Earmarked Funds passed on to the Society as Trust Funds
as on 31st March, 1978.

NAME OF THE TRUST FUND	Rs.	Ps.	Rs.	Ps.
1. Gokhale Memorial Trust Fund :				
The Fund was created on donations received from Gokhale Memorial Committee formed in Bombay. The benefit of which may be used for the general purpose of the Society.				
Balance as per last Balance Sheet.			1,42,310.	00
2. Gokhale Memorial Library Trust Fund :				
Received from the ex-trustees at Nagpur for Managing the Public Library situated there on a lease hold of land. The whole of the fund has been spent over the Building.				
Balance as per last Balance sheet.			12,752.	86
3. Rao Bahadur D. Laxminarayan Trust Fund :				
Received from the executors at the will of late Shri. D. Laxminarayan for maintaining a branch at Nagpur for that area with three members.				
Balance as per last Balance Sheet.			1,00,000.	00
4. South India Flood Relief Fund :				
Received as per the order of the High Court. The benefit of the fund is to be utilised in the specific area affected by the floods in Madras Presidency.				
Balance as per last Balance Sheet	24,882.	00		
Add : Interest		1,742.		
			26,624.	00
5. Late Mr. Narayan Memorial Trust Fund :				
This fund was raised by the friends of Mr. Narayan a deceased member of the society to celebrate his memory by giving suitable scholarships, educational aids to Harijan students in Madras Presidency.				
Balance as per last Balance Sheet	15,924.	00		
Add : Interest		1,114.		
			17,038.	00
Total C/F....			2,98,724.	86

SERVANTS OF INDIA SOCIETY

LIST 'A' (Contd.)

Statement of earmarked funds passed on to the Society as Trust Funds
as on 31st March, 1978.

NAME OF THE TRUST FUND	Rs.	Ps.	Rs.	Ps.
	Total B/F...		2,98,724.86	
6. Hiralal Atmaram Patel Trust Fund :				
Received from the executors as per conditions in the Deed for relief work in Gujrath and Kathiwar				
Balance as per last Balance Sheet	51,861.00			
Add : Interest		3,630.00		
			55,491.00	
7. Gokhale Day Celebration Fund :				
Balance as per last Balance Sheet				2,000.00
8. Lady Laxmibai Distress Relief Fund :				
Received from the executor of the will of the late lady Laxmibai w/o Sir Jagmohandas Veerjeevandas, Bombay for Distress relief in India.				
Balance as per last Balance Sheet	28,750.00			
Add : Interest		2,012.00		
			30,762.00	
9. Dr. P. Narsinha Raju Distress Relief Trust Fund :				
Raised by Dr. P. Narasinha Raju the benefit of which is to be spent mainly for distress relief.				
Balance as per last Balance Sheet	3,416.37			
Add : Interest	60.00			
Dividend	39.00			
		99.00		
			3,515.37	
Less : Distress Relief granted during the year.				
	Total Rs.		3,90,493.23	

Pune
13, August 1978

JOSHI & SAHNEY
Chartered Accountants

SERVANTS OF INDIA SOCIETY

LIST ' B '

Statement of funds and other Reserves set aside by the Society from its income or resources as on 31st March 1978.

	Rs.	Ps.	Rs.	Ps.
1. Servindia Relief Fund :				
Balance as per last Balance Sheet			23,637.00	
2. Investment Fluctuation Reserve Fund :				
Balance as per last Balance Sheet	31,764.10			
Add : Profit on sale of Investment		21.94		
	<u>31,786.04</u>			
Less : Loss on Sale of Investment		<u>2,415.00</u>	29,371.04	
3. Servindia Welfare Fund :				
The fund has been built up by the Society for the general benefit of its employees.				
Balance as per last Balance Sheet	7,968.00			
Less : Relief granted during the year		<u>145.00</u>	7,823.00	
4. Insurance Fund :				
The fund is built of matured life policies of members. The amounts are payable on death (Vide by No. 5)				
Balance as per last Balance Sheet.			43,757.00	
5. Building Depreciation Fund :				
Balance as per last Balance Sheet			3,86,787.11	
6. Servindia Deficit Cover Fund :				
Balance as per last Balance Sheet	12,47,719.85			
Add : Net Deficit during the year		12,339.31		
	<u>12,60,059.16</u>			
Add : Surplus during the year		<u>4,888.03</u>	12,64,947.19	
			<u>17,56,322.34</u>	
			Total Rs.	<u>17,56,322.34</u>

Pune
23, August, 1978

JOSHI & SAHNEY
Chartered Accountants.

RAO BAHADUR R. R. KALE TRUST FUND

Balance Sheet as at 31st March, 1978

LIABILITIES	Rs.	Ps.	ASSETS	Rs.	Ps.
1. Trust Funds or Corpus :			1. Investments (At Cost) :		
Balance as per last Balance Sheet	5,36,498.71		(As per separate Schedule)	5,55,761.31	
2. Other Earmarked Funds :			2. Amounts due from		
Investment Reserve Fund :			Servants of India Society :	31,539.29	
Balance as per last Balance Sheet	9,580.66		3. Interest Receivable :		9,296.25
Add : Profit on sale of investments	2,033.10		4. Income Tax Deducted at Source :		231.78
	-----	11,635.76			
3. Liabilities :					
Amount due to Gokhale Institute					
of Politics and Economics as Grant		32,000.00			
4. Income and Expenditure Account :					
Balance as per last Balance Sheet	12,832.45				
Add : Surplus during the year	3,811.91				
	-----	16,694.36			
	Total Rs.	5,96,828.83		Total Rs.	5,96,828.83
		-----			-----

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

Pune
23, August, 1978.

As per our separate report of even date.
JOSHI & SAHNEY
Chartered Accountants

RAO BAHADUR R. R. KALE TRUST FUND

Income and Expenditure Account for the year ending 31st March, 1978.

EXPENDITURE	Rs.	Ps.	INCOME	Rs.	Ps.
To Expenditure on the object of the Trust :			Interest on Securities :	34,461.91	
Grants to Gokhale Institute of Politics & Economics		32,000.00	Dividends Received :	1,350.00	
Surplus Carried over to Balance Sheet :		3,811.91			
	Total Rs.	<u>35,811.91</u>		Total Rs.	<u>35,811.91</u>

