

THE
Servants of India Society

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

REPORT
FOR 1956-57

POONA

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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. . . .



View of the Central Library of the Society, Poona.

The Servants of India Society

Report for 1956-57

Introduction

The Servants of India Society was founded by the late Gopal Krishna Gokhale on June 12, 1905. Its objects are the training of national missionaries for the service of India and the promotion, by all constitutional means, of the interests of the Indian people without distinction of caste or creed. The members of the Society are pledged for life to give the best that is in them to the cause of the country in all secular fields. The circumstances in which the Society was founded and the objectives which the Founder had in view in founding it are explained in the preamble he wrote to the constitution in 1905, extracts from which are given on the preceding two pages. The preamble has been a source of unfailing inspiration to the Society, and the members have striven their utmost during the fifty-two 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. H. N. Kunzru, D. V. Ambekar, P. Kodanda Rao, A. D. Mani, and Dinkar Desai continued to be Senior Members of the Society's Branches in Uttar Pradesh, Poona, Madras, Nagpur and Bombay respectively. R. S. Misra, R. G. Kakade and K. L. N. Rao were elected to the Council by the members of the Society. Ambekar continued to be Secretary.

Founder's Day Celebration

The Gokhale Day celebrations were held at the Headquarters on February 19, 1957, 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.

Political

H. N. Kunzru continued to be a member of the Council of States (Rajya Sabha). He participated in the debates on the motion for reference of the States Reorganisation Bill and of the Constitution (Ninth Amendment) Bill to a joint select committee. The latter Bill sought to make certain amendments to the Constitution in order to implement the States Reorganisation scheme. He also took part in the debate on the Bill providing for the transfer of certain areas in Bihar to West Bengal. Supporting the bigger bilingual Bombay State, he expressed the view that if the Commission's recommendation was not accepted and it was decided to create two separate linguistic States, Bombay City should go to Maharashtra. He also criticised the working of the Union Cabinet in the light of the then Finance Minister Mr. Deshmukh's disclosures in the Lok Sabha. He took part in the debate on the third reading of the States Reorganisation Bill.

Speaking on the Hindu Succession Bill Kunzru disapproved of the change made by the Lok Sabha in clause 6 of the Bill under which a distinction was sought to be made between self-acquired property and other kinds of property. He urged Government to take steps to have a complete Hindu Code in the near future. Two of his amendments to the Hindu Adoption and Maintenance Bill were accepted by the Rajya Sabha. They sought to restrain husbands whose wives had not attained majority from giving children in adoption or adopting children.

In his speech on the Representation of the People (Second Amendment) Bill Kunzru strongly criticised the Ministers for travelling at Government expense to canvass support for their party nominees. He said that provisions in the Bill would reduce

elections to a farce by giving wealth an advantage over property. He opposed the provisions limiting the expenses for which accounts have to be submitted to those incurred only by the candidate and his election agent, and fixing the period to which the expenses would relate, as they would make for more corrupt practices. In the course of the detailed consideration of the Bill, he moved a number of amendments, one of which, viz., that providing for notification of results of elections and nominations to the Rajya Sabha, Electoral Colleges and Legislative Councils, was accepted. He took part in the debate on the working of the Preventive Detention Act, which he felt had been kept on the statute book needlessly long.

In his speech on the Reserve Bank of India (Amendment) Bill, Kunzru suggested a reduction of the existing ratio of 40% between the note issue and the minimum reserve to be maintained by the Reserve Bank to 25%. He welcomed the purpose of the Bill fixing a price-page schedule for newspapers but suggested that the regulation orders should be kept flexible. Speaking on the Territorial Army Amendment Bill, he inquired as to why all Government servants, even those who possessed no technical knowledge, should be made liable for compulsory service in the Territorial Army. In his speech on the Lok Sahayak Sena Bill, he supported the extension of military training to women. He participated in the debate on the Second Five-Year Plan and on foreign policy.

In the debate on the railway accident at Ariyalur, Kunzru expressed the view that the patrolling of the approaches and the bridge at Ariyalur by superior officers was not done carefully. He supported the reference of the Press Council Bill to a Select Committee. While the Bill was under discussion clause by clause, he moved an amendment which provided for the selection of the chairman of the Press Council by a panel consisting of the Speaker of the Lok Sabha, the Chairman of the Rajya Sabha and the Chief Justice of India. The amendment was accepted by the Sabha. He took part in the debate on the Finance Bill embodying the Finance Minister's emergency taxation proposals. He spoke on the Railway Budget and the Bill authorising Government to raise by notification some of the Central excise duties. In his speech on the Railway Budget, he

referred to complaints that the operational staff of the railways was overworked and asked the Government to inquire into the matter in the interest of efficiency. Speaking in the foreign policy debate, he urged the desirability of relating foreign policy to the country's national interests. Without sacrificing principles, the foreign policy, he pointed out, should be so conducted as to gain friends in those circles in which the country had none at present.

In November last Kunzru visited Bangkok as leader of the Indian delegation to the Inter-Parliamentary Conference which met there from November 15 to 22. At the Conference he took part in the general debate on the Secretary General's annual report. Before the Conference there was a meeting of the Inter-Parliamentary Council on the 14th, which too he attended. On his way to Bangkok he stayed for a few days in Burma to study the situation there. A reception was held in his honour by the All-Burma Indian Congress at Rangoon when a memorandum seeking his assistance in removing certain disabilities under which Indians in Burma laboured was presented to him. He also addressed a mass meeting of Indians there.

Kunzru continued to be President of the Indian Council of World Affairs. He visited Saurashtra in June 1956 on business connected with the Council. He presided over meetings organised by the Council which were addressed by Earl Attlee, the Polish Premier, Mr. Josef Cyrankiewicz, and Dr. Von Brentano, Foreign Minister of the Federal German Republic. He continued to be President of the Deccan Sabha at Poona.

S. G. Vaze continued to be Secretary of the All-India Civil Liberties Council. The effort made on behalf of the Council to obtain redress in the Satara Jalmandir case, in which it was shown by means of a 60-page note that the police used third degree methods against the accused with the co-operation of the magistracy, and which suggested measures to ensure that such cases would not recur in future has borne some fruit. After the Bombay Government's refusal to institute an inquiry with a view to finding out whether the accused in this case were subjected to various forms of ill-treatment, as the Council's note made out, the Council

approached the Bombay High Court in the matter. The Court, after scrutinizing the records in the case, made representations to the Government suggesting to them that they might introduce some improvements in the existing practice and procedure followed by the police in the course of their investigational work, and the Government has adopted most of the suggestions made by the High Court. The High Court itself, it is understood, will issue certain instructions to the magistrates in this behalf, and when these are known it will be possible to judge the effectiveness of the new reforms in preventing abuse of authority on the part of the police and the magistrates. Thus, though no disciplinary action against the erring police and judicial officers in this particular case was taken, the Council has succeeded in securing reforms in the administration of criminal justice which, it is hoped, will go a long way in preventing a repetition of such cases of police torture in future.

Vaze also helped in editing the *Indian Civil Liberties Bulletin*. Among the topics dealt with in the *Bulletin* during the year under report were : (1) an atrocious measure adopted by the Punjab Government imposing pre-censorship on the press and (2) the Horror Comics Act of the Central Government which it was shown left too large a scope to the authorities to exercise censorship on publications, particularly because the Act lacked all of the numerous safeguards introduced by the British Government in a similar measure on which the Indian legislation purports to be modelled. The *Bulletin* also pointed out how the Press Council Bill, if passed, would adversely affect the freedom of the Press and in order to do so it instituted a comparison between the Press Council as it functions in the United Kingdom and the Press Council which the Bill seeks to set up in India. The *Bulletin* also took interest in the Polish and Hungarian revolutions as these had for their objectives not only the attainment of political independence but the achievement of constitutional rights like personal freedom, free elections and freedom of speech and expression. India's equivocal attitude to the Hungarian revolution at the U. N. General Assembly was severely criticised in the *Bulletin*.

