

THE
Servants of India Society

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

REPORT
FOR 1954-55

POONA

Sunday, 12th June, 1955

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The Hon'ble Mr. G. K. Gokhale



FOUNDER
The Servants of India Society

The Servants of India Society.

PREAMBLE.

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

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

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

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

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

The Servants of India Society

Report for 1954-55

Introduction

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

Organisation

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

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

During the year, the Society's membership was further reduced by the deaths of two of its older members: Krishna Prasad Kaul and Vithal Hari Barve. While both of them were keeping more or less unsatisfactory health for years past, their ends, at the time they came, were least expected and were in the nature of shocks to all concerned. In their own ways both were sources of great strength to the Society. And their deaths are a serious loss to it. The Council passed condolence resolutions on their deaths as on that of Shri N. M. Joshi, a former member of the Society. The resolutions are given elsewhere in this report.

Founder's Day Celebration

The usual Gokhale Day celebrations were held at the Headquarters on February 19, 1955, the expenses being met out of the interest on an endowment created for the purpose by the late Shrimant Baba Saheb Ghorpade, Chief Saheb of Ichalkaranji.

Lady Laxmibai's Bequest

The last report mentioned the donation to the Society of Rs. 45,000 from the executors of the will of the late Lady Laxmibai, widow of Sir Jagmohandas Varjiwandas, Bombay. A further sum of Rs. 3,500 representing the balance of her bequest was received during the year. The whole amount is intended for the relief of distress resulting from such natural calamities as famine, floods, etc. in any part of India. The amount is to be separately credited in the accounts of the Society and either the corpus or the interest thereon is to be used for relief work. The Society expresses its deep gratitude to the executors of the will of the late Lady Laxmibai for this handsome donation.

Political

H. N. Kunzru continued to be a member of the Council of State (Rajya Sabha). He took part in the debates in the Council on the Railway Budget, the General Budget, a Bill dealing with the conditions of service of High Court Judges and a Bill to amend the Criminal Procedure Code. He also

Late K. P. Kaul

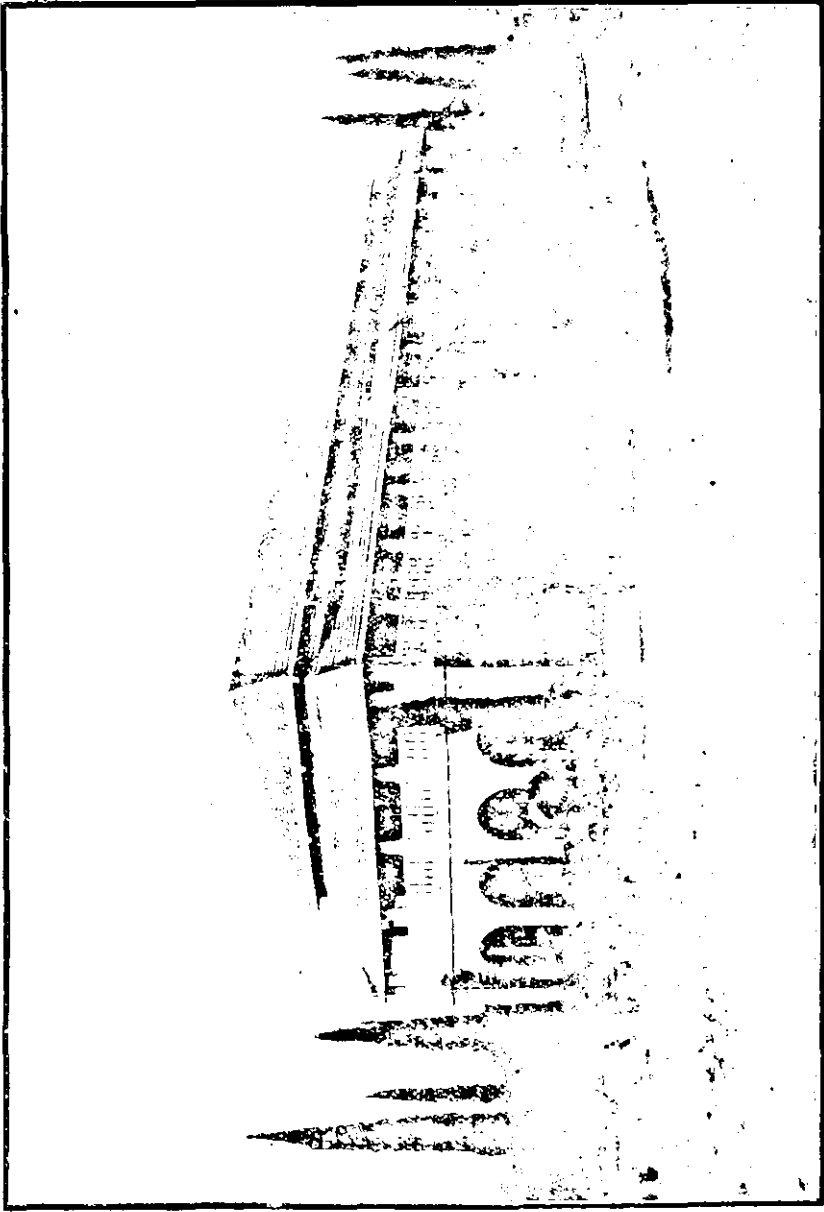
The Council of the Servants of India Society records its sense of deep grief at the death of Krishna Prasad Kaul, which sad event occurred at Agra on Jan 13, 1955. During his forty-six years' membership of the Society, he worked in various fields, political, social, educational, with exemplary devotion and characteristic thoroughness. He was a noted Urdu writer. And during the last three or four years he was actively engaged in a campaign to ensure that children with Urdu as their mother-tongue received instruction in that language in the primary stage. His passing away is a serious loss to the Society.

Late V. H. Barve

The Council of the Servants of India Society places on record its sense of deep grief at the death on December 2, 1954, of V. H. Barve who joined the Society about forty years ago. He had, however, been working for some time earlier as personal assistant to the Founder ; and he might thus be said to have been associated with the Society even in its formative stages. During his forty years' membership of the Society he worked mainly in the Aryabhushan Press, which is a source of financial support to the Society and thus helped to strengthen the Society's finances.

Late Shri N. M. Joshi.

The Council of the Servants of India Society has learnt with great sorrow of the death in Bombay on May 30, 1955, of Shri N. M. Joshi. The late Shri Joshi was a member of this Society for more than thirty years—from 1909 to 1940, during which period, apart from his activities in other fields, he had, by his selfless devotion to the cause of labour, built up for himself a unique position as a trade union leader to whom all sections of labour workers instinctively turned for wise counsel and guidance—a position he retained till the end. In his death industrial labour loses its staunch advocate and unfailing friend.



View of the Central Library of the Society, Poona.

participated in the debates on Foreign Affairs, the report of the Special Commissioner for the Scheduled Castes and Tribes and the Constitutional Amendment intended to empower Government, as a permanent measure, to control the production, supply and distribution of certain essential commodities. He also spoke on the President's address, the Hindu Marriage and Divorce Bill, the Bill providing for the application of the Industrial Disputes Act to working journalists and on a non-official resolution which proposed the banning of undesirable films. He also spoke on the Special Marriage Bill and on the Railway Convention Committee's Report fixing the rate of dividend for the General Revenues for the next five years at 4 per cent. on the capital at charge.

He continued to be a member of the States Reorganisation Commission and had to undertake extensive tours to different parts of the country on the Commission's business. He continued as Chairman of a committee to advise Government on matters relating to the rejection of officer cadets during their training at the National Defence Academy and in corresponding institutions of the Navy and Air Force.

He continued to be President of the Indian Council of World Affairs and took active interest in the collection of funds for the Sapru House, the headquarters of the Council, whose construction was completed during the year and whose formal opening ceremony was performed by the Prime Minister, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, on May 1, 1955. Kunzru inaugurated the Vijayawada Branch of the Indian Council of World Affairs in August last. As head of the Council's delegation to the Pacific Relations Conference, he visited Japan in September last. On his way back he visited Saigón (Southern Viet Nam), Hanoi (Northern Viet Nam), Laos (Vientiane), Cambodia (Pnom-Penh) and Bangkok. He continued to be President of the Deccan Sabha at Poona and of the Indians Overseas Association at Delhi.

He was chairman of the Licenses Reviewing Committee set up by the Central Advisory Board of the Ministry of

Commerce and Industry. He unveiled in August 1954 last a bust of Gokhale at the Tapovan, Headquarters of the Jagadamba Kushta Niwas near Amravati.