Pune
23, August, 1978

As per our separate report of even date.
JOSHI & SAHNEY
Chartered Accountants

RAO BAHADUR R. R. KALE TRUST FUND

Schedule of Investments as at 31st March, 1978

Sr. No.	Particulars	Face Value	Cost Price	Market value	Interest Receivable	Last year's Out-standing	Interest/Dividend Received	Out-standing Interest
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	3½% Bombay Municipal Debentures 1979	10,000.00	9,642.60	9,350.00	325.00 81.25 901.87 32.50	81.25	325.00 162.50 32.50 901.87	...
2.	4 % Satara Inamdar Mandal	5,000.00	5,000.00	5,000.00	200.00	200.00
3.	4½% Mysore Central Co-op. L. M. Debentures	7,000.00	7,000.00	7,000.00	315.00	...	315.00	...
4.	4½% Govt. of India Loan 1986	50,000.00	47,675.00	46,250.00	2,250.00	...	2,250.00	...
5.	5¼ % Rajyasahakari Bhoovikas Samiti	2,000.00	1,901.41	2,000.00	115.00	230.00	115.00	230.00
6.	5½ % Mah. S. D. Loan 1979	20,00,000.00	1,97,592.50	2,00,100.00	11,500.00	3,593.75	10,062.50	1,437.50 3,593.75
7.	5½ % M. P. State Co-op. L. M. Bank Debentures 1981	40,000.00	39,200.00	40,000.00	2,300.00	3,335.00	2,300.00	2,335.00
8.	6 % Bombay Municipal Debenture 1982	75,000.00	75,000.00	73,387.50	4,500.00	...	4,500.00	...
9.	Kirloskar Bros. 900 equity shares of Rs. 25/- each 24.50 each Bonus shares 2 : 3	22,500.00	12,750.00	22,050.00	1,350.00	...
10.	With Bank of Mah.	1,00,000.00	1,00,000.00	1,00,000.00	10,000.00 441.29	392.00	10,833.29	...
		60,000.00	60,000.00	60,000.00	1,500.00	...	1,000.00	500.00
	Total	5,71,500.00	5,55,761.51	5,65,137.50	34,461.91	7,632.00	34,147.66	9,296.25

Pune
23, August, 1978

Examined and found correct.
JOSHI & SAHNEY
Chartered Accountants

Servants of India Society, Pune-4

List of the Donors for the year 1977-1978

Headquarters

Sr. No.	Name of the Donors	Amount	
		Rs.	Ps.
1.	Sir Dorabjee Tata Trust, Bombay	7,000	00
2.	Bank of Baroda, Pune	5,000	00
3.	Seth Purshottamdas Thakurdas & Divaliba Charitable Trust, Bombay	5,000	00
4.	N. M. Wadia Charities, Bombay	5,000	00
5.	Sir Ness Wadia Foundation, Bombay	5,000	00
6.	Sir Ratan Tata Trust, Bombay	3,000	00
7.	Raja Bahadur Motilal Poona Mills Ltd., Bombay	1,000	00
8.	Glaxi Laboratories, Bombay	1,000	00
9.	United Commercial Bank, Pune	1,000	00
10.	Arjun Devji Khimji Sarvajanik Trust Bombay	501	00
11.	Dr. (Mrs) Leela Bhagwat, Pune	501	00
12.	Shrenik Charity Trust, Ahamadabad	500	00
13.	Air India, Bombay	500	00
14.	Smt. Shalini Dhavale	300	00
15.	Late R. B. R. R. Kale Dharmadaya Trust, Pune	200	00
16.	Mrs. Kamala Mani, Nagpur	100	00
Total Rs.		35,602	00

Servants of India Society Bombay, Branch

1.	Bijapur Reconstruction Trust	5,000	43
2.	S. S. Miranda Charity Trust	3,000	00
3.	Bank of India	2,500	00
4.	Lady Hirabai Jahangir Charitable Trust	1,000	00
5.	Ajeh Trust	1,000	00
6.	Gujarati Stri Sahakari Mandal Ltd.	151	00
7.	Shri G. A. Kamtekar	150	00
8.	A. Sympathiser	60	00
Total Rs.		12,861	43

Chowdar Centre

1. Sarvajanik Seva Trust, Bombay	1,000-00
2. Sir Ratan Tata Trust, Bombay	1,000-00
3. Rajkishore Ram	500-00
4. A. P. Singh	100-00
5. N. Mohanpatra	100-00
6. Sankar Saw Mill, Cuttack	100-00
7. Shree Krushna Store Cuttack	100-00
8. Kalinga Iron Works, Barabil	75-00
9. Sj. K. M. Mohanty	75-00
10. Headmaster & Staff Members, Municipal High School	60-00
11. Shri Bhabaleswar Mohanty Joda	51-00
12. Shri Mohan Nayak, Ganjam	31-00
13. Headmaster & Staff Members, Kalinga Bidya Pitha, Choudwar	31-00
14. Below Rs. 25/-	239-38
	Total Rs. 3512-38

Thakkar Bapa Ashram, Rayagada

1. Volkart Foundation Trust, Bombay	5,000-00
	Total Rs. 5,000-00

Gokhale Children's Home, Narsannapeta (A. P.)

1. The Distinct Convener, Sri Satya Seva Sai Seva Dal, Srikakulam,	340-00
2. Gokhale Seva Samaj	150-00
3. Shri S. Ramling Reddi	116-00
4. Shri K. V. Subrahmanyam	45-00
5. The Rastreeya Swayam Sevak Sangh, Srikakulam	35-00
6. Shri D. V. N. Gupta, Narsannapeta	35-00
7. Shri Ch. Somasekha Rao	25-00
8. Sums below Rs. 25/-	35-00
	Total Rs. 781-00

Servants of India Society, Orissa Branch, Cuttack

1. Rajmata of Darpani, Cuttack	1,101-00
2. Sarvajanic Seva Trust, Bombay	1,000-00
3. Sir Ratan Tata Trust, Bombay	1,000-00
4. Sir Dorabjee Tata Trust, Bombay	1,000-00
5. Shri Vijay K. Rathar	101-00
6. Shri Khatav Sunder Das	101-00
7. Shri Basudeo Modi	101-00
8. Shri Jahurimal Public Charitable Trust	101-00
Total Rs.	<u>4,505-00</u>

(I) Servants of India Society, Madras Branch

1. Smt. B. V. Lakshmamna, Gudur	900-00
2. Dr. Seetharamiah, Gudur	505-00
3. Miss D. Victoria Armstrong, Kotagiri	500-00
4. Shri G. V. Ramaniah, Gudur	400-00
5. Shri B. B. Sreedhar Rao, Gudur	400-00
6. Aryamatha Sabha, Madras	400-00
7. Shri N. E. S. Raghavachi, Gudur	400-00
8. Shri C. Chandrasekara Rao, Godur	371-13
9. Shri C. V. Vanajukshamna, Gudur	250-00
10. Dr. Sulochanama, Gudur	201-00
11. Dr. Sulochanama, Gudur	200-00
12. Shri G. Sankara Reddy, Gudur	200-00
13. The Nilgiri's Co-op. Marketing Federation, Ootacamund	200-00
14. Smt. K. Navaneethama, Gudur	150-00
15. Smt. R. S. Anasuya Bai, Madras	100-00
16. Smt. M. Sujathamma, Gudur	100-00
17. Gouse Mohideen, Gudur	100-00
18. B. Ramalingiah, Gudur	75-00
19. Shri M. R. Srenivastav Chetty, Gudur,	70-00
20. Shri K. Sauthanam, Madras	50-00
Total Rs.	<u>5,572-13</u>

(II) Thakkar Bapa Gurukulam, Nirgacimund

1. The Nilgiris Co-op. Central Bank, Ootacamund	200-00
Total Rs.	<u>200-00</u>

(III) Thakkar Bapa Gurukulam, Chillakur

1. Reclamation Officer, Nellore	1,673-60
2. Shri B. Ramachandraiah, Gudur	130-00
3. Mrs. C. R. Rao, Gudur	76-00
4. Smt. B. Suochanamma, Gudur	35-00
5. Shri Konda Reddy, Gudur	30-00
Total Rs.	<u>1,944-60</u>