P. Kodanda Rao was re-elected Chairman of the Indian Council of World Affairs, Bangalore Branch, and a Vice-Presi-

dent of the Indian Council of World Affairs, New Delhi. He was also elected a member of the General Assembly of the World Brotherhood, New York, and a Vice-President of its local Branch. He continued to be a member of the Indian Institute of World Culture at Bangalore. He submitted a memorandum to the Law Commission appointed by the Government of India and gave oral evidence before it. He attended the UNESCO Conference held at Delhi as an observer of the International Institute of Differing Civilisations, Brussels (Belgium) and circulated a memorandum on "No East and No West in Civilisation". He was also engaged on writing a biography of the late V. S. Srinivasa Sastri. He addressed meetings and contributed articles to the press on several important public questions. He gave radio talks on Gandhiji's contribution to racial harmony and on Sastri. He also reviewed books for the *India Quarterly*, the *Quest*, Bombay, *Mysindia* and for the United States Information Library at Bangalore.

A. D. Mani continued to be Editor and General Manager of the *Hitavada*. Nagpur having ceased to be a capital city on account of the reorganisation of States, it has been decided to bring out another edition of the paper from Bhopal, the capital of Madhya Pradesh. Mani was a member of the executive of the All-India Newspaper Editors' Conference which was held at Chandigarh. The meeting passed a somewhat novel proposal, in sponsoring which Mani played some part, to set up a committee to promote communal harmony. The proposal was later included by the Punjab Government in its legislation relating to the press. Mani was a director of the Press Trust of India. He has also been re-elected a director of the Audit Bureau of Circulation for another three-year term. He continued to be President of the Indian Council of World Affairs at Nagpur. He occasionally helped the Union Public Service Commission, as an expert, in selecting candidates for publicity and public relations jobs. An organisation called the Vidarbha Samiti has recently been formed in Nagpur, of which Mani is Secretary. The organisation is designed to safeguard the interests of Vidarbha.

Haradatta Sharma continued to be General Secretary of the Study Circle at Ambala. Under the auspices of the Study

Circle a number of meetings were arranged which were addressed by distinguished scholars and leading politicians and at which important public questions were discussed. Sharma participated in some of these discussions. As Secretary of the Vyasa Public Library, which supplies a long-felt need, Sharma had to devote some of his time to its organisation, collection of funds for it, etc.

In spite of ill health, Sahu kept up his interest in public affairs. He led an Oriya people's deputation which interviewed the Prime Minister and the Union Home Minister on problems connected with States' reorganisation. He was the chief guest at the All Orissa Students' Union Conference held at Puri in January. He delivered six lectures to the trainees of the Buisness Managers' Training Camp and those of the Block Level Officers at Gopalpur on Sea (Ganjam). He presided over a Bhoodan Conference held at Cuttack and wrote some articles in the *Gram Sevak* weekly.

Desai devoted a considerable portion of his time to the work of the Bombay Municipal Corporation to which he was re-elected in Nov. 1956. He regularly attended its meetings and was a member of the following three of its committees: Bombay Electric Supply and Transport Committee, Law, Revenue and General Purposes Committee, and a special committee for revising the Municipal Act. He took interest in the work of the Corporation as also of these committees. He moved several resolutions in the Corporation dealing with civic problems. He regularly contributed articles to the *Janasevaka*, a Kannada weekly conducted by the Kanara Welfare Trust, of which he is Chairman.

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 continued to be Secretary of the Bombay Civil Liberties Union. He attended the UNESCO Conference at Delhi as an observer of the International League for the Rights of Man with headquarters in New York. He was in the Programmes Committee of the Conference and participated in its proceedings with a view to putting forward the view of the League which he represented. He also attended a seminar on

Contemporary America sponsored by the Bombay University and the United States Information Service. He contributed some articles and reviewed some books for the press.

S. R. Venkataraman continued to be Secretary of the Madras Branch of the Indian Council of World Affairs. He organised ten public meetings under the Council's auspices. The speakers at these meetings included Sri C. Rajagopalachari, Sri T. T. Krishnamachari and Dr. William Shimer of the World Brotherhood. Five symposia on the Second Five-Year Plan were also arranged. He represented the Council at the Conference of non-Governmental organisations devoted to spreading information about the United Nations, which was held in Colombo in October. He spoke on Tilak during the Tilak centenary celebrations and participated in the Human Rights Day celebrations in Madras. He has been elected Administrative President of the Madras Chapter of the World Brotherhood.

S. G. Gokhale continued to be the working secretary of the Deccan Sabha. He also continued to be in charge of the Society's Library at the Headquarters in Poona. Ambekar continued to be a member of the Council of the Deccan Sabha.

Sharangpani represented the Poona Press Owners' Association on the Governing Council of the All India Master Printers' Federation. He is a member of the executive committee of the Poona Press Owners' Association.

Labour and Peasant Organisation

Desai was President of the National Union of Seamen of India, which has a membership of about 20,000. The Union is recognised both by shipowners and the Government as the only representative Union. The income of its Bombay Branch from subscriptions amounted to nearly Rs. 1,00,000. Besides having its own building, it has a Building Fund amounting to Rs. 1,20,000. It has secured from the Bombay Port Trust another plot of land measuring about 300 sq. yds. on permanent lease, on which the Union proposes to put up an additional building. Desai is also a member of the Seamen's Welfare Committee set up by the Government of India for the purpose of

advising it on problems of seamen's welfare. He continued to be a member of the Seamen's Employment Board set up by the Central Government at Bombay. He regularly attended the Board's meetings and took active interest in its work. The ship-owners and the National Union of Seamen of India have jointly set up in Bombay Port what is known as the Maritime Board which acts as a negotiating machinery between seamen and ship-owners and registers collective agreements between the parties. It has two Chairmen, one representing seamen and the other representing shipowners. Desai continued to be the Chairman representing seamen. He continued to be President of the All-India Seafarers' Federation which was formed at the All-India Conference of Seamen held in Bombay in May 1953. He continued to be a member of the Working Committee of the Hind Mazdoor Sabha. He also continued to represent labour interests on the Bombay Port Trust Board.

The work of peasant organisation in North Kanara District continued to claim a considerable part of Desai's attention. He paid several visits to the District during the year. The District Kisan Organisation known as the North Kanara Royat 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-Jtkal Primary Teachers' Federation. As a result of the representations made by the Federation there has recently been a substantial improvement in the salaries paid to the primary teachers. Whereas ten years ago an untrained teacher received a monthly salary of Rs. 7 and a trained teacher Rs. 10 with a dearness allowance of Rs. 3, an untrained non-matric primary teacher now starts on a salary of Rs. 35 p. m. and reaches a maximum of Rs. 39 p. m. The trained non-matric

teachers and untrained matric teachers now receive a starting salary of Rs. 44 p. m. with a maximum of Rs. 50 p. m. for non-matric teachers and Rs. 80 p. m. for matric teachers. The Federation publishes a monthly magazine called *Bani* which is devoted to a discussion of problems relating to primary education. It owns a small printing press, and a plot of land in Cuttack on which it intends to put up a building to serve as its office. Misra also continued to be President of the Orissa Branch of the Hind Mazdoor Sabha.