S. G. Vaze was mostly engaged in civil liberties activities during the year. On account of other pre-occupations of Kakade, he had to undertake for the most part the responsibility of editing the "Indian Civil Liberties Bulletin" last year. Vaze, who continues to be Secretary of the All-India Civil Liberties Council, and L. N. Rao visited the Andhra State with a view to the formation of the Andhra Civil Liberties Union. Their efforts were successful and a Union has been formed for the Andhra State and affiliated to the All-India Civil Liberties Council. Reference was made in the last report to a Note, initiated by Vaze and Kakade, requesting the Bombay Government to institute an inquiry into the allegations of police torture made by the accused in a case in the Bombay State. The case concerned was the Satara Jalmandir case which has attracted widespread attention in Maharashtra. The 60-page note submitted to the Government set out the facts which went to show that it was incumbent on the Government to inquire into the allegations of the use of third degree methods by the police. The Government were particularly informed that the Note not only established that the police subjected the accused to physical violence of an outrageous kind, which is perhaps a common enough occurrence, but that such cruel ill-treatment could not have become possible without the co-operation or connivance on the part of the magistracy, which is a very serious matter. The Note showed that one of the magistrates concerned was in the position of an accessory before the fact in one instance and an accessory after the fact in another. In spite of such accusations the Bombay Government blandly turned down the request for an inquiry, saying (without going into the merits of the Note) that, in their opinion, "it is unnecessary to reopen the matter as little useful purpose will be served by it." One would have expected the Government to be more solicitous of maintaining the purity of criminal justice than their letter disclosed.

P. Kodanda Rao was re-elected a Vice-President of the Indian Council of World Affairs, New Delhi and President of its Bangalore Branch. He addressed meetings and contributed articles to the press on important public questions. These included Reorganisation of States, Freedom of the Press, Beggar Problem, Prohibition, Culture Conflicts, Race Relations in World Perspective, Indian Students Abroad, India's Foreign Policy, Unitary Constitution for India, South Africa, and Communism in India. He also reviewed books for the *India Quarterly* and the *Aryan Path*. He continued to be a member of the Indian Institute of Culture at Bangalore and addressed several of its meetings either as president or as a speaker. He submitted two memoranda, one dealing with Linguistic States and the other with Language Policy, to the States Reorganisation Commission. He also submitted a statement on how to implement prohibition to the Prohibition Enquiry Committee and gave oral evidence before it in Madras. He has since been co-opted a member of the Committee and attended its meetings in Delhi, Bombay and Puri. He was elected a member of the executive committee of the UN Association at Bangalore.

Kodanda Rao attended the Conference on Race Relations in World Perspective organised by the Universities of Chicago, California and Hawaii in Honolulu in June and July, 1954. He submitted to the Conference a paper denying any scientific correlation between Race and Culture and suggested that the Conference should give a scientific finding on the subject. The Conference, however, did not act on the suggestion. After the Conference he visited some places on the American mainland and met a number of influential people with whom he discussed world affairs. He spoke and gave several radio talks on India and America, attended the annual meeting of the American Political Science Association at Chicago and participated in its deliberations.

Haradatta Sharma continued to be General Secretary of the Punjab Civil Liberties Council and of the Civil Liberties Protection Society at Ambala, which is a local Branch of the

Council. Under the auspices of the Study Circle, of which Sharma is Secretary, a number of meetings were arranged at which important problems, political, social and economic, were discussed, he himself taking part in many of these discussions. He worked as General Secretary of the Nagarik Sabha, which concerned itself mainly with drawing attention to civic grievances by means of writings in the press and public meetings. The Elders' Club had Sharma as its Secretary. The Club continued to be fairly active and interested itself in social problems like the suppression of beggary, etc. Sharma also organised a Maha Punjab Front in Ambala District which was an All-Party Organisation. The Front aims at the creation of Greater Punjab consisting of Punjab, PEPSU and Himachal Pradesh and is opposed to the carving out of a separate Punjabi-speaking Province.

D. V. Ambekar continued to be a member of the Council of the Deccan Sabha, of which S. G. Gokhale continued to be Secretary. Gokhale also continued to be in charge of the Society's Library at the Headquarters in Poona. He continues to take interest in the work of the Poona Journalist's Association.

A. D. Mani continued to be Editor and General Manager of the *Hitavada*. The report of the Press Commission, of which he was a member, was published during the year. He signed a minute of dissent, so far as press laws were concerned, along with three other members of the Commission. The dissent related to the Press Act, amendment of Article 17 (2) of the Constitution and two other matters.

He was elected President of the All-India Newspaper Editors' Conference for a second term. The opening session of the Conference was inaugurated by the Prime Minister on August 13 in New Delhi. The Conference adopted a number of resolutions dealing with the Press Commission's report. He attended a special meeting of the Standing Committee of the Conference held in Srinagar.

Mani paid a three-week visit to Brazil in November as a member of the Indian delegation, sponsored by the

Ministry of Information and Broadcasting, to the first World Congress of Press Entities held at Sao Paulo. At the Congress he was elected Secretary of the First Commission on Press Freedom, the only Indian to hold any office in the Congress. He took active part in the discussion on the Charter for World Press and on a professional code for journalists. During his stay in Brazil he had opportunities of presenting the Indian view on Goa to the Brazilian public through their newspapers. He also had discussions with Brazilian leaders on Indian affairs during his two week's stay at Rio de Janeiro. From Brazil he proceeded to Trinidad where he addressed meetings on India and Foreign Affairs and discussed with the Governor problems connected with the projected West Indies federation. He also visited British Guiana and addressed a public meeting on India's foreign policy in George Town.

Mani was the Deputy President of the Indian and Eastern Newspapers Society, a Director of the Audit Bureau of Circulation, and a member of the Board of Directors of the Press Trust of India. He was President of the M. P. Branch of the Indian Council of World Affairs.

Desai devoted a considerable portion of his time to the work of the Bombay Municipal Corporation of which he is a member. He regularly attended its meetings which are held twice a week. He was a member of three of its committees: (1) Bombay Electric Supply and Transport Committee, (2) Law, Revenue and General Purposes Committee and (3) a special committee for revising the Municipal Act. He took active part in the deliberations of these Committees. He moved a number of resolutions in the Municipal Corporation dealing with civic problems. He continued to be a member of the executive committee of the Bombay Civil Liberties Union and of the All-India Civil Liberties Council.

Despite unsatisfactory health, L. N. Sahu kept up his interest in public affairs. He gave radio talks on Tilak, Lajpat Rai, and ballads and proverbs in Orissa. He gave oral evidence before the States Reorganisation Commission on behalf of the Utkal Union Conference.

Venkataraman continued to be Secretary of the Madras Branch of the Indian Council of World Affairs. He organised eight public meetings under the Council's auspices during the year. The speakers at these meetings included such important personalities as Shri Rajgopalachari who spoke on nuclear weapons and Mr. H. C. Ramsay, the American Consul-General in Madras, who dwelt on the possibilities of disarmament. He submitted a memorandum to the States Reorganisation Commission, and appeared before it at Madras. In his evidence before the Backward Classes Commission, he suggested, as a means of helping forward the progress of backward classes, that education up to the 8th standard should be free and compulsory for all concerned.

R. G. Kakade continued as Assistant Secretary of the All-India Civil Liberties Council and editor of the *Indian Civil Liberties Bulletin*.

K. L. N. Rao was re-elected Secretary of the Bombay Branch of the Civil Liberties Union. A number of meetings of the Union were organised by him at which important public questions were considered. He represented the Society at the conference held in Bombay in May 1954 of non-Governmental organisations concerned with the spread of information about the U. N.

Labour and Peasant Organisation

Desai was the President of the National Union of Seafarers, which has a membership of about 30,000. This Union is recognised by both shipowners and the Government as the only representative body of seamen of the Bombay Port. Its income from subscriptions amounted to over Rs. 1,00,000 last year. Besides having its own building, it has a building fund amounting to nearly Rs. 1,25,000. It has secured a plot of land measuring about 300 sq. yards from the Bombay Port Trust on a perpetual lease on which it is intended to put up a building. Desai is one of the representatives of the Union on the Seamen's Employment Board set up by the Government of India for advising the Government Employment Office in

Bombay which is in charge of the recruitment of seamen. A Maritime Board has been recently set up in Bombay Port by the shipowners and the National Union of Seafarers jointly. The Board is a body which carries on negotiations between seamen and shipowners and registers collective agreements between the parties. It has two Chairmen, one representing seamen and the other representing shipowners. Desai was elected as the Chairman representing seamen. He continued to be President of the All-India Seafarers' Federation which was formed at an All-India Conference of seamen held at Bombay in May 1953.

Desai continued to represent labour interests on the Bombay Port Trust Board. He continued to be President of the Bombay Port Trust Railwaymen's Union which has a membership of over 1,000 out of a total of 1,500 employees on the railway. This is one of the oldest Trade Unions in Bombay, having been started as far back as 1920 and is recognised by the Port Trust. The Bombay Docks Staff Union consisting of the supervisory staff was established nearly four years ago with Desai as its President. It is recognised by the administration and has a membership of about 1,000. The Government Medical Stores Employees' Union which has a membership of about 250 out of a total of 400 employees is registered and recognised by the Administration. Desai is also President of this Union.