(IV) Devdhar Schools : Calicut Centre

1. Kainary, Vajayarajan Nair, Chelode	2,500-00
2. Shri C. Sivadas, Santhi Nilayan, Amaranbalam	1,500-00
3. Shri K. Sreedharan Nair, Amarambalam	1,500-00
4. Local Donations Karulai School	349-00
5. Headmaster, D. V. P. School, Nediyrupu	125-00
Total Rs.	<u>5,974-00</u>

U. P. Branch, Allahabad

1. Smt. Z. Dass	25-00
2. Smt. Lalita Isybius	25-00
3. Sums below Rs. 25/-	10-00
Total Rs.	<u>60-00</u>

A. W. W. Mirzapur and Nainital Districts

1. Bazpur Centre, Nainital	10,551-00
2. Siltham " Mirzapur	7,246-80
3. Khantare " Mirzapur	5,840-00
4. Kondhar " Allahabad	4,000-00
5. Muirpur " Mirzapur	3,975-00
6. Salkhan " "	2,114-25
7. Baij Nath " "	492-00
8. Ledua " "	492-00
9. Malua " "	400-00
10. Ghuwas " "	400-00
11. Dudhi " "	350-00
12. Bharatganj Centre Allahabad	350-00
13. Bas Deva Centre Mirzapur	350-00
14. Ghuwas Centre Mirzapur	350-00

15. Phoolwari Centre, Mirzapur	350-00
16. Ghuwas Dispensary, Mirzapur	337-00
17. Raja Sarai Centre, Mirzapur	246-00
18. Kunda Dih Centre, Mirzapur	246-00
19. Bhaluhi Centre Mirzapur	246-00
20. Injani Centre Mirzapur	246-00
21. Kusumbha Centre Mirzapur	246-00
22. Kandia Centre ,,	245-00
23. Sava Kund Centre ,,	246-00
24. Rampur Centre ,,	200-00
25. Sendur Centre ,,	200-00
26. Deo Injani Centre ,,	200-00
27. Babhani Centre ,,	200-00
	Total Rs. <u>40,130-05</u>

A. W. W. Mirzapur

1. Creative Work Centre	922-00
2. Crench Centre	295-00
	<u>1217-00</u>

Servants of India Society, Cuttack

The Destitute Children's Home

1. S. C. Nayak, Choudwar	501-00
2. Dr. Anwar Khan, Gopandhu Seva Sadan, Choudwar	341-00
3. Shri N. K. Jena, Jajpur Road, Cuttack	251-00
4. Shri Raghunath Sahu, Choudwar	100-00
5. Shri Suryamani Mahakud, Brajaj Nagar	101-00
6. Collection below one hundred	494-00
7. Rajmata of Darpani, Cuttack (Transfer from Cuttack to D. C. Home)	1,001-00
	Total Rs. <u>2,789-00</u>

THE VISION OF GOKHALE AND POLITICAL DEVELOPMENT IN INDIA TO-DAY

(Prof.) P. N. Driver†

Respected Members of the Servants of India Society, Ladies & Gentlemen,

I thank you for your kindness in inviting me here today. I have been grateful to the Servants of India Society ever since I was a student in your hostel in 1930-33. Your then Secretary Mr P. Kodanda Rao taught me the very meaning of grace and courtesy in life. I look upon him as one of the greatest of Indians I have met in my life.

Of all the great leaders of India during British Rule, Gopal Krishna Gokhale stands out prominently as perhaps the only one who had the vision or foresight to see not only what was good for his time but also what could go wrong in the future of India. He had warned us and prescribed precautions. Our neglect of both these have brought India's freedom as a democracy in danger. A careful consideration of Gokhale's views can help us to come out of our fears and frustrations without further disasters to our shaky and hastily built foundations. It is for this that today even on his 112th birthday celebrations Gokhale remains so important and will always remain important. That he is important for all time can best be seen from the fact that Tilak himself, who was a bitter opponent in poli-

*The writer has been a Professor in Arts, Agricultural, Co-operative and other colleges since 1933. He was Principal of the Agricultural College, Poona : Director of Agriculture (Jt) in Maharashtra State; Consul for India in the Portugese Possessions, Director-Principal of the National Co-operative College, Head of the History Department at Ahmedabad, etc. Besides being attached to the Agri. Economics Faculty at Cornell University, he has lectured at about a dozen other universities in the United States.

tics, has called him "immortal." When Gokhale died early in life through sheer exhaustion, Tilak standing near his dead body described him as, "This diamond of India, this jewel of Maharashtra, this prince of workers." Tilak also added, "Look at him, and try to emulate him. Like a triumphant hero he is passing away after having made his name immortal". Gandhiji looked upon him as the most perfect man in the political field and decided to walk barefooted for one year as a sign of his mourning at Gokhale's death.

If Gokhale had lived to complete his great work, I am sure even Gandhiji who looked upon him as a Mahatma and as his political guru would have adjusted several of his programmes and, for all we know India may not have broken up and our subsequent developments may have been quite different. Gokhale disliked illusions of the type in which most of us were brought up — that India was one nation and would be one again the moment the British quitted. Gokhale knew India had to be one nation and could be one nation. He would have waited for India to become one nation. He would never have accepted the shame of calling it a nation during one's entire life-time and in the end divide it in two and admit it was not one nation. Did not this also mean that only the British could have held India as one nation? Maulana Azad was the only one out of the top leaders who stood for India remaining one nation. His book "India Wins Freedom" and the Introduction to it by Louis Fischer gives us the whole heart-breaking story of 1947. It is a sad story of the failings of one great man who could have done better and who could have prevented the division. Leonard Mosley in his "The Last Days of the British Raj" reports that the great man I have referred to actually told him in 1960, "The truth is that we were tired men, and were getting on in years too..." (Jaico edition, P. 285). Gokhale could never be in such hurry for personal reasons, if the version is correct. Gokhale's warning rings in our ears, "The struggle before us is a long and weary one...undue impatience will only recoil upon our own heads. Nation-building is nowhere an easy task".

Those among us in 1950 who were unable to see the wisdom of Gokhale were fooled by the belief that the British were the

only impediment and we would be one nation given our freedom. We were emotionally fooled by the belief that the Mutiny of 1857 was a war of national independence. I had published some nonsense in *The Liberator* edited by H. D. Raja. I remember how as a student of the Law College I was engaged in selling illegally copies of Savarkar's "Indian War of Independence" published from Calcutta. We were in a dream world, reading books like this and Mookerji's "The Fundamental Unity of India" (Longman's: 1914) written with an avowed political purpose. Many hearts were broken in 1947 specially when we heard that the price paid for freedom was 600,000 dead, with another 14 millions uprooted, and the kidnapping of 100,000 young girls by both sides. The abnormal killings, uprooting, and kidnapping was all by our own people against each other. Another ten years later came the truth about 1857. The Government of India publication about the Mutiny of 1857, the book by Dr. Surendra Nath Sen in 1957 entitled "Eighteen Fifty-Seven" shows how the Mutiny was not a national war of independence. It tells us clearly how even as late as in 1857, "to the Punjabi the Hindustani was still a stranger", and also that "very few Bengalees realised that they belonged to the same nation, as men from Maharashtra and the people of Central India and Rajputana did not acknowledge any bond of kinship with the people of the South". Prof Sen rightly points out how to the Sepoy, India was not one country. Fighting or duty in Sind or the Punjab was work in a "foreign" country.