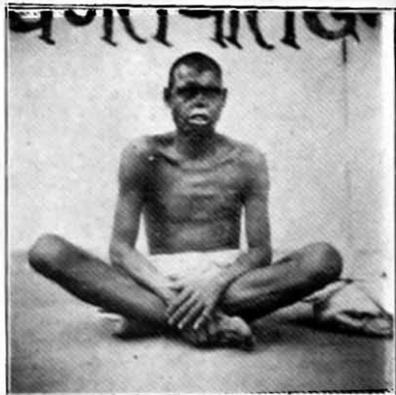
Aborigines Welfare.

Kunzru continued to be a Vice-President of the Bharatiya Adimjati Sevak Sangh and attended some of its meetings.

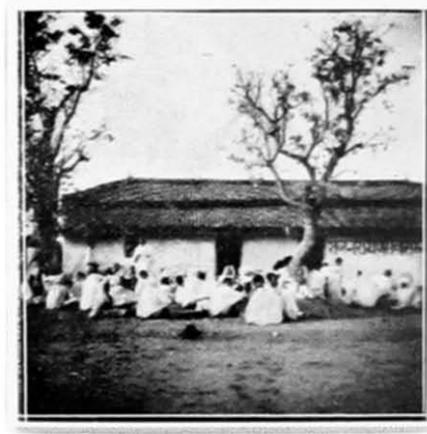
R. S. Misra devoted most of his time to welfare work for the Adivasis in the Mirzapur and Allahabad Districts (U. P.). In all 37 schools with a total enrolment of about 2,000 pupils were conducted: 10 in Dudhi Tahsil, 13 in Robertsganj Tahsil, 9 in Mirzapur Tahsil and 5 in the Meja Tahsil of Allahabad District. Four of these 37 schools were Junior High Schools, 5 Upper Primary Schools, 26 Lower Primary Schools and 2 Adult Literacy Centres. More than half of the pupils attending the schools were Adivasis and Harijans. Education in these schools was free. Adivasi and Harijan children were also given books, slates and other writing materials free. Scholarships were granted to 10 Adivasi students who passed the upper primary standard and prepared for the Junior High School examination. With a view to providing additional facilities to Adivasi boys to prosecute higher studies three hostels were maintained — one at Pachokhra in Mirzapur Tahsil, another at Salkhan in the Robertsganj Tahsil and the third at Muirpur in the Dudhi Tahsil. The hostels provided free food and lodging facilities to Adivasi boys studying in classes VI to VIII at these centres.

Six dispensaries were conducted in the Adivasi area where medical facilities are almost non-existent. Of these six dispensaries, Mirzapur and Dudhi Tahsils had one each, and Robertsganj and Meja (Allahabad District) Tahsils two each. The total cost of the educational and medical work exceeded Rs. 83,000.

Some Yaws Patients



Anti-Yaws Drive



Yaws patients awaiting treatment
at Sindur Centre, Dudhi Tehsil



A Yaws patient



A Yaws patient being treated

The Yaws Relief Centre, started at Sindur (Dudhi Tahsil) in July 1954, has grown in popularity and drawn patients from far and near. A door to door survey of yaws patients was carried out in 37 villages during the year and more than 5,000 patients registered. 521 patients were successfully treated. The treatment of a patient costs on an average about Rs. 5. Subject to availability of funds, it is intended to handle 2,000 cases this year. The Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes of the Government of India and the Secretary to the Government of U.P. in the Harijan Sahayak Department who visited the Centre in March 1957, were deeply impressed with the work and have promised Government support to it. The Centre is housed in a suitable building constructed with local support. There is an indoor patients' ward also.

R. S. Misra continued to be a member of the General Body and the executive council of the Bharatiya Adimjati Sevak Sangh at Delhi. He attended all the meetings of both these bodies and took keen interest in their work. He was a member of the committee appointed by the Sangh to suggest amendments to its constitution. He was also deputed by the Sangh to visit the tribal welfare centres of the affiliated institutions in Garo, Khasi and Mikir hills of Assam.

L. N. Rao continued to devote himself to work intended for the advancement of the tribal people. 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 of the seven schools in Wynad was 898, of whom 405 were tribal children. Midday meals, clothing, books and slates are supplied free to all tribal children in these seven schools. An amount exceeding Rs. 9,000 was spent on these three items. The Kanya Gurukulam, a tribal girls' hostel in Wynad, inaugurated in Oct. 1956, had 15 inmates. A pucca building for the Gurukulam is being constructed.

The total number of inmates in the eight tribal residential schools and hostels, for whose conduct Rao was responsible, was 310 (241 boys and 69 girls). Of these, the Toda residential school near Ootacamund, named the Thakkar Bapa Gurukulam, had a strength of 50 (34 boys and 16 girls).

Two Ashram schools, that is to say residential Primary Schools, were started last year in Andhra Pradesh : one at Killoguda in 1956 and the other at Hukumpet in Oct. 1956, both in Aruku Valley. There are 50 tribal boys in each of these two schools. Buildings for the schools are under construction. Both the schools received a grant of Rs. 28,650 from the Central Government.

The four Maternity and Child Welfare Centres in the Nilgiris constructed with the help of a special donation from the Prime Minister through Governor Sri Prakasa handled a total of 76 labour cases. All the four centres have since been transferred to the Madras Government.

Rao continued to be responsible for the Society's tribal welfare work in Koraput District in Orissa. There are now six schools conducted in the district for tribal children. The total number of pupils in these schools was a little over 300, the number of Adivasi children being about 200. Two new buildings have been constructed at the Thakkar Bapa Ashram in Rayagada at a cost of Rs. 18,000. The buildings are used as hostels for boys and girls. The Orissa Government have recently transferred to the Society the management of the Lower Primary school which was being conducted by them in the Ashram.

L. N. Rao continued to be a member of the Malabar Harijan Sevak Sangh and of the Nilgiri District Tribal Welfare Committee. In Dec. 1956 he was elected an Honorary Secretary of the Bharatiya Adimjati Sevak Sangh at Delhi.

Venkataraman visited areas inhabited by the Villis, the Todas and Kotas and Kurumbas, the Paliyans and Pulayars. He continued to be a member of the Madras State Tribal Advisory Committee. As a result of his efforts, both the Madras Government and the All India Handicrafts Board took steps to explore the possibilities of starting training cum production centres for fostering tribal handicrafts. He visited the Nilgiris in May 1956 with the Field Officer of the All India Handicrafts Board and drafted a scheme which has since been implemented by the Board. During his visit he distributed warm clothing to the pupils and staff of the Thakkar Bapa Gurukulam near Ooty which is run by the Society for the benefit mainly of Toda children. He arranged for the planting of 100 cocoanut seedlings

in the Dorainallur Villi Colony, the distribution of milk to the children and for the supply of drinking water by the Chingleput Municipality to the Gokhalenagar Colony—an entirely Villi settlement. He also represented to the Government that Paliyans and Pulayars, who claim to be the original owners of Palni Hills and are good agriculturists, be given agricultural lands and that a Co-operative Bee-keeping Society be started for their benefit.

Rural Welfare and Co-operation

The Gokhale Children's Home at Narasannapet (Andhra Pradesh) managed by L. N. Rao had 50 inmates. Their progress was generally satisfactory. They are given free boarding and lodging in the Home. The Society spent nearly Rs. 3,000 on the maintenance of the Home.