He continued to be one of the Vice-Presidents of the Hind Mazdoor Sabha : and represented it at a meeting of the Joint Consultative Board of Industry and Labour set up by the Central Government. The Board aims at the promotion of agreements between industry and labour and examines such questions as productive efficiency, association of the workers with the management, etc.

The work of peasant organisation in North Kanara District claimed a considerable part of Desai's attention. He visited the District thrice during the year. The District Kisan Organisation known as the North Kanara District Rayat Koota founded by Desai continued to work generally under his

guidance. The immediate demands of the Kisans included reduction in land rents, fixity of tenure and re-instatement of those tenants who have been evicted under the defective provisions of the tenancy legislation, while the long-range demand is for the abolition of the rental system and the establishment of peasant proprietorship. Government has now fixed the maximum rents at one-sixth of the produce instead of one-third.

S. S. Misra continued to be General Secretary of the All-Orissa Primary Teachers' Federation. The Federation exercises control and authority over the District Unions which are registered under the Trade Unions Act. Misra is also the President of the Cuttack District Primary Teachers' Union which has a membership of about 5,000. He is also the General Secretary of the All-Orissa Postal Extra-Departmental Agents' Union which has a membership of about 800. Though suffering from prolonged and serious illness and consequently unable to move about, he remained in close touch with the working of these organisations and devoted considerable time to making arrangements for the second session of the All-India Primary Teachers' Conference which met at Puri in the last week of May 1955. The Conference was attended by nearly 12,000 delegates and visitors from all over India.

Aborigines Welfare

R. S. Misra devoted most of his time to welfare work for the Adivasis in the Mirzapur District (U. P.). In all 29 schools were conducted in the three Tahsils of the District which are predominantly inhabited by the aborigines and three in the Meja Tahsil (Allahabad District) having a large aborigines population. Three of these 32 schools are Junior High Schools, 5 Upper Primary Schools and 23 Lower Primary Schools and one Adult Literacy Centre. The total number of students in these schools was about 1,600, of whom about a half belonged to the Adivasi and Harijan communities. Education in these schools is free, and books, slates and writing materials are

supplied gratis to Harijan and Adivasi students. Scholarships were given to seven Adivasi students who, after passing the Upper Primary Standard examination, were preparing for the Junior High School examination. As an additional inducement to Adivasi boys to prosecute higher studies, three hostels were maintained. Each hostel provided free food and lodging facilities to Adivasi boys reading in classes VI to VIII at the respective centres. The total number of inmates in the hostels was 115 boys, of whom 73 were supplied free food, clothing, light, etc., the remaining 42 being given only free lodging. Efforts were also made to teach crafts like carpentry, clay modelling, mat weaving, spinning, vegetable growing, etc. in these schools. The total expenditure on all this educational work amounted to nearly Rs. 47,000.

Seven dispensaries were also conducted in the Adivasi area where medical facilities are almost non-existent. Of these, five were in the Mirzapur District and two in the Meja Tahsil Allahabad district which is contiguous to the Mirzapur tribal belt. Over 35,500 persons were treated at these dispensaries as against nearly 48,000 in the year before last. An anti-malaria campaign which covered about 25 villages around Konhrar Centre was also organised. Owing to scanty rainfall last year, the malaria epidemic was unusually mild with the result that not more than 4,600 people as compared to over 9,000 in the year before last could be treated free during the campaign. The expenditure on the medical work done by the Society excluding the anti-V. D. and yaws relief work came to Rs. 10,760.

A beginning was made during the year with anti-V. D. and Leprosy work, which had been under contemplation for some time past. The proportion of sufferers from these two fell diseases in the Dudhi area is very large, the Dudhi Enquiry Committee having placed it at 75% of the population. As a preliminary to this new activity, a comprehensive survey of 25 villages was made with the help of a doctor, a refugee from Mymensingh. The survey disclosed that it was not leprosy, as was commonly believed, but yaws which was largely prevalent in the area. In cases of yaws, there are typical eruptions all over the

body; appearance of the face is affected, limbs become lifeless and bones can be broken like a dry reed. It is highly contagious but is not transmitted congenitally. At the Centre started last year, 455 patients were treated, of whom nearly 60% appeared to have been cured although it is too early to claim complete success pending verification of the results by clinical tests. Even so there is no doubt the work has evinced widespread public interest. It is worthy of note that the services of our doctor were requisitioned by the Planning Department for an anti-yaws drive in the community project area in the Dudhi tahsil. He was placed in complete charge of a Centre where he treated more than 100 patients. Door-to-door checking of persons in four villages was also organised during the year.

R. S. Misra continued to be a member of the General Council of the Bharatiya Adimjati Sevak Sangh and was re-elected a member of its executive council. He attended all the meetings of these bodies.

Sahu visited Rayagada Centre twice during the year, and frequently wrote to the press on problems of the aborigines. He published a book in English entitled "Songs on the Hills", and sent three papers to the Tribal Welfare Conference held at Jagdalpur in March last. He contributed six articles on tribal problems to the *Vanyajati*, the organ of the Bharatiya Adimjati Sevak Sangh, and the *Modern Review*. He is a member of the Backward Classes Committee set up by the Orissa Government.

L. N. Rao continued to devote himself principally to work intended for the advancement of the tribal people in Malabar and Travancore-Cochin. There were in all 10 schools for tribal children conducted by him, 7 in Wynad, 1 in the Nilgiris and 2 in Travancore-Cochin. The total strength in these schools was 987 children (641 boys and 346 girls). 507 of these were children of backward communities (hill tribes, Harijans and Muslims). In all the seven schools in Wynad free midday meals were given to children. Clothing was also supplied gratis to all tribal children twice during the year. Only three of the schools do not yet have permanent buildings.

The Toda residential school near Ootacamund had 47 children on its rolls, 15 boys and 23 girls, besides 9 non-Toda day scholars. The Todas are a very small tribe, numbering not more than 500 in all. Owing to the large-scale prevalence among them of V. D., their birth-rate had been declining and there was a risk of the tribe going out of existence in course of time. Thanks to L. N. Rao's exertions, the attention of the authorities was directed to the problem. And as a result of intensive anti-V. D. treatment during the last three years, this progressive decline in their numbers has been arrested and the danger of the extinction of the tribe averted. With the help of the Block Development authorities, arrangements for water supply to the Centre were improved during the year at a cost of Rs. 4,000. The second anniversary of the school was performed on May 22, 1954 under the presidentship of the Governor of Madras. The Hostel section received a total grant of about Rs. 5,250 from the Harijan Welfare Department for 1954-55, while the school section received Rs. 814 as teaching grant. Special mention may be made of the donation of Rs. 1,000 for the Toda welfare work from the Sir Dorabji Tata Trust of Bombay.

The residential school for Kadar children in Cochin hills had a strength of 40 (25 boys and 15 girls). It continued to receive a monthly grant of Rs. 250 from the Travancore-Cochin Government. The school for the Mannans and Muthuvans started three years ago at Munnar in the Travancore high ranges is now firmly planted in the area. It continued to receive a monthly grant of Rs. 100 from the Government of Travancore and Cochin. The total expenditure on this educational work was about Rs. 32,500 in 1954-55 as compared with Rs. 42,500 for 1953-54. Out of this, Rs. 8,000, as against Rs. 11,000 in the year before last, was contributed by the Gandhi Smarak Nidhi. About Rs. 13,540 was received by way of Government grants, the balance being contributed by the Society.

S. S. Misra continued to be in charge of the Society's tribal welfare work in the Rayagada sub-division of the Koraput District. Nine schools intended mainly for the benefit of

Kondh children had a strength of about 250. A scheme for the conversion of the Thakkar Ashram at Rayagada, which used only to provide accommodation for a small number of tribal boys, into a full-fledged tribal hostel for 25 inmates, was prepared last year. It could, however, not be properly put into effect because of the sudden and prolonged illness of S. S. Misra. The responsibility for the management of this work has since been transferred to L. N. Rao. Vasudevan stayed at Rayagada for about two months and supervised the working of the Ashram and the schools.

Venkataraman was engaged in executing a housing scheme for Villis, a nomadic tribe of Chingleput, out of a grant of Rs. 6,800 from the Director of Harijan Welfare for the purpose. The grant was to be utilised for constructing huts 12 ft. by 10 ft. with a verandah 4 ft. wide in front. Forty such huts have already been constructed in villages predominantly inhabited by the Villis. Eighteen pucca tenements, each measuring 10' x 10' with a verandah 4 ft. wide, are under construction in Chingleput town. Venkataraman wrote an article on the Villis for the *Madras Information* and another for *Vanyajati*. He also wrote an article on Tribal Welfare Work for the *Hindu* and another for the *Swatantra* on the Social Welfare day (Feb. 20). He attended, by invitation, two meetings of the Tribal Advisory Committee set up by the Madras Government and participated in its discussions. He acted as interpreter of Todas and Kotas at the interview they had with the Prime Minister, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, at Madras during his visit there in Christmas last.