All this brought home to us how foolish we had been when young, in not listening to Gokhale. It is not that Gokhale had not warned us earlier. Even as late as in 1905 when speaking on the 81st birthday celebration of Dadabhai Naoroji he had told us that in 1825 when Dadabhai was born, "western education had hardly begun (and) the idea of India being one nation could have been no more realized than the idea of a United Asia realised by us today".

In matters of careful analysis of historical causes, and the advocacy of correct methods for attaining freedom, Ranade and Gokhale seem superior to their radical opponents who tended to ignore basic but unpleasant facts about ourselves that

require to be set right first. To take for granted that all our troubles were due to British Rule meant mixing up causes with results. Ranade and Gokhale have explained how and why foreign rule in India was not the cause but the consequence of the evils from which India had suffered. These evils were many such as our basic selfishness, indiscipline, social backwardness, narrow-mindedness, lethargy, regionalism, absence of patriotism, a contempt for things "foreign" which led to isolation, etc. Ranade and Gokhale admired the mighty Maratha Power, but they could not just slur over or ignore the many serious causes of the collapse of the Marathas, the chief of them being their inability to unite both among themselves and with others. Gokhale believed that the need for unity among the Hindus themselves was as important as Hindu-Muslim unity. The tragedy of Panipat in 1761 was great but it was not shared by all Hindus and was certainly not considered as a misfortune by all Jats and Rajputs which the Marathas had alienated. Dr. K. R. Qanungo, if I mistake not, has shown how the harassment of the Maratha Army in the hour of its defeat and retreat after Panipat was not entirely the work of only the Muslims. What could one expect when Raghunath Rao after his North Indian expedition could boastingly say that he had made the country of the Jats *be-cheragh* (lampless)?¹ We learn from Dr. Bhabani Bhattacharya that in Jaipur Maharana Ishwar Sing found Maratha arrogance so intolerable that he and three of his wives committed suicide, thus preferring death to humiliation.² The history of the Marathas in Kotah and other parts of Rajputana is not at all pleasant either.

Perhaps one worry in Gokhale about India's future could have been the realisation that several of the causes or weaknesses that had led to the downfall of the Marathas were not temporary and special only to the Marathas but were persistent—they were evils which had persisted and continued over many centuries to darken our history. Some of them marked the

1. Dr. K. R. Qanungo : *Historical Essays* : Agarwala & Co. Agra : 1960 : page 196.

2. Dr. B. Bhattacharya : *Indian Cavalcade* : Nalanda Co, Bombay : 1948 : page 131

condition of India even on the eve of the invasion of Mahmud of Ghazni if we do not want to go to a still earlier period. One can refer to Dr. A. L. Srivastava's "Sultanate of Delhi-711 to 1526 A. D." or to the famous scholar Al-Biruni. The Arab scholar was also a Sanskritist and student of Hindu religion. He was struck by the fact that the Hindus did not desire that "a thing which has once been polluted should be purified and thus recovered". Centuries later we find the Peshwas, who had departed from the noble and unorthodox tradition of Shivaji, showing the same defect as noticed by Al-Biruni. Dr. Qanungo has explained at some length how the Peshwas refused, as a rule, to re-admit high caste Hindus who had been converted to Islam back in the Hindu fold.³ The most amazing thing is that even as late as at the time of the Partition of India in 1947 when 100,000 young girls were kidnapped by both sides and forcibly converted or simply sold on the auction block, the efforts of a joint Indo-Pakistani Commission to trace these young women petered out. One reason given was that the Hindus refused to have their wives and daughters back. This may or may not be the exact truth but in itself it does not detract from the tendency noticeable all through the centuries.

After showing us the causes of our own failures, Gokhale wanted to show what made British Rule possible, for opening our eyes as to what we could do to set matters right. He showed how British rule had been acceptable to our masses because it gave them stability, law and order and justice in place of the disorders, injustice, arbitrary rule of despots and insecurity which had prevailed earlier in pre-British times.

Gokhale was very strong and firm in criticising the British of his time for their mistakes and he once even compared Lord Curzon to Aurangzeb. But Curzon and others whom Gokhale criticised severely were largely the products of British Imperialism. It is important to understand that it was not British Imperialism that built up British Rule in India. If anything the Imperialists like Lytton, Curzon etc were the real destroyers of British Rule. They really and most stupidly destroyed the faith of the western educated intellectuals in

3. Dr. Qanungo : Historical Essays : pp102 to 117 based on the Peshwa's Daftar.

the British that had been so well built up earlier at the cost of the very life-blood of the Founders. The basic foundations of British Rule were laid by a set of entirely different type of men—like Charles Metcalfe, the Lawrence brothers, Herbert Edwardes, Charles Trevelyan, James Thomson, John Nicholson, Robert Bird, Sleeman, Cox and Tucker, Sir John Shore, Lord Ripon, Elphinstone and others. Most of these were men of integrity and honour with a high sense of duty, moral fervour and self-sacrifice. Many of them did what nobody had done before them and created the impression, common among several of our leaders, that the British had been a gift of Providence for India. The leaders of our early renaissance were inspired by the unique work of these men. The best way of understanding the above impression of our leaders would be for us to read the details. A short but excellent account published a few years ago is Philip Woodruffe's "The Men Who Ruled India" (2 Vols : Jonathan Cape Paper Back : 1965). Gokhale seems to have been aware of the work done by these men specially in matters of revenue settlement and among the Punjabis and the Pathans of the North-West. It was perhaps their qualities and character and capacity for self-less work that led Gokhale to lay down the high standard for training of the probationers of the Servants of India Society.

Perhaps a few words here are necessary as to why I have said Woodruffe's book could be inspiring reading for our work for India. If we take Metcalfe for example, we are told that he made the Delhi administration "the most enlightened in the world". Whilst even in England men could be hanged for a small theft and elsewhere in many places there was slavery, in Delhi there was no hanging and no selling of slaves. He stopped flogging. He forbade the burning of widows whilst one of our own rebel leaders in the Mutiny claimed the right of our people to burn alive their widows on the ground of religious custom.⁴ It was Metcalfe's faith in God that sustained him for he came to India when he was only 16 and did not go back to England for 37 long years.

⁴ See Dr Sen; Eighteen Fifty-Seven: Government of India : 1957 : Page 5.

It is said of the early administrators of the Punjab that they had no time for rest. Many were not married. They spoke of their mothers in terms as emotional as they use of their religion. Woodruffe writes that a man who wished for marriage before middle age was frowned on : it was an infidelity to the ideal of work. Marriages of course were there but conditions of life were so hard that, as Woodruffe who was himself a Civilian (real name Philip Mason of the I. C. S.) tells us "any woman who married into the Punjab Commission had taken a step as decisive as entering a convent". What he writes of the hardship of these women and sometimes their early deaths through cholera or malaria etc. is very moving. One almost feels marrying a Punjab officer would be no better than marrying slow death but that was not an age of materialism and the women shared the religious fervour of their men.

Speaking of the English religious fervour, you must have heard no doubt of Nicholson. He was respected so highly that his work and inspiration even led to the formation of a religious community named after him - called the NIKAL - SEYNI - FAQIRS. It lasted for at least 10 years after his death.