S. S. Misra was a member of the executive committee of the Utkal Balashram Central Committee which maintains four Children's Homes in Orissa with about 200 inmates. Four-fifths of the total expenditure amounting to about Rs. 70,000 on these Homes is met by the Orissa Government. He is also Secretary of the Orissa Branch of the All-India Backward Class Welfare Board which awards scholarships to deserving Backward Class students, and of the Orissa Relief Committee. The leprosy clinic at Chowdwar, for whose management Misra is responsible, gives anti-leprosy injections twice a week on an average to over 100 patients. The number of patients who received treatment at the Clinic last year was nearly 4,000

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 34 cases during the year. A dispensary is also run for the benefit of the general public. The centre is also responsible for a multi-purpose co-operative society which has a membership of about 125 with a subscribed capital of over Rs. 1,100 and a balance of Rs. 13,000. Gupte continues to be its Treasurer. He is the elected Sarpanch of the Local Gram Panchayat.

Gupte continued 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 about 240 inmates. The State Government has provided buildings for the colony 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 leper boys living in the colony. Gupte is the local Secretary and Treasurer of the Leprosy Control Clinic run by the Gandhi Memorial Leprosy Foundation at Shendurjana. He attended a conference of the Gandhi Memorial Leprosy Foundation workers at Seva Gram in March 1957.

Kakade continued to be the nominee of the Registrar of Co-operative Societies on the Board of Management of the Pravara Co-operative Sugar Factory at Loni (Ahmednagar district). He was also a member of its executive committee till September 1956. He was subsequently co-opted as an expert on the Board. He attended almost all the Board meetings and also those of two sub-committees of which he was a member. The old plant of about 500 tons crushing capacity, which was sold to a co-operative sugar factory, has been replaced by new plant of about 1,200 tons crushing capacity. It was expected to crush nearly two million tons of sugarcane during the season — November 1956 to May 1957.

Kakade continued to serve as a member of the Board of Management of the Kopergaon Co-operative Sugar factory. With its 1000 tons crushing capacity this Factory is expected to produce 1,75,000 bags of fine sugar during the current season. He also continued to serve as Chairman of the Karegaon Divisional Co-operative Sugar Factory. The Factory was expected to go into production from December 1956, but due to non-receipt of machinery owing to the blocking of the Suez Canal, this could not be managed. It is now expected to start working from November 1957. Seventeen co-operative sugar factories in the State have formed a federation which is purely an advisory body. It helps the constituent factories in regard to technical administration and other matters and undertakes

to purchase raw materials. Kakade was a member of its Managing Committee.

Kakade continued to be Vice-Chairman of the District Industrial Co-operative Association's Board of Management, and a member of its Standing Committee. The Association conducts two shops for the sale of goods produced by industrial co-operatives in the district and outside.

Kakade continued to be associated in an advisory capacity with the Yeravada Gadi Wadari Co-operative Majoor Society. The Society owns a truck, an air compressor drilling machine, an engine, and a motor cycle, all worth about Rs. 50,000 and has an office building.

The Powerloom Enquiry Committee of which Kakade was a member has submitted a unanimous report which has been accepted by the Bombay Government. The Committee was appointed to enquire into the problems of establishing centralised workshops for preliminary and finishing processes and also to suggest how best to avoid conflicts between handloom and powerloom industries.

Kakade is also a member of a seven-member committee appointed by the All-India Khadi and Village Industries Board to evaluate the work that is being carried on under its intensive-areas scheme. The scheme aims at evolving an occupational pattern based on the rational use of manpower in the village economy with the aid of village industries for achieving full and efficient employment of the working force in the village mainly on the basis of local self-sufficiency. The scheme is in force in 49 areas in the country, each area covering 25-30 villages with a population of 20,000.

As General Secretary of the Deccan Agricultural Association, Kakade was responsible for the management of the Association's monthly journal. He also continued to be a member of the Advisory Committee of the Maan Valley Development Scheme (North Satara district) which is conducted by the Sir Dorabji Tata Trust. He visited the area in October and found the work progressing in varying degrees in all the nine villages. On behalf of the scheme he attended a seminar on rural development work held at Gargoti (Kolhapur) in January 1957 under the auspices of the Mauni Vidyapeeth.

At the instance of the Kanara Welfare Trust, Kakade has undertaken to carry out a sample survey of the working of the Bombay Primary Education Act, 1947, in North Kanara District. He visited the District in December when the questionnaire prepared in consultation with Prof. D. R. Gadgil and Shri R. V. Parulekar was finalised.

L. N. Rao continued to be responsible for conducting seven primary schools whose management was taken over by the Servants of India Society on 31st March 1955 from the Devadhar Malabar Reconstruction Trust. The schools are now known as Devadhar Schools. Three of these were Higher Elementary Schools and four Lower Elementary Schools with a total strength of 1,164 children (668 boys and 476 girls) of whom 637 were children of backward communities, (Hill Tribes, Harijans and Muslims.)

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

Sharangpani was chairman of the Chatushringi Co-operative Credit Society at Poona whose membership is confined to the employees of the Aryabhushan Press and the Servants of India Society.

Vasudevan was engaged in carrying out repairs to a drinking water pond in Kolattur village (Chingleput Dist. under the Local Development Scheme. The estimated cost of the scheme is Rs. 20,000. He also started a Grama Sabha which among other things, attends to the settlement of local disputes. For the first time a film show was arranged in the village—on community development activities. As a result of his efforts more children of school-going age were attending school.

Education and Literacy

Kunzru continued to be a member of the executive councils of the Allahabad, Banaras and Delhi Universities and also a member of the Court of the Agra University. He was elected Vice-Chairman of the executive council of the Allahabad University. He continued to be associated with

the Vidya Bhavan Society at Udaipur as its President. He acted as chairman of the University Grants Commission for some time and was later reappointed one of its members. The Commission constituted a sub-committee with him as its chairman to inquire into the deterioration in the standard of university education on account of an inadequate knowledge of English on the part of the students. In connection with the Committee's work he visited Calcutta, Ahmedabad, Bombay and Poona. He continued to be chairman of the Children's Films Society at Delhi.

At the Conference of the State Education Ministers held at Delhi in September last, Kunzru urged the retention of the English language in schools and colleges. The noticeable deterioration in educational standards was, he said, due in part to the neglect of English by the State education authorities.

The Kanara Welfare Trust, which has Desai as its chairman, aims at organising educational and social welfare work among the rural population, particularly for the benefit of the backward classes in North Kanara. The Trust conducts a Multi-Purpose High School at Ankola providing instruction in such vocational subjects as agriculture, book-keeping and accounts, elements of commerce, typewriting, tailoring, embroidery, music, etc., three Janata Vidyalayas for imparting High School education, a free hostel known as the Thakkar Bapa Balakashram, an agricultural farm for demonstrating modern agricultural methods, a printing press and a social welfare centre. The students of the Multi-Purpose Vocational High School are provided daily with skimmed milk and the Food Distribution Centre gives Harijan children nutritive food every day. There is a Maternity Clinic and a Craft Centre where village women are taught tailoring and toy-making free of charge. During the year Desai collected donations amounting to about Rs. 50,000, the total collections so far amounting to Rs. 2,50,000. He was also in charge of the welfare schemes for the benefit of the backward classes in North Kanara, for which the Central Government sanctioned a grant of Rs. 10,850. The schemes include the provision of midday snacks and dress to school children free of charge and free vocational education to girls.

Venkataraman was nominated by the Chancellor a member of the Senate of the Annamalai University for a period of three years. At the first meeting he attended he pleaded for financial provision for more hostels. He attended the literary workshop at Thirukalikunram sponsored by the Central Government and addressed the workers on the type of books needed for neo-literates. He also arranged for the publication of Sastri's lectures on the rights and status of women delivered under the Dr. Abhayambal endowment.

The Gokhale Free Reading Room, which is being conducted by the Society in Madras for years past, continued to attract about 100 readers daily. 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.