Rural Welfare and Co-operation

Sahu paid frequent visits to the Servindia Rural Centre at Chowdwar near Cuttack. The Centre conducts a leprosy clinic, which is supervised by S. S. Misra. The clinic gives anti-leprosy injections twice a week on an average to about 80 persons.

The Gokhale Children's Home at Narasannapet (Sriakulam district), whose management has been transferred to L. N. Rao since August 1954, had an average strength of 23 boys

which will soon be raised to 35. Four inmates appeared for the S. S. L. C. examination in March 1955. As stated in the last report, the building of the Home was completely burnt down in March 1954, making it necessary to construct new buildings for the accommodation of the inmates. The construction work, which started in August, is making satisfactory progress. The new building programme is estimated to cost about Rs. 27,000, of which Rs. 10,000 will be contributed by the Andhra Government and one-fourth or Rs. 7,000 to be exact, by the Central Social Welfare Board. The Sir Ratan Tata Trust of Bombay also sent a donation of Rs. 1,000, while the local collections came to Rs. 1,339. All these donors are entitled to the Society's grateful thanks. The expenditure borne by the Society on the maintenance of the Home came to nearly Rs. 4,000. Vasudevan helped in the management of the Home for some time during the year.

S. S. Misra continued to be one of the secretaries of the Utkal Balashram Committee which is responsible for the conduct of four Children's Homes in Orissa with about 300 inmates. The annual expenditure on these Homes comes to about Rs. 80,000, nearly four-fifths of which is met by the Orissa Government. Misra is also one of the secretaries of the Orissa Relief Committee.

R. S. Gupte continued to be in charge of the Society's Rural Centre at Shendurjana (Amravati district). The Centre conducts a Child Welfare Centre under the supervision of a Health Visitor and a Maternity Home which handled 43 cases during the year. A dispensary is also run for the benefit of the general public. The multi-purpose co-operative society, for whose conduct the Centre is responsible, has a membership of 124 with a subscribed capital of over Rs. 1,100. Gupte continues to be its Treasurer as also Sarpanch of the local Gram Panchayat. The land received by the Panchayat for improving its finances from its produce yielded a net income of about Rs. 600. This became possible only because the villagers worked without payment. Gupte is also chairman of the local Vikas Mandal.

Gupte continues to be secretary of the Vidarbha Maharogi Seva Mandal with its headquarters at Tapovan near Amravati. The Mandal aims at the relief, control and eradication of leprosy in the four districts of Berar. The first colony conducted by the Mandal at the Tapovan has over 140 inmates. The State Government has provided buildings and an approach road to the Tapovan at a cost of about Rs. 2,50,000. The Mandal conducts a primary school and a technical school for the colonist boys. At Shendurjana, Gupte is the local Secretary and Treasurer of the Control Clinic run by the Gandhi Memorial Leprosy Foundation.

Venkataraman visited the block development area in Chingleput district. His article giving his impressions of the visit was published in the *Kurukshetra*, the official organ of the Community Project Administration. He also spoke on the work of the Community Project at the YMCA Seminar at Madras and in the National College at Tiruchirapalli. He wrote another article dealing with his visit to the Alamuru Rural Reconstruction Centre in East Godavari.

As one of the Secretaries of the Deccan Agricultural Association at Poona, Kakade was responsible for the management of the Association's Marathi organ, *Shetki and Shetkari*. He continued to serve as a member of the Technical Advisory Committee of the Devapur Reconstruction Centre (North Satara district) which is conducted by the Sir Dorabji Tata Trust in co-operation with the Rayat Shikshan Sanstha. The Trust's activities in the area include joint farming in the Mhaswad Tank bed, cattle and sheep breeding, and a primary school.

During the year Kakade was re-nominated by the Registrar of Co-operative Societies as his nominee on the Board of Directors of the Pravara Co-operative Sugar Factory in Ahmednagar district. He was a member of the executive committee and of two sub-committees appointed by the Board. As larger quantities of sugarcane from the producer-members are becoming available for crushing, it has been decided to replace the present plant of 500 tons crushing capacity by a plant of 1,200 tons

crushing capacity per day. This can also be extended, if need be, to 1,500 to 1,800 tons per day. During the four crushing seasons since its inception, the factory has been able to build up reserve funds to the tune of over Rs. 33,00,000, after fully meeting its obligations towards the Industrial Finance Corporation at New Delhi by way of payment of loan instalments and interest. The membership has gone up from 200 in 1949 to 900 this year, a large bulk of whom are cultivators of three acres of cane or less.

Kakade has been co-opted as an expert on the Board of Directors of the Kopergaon Co-operative Sugar Factory. He has been nominated as the Registrar's nominee on the Board of Directors of the Karegaon Co-operative Sugar Factory and has been elected its Chairman. It is expected that this factory will have 4,000 acres of sugarcane within its area of operation which is spread over 36 villages. After collecting a share capital of about Rs. 8,00,000, it has applied for a loan of Rs. 55 lakhs to the Industrial Finance Corporation. It is intended to instal a plant of 1,500 tons crushing capacity per day and to commence production from the 1956-57 season.

Kakade continued to be a member of the Poona District Branch of the Bombay State Co-operative Association whose activities have now been taken over by the Poona District Co-operative Industrial Association. This is a registered body which has elected Kakade as its Vice-Chairman. The Association is conducting two shops for marketing the produce of industrial co-operative societies and artisans in the Bombay State in general and Poona District in particular.

L. N. Rao continued to work as Secretary of the Devadhar Malabar Reconstruction Trust. The Trust maintained three Higher Elementary Schools and four Lower Elementary Schools with a total strength of 990 children (607 boys and 383 girls), 507 of whom were children of backward communities (Hill tribes, Harijans and Muslims). The Trust decided to dissolve itself from April 1, 1955, the Servants of India Society making itself responsible for the Trust's work from that date. A free primary school-cum-recreation centre, called the Bapa

Sishu Vihar Pathashala after Thakkar Bapa, which was started in 1952, made satisfactory progress during the year. It had a strength of nearly 100.

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

Education and Literacy

Kunzru continued to be a member of the executive councils of the Allahabad, Banaras and Delhi Universities. He was also a member of the Court of the Agra University and President of the Vidya Bhawan at Udaipur. He was also a member of the Universities Grants Commission. He was President of the Cultural Films Society of Delhi and was appointed Chairman of the Children's Films Society, the establishment of which was announced by the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting towards the end of 1954.

Desai was largely responsible for founding the Kanara Welfare Trust in 1953 for organising educational and social welfare work in rural areas, particularly for the benefit of the backward classes, in North Kanara. The Trust conducts a multi-purpose Vocational High School teaching agriculture, tailoring, book-keeping and elements of commerce. When the School is fully developed, it will add more subjects like type-writing, surveying, printing, and music to its curriculum. The Trust also conducts a Rural Janata Vidyalaya mainly for imparting secondary education to backward class pupils and a Primary School to serve as a model in the region. Among the Trust's other activities are an agricultural demonstration farm, a weekly journal and a printing press. The Thakkar Bapa Seva Kendra conducted by the Trust at Ankola has a milk distribution centre where pupils of the Vocational High School are daily given a glass of skim milk each. Under its food distribution scheme, sweets prepared out of multi-purpose nutritional food are daily distributed among Harijan children. Facilities for

free maternity aid to poor and backward class women by a qualified midwife are also provided by the Trust and a craft class for village women, conducted under its auspices, teaches toymaking and tailoring. Desai, who is the Chairman of the Trust, collected donations amounting to Rs. 46,000 during the year.

S. R. Bajpai continued to be the President of the Seva Samiti's Vidya Mandir High School at Allahabad and presided over three meetings of its managing committee.

K. J. Chitalia, though in indifferent health throughout the year, maintained his contacts with educational bodies at Bhavnagar and Bombay with which he is associated.

The Gokhale Free Reading Room, which is being conducted by the Society in Madras for the last fifteen years, continued to attract about 100 readers every day. Leading local dailies, both English and Vernacular, and other weekly and monthly journals, which are received by the Society, are made available to the Reading Room. Venkataraman was a member of the South Indian Education Week Committee and wrote an article for the hand-book on education.

Social Service

Kunzru continued to be General Secretary of the All-India Seva Samiti at Allahabad. He was also connected with the executive of the Delhi State Branch of the Indian Conference of Social Work.

Kodanda Rao was elected one of the Vice-Presidents of the Mysore State Branch of the Indian Conference of Social Work and was a member of the Central Executive Committee of the Conference.

Bajpai is a member of the All-India Seva Samiti at Allahabad and served as secretary of its Gymnasium and Mela Section.