That justice and stability were the mainstay of British Rule which Gokhale had stressed was accepted by leaders from among both the Moderates as well as the Radicals - from Dadabhai and Ranade right upto Lokmanya Tilak and Lajpat Rai. Dadabhai Naoroji emphasised from his very long contact with the British that they were a justice-loving people and had added, "but for that conviction I would not have worked on as I did for 40 years". Ranade's tributes to the British are very well-known to us all. He felt the British were superior to other "contemporary powers" and noticed a definite "moral element" among them. The great trio of extremism in Gokhale's time - "Pal, Lal and Bal" were all equally appreciative. Lajpat Rai even after his deportation by the British openly admitted as late as 1914-1915 that British Rule was a monument of British genius for Government and a sense of justice. Lokmanya Tilak, after his long fight, wrote in the Manifesto of the Congress Democratic Party in 1920, just before his death, that British Rule had conferred on India "inestimable benefit"

through its "civilised methods of administration" and "by bringing together the different nationalities and races of India." Tilak also mentioned that it was "the connection with England and the education she gave" that had created ambition for freedom. It may be unbelievable but it is true that Tilak even added, "We want the English people, English institutions, English liberty and Empire".⁵ I think what Tilak said really could not be improved upon even by Gokhale. We have no time today to go into the appreciation of all others including the great contemporaries of Gopalrao Gokhale such as justice Gopalrao Deshmukh, or K. T. Telang etc.

If we are honest and open minded we must admit there must be something in a "foreign" people like the British when they could both subdue a martial people like the Sikhs and yet win their hearts. The greatest resistance to the British had come from the Sikhs. In 1845 the British had to concentrate the largest invasion force ever assembled in India. And yet from no people did the British win greater loyalty than from the Sikhs. Woodruffe believes that what made this martial people friendly to the British was the justice and security of British Rule which contrasted well with the tyranny and oppression of native rule. It seems Providence plans every thing. If the British were to march to re-take Delhi from rebel hands in 1857, and the communications with the Punjab were not to be cut off, the Sikhs of Nabha, Patiala and Jheend had to remain loyal — and loyal they remained.

Gokhale could explain all that we have noted above by his belief that British Rule was based almost entirely on the co-operation of the Indian people. To doubt the truth of this, as some do even today, is wrong. How could the British have governed without this co-operation when we read that in a district of a million Indians there was often no more than one English Magistrate. The main work of administration was by our people willingly obeying orders. The people's co-operation cannot be doubted and was the result of the people finding

5. See the University of Mysore Lecture on "Gokhale and Sastri" by Mr P. Kondanda Rao : Mysore University publication : 1961, Page 25.

foreign rule quite tolerable. The Father of the Indian nation, Gandhiji himself, found it tolerable as late as 160 years after Plassey. He has given a testimonial to the British saying that he did not believe that the British had reduced India to slavery. As late as in early July of 1918 Gandhiji himself found British Rule so tolerable that he could engage himself in a recruiting campaign urging Indians to join the Army.⁶ The Army itself under British Rule was dependent on Indian muscle. Even in 1857 the British themselves were in a minority among the men who suppressed the Mutiny. Out of the 11,200 troops before Delhi no less than 7,900 were Indians.⁷ Taking the total population we are told reliably that there was one Englishman for every 4,000 Indians.⁸

Those engaged in co-operating with the British in the Army or Administration could only be a few. For purposes of nation building what is important is the attitude of the people in general to the happenings around them. Gokhale noticed that the general attitude was of "apathy" or indifference as to what happens. This was a serious drawback of our character and would be a formidable obstacle to future progress. It meant a vacuum in character and the absence of positive qualities like self-sacrifice for the nation or even a spirited attachment to any cause. In the Mutiny, for example, it cannot be said that the pro-British element were really attached to them. Likewise, the patriotic or pro-Indian groups were not all of the selfless type we had in Tatia Tope or Kunwar Sing or the Rani of Jhansi. The Government of India's account of the Mutiny shows that "the leaders of the revolt could never agree .. were mutually jealous and intrigued against each other". As to the masses, they "very often ... lent their support to whichever side was more powerful."⁹

It seems even today there is as little character in our politics as there is oxygen on the Moon. If our millions in the Mutiny

6. See, My Experiments with Truth : Navjivan Press : 1929 Edition : Page 223

7. See, Dr. Surendra Nath Sen : Eighteen Fifty-Seven ; Govt. of India 1957. Page 413.

8. See, Philip Woodruffe's Men Who Ruled India : Vol. 1 Jonathan Cape Page 344.

9. See, Sen : 1857 : Foreword by Maulana Azad : Page XV.

did not care which side to join and showed a tendency to support whichever side was more powerful, the same tendency is noticeable today in our political parties. We have the switch over of many men from one party to another just for selfish interest and without any care for the ultimate consequence to the nation.

It is very clear, from our experience of the last 30 years since freedom, that we have neglected certain basic requirements about which Gokhale had warned us. Gokhale had stressed several requirements if India desired freedom with democratic self-governing institutions as the foundation. Five of these requirements seem to be more important than others :—

- (1) The need for **proper education among our leaders**—specially in Politics, History, Economics, and Science.
- (2) An inculcation of **respect for Law and Order**, the starting point of which is respect for Government itself.
- (3) The need for **development of character**.
- (4) The replacement of our historical regionalism and narrow-mindedness by a strong feeling of national unity.
- (5) Avoidance of haste, and growth of adequate practical experience in the working of democracy under the British if we desired freedom to be lasting or permanent.

The best proof of our sad condition today is furnished by just one sentence from the Diary of Shri Jayprakash Narayan, our most self-less of men writing from prison in free India: "My world lies in shambles all around me". Jayprakash today bemoans the fact that there has been a steady decline in our morality since Independence.

In the matter of education and the knowledge which India required to be free, Gokhale, as well as his political rival Tilak, both agreed about the need for western education in English. Gokhale felt that India had to live in the future in a world that was fast becoming inter-dependent. Gokhale seemed to have belonged to the new race of open-minded men being born.

now on Earth for World Union as discussed by the Mother and Shri Aurobindo at Pondicherry. Prof G. P. Gooch, the British historian, called Gokhale "a citizen of the world". To Gokhale nothing was "foreign" or "western" opposed to "eastern". He felt India required many ideas coming from outside if she was to overcome her backwardness and isolation and ultimate death. Gokhale had no doubt whatsoever that western education in English, in all colleges throughout India was necessary for the liberation of the Indian mind from the "the thralldom of old-world ideas which had kept India divided and backward for centuries." In his own words, "For this purpose not only the highest but all western education is useful."

Gokhale held that the fostering of the national spirit in India was directly the outcome of western education in India. He said, "western education, among other things, inspires one with a love of free institutions". Chiplunkar and Tilak, the contemporaries of Gokhale agreed with this in their own way. Chiplunkar, the editor of the Marathi "Nibandh Mala" held that the English language was the nourishing mother of the Marathi tigress. We are told Chiplunkar wanted to infuse the flexibility and vigour of the English language into Marathi prose. Tilak's biographer tells us that Tilak was convinced that "the emancipation of the country could only come with the spread of English education in India". Gokhale made it also clear that there was no real alternative for us in India in the matter. We had no real feeling of nationalism of our own as the Japanese people had. Japan had an intense national feeling that was peculiarly her own. Of course in spite of this Japan had gone beyond India because she did not avoid western methods and she took to them before the seventies of the 19th century—"forty years ago" as Gokhale put it in 1904. I may add that for India, which really has no advanced national language of its own acceptable to all, and where as we now know from our Census of 1961 we have no less than 1,652 "mother-tongues" the study of western education in English both was and is indispensable for our political and scientific advance.