K. J. Chitalia, though keeping unsatisfactory health, maintained his contacts with educational bodies in Bhavnagar and Bombay with which he has been associated.

Social Service

Kunzru continued to be General Secretary of the All-India Seva Samiti at Allahabad. He presided over the Punjab Provincial Seva Samiti Conference held at Ambala in July 1956. He visited the Seva Samiti camp in connection with the Magh Mela at Allahabad on Jan. 30 last when over 7,00,000 pilgrims bathed in the river.

Kodanda Rao continued to be a member of the Board of Visitors for the Faculty of Social work of the Baroda University. He attended a meeting of the Board at Baroda.

Desai continued to be a member of the executive committee of the Social Service League, Bombay.

Venkataraman continued to be a member of the central executive committee of the Indian Conference of Social work and attended three meetings of its Committee. He was elected a member of the Nomination Committee. He helped in organising the Regional Conference of Social Work in Madras which met in October last. He attended a meeting of the Committee on Beggary Survey carried out by the Indian Conference of Social Work in Bombay and gave an account of a similar survey in

Madras. He continued to be a member of the Board of Management and the Advisory Committee of the Madras School of Social Work. He contributed an introduction to the Madras Beggary Survey in which the aetiology of begging was discussed. He attended the annual conference of Social Work at Jaipur and spoke to the Madras School of Social Work on social problems. He continued to be Secretary and Treasurer of the Indian Council for Child Welfare, Madras Branch. He attended the annual meeting of the Council held in Delhi and participated in its proceedings. He continued to take active interest in the work of the Guild of Service as a member of its working committee. He continued to be President of the Social Welfare and Community Centre in Triplicane. The Social Welfare Day was celebrated in February under the presidentship of Governor A. J. John when he unveiled Gokhale's portrait and distributed clothes to about 150 children. Venkataraman continued to be in charge of the T. N. C. dispensary in Madras which treats on an average about 40 patients a day.

Kakade continued to be 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 a Child Guidance Clinic. He was re-elected Treasurer of the Mahila Seva Mandal, and a member of its executive committee. He has been nominated a non-official visitor to the Yeravada Central Prison for three years. He visited the Jail twice since Jan. 1957. He was elected Treasurer of the Navajeevan Mandal, an institution for the rehabilitation of released prisoners, the Society for the welfare of the physically handicapped children and the Society for the welfare of beggars which has conducted a rapid reconnoitring survey of beggars in Poona. He also continued to be a member of the Babawadi, a children's welfare centre, in Shrigonda Taluka (Ahmednagar district). He was a member of the executive committee of the Co-ordinating Council of Social Service Agencies in Poona, and a member of the David Sassoon Infirm Asylum.

S. S. Misra continued to be General Secretary of the Orissa Branch of the Indian Conference of Social Work. He was also a member of the working committee of the Indian Red Cross Society, Orissa Branch.

As a secretary of the All-India Seva Samiti at Allahabad, R. S. Misra was in charge of its emergency relief section, and its Ayurvedic and Mela departments. He was also a member of its Finance Committee. He helped in the management of the Vanita Vishram, an institution conducted by the Samiti for the welfare of adult women. He attended the Samiti's Magh Mela camp at Allahabad on important bathing days and arranged for the distribution of relief to those whose huts had been destroyed by fire. He represented the Society at a meeting of the Central Board of Emergency Relief Organisations which has been set up by the Union Ministry of Home Affairs and at the Indian Conference of Child Welfare, which were held at Delhi.

K. L. N. Rao helped the Y.M.C.A. in Bombay in its study of the vagrancy situation there. A sample survey was carried out in the Fort area with the help of a grant from the Rotary Club. The sub-committee, of which Rao was a member, submitted its report in March 1957.

Scouting

Kunzru continued to be the National Commissioner of the Bharat Scouts and Guides. The foundation stone of two buildings of the National Training Centre of the Bharat Scouts and Guides was laid by President Rajendra Prasad at Pachmarhi on Sept. 10 last. For the Centre the M. P. Government donated about 50 acres of land. In November he welcomed the Prime Minister at the inaugural function of a seven-day conference of International Commissioners (Guides) of the Asian area held at Delhi.

At the All-India Jamboree of Scouts and Guides held at Jaipur during Christmas 1956, Kunzru welcomed the Ceylon High Commissioner and the then Union Defence Minister, Dr. Katju, Mr. Vishnuram Medhi, the Chief Minister of Assam and Dr. K. L. Shrimali, Deputy Minister of the Government of India when they visited the Jamboree. He also welcomed to the Jamboree Dr. Mohan Singh Mehta, India's Ambassador in Switzerland and himself a distinguished scouter colleague of his from the old Seva Samiti scouting days. A civic address was pre-



Milk Distribution



Rescue party with flood victims

Some Cottage Industries



Tile-making at Khantara



Chappal-making at Muirpur

Flood Relief Work in U. P.



Distribution of clothes



Flood victims being rescued in a boat



First Aid Post--People waiting for treatment



Bunding to prevent village being flooded



Rescuing flood victims in a boat

sented to Kunzru by the Jaipur Municipality. In his reply to the address, he said that youth only needed proper guidance, and lead from elders to do anything that was required of them. Before coming to the civic function all Scouts and Guides assembled in Jaipur were led by him in their march through the main streets of Jaipur.

Venkataraman continued to be President of the Gokhale Rover Service Corps. He addressed the Corps at the Rural Service Camp, and the Young Fishermen Society on social work under the Five-Year Plan and the Social Service League of the Tiruchy National College on students and social work. He continued to be a member of the managing committee and the advisory committee of the Madras School of Social work.

Relief of Distress

A number of districts in U. P. were affected by floods which inflicted heavy damage on the areas. R. S. Misra concentrated his attention on the Allahabad district which had been badly hit by the floods. Nearly 1,000 villages in the three affected Tahsils were submerged. In one Tahsil alone nearly 50 villages were completely marooned covering an area of nearly 60,000 acres. Of this 12,500 acres were cultivable land. Nearly 6,500 acres of kharif crop was completely destroyed and 25,000 people were rendered destitute. For relief to these flood-affected areas, the Society made a grant of Rs. 7,500. As a member of the District Flood Relief Committee, Misra was in charge of relief operations in the Sarsa area. As a result of his efforts, a number of marooned people and cattle were rescued. Kerosene oil, salt and match boxes were distributed free at a cost of about Rs. 150. A sum of about Rs. 1,000 was spent on gratuitous relief. The Government helped the flood victims by opening fair price shops and allowing free grazing in the jungles, which was largely due to Misra's representations. The Seva Samiti's gift of wheat, rice and pulses weighing 1½ mds. was distributed to 22 needy people. Out of the Society's grant a sum of Rs. 2,000 was spent on four medical relief centres where over 6,000 people were treated. The distribution of cloth cost about Rs. 3,600 and benefited nearly 8,000 people. Skimmed milk was also distributed to over 200 children every day for two months.

Owing to the continuance of scarcity conditions in the eastern parts of Poona district, a milk distribution centre was conducted by the Society at Mandavagan-Pharata (Sirur Taluka) from May to Nov. 1956. 3,000 lbs. of milk powder valued at about Rs. 3,500 was donated by the UNICEF through the Bombay Government for the purpose. During the six months and a half during which the Centre worked, the total number of feedings for children up to 14 was 28,000.

Kakade continued to be Secretary of the Maharashtra Central Famine Relief Committee. A substantial contribution from an anonymous donor in Rajasthan was received by the Committee for providing relief to flood-affected people in Maharashtra. Along with Ambekar, Kakade visited Pandharpur three times in connection with this relief work. The relief took the form of distribution of building materials, dhotis, saris and readymade clothes. Building material was also distributed to about 20 families in a flood-affected village in Poona District.