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

Venkataraman was a member of the Central executive committee of the Indian Conference of Social Work, and of its Madras Branch. He continued to be one of its Hony. Associate Secretaries. He participated in the discussions of the Madras State Conference held at Salem. He attended a seminar at Vellore on Correctional Administration which was organised by the North Arcot Branch of the Conference and spoke on "The Home, Child and Community." At the Indian Conference of Social Work held at Lucknow he read a paper on the Organisation and Administration of Charitable Trusts and Endowments. He continued to be a member of the managing and advisory committees of the Madras School of Social Work and assisted in preparing a syllabus of a short term course for rural trainees sponsored by the School Welfare Board. He delivered two lectures to the trainees on Economic Planning for Rural Welfare. He participated in a discussion on "After-Care Work" for the benefit of offenders on probation or on release. He continued to be President of the Shivarajpuram Social Community Welfare Centre which conducts a Reading Room, and Adult Education Class and Coaching Classes for school children. The Centre also arranges for the free distribution of milk to school children. Envelope-making and mat-weaving have been introduced as an experimental measure with a view to enabling women to earn. In his speech on the Social Welfare Day, Venkataraman suggested the creation of a central financing agency for social work on the model of Community Chests in America. He continued as Secretary of the T. N. C. Ayurvedic dispensary for women and children belonging to the poorer classes in Madras. On an average about 30 patients are treated every day at the dispensary.

Kakade was a member of the managing committee of the Poona District Probation and After-Care Association. The Association maintains a Remand Home for boys and another for girls and conducts a Child Guidance Clinic which has introduced Play Therapy on a small scale to facilitate diagnosis and treatment of problem children. He continued to be a member of the David Sassoon Infirm Asylum at Poona which maintains beggars and old, infirm and decrepit people. He

was also elected one of the Honorary Treasurers of the Mahila Seva Mandal, whose activities, interrupted for some time for want of housing accommodation, were revived in September 1954. The Mandal aims at the moral welfare and rehabilitation of women and girls. It carries on both rescue and preventive work. Kakade and Gokhale represent the Society on the Co-ordinating Council of Social Service Agencies in Poona. The Council has recently interested itself in a Welfare Extension Project for women and children which is working in four centres in the western part of Poona district. When completed, the Project will cover a population of 20,000. An Implementation Committee, of which Kakade was one of the members, has been formed to watch over its work.

Scouting

Kunzru continued to be the National Commissioner of the Bharat Scouts and Guides. He took part in the Scouts Training Conference held at Pachmarhi in the last week of December and stayed there from December 25 to 30, 1954. Addressing a scout meeting at Nagpur in July last, he expressed his anxiety to organise an international scout Jamboree, particularly of Asian countries, in India. While in Japan in connection with the Pacific Relations Conference, he was specially honoured by a number of scout and guide groups as the Chief Executive Head of the Indian Scout Organisation.

Bajpai continued to work as the National Organising Commissioner of the Bharat Scouts and Guides. In the discharge of his duties he had to be on tour in all parts of the country for more than six months during the year. At all the places visited by him he reviewed scout rallies, and camp fires and addressed public meetings. He had to visit Pachmarhi three times in order to finalise arrangement, for taking over the 40-acre plot there which the Madhya Pradesh Government decided to allot to the Bharat Scouts and Guides for the location of their Central Training Centre. During one of these visits he also took part in the Training Commissioners' Conference held there. He

has invented silent signals for the drill of group formations of scouts and guides. These have been published in a book form.

Venkataraman continued to be the President of the Gokhale Service Rover Corps which has been participating in rural work in the Community Project.

Relief of Distress

An area about 16 sq. miles on the banks of Ghaghra in the Basti district (U. P.) was devastated by floods in September, 1954. The worst-affected part was the Harraiya tahsil, where more than 200 villages were hard hit and about 12,000 houses destroyed. The loss due to destruction of crops was estimated at several lakhs of rupees. It was decided to undertake relief work in this area after a careful survey of the situation had been made by R. S. Misra and his assistants. He decided to concentrate mainly on organising medical relief work and distribution of cloth. Although fodder was the most pressing need of the area it was difficult, owing to difficulties of communications, to take it to distribution centres. For this reason that mode of relief could not be undertaken. Misra started six dispensaries in the flood-affected area. They worked for about two months and treated about 14,000 patients. The total cost of medicines alone exceeded Rs. 3,200. Cloth worth over Rs. 3,300 was distributed to more than 2,000 persons in the area. Pandit Govind Vallabh Pant, the then Chief Minister of U. P., helped this work with a donation of Rs. 5,000, while the balance was contributed by the Servants of India Society. The workers of the Society also made themselves useful to the flood-sufferers by spreading correct information about the various relief measures undertaken by Government, and representing their grievances to the local authorities.

In view of the prevalence last year of scarcity conditions in the eastern parts of Poona district, a chronically famine tract the Society was asked by the Bombay Government about the middle of July 1954 whether it would be prepared to conduct some milk centres in the area. At the same time they offered a free supply of required quantities of skim milk powder received

by them from the UNICEF for this purpose, the expenses of distribution being met by the Society. After studying the situation and making sure of local co-operation, it was decided to start a milk distribution centre at Varvand, about forty miles from Poona, on the Poona-Sholapur road, Ambekar assisted by Kakade making himself responsible for its working. 3,750 lbs. of milk powder valued at over Rs. 4,000 were received at Varvand at the end of August. And the work of milk distribution, which commenced on September 6, went on for nearly three months. The arrangement was that the milk prepared from the powder was to be given to children under 14 and to nursing and expectant mothers. During the time the centre worked, the number of total feedings came to nearly 60,000, the daily average being about 725. The actual day-to-day distribution work was undertaken by the local co-operative society, whose office-bearers spared no pains in carrying it out satisfactorily. They are entitled to the Society's thanks for their willing co-operation. Our grateful thanks are also due to the UNICEF and the Bombay Government for the free supply of milk powder.

Business Concerns

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

G. I. P. E.

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

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

(Founded by Rao Bahadur R. R. Kale)

Report for the year 1954-55

The Institute was engaged throughout the year almost entirely on activities undertaken on behalf of various State authorities. The field work relating to the project of the survey into benefits of the Hirakud Dam was launched during the year. With this is associated a general economic survey of the State of Orissa conducted by the government of the State in relation to which the Institute is helping with technical and other advice. The collection of field data of this survey began in October 1954. It is proceeding according to schedule and is expected to be completed within the next few months.

The establishment, within the Institute, of an Agro-economic Research Unit by the Ministry of Food and Agriculture, was referred to in last year's report. It was decided that the Agro-economic Research Units should undertake two types of studies. The first is a series of surveys of villages which would be resurveyed after a period of five years with a view to ascertaining the direction and magnitude of economic change occurring in the rural economy. For this purpose, the Agro-economic Unit in the Institute undertook surveys of six groups of villages in six districts of Bombay and Hyderabad. The districts chosen were West Khandesh, Ahmednagar, Ratnagiri and Belgaum in Bombay and Parbhani and Gulbarga in Hyderabad. The survey work will be completed by the end of May this year and the field staff will then move to a set of six groups of villages in other six districts. The other study to be undertaken by the Agro-economic Unit relates to certain ad hoc problems of current interest. During the year it was decided that the Unit at the Institute should prepare studies regarding administration of controlled procurement and distribution of foodgrains in Bombay State. The study is now nearing completion.

The field work relating to the investigation into the operative working and consequences of the tenancy and other land legislation in Bombay State undertaken on behalf of the Research Programmes Committee of the Planning Commission was completed during the year. The report on the investigation is now under preparation.

The work of the Section in Demography and Population Studies was extended in a new direction during the year. The field staff of the Section was, for the purpose, strengthened by the recruitment of qualified female nurses and health visitors as investigators. During the year the Ministry of Health, Government of India, made a grant to the Section for undertaking population surveys with special reference to the attitudes of the rural population towards family planning and this enabled the Section to undertake work on a larger scale than before. Detailed demographic investigations with special reference to attitudes towards family planning are now in progress at six rural centres in six different districts. On account of the many advantages of joint work this work is being carried on in the groups of villages chosen for investigation by the Agro-economic Unit.

The resurvey of Poona undertaken for the Research Programmes Committee of the Planning Commission was launched in the Poona Corporation area in April 1954. The investigational work was completed by the end of July 1954. A total of 5601 families constituting a 4 per cent. random sample of the resident families of this area has been covered and very valuable data regarding employment, unemployment, incomes, occupations, etc. have been collected. All these data were transferred to punch cards and preliminary sortings begun during the year. To supplement information gathered in the survey regarding unemployment, another small inquiry was conducted into a sample of persons on the live register of the Poona Employment Exchange. A total of 216 cases have been investigated. It is hoped to present the report on these inquiries in the next few months. We have to thank the general public of Poona for their cooperation in this survey and also the authorities of the Employment Exchange for their willing cooperation in the survey of the registered unemployed.

The Institute published during the year under report two books. The first was Dr. Raman Rao's "Structure and Working of Village Panchayats—A survey based on case studies in Bombay and Madras." This embodies the results of the survey that Dr. Rao carried out at the Institute as the Besant scholar. The second publication was the "Second Report on the Poona Schedules of the National Sample Survey" by Mr. V. M. Dandekar. This is a continuation of the first report published in 1953 and contains a wealth of data gathered in that survey. Both these publications have been well received.