Gokhale worked hard in his time for compulsory universal education for the masses. But a practical man as he was he knew the limitations and felt the most important thing was for the

well-educated few—the elite—to give proper leadership to the masses. Political maturity required that the leaders should be properly trained in subjects like History, Politics, and the like. They also should have sound character and not fool the masses. The masses were bound to put blind reliance on individuals who attract attention whilst the danger was that such men could have personality and even political ability of a certain kind but if they did not have the requisite knowledge and background required to lay down sound policies there would be great danger. Gokhale's entire scheme of having only well-trained men for public work as members of the Servants of India Society and the care he took as First Member in the early days to train the young probationers proves this very well. Higher western education in English was meant to give the masses the leadership they required. It was not meant to give only "clerks" to the British as has been wrongly interpreted. This education gave to India the National Congress itself and the hundreds of national leaders who fought for freedom including Nehru and Gandhiji who were by no means just "clerks". The leaders of the Congress from 1885 to 1947 with varied surnames from A to Z were all well-trained in English.

There can be no doubt at all that if Indian democracy has survived for 30 years after freedom it is due to the high quality of western educated leaders we had both at the Centre as well as in the States. The sad weakening of English as the medium of education has also weakened the quality of the leaders of today. There are very few really national leaders left. Many men can get elected today but few know how to govern. We have Ministers today—one or two even Chief Ministers—who have no background of political theory and practice. They have not even proper knowledge of English and cannot talk in it well but they have the power to lay down policies that can destroy English. There are many politicians in power today whom Gokhale would not have considered qualified enough for membership of the Servants of India Society. This is certain for the very first qualification was a good University degree.

To Gokhale the task of proper education was connected with that of creating a feeling of national unity as we see from the list given above. Unfortunately for India, those whose

mother-tongue is Hindi, men primarily from U. P. etc. have been constitutionally in a position at the Centre to exert political pressures on behalf of Hindi to the detriment of English. Today their hands have been strengthened by the pro-Hindi feelings of the Prime Minister and the Janata Party a large element of which is pro-Hindi as everyone knows whatever be the denials. Since Hindi is not acceptable to all when forced directly there is an attempt to oust English by encouraging the regional languages in place of English at all stages—even for higher education. This, it is hoped, will pave the way for Hindi at a later stage. Since our people as a whole have always been regionally minded the attempt to replace English by the regional language is succeeding—at the cost of the nation and national unity. This attempt started some years ago and has led in one State, as we know, not only to talk of secession but also to the actual burning of the copies of the nation's constitution. It is not easily realised how the regional languages are destroying communication between Indians themselves. I was teaching at Cornell in 1961-62 and have been over many parts of the world without any trouble about making myself understood, but it was only in India in a particular State that I was forced to use the language of mere signs just to know the price and buy an orange. It was humiliating to have to behave like a Red Indian when talking as an Indian to a fellow Indian. Today attempts are made by Government to remove English as the only medium for all-India services examinations. This truly can be the beginning of the end for it means weakening the Indian administrative and other services that have kept the country going on a national basis, thanks to the use of English. To our politicians today the language question is more important than the unity of the country. We are in a hurry about having a national language without being a strong nation first. We do not remember how in 1947 we were also in a hurry. We were one nation in 1945, voluntarily became two in 1947 and are now three independent nations after having talked of India's unity for more than a hundred years earlier. This is not yet the end of the process, so it would seem from what is happening.

Our political parties and politicians need to be reminded of what Gokhale said in 1907, more than 70 years ago :—“We

cannot allow ourselves to be split up into small sections fighting with one another for sake of petty differences.' We have forgotten the truth taught by Gokhale that the problems of India are of such magnitude—so huge in size that no individual state alone can solve them. United effort, action of all as a nation alone can bring about results.

May I crave your indulgence and forgiveness, if you do not agree, for my feeling that if we desire to keep our country as one united nation both the medium of instruction (regional, including Hindi) and the content of regional education should be taken out of regional hands. Perhaps here the Constitution may have to be changed, if possible. There is no hope at all for India to become a strong united nation if the regional mediums, including Hindi, cannot wait and English cannot continue to be used for completing the work of nation building i. e. cannot be made the common medium of higher education in all colleges throughout the country. I am worried about our linguistic and regionally-oriented culture. I hope one day I may have the time to discuss with you what type of history we are studying in India today. Please study before it is too late the warnings given by S. K. Chatterji in his Minority Report to the official Language Commission. He has shown how our university students in regional universities have ceased to take interest in all-India happenings, how regionalism and even parochialism are encroaching upon the domains of a broad and enlightened nationalism with slogans of all sorts stifling the sense of actualities.¹⁰ I cannot help recommending here another book Selig S. Harrison's "India—the Most Dangerous Decades: Oxford, 1950." May I remind you that only a short while ago—in fact right upto the time Justice M. C. Chagla was our Minister of Education at the Centre we had shown a good sense of proportion. Many of our great leaders had been in agreement with the views of Gokhale and Tilak and were not opposed to English as some of our comparatively small leaders of today are doing. Nehru rightly wanted the English language to be put in the Eighth Schedule of our Constitution. Even when he failed to do this he made it clear that it was an

10. S. K. Chatterji : Minority Report, Report of Official Language Commission Page 296.

“Indian” language and had been acknowledged as such by our own Sahitya Academy. By the way, English has been acknowledged to be an Indian language also in a famous case fought in the Bombay High Court in a Judgment of 1954 which stands today.

Having encouraged regionalism through the regional languages as a substitute for English, we are now facing the logical demand for more power for the States and less for the Centre. There are Chief Ministers who openly question the need for a Governor who acts as an important check on regional irresponsibility. They also openly say now that with the creation of linguistic states every State has now acquired separate identity and consciousness with regard to its own culture, language, and territory.¹¹ Not only political unity but even cultural unity is now openly denied on the ground that there are regional cultures peculiar to their regions. There are today anti-national moves like the plea for “sons of the soil” by which is meant in practice the regional tongue and/or soil. This dangerous doctrine can spread by way of retaliation. Whilst the States are bound to be indisciplined under today’s half educated and selfish leadership, we should not forget that (a) the work of economic development and (b) the needs of the defence of India both require that the Centre should remain strong. I am reminded of the warning of Shri Aurobindo that the next world war may be “over India”. I do not know whether this means it will be on the question of India or over the soil of India. It could even be both. If our Centre and leaders do not wake up we can be in danger for whilst China is watching our North-East, Russia is almost now on our North-West.

Luckily our Constitution is based on one citizenship for the whole nation and the right of anyone from any one part of the country to live and work in any other part of it. This however makes it necessary to have English along with the regional tongue for today it is difficult for people to live and work in regions other than their own. The Chief Minister of Maharashtra today is a champion of his regional tongue only. I wonder whether he likes the prospect of millions once again

11. Karunanidhi : Illustrated Weekly of India, 26-3-78, P 14.

looking upon those outside their own states or regions as "foreigners" as the Punjabi did to the Hindustani Sepoy in the Mutiny and helped the British to crush the revolt easily. This is not my imagination. As I have already pointed out my information is based on the authoritative book on the Mutiny by the Government of India.