Business Concerns

Sharangpani was in charge of the Aryabhushan and Dnyan Prakash Press at Poona, Mani of the Hitavada Press at Nagpur and K. L. N. Rao of the Bombay Vaibhav Press at Bombay, all owned by the Society.

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.**

Report for the year 1956-57.

The fieldwork relating to the enquiry into the economic benefits of the Hirakud Dam which was started in October 1954 was completed by June 1956. The tabulation and processing of the data have now made great progress and the drafting of the report has been begun. It is expected that the report would be ready towards the end of this year.

The Agro-Economic Research Unit established at the Institute by the Ministry of Food and Agriculture submitted in August 1956 a Report on the working and administration of Food Controls in Bombay State. The Unit's first report in the series of Continuous Village Studies relating to Economic Changes in Rural Area, relates to a village surveyed in 1954-55. This was submitted in December 1956. The drafting of other village reports was in progress during the year. For the year under report groups of villages from Thana, Bhandara, East Khandesh and Bijapur districts were selected for the village studies. The Unit also undertook a study in relation to Economic Changes in the area of the Pravaranagar Cooperative Sugar Factory.

In the Demographic Section the data collected during the last two years were tabulated and processed and a report on family planning, nutrition and diet surveys was almost complete by the end of the year. Mrs. Dandekar who is in charge of the section in Rural Demography has been awarded a research fellowship by the Population Council. She will be proceeding for further studies to Princeton University in September, 1957.

The report on the Scheme of Methods and Practice of Farm Accounts which was undertaken to gain experience regarding the keeping of accounts by farmers, and was sponsored by the Indian Council of Agricultural Research, was also nearing completion by the end of the year.

In the Ford Foundation Section of Social Science Research and Methodology there were one senior research fellow and 9 Junior Fellows under training. Of these 4 Junior Fellows who are doing their Ph. D. theses completed field work for their thesis subjects during the year under report. Two other Junior Fellows also completed drafts of their Ph. D. theses. The remaining research fellows were engaged in the training course and in preliminary work in relation to their thesis. Some of the research assistants in the Agro-Economic Research Unit also completed the course of training along with the research fellows.

During the year under report the Institute put forth two publications. The first was 'Poona—A Re-Survey (The Changing Pattern of Employment and Earnings) by N. V. Sovani, D. P. Apte and R. G. Pendse which contains results of the survey conducted in Poona in 1954. This was one of the surveys in the series initiated, sponsored and financed by the Research Programmes Committee of the Planning Commission. Another survey in this series undertaken by the Institute related to the working of Tenancy Legislation in some districts of Bombay State. The report of this survey by V. M. Dandekar and G. J. Khudanpur 'Working of the Bombay Tenancy Act, 1948,' was also published during the year.

The continued expansion of the activities of the Institute presses heavily on existing accommodation. We are, therefore, planning to add a new wing to the Institute building. The Institute received a grant of Rs. 25,000 from the Government of Bombay during this year towards the cost of this extension.

One student submitted his thesis for the Ph. D. Examination of the University of Poona and was awarded the degree: Shri M. V. Namjoshi :—" The Development of the Large Scale Private Sector in India "

The R. R. Kale Memorial Lecture was delivered, this year, by Dr. B. K. Madan. The subject of his lecture was "Financing the Second Five Year Plan."

The Servants of

Income and Expenditure Account

EXPENDITURE	Rs.	As.	Ps.
To Expenses in respect of properties :			
" Rates, Taxes, Cesses	...	6,886	9 11
" Repairs	...	10,164	1 9
" Insurance	...	904	4 0
" Garden	...	3,405	15 3
" Other expenses (lease rent)	...	861	10 4
" Establishment	...	97,370	9 1
" Legal Expenses	...	189	10 0
" Audit fees	...	1,525	0 0
" Contributions and fees	...	3,280	3 0
" Amounts written of: Bad debts	...	500	0 0
" Loss on sale of securities	...	31,857	10
" Interest on Bank overdraft	...	334	12 0
" Miscellaneous	...	26,996	6 3
" Amounts transferred to Reserves or Specific Funds	...	49,627	1 9
" Depreciation on Deadstock	...	1,542	8 0
" Expenditure on Objects of the Trust :			
" Rural Uplift Work	...	36,555	9 10
" Distress Relief Work	...	13,012	12 4
" Education	...	680	0 0
" Medical	...	2,768	2 6
" Library :			
Servants of India Society	Rs. 10,395	4	3
Gokhale Memorial Library, Nagpur	Rs. 2,765	1	6
" Gokhale Day	...	377	14 0
" Surplus carried to Balance Sheet	...	16,242	6 6
Total	...	3,18,243	9 3

Poona,

28th Sept. 1957.

India Society*for the year ending 31st March 1957.*

INCOME	Rs.	As.	Ps.
By Rent realised	26,198	6	3
„ Interest realised	71,033	1	7
„ Donations in cash or kind	14,436	1	3
„ Other Sources :			
„ Members' Earnings	3,644	3	3
„ Supervision charges	36,000	0	0
„ Press Profits	88,749	9	5
„ Miscellaneous	6,716	3	6
„ Transfers from Reserves :			
„ Lady Laxmibai Trust Fund	1,968	12	0
„ Accretions to Building Fund	4,180	0	0
„ Nayanar Memorial Trust Fund	862	8	0
„ Workmen's Welfare Fund	100	0	0
„ A. B. Press Reserve	20,000	0	0
„ B. V. Press Reorganisation Reserve	2,491	0	0
„ Hitavada Retrenchment Reserve	10,568	9	0
„ Investment Reserve Fund	31,295	2	0
Total	3,18,243	8	3

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

Chartered Accountant.

The Servants of
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 ...	13,28,050		3 8			
ADD-Cost of Hitavada Building brought into account ...	51,869		8 6			
ADD-Reserves transferred from Presses						
A. B. Press ...	40,781		4 3			
B. V. Press ...	14,647		12 0			
B. V. Press Reserve Fund ...	77,000		0 0			
ADD-Surplus as per Income and Expenditure Account ...	16,242		6 6			
				15,28,591	2 11	
Earmarked Funds:						
Trust Funds as per Separate List A*				3,66,362	6 4	
Funds set aside out of income or resources by the Society as per separate list B* ...				6,24,269	2 0	
Loans:						
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)				17,611	6 9	
Liabilities:						
Including those of the Presses owned by the Society						
For expenses ...	44,609		3 4			
For Advances ...	29,555		2 10			
For Rent and Other Deposits ...	13,135		4 0			
For Sundry Credit Balances ...	39,656		1 9			
For Bonus Provision ...	53,771		9 0			
For Wage Board Payment Provision ...	18,579		15 0			
				1,99,307	3 11	
Total carried forward ...				27,86,141	5 11	

India Society

31st March, 1957.