The R. R. Kale Memorial Lecture was delivered, this year, by Professor P. C. Mahalanobis. The subject of his lecture was "Some Thoughts on Planning in India".

The Rao Bahadur R. R. Kale Trust Fund

Statement showing the Trust Fund and its investments as on 31st March, 1955.

TRUST FUND	Rs.	As.	Ps.	Rs.	As.	Ps.	INVESTMENTS	Rs.	As.	Ps.
The R. B. B. R. Kale Trust Fund balance as per last year		...		1,09,130	10	0	Mortgage on property of Sayagaon village			6,268—8—8
Investment Reserve Fund		...		13,384	6	0	Govt. and other securities : 3% G. P. Notes 1896-97	Face value Rs. 10,000		
Interest Account *							3% " " 1870-75	Rs. 2,500		
Carried forward balance	...	11,896	0—0				3% Conversion Loan, 1946	Rs. 33,300		
Add: Interest for the year	...	5,636	1—0				3½% Bombay Municipal Debentures	Rs. 4,000		
				17,532	1	0	4% State Transport Debentures	Rs. 12,000		
Less paid to G.I.P.E.	...	79	7—0				4% G. P. Notes 1860-70	Rs. 20,200		
				17,452	10	0	4% Poona Municipal Corpora- tion Debentures	Rs. 3,500		
							4½% Andhra Co-op. Central Land Mortgage Bank Debentures	Rs. 14,000		
							4½ Mysore Land Mortgage Central Co-op. Bank Debn.	Rs. 28,000		
							Rs. 1,27,500			
							at cost	1,23,296	14	0
							Satara Inamdar Mandal			
							50 Debentures of Rs. 100 each fully paid up	5,000	0	0
							Kirloskar Bros. Ltd.			
							180 shares of Rs. 25 each fully paid up.	3,750	0	0
							Interest Due	240	0	0
							Interest paid in advance	34	1	4
							Sayagaon village suspense	153	7	3
							Balance with the Servants of India Society	...	1,224	10—9
							Total ...	1,39,967	10	0
				Total ...	1,39,967	10—0				

* Out of the interest collected, a sum of about Rs. 875 will have to be set aside for reconciling the mortgage account.

POONA }
2nd June, 1955 }

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

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The R. B. R. Kale Trust Fund balance as per last year		...		1,09,130	10	0	Mortgage on property of Sayagaon village				6,268	8	8
Investment Reserve Fund		...		13,384	6	0	Govt. and other securities : Face value						
Interest Account *							3% G. P. Notes 1896-97	Rs. 10,000					
Carried forward balance	...	11,896	0	0			3% " " 1870-75	Rs. 2,500					
Add: Interest for the year	...	5,636	1	0			3% Conversion Loan, 1946	Rs. 33,300					
				17,532	1	0	3 1/4% Bombay Municipal Debentures	Rs. 4,000					
Less paid to G.I.P.E.	...	79	7	0			4% State Transport Debentures	Rs. 12,000					
				17,452	10	0	4% G. P. Notes 1860-70	Rs. 20,200					
							4% Poona Municipal Corporation Debentures	Rs. 3,500					
							4 1/2% Andhra Co-op. Central Land Mortgage Bank Debentures	Rs. 14,000					
							4 1/2% Mysore Land Mortgage Central Co-op. Bank Debn.	Rs. 28,000					
							Rs. 1,27,500						
							at cost	1,23,296	14	0			
							Satara Inamdar Mandal						
							50 Debentures of Rs. 100 each fully paid up	5,000	0	0			
							Kirloskar Bros. Ltd.						
							180 shares of Rs. 25 each fully paid up.	3,750	0	0			
							Interest Due	240	0	0			
							Interest paid in advance	34	1	4			
							Sayagaon village suspense	153	7	3			
							Balance with the Servants of India Society	...	1,224	10	9		
							Total	...	1,39,967	10	0		
Total ...				1,39,967	10	0							

POONA }
2nd June, 1955 }

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

The Servants of
Income and Expenditure Account

EXPENDITURE	Rs.	As.	Ps.
To Expenses in respect of properties :			
Rates, Taxes, Cesses	...	5,821	1 5
Repairs	...	8,703	1 3
Insurance	...	756	8 0
Garden	...	2,223	2 9
Other expenses (lease rent)	...	989	2 4
„ Establishment	...	1,09,091	3 4
„ Legal Expenses	...	891	1 0
„ Audit fees	...	2,775	0 0
„ Contributions and fees	...	2,747	12 0
„ Amounts written of: Bad debts	...	549	12 6
„ Interest on Central Bank overdraft	...	446	12 0
„ Miscellaneous	...	30,508	4 7
„ Amounts transferred to Reserves or Specific Funds	...	12,960	6 0
„ Depreciation on Deadstock	...	1,562	7 10
„ Expenditure on Objects of the Trust :			
Women's Welfare Work	...	8,630	13 0
Rural Uplift Work	...	38,598	12 3
Distress Relief Work	...	13,307	5 9
Library :	...	11,109	6 2
Servants of India Society	Rs. 7,648	0	2
Gokhale Memorial Library,			
Nagpur	Rs. 3,461	6	0
Gokhale Day	...	214	3 0
Total	...	2,51,836	3 2

Poona, }
11th July 1955.

The Servants of India

Balance Sheet as at

FUNDS AND LIABILITIES		Rs.	AS.	Ps.	Rs.	AS.	Ps.
Trust Fund and Corpus:							
The Society's General Fund Balance as per Last Balance Sheet ...	13,27,515	10	3				
LESS Deficit as per Income and Expenditure Account ...	8,149	9	10		13,19,366	0	5
Earmarked Funds:							
Trust Funds as per separate List A*					3,67,438	11	7
Funds set aside out of income or resources by the Society as per separate list B* ...	6,31,044	5	2				
Other Funds set aside for Machinery, Depreciation and other Reserves by the Presses in their Account Books as per separate List C*	1,66,740	7	2				
Loans:					7,97,784	12	4
Overdraft and Cash Credit from Allahabad Bank, Ltd., Nagpur (Secured against the deposit of 3 p. c. G. P. Notes of face value of Rs. 1,00,000 at Nagpur)	8,637	9	9				
Overdraft and Cash Credit from Central Bank of India, Poona City Branch, ...	20,601	1	0		29,238	10	9
(Secured against the deposit of 3 p. c. G. P. Notes of face value of Rs. 1,53,700 at Poona)							
Total carried forward ...					25,13,828	3	1

Society, Poona 4

31st March, 1955.

ASSETS					
		Rs.	As.	Ps.	Rs. As. Ps.
Immoveable Properties :					
Buildings and Sites owned by the Society on Freehold or Leasehold Lands...Balance as per last year		6,23,582		6 10	
Additions during the year :					
Hitavada Buildings at Nagpur		24,677	14	3	
New Construction work at Poona		491	4	6	
					6,48,751 9 7
Investments :					
Government and other Securities					
Face Value Rs. 9,68,800 at Cost		9,76,863	3	4	
Shares at Cost		37,203	7	0	
Debenture Loans (P. T. I. Ltd. 4½ p. c. face value Rs. 10,000) at Cost		10,000	0	0	
					10,24,066 9 4
<p>(3 p. c. G. P. Notes of face value of Rs. 1,00,000 are lodged with the Allahabad Bank Ltd., Nagpur and 3 p. c. G. P. Notes of face value of Rs. 1,53,700 are lodged with the Central Bank of India, Poona City branch, for overdraft facilities.)</p>					
Assets in Presses :					
Machinery, Furniture, Types and Deadstock ...		3,60,808	2	3	
Stores, Stocks and Incomplete Works		1,31,168	2	10	
Book Debts ...		3,09,898	11	0	
Advances Rs. 7,239 3 2 and Copyright Re. 1		7,240	3	2	
					7,99,109 3 3
Total carried forward ...					24,71,927 6 2

LIST A**Servants of India Society, Poona 4.**

*Statement of earmarked Funds handed to the Society as Trust
Funds as on 31st March, 1955.*

NAME OF THE TRUST FUND	Rs.	As.	Ps.	Rs.	As.	Ps.
1. Gokhale Memorial Trust Fund	...			1,33,000	0	0
2. Gokhale Memorial Library Trust Fund	...			11,918	13	10
3. Rao Bahadur D. Laxminarayan Trust Fund	...			1,00,000	0	0
4. South India Flood Relief Fund	...			25,546	15	3
5. Late Mr. Nayanar Memorial Trust Fund	...			10,726	14	0
6. Miss Girija Nayanar Trust Fund	...			1,956	15	6
7. Hiralal Atmaram Patel Trust Fund	...			32,186	15	0
8. Lady Laxmibai Distress Relief Fund	...			50,102	2	0
9. Gokhale Day Celebration Fund	...			2,000	0	0
TOTAL	...			3,67,438	11	7