A little guidance from Gokhale on the Centre-State problem may be useful here. Even as early as in 1915 Gokhale had given some thought to the question of the relationship between the then "Provinces" and the Centre. Gokhale knew Indian History very well, and in the draft he prepared just before he died he expressed the need for substantial legislative powers for the Centre. He knew a provincial legislature could decline to pass laws which may be very essential, in which case he wanted the central legislature to step in and pass such laws over the head of the provincial legislature. We need not read more than is required on this and rush to any hasty conclusion but the suggestion is worthy of careful attention for those who want India to be one nation. Gokhale had the vision and supreme statesmanship to see that India could come in danger due to "petty despotisms" set up in local areas as well as the messing up of local issues by provincial administrations. An example of the latter kind even during British Rule was that of the shootings that followed in Bombay when Tilak was sentenced in 1908. The central Home Department looked upon the shootings as unnecessary and felt that "forbearance" was missing.

If there is one thing that is causing uneasiness among most of us today, it is the general lack of stability and the disrespect for Law and Order and of Government in general. We have today succeeded in destroying the moral authority of Government in the mind of our masses. If there is any advance or progress it is in the unruly behaviour of our masses for I read in the newspaper of 2nd May that "the unruly crowds fired at the police from house tops with country made pistols."

In this matter, Gokhale was very clear-headed and has given us much to think about. He wrote in 1908 that "it is not difficult to create disorder in this country-it was our

portion for centuries". The establishment of law and order, out of our own indigenous tradition of disorder was the work of English Rule in India and Gokhale added, "it is not so easy to substitute another form of order for that which has been evolved by Englishmen in the course of a century"¹². Even when Gokhale spoke very strongly to Englishmen against their rule, he wanted our people to know that continuance of British Rule was essential in India's own interest because the British alone could maintain peace and order which were very essential both for our stability and progress as well as for developing our sense of national unity. Gokhale had warned that if for any reason the British withdrew suddenly before we had learnt the value of stability, and there was disorder and instability once again it would not be possible to build up material progress or our sense of national one-ness.

Gokhale also warned us that it is the respect for Government in the minds of the masses which gives us law and order. Government has a moral authority, and when there is no respect for Government the moral authority of the State is shaken with serious consequences in a country like India. For creating stability and for training in self-Government we had to build up the prestige and authority of Government even when we had no responsible Government of our own. Disrespect for Government, and a constant desire to overthrow Government could not be the best training for self-government in the future. It will be noticed that all our political parties are doing precisely what Gokhale had warned us we should not do. They are toppling each other and no Government gets time to do something good with the result that people are losing respect for Government and for the idea of one nation. We are reaching a stage of political anarchy. As Mr K. Santhanam our highly respected political veteran has said in the *Swarajya* of 7-5-77 "every ruling party thinks only of the advantages to itself arising from the present political anarchy." He could not help commenting how even the Janata Party had been gathering defectors from other parties in 1977.

12. The Rt. Hon'ble Srinivasa Sastri ; Life of Gokhale ; Bangalore 1937; pp115 to 117.

What is happening today reminds us of Gokhale's belief that a people could appreciate the value of freedom only if it was obtained after a prolonged struggle. He had anticipated trouble, as we have noted already, if the British were one day to withdraw suddenly. He could not have foreseen that the British who had come and, even after 1857 stayed, with the thunder of a Lion atop his Guns, would suddenly withdraw like the tail of a snake. We have it from Prof A. L. Basham, who has edited "A Cultural History of India" that "the speed with which the British withdrew surprised many nationalist Indians themselves". (Page 487). Many an honest English heart seems to have been broken also at what has happened. Philip Woodruffe has dedicated his remarkable book "The Men Who Ruled India" to the people of India and Pakistan "whose tranquility was our care and whose division is our failure".

If individual Englishmen like Woodruffe are honest enough to look upon the division of India as a British failure, should we not be equally honest and admit that we too were all wrong when day in and day out we had claimed India to be a united nation and we were asking the British to Quit India precisely on this ground? Our nationalism was not fully mature, and even now it may not be too late to see what Gokhale had seen. Our nationalism was developing in Gokhale's time into two patterns as observers like Prof J. T. F. Jordens have noted—a religious one and a secular one. Unfortunately each of these assigned a different place to social reform. The two early religious nationalisms were those that arose in Bengal and Maharashtra and both these had regional roots substantially and had very shallow all-India foundations. These were not the substance out of which India could develop into one nation for they neglected the social side as well as the problem of Hindu-Muslim unity on which Gokhale had rightly laid much stress. I feel that Gandhiji, who came after Gokhale, lacked the vision of Gokhale and wrongly analysed that the influence of the West had been degrading for our nationalism and that there would be peace and Hindu-Muslim unity once foreign rule was gone. Valentine Chirol's remarks in his book, "India Old and New" (page 188-189) about the totally unrealistic and wrong basis of Gandhiji's optimism can

even today be of great interest. Gokhale, on the other hand, had always been more realistic. The advice he gave to Mrs Sarojini Naidu in 1911 is worth remembering. When Sarojini told him that there would be Hindu-Muslim unity in less than 5 years, Gokhale warned her, "You hope too much.... It will not come in your life-time or in mine. But keep your faith and work for it".¹³

When all is said and done, the one important question facing us today is, can we go on with our theoretical idea of having the British Parliamentary System? Parliamentary democracy (i. e. where central and state govts. are responsible to their respective legislatures) has lasted longer in India than in most other countries of the under-developed world, because our nationalists had six or seven decades before freedom thought of it as the ideal to work for, and later got some experience about it. It would be wrong to hold that Gokhale would not have stood for any change today. In fact Mr P. Kodanda Rao, who had considerable experience in speaking and writing on constitutional matters, has told us "Gokhale preferred 'responsive' to 'responsible' Government for India in his Political Testament of 1915. Though familiar with the British Parliamentary system he did not advocate its adoption in India. On the other hand, he proposed an irremovable executive both at the centre and in the provinces responsive to the legislature".¹⁴ The executive would be responsive but not responsible to the legislature. The Congress-League Scheme drafted largely by Sastri had proposed a similar executive. It could veto a legislative proposal but only once, and would be bound to respect it if passed again after one year. Sastri preferred the Swiss and American systems to others. The views of men like P. Kodanda Rao, Srinivas Sastri, Prof R. C. Ghose. (The Govt. of the Swiss Republic), Prof. Hughes etc. are worthy of very serious study by us all today. Luckily many of us can still read and understand English. The views set forth

13. T. R. Deogirikar : Gopal Krishna Gokhale : Govt of India 1969 page 178.

14. P. Kodanda Rao : Gokhale and Sastri : Special Lecture at Mysore University published by the University in 1961 : Pages 40 and 41.

by the National Party of Britain (during the first World War) on the Party System are also worth careful consideration.