ASSETS				
		Rs.	As.	Ps.
Immovable Properties :				
Buildings and Sites owned by the Society on Freehold or Leasehold Lands—Balance as per last year ...		7,20,433	14	1
ADD—Cost of Hitavada Buildings at Nagpur, brought into account ...		51,869	8	6
		<u>7,72,303</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>7</u>
LESS—Cost of G. I. P. & E. Building recovered in full from the Institute 67,781 7 0				
LESS—Depreciation Fund Balance Transferred 45,000 0 0		<u>1,12,781</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>0</u>
				6,59,521 15 7
Investments :				
Government and other Securities, Face Value Rs. 9,48,400 at Cost		9,51,175	8	4
Shares at Cost		<u>9,350</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
				9,60,525 8 4
(3 p. c. G. P. Notes of face value of Rs. 1,00,000 are lodged with the Allahabad Bank Ltd., Nagpur for overdraft facilities.)				
Assets in Progress :				
Machinery, Furniture, Types and Deadstock ...		3,00,517	6	4
Stores, Stocks and Incomplete Works		1,69,442	5	3
Book Debts ...		2,97,196	14	6
Advances Rs. 7,473 14 8				
Copyright Re. 1 0 0				
		<u>7,474</u>	<u>14</u>	<u>8</u>
Investments ...		<u>14,925</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
				7,89,556 8 9
Total carried forward ...				<u>24,09,604 0 8</u>

The Servants of
Balance Sheet as at

FUNDS AND LIABILITIES

	Rs. As. Ps.	Rs. As. Ps.
Total brought over		27,36,141 5 11

Grand Total ... 27,36,141 5 11

India Society

31st March 1957.

ASSETS		Rs. As. Ps.	Rs. As. Ps.
Total brought over			24,09,604 0 8
Furniture and Fixtures :			
Balance as per last			
Balance Sheet	30,847 8 0		
Additions during the year	2,757 15 9		
	<u>33,605 7 9</u>		
LESS --Depreciation	1,542 8 0		
	<u>2,600 11 3</u>		32,062 15 9
Stock of foodgrains	230 0 0		
Live-stock			<u>2,830 11 3</u>
Advances :			
To Members	6,325 12 6		
To Employees	1,050 13 0		
To Deposits	1,542 0 0		
To Others	8,979 7 1		
	<u>17,898 0 7</u>		
Income Outstanding :			
Rent	2,799 10 0		
Interest	1,102 13 0		
Other Income	1,879 11 0		
	<u>5,182 2 0</u>		
Cash and Bank Balances :			
In Current Accounts, and Savings			
Accounts with Banks at Centres,			
Branches and Presses	2,57,448 1 11		
With Secretaries of Branches and			
Centres and Managers of Presses	11,115 5 9		
	<u>2,68,563 7 8</u>		
Grand Total ...			<u>27,36,141 5 11</u>

I have examined the above Balance Sheet and the annexed Statement of Income and Expenditure account with the books, accounts and vouchers of the Society, and I find the same to be correct. I have verified the investments of the Society.

Poona,
23rd Sept. 1957 }

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

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

Statement of earmarked Funds handed to the Society as Trust Funds as on 31st March, 1957.

NAME OF THE TRUST FUND		Rs.	As.	Pa.
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 Indian Flood Relief Fund	26,992	6	3
5.	Late Mr. Nayanar Memorial Trust Fund	10,223	2	0
6.	Miss Giriya Nayanar Trust Fund	2,076	1	0
7.	Hiralal Atmaram Patel Trust Fund	31,651	15	3
8.	Lady Laxmibai Distress Relief Fund	48,500	0	0
9.	Gokhale Day Celebration Fund	2,000	0	0
TOTAL		3,66,362	6	4

LIST B

Statement of Funds and other Reserves set aside by the Society from its income or resources as on 31st March 1957.

NAME OF THE FUND		Rs.	As.	Pa.	Rs.	As.	Pa.
1.	A. B. Press :						
	(i) Reserve Fund :						
	Balance as per last year	1,58,000	0	0			
	Less Transferred I/E A/C	20,000	0	0			
					1,38,000	0	0
	(ii) Building Reserve Fund :						
	Balance as per last year	54,988	13	0			
	Addition during the year	4,000	0	0			
	Add Interest	1,649	10	0			
					60,638	7	0
	(iii) Retrenchment Reserve Fund :						
	Balance as per last year				23,585	0	0
	(iv) Rehabilitation Reserve :						
	Balance as per last year	17,500	0	0			
	Addition during the year	15,000	0	0			
					32,500	0	0
TOTAL Carried forward					2,54,723	7	0

LIST B—Contd.

The Servants of India Society.

Statement of Funds and other Reserves set aside by the Society
from its income or resources as on 31st March 1957.

NAME OF THE FUND	Rs.	As.	Pa.	Rs.	As.	Pa.
	TOTAL brought over ...			2,54,723	7	0
1. Bombay Vaibhat Press:						
(i) Types Adjustment Reserve:						
Balance as per last year				20,559	6	6
(ii) Machinery Replacement Reserve:						
Addition during the year				3,000	0	0
(iii) Retrenchment Reserve Fund:						
Addition during the year				2,500	0	0
(iv) Reorganisation Fund:						
Balance as per last year	18,441	0	0			
Less withdrawal	2,491	0	0			
(v) Reserve for Bad Debts:				15,950	0	0
Balance as per last year				600	0	0
3. Hitavada: (i) Reserve Fund:						
Balance as per last year				1,43,225	0	0
(ii) Retrenchment Reserve Fund:						
Balance as per last year	30,000	0	0			
Addition during the year	15,000	0	0			
	45,000	0	0			
Less withdrawal	10,568	9	0			
(iii) Building Reserve Fund:				34,432	7	0
Balance as per last year	3,935	1	0			
Addition during the year	180	0	0			
Add Interest	111	1	0			
4. Servindia Relief Fund:				4,226	2	0
Balance as per last year	65,827	7	4			
Add Interest received	1,965	0	0			
5. Investment Reserve Fund:				67,792	7	4
Balance as per last year	76,606	0	2			
Less Loss on sale of Securities	31,295	2	0			
6. Workmen's Welfare Fund:				45,310	14	8
Balance as per last year	9,560	15	0			
Add Interest	390	0	0			
	9,950	15	0			
Less Relief given to a worker in A. B. Press	100	0	0			
7. Servindia Welfare Fund:				9,850	15	0
Balance as per last year	8,776	7	0			
Add Interest	263	4	0			
Add S. P. Fund Contribution	1,078	11	6			
8. Insurance Fund: Balance as per last year				10,118	6	6
				12,000	0	0
	TOTAL ...			6,24,269	2	0

Poona

28th Sept. 1957

3

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

Chartered Accountant.

The Gokhale Institute of
Income and Expenditure Account for

EXPENDITURE	Rs. As. Ps.	Rs. As. Ps.
<i>Salaries and Allowances:</i>		
Teaching and Directing Staff	33,826 8 0	
Research and Statistical Assistants	15,711 0 0	
Research Fellowships	15,561 4 9	
Field Staff	552 6 3	
Office Establishment	9,641 15 9	
	<hr/>	75,293 2 9
<i>Library—Books and Periodicals</i> ...	10,949 0 9	
Establishment ...	16,804 11 9	
Book Binding Charges ...	1,335 11 6	
Printing, Stationery & Miscellaneous:	937 3 6	
Equipment ...	7,625 1 0	
	<hr/>	37,651 12 6
<i>Publications—Cost and Expenditure</i> ...		2,297 15 6
<i>Postage and Telephones</i> ...		2,612 5 6
<i>Printing and Stationery</i> ...		2,647 12 3
<i>Travelling & Conveyance</i>		2,371 8 0
<i>Miscellaneous Expenses</i> ...		4,634 11 0
<i>Interest on Temporary Overdraft</i> ...		72 12 0
<i>Contribution to Employees' Provident Fund:</i>	4,936 7 3	
Less: Charged to different Ad-hoc Projects	1,896 1 9	
	<hr/>	3,040 5 6
<i>Audit Fees</i> ...		450 0 0
<i>Office Equipment: Expenditure</i> ...		210 10 0
<i>Obsolete Equipment Discarded: Cost</i> ...		1,200 0 0
<i>Depreciation: On Building, Furniture and Equipment</i>		6,000 0 0
<i>Deficit on Agro-Economic Research Unit:</i>		3,307 0 6
		<hr/>
Carried forward ...		1,41,789 15 6

Politics and Economics, Poona 4.
the year ended 31st March, 1957.