LIST B

*Statement of other earmarked Funds set aside by the Society
from its own income or resources as on 31-3-1955.*

NAME OF THE EARMARKED FUND	Rs.	As.	Ps.	Rs.	As.	Ps.
1. Presses' Reserve Fund	...			3,37,225	0	0
2. Servindia Relief Fund	...			63,862	7	10
3. Investment Reserve Fund	...			76,606	0	8
4. Building Reserve Fund	...			53,149	6	3
5. Workmen's Welfare Fund	...			9,180	9	5
6. Servindia Welfare Fund	...			8,520	13	0
7. Insurance Fund	...			12,000	0	0
8. Building Depreciation Fund	...			45,000	0	0
9. Retrenchment Reserve Fund	...			25,500	0	0
TOTAL	...			6,31,044	5	2

LIST C**Servants of India Society, Poona 4.**

*Statement of Depreciation and other Reserves set aside by the
Presses of the Society in their A/c Books.*

		Rs.	As.	Ps.
1. Bombay Vaibhav Press:				
Depreciation Reserve as on 31-3-1955	...	60,813	12	0
Types Adjustment Reserve	...	20,539	6	6
Press Reorganisation Fund	...	15,016	0	0
2. Aryabhushan Press:				
Depreciation Reserve as on 31-3-1955	...	39,088	2	9
B/D Reserve	...	72	12	0
3. The Hitavada Press, Nagpur:				
Depreciation Reserve as on 31-3-1955	...	31,210	5	11
TOTAL		1,66,740	7	2

Poona }
11th July 1955. }

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

LIST C**Servants of India Society, Poona 4.**

*Statement of Depreciation and other Reserves set aside by the
Presses of the Society in their A/c Books.*

	Rs.	As.	Ps.
1. Bombay Vaibhav Press:			
Depreciation Reserve as on 31-3-1955	60,813	12	0
Types Adjustment Reserve	20,539	6	6
Press Reorganisation Fund	15,016	0	0
2. Aryabhushan Press:			
Depreciation Reserve as on 31-3-1955	39,088	2	9
B/D Reserve	72	12	0
3. The Hitavada Press, Nagpur:			
Depreciation Reserve as on 31-3-1955	31,210	5	11
TOTAL	1,66,740	7	3

Poona }
11th July 1955. }

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

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

EXPENDITURE	Rs. As. Ps.	Rs. As. Ps.
<i>Salaries and Allowances :</i>		
Teaching and Directing Staff	19,740 0 0	
Research and Statistical Assistants	9,485 4 3	
Field Staff	1,320 13 3	
Office Establishment	3,090 0 0	
	33,636 1 6	
<i>Tabulation Expenses</i>		
Library—Books and Periodicals ...	4,797 5 7	
Establishment ...	7,624 9 6	
Printing and Stationery ...	2,795 11 0	
	15 217 10	1
Publications—Cost and Expenditure ...		3,304 4 9
Postage and Telephone ...		2,008 6 0
Printing and Stationery ...		999 7 0
Rent of Two Rooms ...		660 0 0
Miscellaneous Expenses ...		2,760 7 0
Contribution to Provident Fund :	5,929 15 0	
Less charged to different Ad-hoc Projects	1,670 5 0	
	4,259 10 0	
Purchase of Typewriters & Furniture ...		1,001 0 0
Purchase of Tabulating Machine ...		3,266 3 0
Audit Fees ...		250 0 0
		69,583 14 10
<i>Tabulating Section :</i>		
Salaries and Allowances ...	4,620 0 0	
Piecework payments ...	3,025 0 0	
Printing & Stationery ...	1,421 3 9	
Machine Maintenance ...	4,649 4 0	
Miscellaneous ...	204 0 0	
Depreciation on Tabulating Machines	5,500 0 0	
	19,419 7 9	
Less charged to different Ad-hoc Projects		
Tabulation expenses-Demographic Survey	2,220 13 6	
Land Reforms Survey ...	7,558 0 0	
Resurvey of Poona ...	4,828 8 0	
Agro-Economic Research Unit ...	587 12 0	
National Sample Survey ...	3,316 12 3	
F. A. O. Study in Surplus Food Disposals	69 12 0	
Indian Cancer Research Institute ...	837 14 0	
	19,419 7 9	
		69,583 14 10
Total brought down ...		69,583 14 10

Politics and Economics, Poona 4.
the year ending 31st March, 1955.

INCOME	Rs. As. Ps.	Rs. As. Ps.
<i>Grants:—</i>		
From Government of India-Grant-in-Aid	8,000 0 0	
From Government of Bombay Grant-in-Aid	10,000 0 0	
From Government of Bombay-For Dearness Allowance	3,000 0 0	
From The Rockefeller Foundation ...	13,560 0 0	
From Sir Dorabjee Tata Trust Fund ...	12,541 13 3	
	<hr/>	47,101 13 3
<i>Contribution from University of Poona ...</i>		14,542 14 9
<i>Publications—Sales... ..</i>		5,710 8 9
<i>Miscellaneous Receipts</i>		13 1 0
<i>Interest on Bank Account</i>		117 1 10
<i>Contribution from R. B. R. R. Kale Trust Fund towards deficit</i>		2,098 7 3
		<hr/>
		69,593 14 10
<i>From the Research Programmes Committee Planning Commission, Govt. of India:</i>		
For Land Reforms Survey	18,068 14 6	
For Resurvey of Poona	18,442 0 0	
	<hr/>	36,510 14 6
<i>From the Ministry of Health, Government of India .</i>		
For Family Planning Research ...		18,113 8 9
<i>From the Ministry of Food and Agri- culture, Govt. of India :</i>		
For Agri. Economic Research Unit ...		29,930 14 3
<i>From the Government of India</i>		
For National Sample Survey		3,316 13 3
<i>From the Government of Orissa</i>		
For Hirakud Project Survey		40,399 1 9
<i>From F.A.O.</i>		
For Study in Surplus Food Disposals		3,091 2 0
<i>From the Indian Cancer Research Institute</i>		837 14 0
		<hr/>
Total brought down ...		2,01,784 2 4

Gokhale Institute of
Income and Expenditure Account for

EXPENDITURE		Rs. As. Ps.			Rs. As. Ps.		
Total brought over					69,583 14 10		
<i>Land Reforms Survey :</i>							
Salaries & Allowances	...	4,587	1	9			
Field Staff	...	2,996	0	0			
Investigational Expenses	...	2,440	5	3			
Printing & Stationery	...	72	8	0			
Tabulation Expenses	...	7,558	0	0			
Contingencies	...	414	15	6			
					18,068 14 6		
<i>Resurvey of Poona :</i>							
Salaries & Allowances	...	5,983	6	3			
Investigational Expenses	...	7,070	12	0			
Printing & Stationery	...	299	5	9			
Tabulation Expenses	...	4,828	8	0			
Contingencies	...	260	0	0			
					18,442 0 0		
<i>Family Planning Research :</i>							
Salaries & Allowances	...	4,769	11	3			
Field Staff	...	8,546	4	3			
Investigational Expenses	...	1,865	2	6			
Printing & Stationery	...	1,172	8	6			
Contraceptives, medicines, etc.	...	932	4	9			
Field Office Rent	...	494	5	6			
Contingencies	...	333	4	0			
					18,113 8 9		
<i>Agro-Economic Research Unit :</i>							
Salaries & Allowances	...	10,549	15	3			
Field Staff	...	6,634	8	0			
Investigational Expenses	...	6,576	3	3			
Printing & Stationery	...	4,477	2	9			
Tabulation Expenses	...	587	12	0			
Contingencies	...	1,105	5	0			
					29,930 14 3		
<i>National Sample Survey :</i>							
Tabulation Expenses	...				3,316 12 3		
<i>Hirakud Project Survey :</i>							
Salaries & Allowances	...	14,130	11	0			
Field Staff	...	13,172	9	0			
Investigational Expenses	...	5,427	7	0			
Postage, Printing and Stationery	...	6,401	3	0			
Miscellaneous Expenses	...	969	2	6			
Equipment	...	298	1	3			
					40,399 1 9		
<i>F. A. O. Study in Surplus Food Disposals:</i>							
Salaries & Allowances	...	1,402	7	0			
Field Staff	...	302	5	0			
Printing & Stationery	...	1,316	10	0			
Publication Expenses	...	69	12	0			
					3,091 2 0		
<i>Indian Cancer Research Institute :</i>							
Tabulation Expenses	...				837 14 0		
					Total ... 2,01,784 2 4		

Politics and Economics, Poona 4.
the year ending 31st March 1955.