Before we close let us note that Gokhale will be remembered when most others are forgotten. His character and qualities were exceptionally high — reminding us of what Gokhale himself told us about Dadabhai Naoroji on one occasion — that a loving and all-wise Providence gives to different people at different times a great man to guide the footsteps of erring humanity. We can only hope in this hour of our destiny as a free country — when we are as free as a raft on the open sea — that we shall soon find another great guide like Gokhale. If there is one slogan I may raise with your permission before I close, it is,—WE DO NOT WANT MERELY TALKS AND SONGS AND BHAJANS ABOUT GOPALAS OR KRISHNAS—WE WANT MORE GOPAL KRISHNA GOKHALES.

CONSTITUTION
OF THE
Servants of India Society

The following Constitution has been adopted for the Society* :—

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

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

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

4. The 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 'Ordinary Member' of the Society.

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

7. The 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.

* हिंद 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.

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 President, and shall do such work and devote himself to such studies as the President may direct.

11. An Ordinary Member may be sent by the 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 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 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.

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 Member of the Society. The Society will not be bound to disclose the reasons for such removal.

14. (a) The Members of the Society shall elect from amongst the Ordinary Members one member to be President of the Society for a period of three years.

(b) The Members of the Society shall elect an Ordinary Member to be Vice-president of the Society for three years.

(c) The President may, notwithstanding any other rule, delegate any of his functions to the Vice-President but if the Vice-President is unable to sign for any reason, to any other Ordinary Members.

(d) 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 Presidency of the Society, the Council shall exercise all the powers vested by the Rules in the President singly or the President and Council, until such time as a new 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 President under rule 14 (a), as the case may be.

16. In special circumstances the 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 President and Council may determine.

18. The 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 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 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 President and Council.

21. The 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 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 President and Council may determine.

23. The 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 President and Council may enroll 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 Council as constituted under Rule 7 and shall remain under the general control, supervision and management of the 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 President and Council may from time to time appoint. For the purpose of this rule any authority given by the 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 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 purchases of such landed properties of any tenure as the 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 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 President or such other person or persons nominated or appointed by the President for that purpose.

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

30. The 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; (4) the grant of leave to Members of the Society; (5) the grant of allowances to Permanent Assistants and Attaches of the Society, and (6) the carrying out in other ways of the objects of the Society.

31. The 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 alternation 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.



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 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. 300 a month of the first year, Rs. 320 for the second year of the training and thereafter he will get an increment of Rs. 20 annually in his allowances until he reaches the maximum Rs. 500 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. 275 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.

(e) In case of serious illness, Members may be paid by the Headquarters, the whole or part of the medical fees and medicine charges.

4. (a) A Member under Training is entitled to two month's leave every year, which may be granted by the 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 President for three months - and the President and Council for longer periods.

(c) All Members are entitled to twenty day's casual leave in a year.

(d) 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 the favour of the 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 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 the 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 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 adhoc grant to such person or persons.

In the absence of such direction, the 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.

6. The 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.

7. If a Member's connection with Society is terminated under Rule 12 or 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 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 President and Council resolve to enroll any one as Associate, the fact will be communicated to the person concerned by the Secretary.

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

(c) A Branch may, where practicable, ascertain the opinion of the Associates assigned to it in respect of any new schemes of work contemplated by it and in respect of any question of policy to be laid down by the Society on occasions when momentous questions are before the country.

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

(e) Associates will be kept informed by the Headquarters of the Society about the progress of the work from time to time; will be invited to attend the anniversary of the foundation day; will be allowed to use the libraries of the Society at the Headquarters and at the branches; may be invited to attend special session.

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



Members of the Servants of India Society, October 1, 1978

Name of the Member	Date of admission to the Society	Address
<i>President :</i>		
1 Singanallur Ramkrishna Venkataraman B.A., B.L. ...	25-9-1930	† S. I. S., 8, West Cott Road, Royapettah, Madras 660 014. Phone No. 86252
<i>Vice-President :</i>		
2 Rama Shankar Misra, B.A., LL.B. ...	12-6-1937	S. I. S., 1. P. D. Tandon Road, Allahabad 221 002 Phone No. 3685
<i>Senior Members :</i>		
3 Shankar Govind Gokhale, M.A.	29-7-1928	S. I. S., Poona 411 004. Phone No. 56210
4 Dinkar Dattatray Desai, M.A., LL.B., D. Litt. ...	12-6-1936	S. I. S., Vallabhbbhai Patel Road, Bombay 400 004 Phone No. 355014

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

Name of the Member	Date of admission to the Society	Address
<i>Ordinary Members :</i>		
5 Dattatray Vasudeo Ambekar ...	20-12-1914	S. I. S., Poona 411 004. Phone No. 56210.
6 Keshav Ganesh Sharangpani, B.A., LL.B. ...	25-9-1930	S. I. S., Poona 411 004. Phone No. 56210.
7 Shyam Sunder Misra, M.A. ...	12-6-1936	S. I. S., Cuttack, 753 001 Orissa. Phone No. 20658.
*8 Raghunath Govind Kakade, M.A., LL.B., PH.D. ...	12-6-1943	S. I. S., Poona 411004. Phone No. 56210.
§9 Madhusudan Sahoo, M.A., ^F D.A.M.S. ...	14-4-1963	Thakkar Bapa Ashram, At Post Rayagada, 765 001 Dist. Koraput, (Orissa State)
§10 Sarwadaman Shankar Ajgaonkar, M.A. ...	16-6-1966	S. I. S., Vallabhbhai Patel Road, Bombay 400 004 Phone No. 355014.
<i>Members under Training :</i>		
11 Damodar Sahoo, B.A. ...	17-6-1975	S. I. S., P. O. Choudwar, Dist. Cuttack (Orissa).
12 Prem Krishna Dwivedi ...	12-6-1976	Bhoksa Boys' Hostel, Bazpur, 262 401 Dist. Nainital (U. P.)
13 Atma Nand Misra, M.A. ...	12-6-1978	Ghuwas, P. O. Amilaudha, Dist. Mizapur (U. P.)
14 P. K. Prabhakaran Nair M.A., PH.D. ...	11-9-1978	S. I. S., Wardha Road, Dhantoli, Nagpur 440 012
<i>Attache :</i>		
15 P. S. Rao, Advocate ...	16-6-1972	Narsannapet, Shrikakulam, Dist. Andhra Pradesh.

* Secretary.

§ Member of Council.

WORK OF THE SOCIETY AT A GLANCE

<i>Nature of Work</i>	<i>Members engaged in it</i>
<i>Public Affairs</i>	Shri Venkataraman, Shri Ambekar, Shri Gokhale, Shri Sharangpani.
Social :	
<i>Education</i>	Shri Desai, Shri S. S. Misra, Shri Ajgaonkar, Shri Kakade.
<i>Social Service</i>	Shri Venkataraman, Shri R. S. Misra, Shri Kakade, Shri S. S. Misra, Shri S. S. Ajgaonkar, Shri Damodar Sahoo.
<i>Aborigines</i>	Shri Venkataraman, Shri R. S. Misra, Shri M. Sahoo, Shri P. K. Dwivedi.
<i>Rural Uplift & Local Self-Government</i>	Shri. Desai, Shri Venkataraman, Shri S. S. Misra, Shri Kakade.
<i>Distress Relief</i>	Shri Venkataraman, Shri R. S. Misra, Shri Kakade. Shri M. Sahoo, Shri Damodar Sahoo