INCOME

	Rs.	As.	Ps.	Rs.	As.	Ps.
Total brought over ...				2,01,784	2	4

Total ... 2,01,784 2 4

The Gokhale Institute of
Balance Sheet as at

FUNDS AND LIABILITIES		Rs.	As.	Ps.	Rs.	As.	Ps.
Trust Fund or Corpus					0	0	0
Publication Reserve :							
Stock of Publications		25,682	15	0			
Advance Provision for Publications		29,500	0	0			
					55,182	15	0
Provision for Depreciation							
Balance as per last Balance Sheet		69,538	2	6			
Add Provision made during the year		5,500	0	0			
					75,038	2	6
Liabilities :							
For Expenses		250	0	0			
For Library & Hostel Deposits		205	0	0			
For Sundry Credit Balances		1,065	15	0			
					1,520	15	0
Advance Grants :					62,074	6	0
Provident Fund :							
Balance as per last Balance Sheet		30,282	4	0			
Members' Contribution for the year		5,929	15	0			
Institute's Contribution for the year		5,929	15	0			
Interest		908	6	9			
					43,050	8	9
Add : Interest accrued on							
P. F. Investments	Rs. 2,970	12	0				
Interest on Bank Account		20	14	0			
					2,991	10	0
Less : Appropriated towards interest on Provident Fund Subscriptions		1,997	6	9			
					994	3	3
					44,044	12	0
					Total ...	2,37,861	2 6

Poona
10th June 1955. }

List of Donations

Headquarters

			Rs.	As.	Ps.
Women's Fellowship of Service	...	...	6,344	9	0
Dewan Bahadur D. D. Thacker	...	...	101	0	0
The late Justice M. G. Ranade Charities	...	...	100	0	0
The late Rao Bahadur R. R. Kale Trust Fund	...	...	100	0	0
Shri N. Chandrasekhar Aiyar	...	...	50	0	0
Principal K. M. Khadye	...	...	40	0	0
Shri S. M. Merchant	...	...	25	0	0
Sums below Rs. 25	...	...	25	0	0
Total			6,785	9	0

Bombay Branch

			Rs.	As.	Ps.
Executors of the will of the late					
Mr. P. N. Vakil (Ahmedabad )	...	...	1,000	0	0
Shri K. J. Chitalia	...	...	300	0	0
Bombay Sugar Merchants' Association	...	...	50	0	0
Messrs. B. Kamtekar and Co.	...	...	25	0	0
Total			1,375	0	0

Madras Branch

			Rs.	As.	Ps.
Sums below Rs. 25	...	...	15	0	0

Tribal Welfare Work, Kerala

			Rs.	As.	Ps.
P. C. C. Society, Vythiri	...	...	150	0	0
Shri P. K. Kunhikanna Nambiar	...	...	25	0	0
Sums below Rs. 25	...	...	355	7	2
Total			530	7	2

Tribal Welfare Work, Nilgiris

			Rs.	As.	Ps.
The Sir Dorabji Tata Trust	...	...	1,000	0	0
Shri Jehangir P. Patel	...	...	100	0	0
Shri J. P. L. Gwynn	...	...	60	12	0
		Total	1,160	12	0

Orissa Centre

			Rs.	As.	Ps.
Shri D. K. Jhumjumwala	...	...	100	0	0
Sums below Rs. 25	...	...	20	0	0
		Total	120	0	0

Rural Uplift Centre, Chowdwar

			Rs.	As.	Ps.
Sums below Rs. 25	...	...	4	0	0

Aboriginal Welfare Work, Mirzapur

			Rs.	As.	Ps.
The Sir Dorabji Tata Trust, Bombay	...	...	1,000	0	0
The N. M. Wadia Charities, Bombay	...	...	500	0	0
Sums below Rs. 25	...	...	130	13	6
		Total	1,630	13	6

Flood Relief Work, Harraiya

			Rs.	As.	Ps.
Pandit Govind Ballabh Pant	...	...	5,000	0	0

U. I. Branch

			Rs.	As.	Ps.
Sums below Rs. 25	...	...	30	0	0

Punjab Centre

			Rs.	As.	Ps.
Shri Ved Prakash	...	...	25	0	0
Sums below Rs. 25	...	...	10	0	0
		Total	35	0	0

Gokhale Children's Home, Narasannapet

			Rs.	As.	Ps.
The Sir Ratan Tata Trust, Bombay	...	...	1,000	0	0
The Co-operative Central Bank, Srikakulam	...	...	500	0	0
The Guild of Service, Srikakulam Dist.	...	...	405	0	0
Shri Badarinarayanmurthy Raju	...	...	250	0	0
Shri C. D. Dady	...	...	200	0	0
Charity Boxes, Narasannapet	...	...	140	12	6
Shri K. Lakshminarayana Subuddhi	...	...	125	0	0
Shri Thavittayya, Srikakulam	...	...	116	0	0
Shri Kedar Raju	...	...	111	0	0
Shri Peethambaram Garu	...	...	101	0	0
Prem Samajam, Vizag	...	...	100	0	0
Shri Srirangam Garu	...	...	100	0	0
Messrs. K. Subbayya and K. N. Naidu	...	...	52	0	0
Special Grant from Tahsildar	...	...	50	0	0
Shri Ramamurthy	...	...	50	0	0
Dr. T. Joga Rao	...	...	50	0	0
Shri P. Narayana Garu	...	...	50	0	0
Shri N. Janakiramayya	...	...	33	0	0
Shri L. Veppanna	...	...	25	0	0
Shri M. V. Ram Rao	...	...	25	0	0
Shri P. V. Rangayya	...	...	25	0	0
Prem Samajam, Bheemunnipatnam	...	...	25	0	0
Sums below Rs. 25	...	...	86	0	0
			<hr/>		
Total	...	...	3,619	12	6
			<hr/>		

CONSTITUTION
OF THE
Servants of India Society

The following Constitution has been adopted for the Society:—

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Bye-Laws

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Members of the Servants of India Society, 25th August 1955

Name of the Member	Date of admission to the Society	Address
<i>President :</i>		
1 Hriday Nath Kunzru, B.A., B.Sc., LL.D. ...	11-7-1909	†S. I. S., 1, P. D. Tandon Road, Allahabad 2. also, 18, Feroz Shah Road, New Delhi 1. 'Phone Nos. Allahabad 2130, New Delhi 40243
<i>Vice-President :</i>		
2 Shridhar Ganesh Vaze, B.A. ...	23-2-1908	S. I. S., Poona 4. 'Phone No. 3610.
<i>Senior Members :</i>		
3 Annakavoor Duraiswamy Subramani (A. D. Mani), M.A. ...	14-6-1935	S. I. S., Dhantoli, Nagpur 1. 'Phone No. 2066.
4 Pandurangi Kodanda Rao, M.A. ...	12-5-1922	„ Bangalore 4. 'Phone No. 2519.
5 Dattatray Vasudeo Ambekar * ...	20-12-1914	„ Poona 4. 'Phone No. 3610.
6 Dinkar Dattatray Desai, M.A., LL.B. ...	12-6-1936	„ Vallabhbbhai Patel Road, Bombay 4. 'Phone No. 71522.
<i>Ordinary Members :</i>		
7 Lakshmi Narayan Sahu ...	15-6-1918	S. I. S., Cuttack, Orissa. 'Phone No. 252.

* Also Secretary.

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

Name of the Member	Date of admission to the Society	Address
8 Haradatta Sharma, B.A., LL.B. ...	4-4-1922	B. I. S., Ambala Cantonment.
9 Shri Ram Bajpai ...	12-5-1922	" 1. P. D. Tandon Road, Allahabad 2. 'Phone No. 2130.
10 Shankar Govind Gokhale, M. A. ...	29-7-1928	" Poona 4. 'Phone No. 3610.
11 Keshav Ganesh Sharangpani, B.A., LL.B. ...	25-9-1930	Aryabhushan Press, Poona 4. 'Phone No. 2813.
12 Singanailur Ramakrishna Venkataraman, B.A., B.L. ...	25-9-1930	S. I. S., Royapettah, Madras 14. 'Phone No. 86252
13 Ramchandra Sadashiv Gupte ...	30-6-1933	" Dhantoli, Nagpur 1. 'Phone No. 2066
14 Shyam Sundar Misra, M.A. ...	12-6-1936	" Cuttaok, Orissa. 'Phone No. 252.
†15 Rama Shankar Misra, B.A., LL.B. ...	12-6-1937	" Sarsa, Dist. Allahabad.
16 Krishnadas Jagjiwandass Chitalia ...	13-6-1941	" Poona 4. 'Phone No. 3610.
†17 Raghunath Govind Kakada, M. A., LL. B., Ph. D. ...	12-6-1943	" Poona 4. 'Phone No. 3610.
18 Lakshminarayan Rao, B.A. ...	19-6-1945	" Kozhikode 2, (Malabar).
†19 K. Lakshminarayan Rao, B.Sc. ...	12-6-1946	" Bombay 4. 'Phone No. 71522.
<i>Member under Training :</i>		
20 R. Vasudevan, M. A.	12-6-1954	" Madras 14. 'Phone No. 86252.

† Member of Council.

THE HITAVADA

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

Editor :— A. D. Mani.

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Office :— Wardha Road, Nagpur 1.

Work of the Society at a Glance

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