INCOME	Rs. As. Ps.	Rs. As. Ps.
<i>Grants:— (Receipts & Appropriations)</i>		
From Government of India-Grant-in-Aid	8,000 0 0	
From Government of Bombay Grant-in-Aid ...	13,000 0 0	
From Government of Bombay-For Dearness Allowance ...	3,000 0 0	
From Poona Municipal Corporation ...	500 0 0	
From The Rockefeller Foundation for Demographic Research and Economic Analyst ...	20,920 6 3	
From Ford Foundation for training in Methods of Applied Social Science Research ...	46,265 3 3	
From Indian Council of World Affairs for Modern Business Survey ...	4,725 0 0	
	96,410 9 6	
<i>Receipts: for Tabulation & Statistical Services</i>		26,240 14 9
: On account of overhead charges on Ad-Hoc Projects		6,906 5 3
<i>Contribution from University of Poona ...</i>		11,999 6 6
<i>Sale of Publications—(Receipts) ...</i>		5,912 2 6
<i>Miscellaneous Receipts ...</i>		350 13 0
<i>Interest Received</i>		
From the Rockefeller Foundation Stabilization Grant ...	18,575 4 4	
On Current Accounts Balance ...	146 2 3	
	18,721 6 7	
<i>Contribution: from the Rockefeller Foundation Stabilization Grant towards deficit</i>		9,075 11 3
		1,75,617 5 9
<i>Grants for Ad-hoc Studies: (Receipts & Appropriations)</i>		
<i>From Government of Orissa</i>		
For Hirakud Benefits Survey		38,604 1 0
<i>From the Ministry of Food and Agri- culture, Govt. of India:</i>		
For Agro-Economic Research Unit ...	64,083 3 3	
<i>From the Research Programmes Committee, Planning Commission, Govt. of India:</i>		
For Land Reforms Survey ...	7,088 5 3	
For Re-survey of Poona ...	8,304 4 0	
For Madhya Pradesh Farm Accounts Scheme	10,337 6 0	
	3,04,034 9 3	
Carried forward ...		3,04,034 9 3

The Gokhale Institute of
Income and Expenditure Account for

EXPENDITURE	Rs. As. Ps.	Rs. As. Ps.
Brought Forward ...		1,41,782 15 6
<i>Tabulating Section :</i>		
Salaries & Allowances, including payments by piece work to temporary staff	61,901 3 0	
Printing, Stationery & Miscellaneous	2,063 15 6	
Machine Maintenance	7,484 14 9	
Provision for Depreciation on Tabulating Machines ...	6,393 6 6	
	77,843 7 9	
Less : Charged to various Ad-Hoc Projects	44,016 1 6	
		33,827 6 3
		1,75,617 5 9
<i>Expenditure on Ad-Hoc Studies :</i>		
Details of expenditure on Ad-Hoc Project is given in Annexure 'A'		
Hirakud Benefit Survey ...		33,604 1 0
Agro-Economic Research Unit ...	67,390 3 9	
Less : Deficit borne by the Institute ...	3,307 0 6	
		64,083 3 3
Land Reforms Survey ...		7,983 5 3
Re-Survey of Poona ...		8,304 4 0
M. P. Farm Accounts Scheme ...		10,337 6 0
I. C. A. R. Scheme of Methods and Practice of Farm Accounts ...		18,543 10 0
Reserve Bank of India: Rural Credit Survey assistance for finalizing the monographs of two districts ...		1,091 1 0
<i>Endowment Fund Grant :</i>		
Transferred to R. B. R. R. Kale Trust ...		50,000 0 0
		3,73,669 4 3
Grand Total ...		3,73,669 4 3

Politics and Economics, Poona 4.
the year ended 31st March 1957.

INCOME	Rs. As. Ps.	Rs. As. Ps.
Brought Forward ...		3,04,034 9 3
<i>From the Indian Council for Agricultural Research</i>		
For the Scheme of Methods and practice of Farm Accounts		18,543 10 0
<i>From the Reserve Bank of India</i>		
For Rural Credit Survey (assistance for finalizing the monographs of two districts):		1,091 1 0
<i>Endowment Grants:</i>		
From Sir Dorabjee Tata Trust Fund (Transferred to R. B. R. R. Kale Trust per contra.)		50,000 0 0
Grand Total ...		3,73,669 4 3

As per our report dated 22nd June, 1957.

M. F. CHITALE & Co.
 Chartered Accountants.

The Gokhale Institute of
Balance Sheet as at

FUNDS AND LIABILITIES

	Rs.	As.	Ps.		Rs.	As.	Ps.
Publication Reserve :							
Stock of Publications	32,347	12	8				
Advance Provision for Publications	29,500	0	0				
					61,847	12	8
Liabilities :							
For Expenses	456	10	0				
For Hostel Deposits	70	0	0				
For Sundry Credit Balances	179	9	3				
					706	3	3
Government of Bombay—Grant for Building and Equipment :					1,00,000	0	0
Advance Grants :					1,04,003	1	0
The Rockefeller Foundation Stabilization Grant :	7,09,125	0	0				
Add—Interest received	18,575	4	4				
					7,27,700	4	4
Less—Transferred to Income and Expenditure account:—							
Interest	18,575	4	4				
Transfer from Corpus of the grant to cover deficit for the year	9,075	11	8				
					27,651	0	0
					7,00,049	4	4
Employees' Provident Fund :							
Members' Contribution with Interest	32,032	2	9				
Institute's Contribution with Interest	30,411	5	9				
Forfeited Contribution of members who have left	94	9	6				
Unallocated interest	369	3	2				
					62,907	5	2
Total carried forward ...					10,29,513	10	5

The Gokhale Institute of
Balance Sheet as at

FUNDS AND LIABILITIES

	Rs.	As.	Ps.	Rs.	As.	Ps.
Total brought over				10,29,513	10	5

Grand Total ... 10,29,513 10 5

Poona
22nd June 1957. }

Politics and Economics, Poona 4.

31st March, 1957.

ASSETS				
		Rs.	As.	Ps.
Total brought over		1,52,134	6	2:
Amounts Receivable :				
For Expenses on Ad-Hoc Projects		54,619	11	3
From Others ...	...	256	4	8
From Employees ...	... ...	2,080	8	0
		<u>56,956</u>	2	11:
Provident Fund Investments :				
National Savings Certificates (at cost)	42,120 0 0			
Accrued Interest thereon	<u>3,626 8 0</u>	45,746	8	0
4% Madras State Loan 1937 at cost Face Value Rs. 5,000. Market value Rs. 4,900/-		4,918	12	0
3% Conversion Loan 1936 at cost Face Value Rs. 7,000. Market value Rs. 5,201 14 0		5,215	0	0
Balance in Savings Account with the Bank of Maharashtra Ltd. in the name of G. I. Provident Fund.		<u>7,027</u>	1	2
		62,907	5	2:
Cash and Bank Balances :				
Cash in hand		0	0	0
In Fixed Deposit Account with the Bank of Maharashtra Ltd.,		6,70,000	0	0
In Current Account with the Bank of Maharashtra Ltd.		83,193	15	11
In current account with the United Commercial Bank Ltd.,		4,321	12	3
(All bank accounts are in the name of Gokhale Institute of Politics and Economics)		<u>7,57,515</u>	12	3:
Total Rs. ...		10,22,513	10	5-

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

Tribal Welfare Work, Nilgiris

			Rs.	As.	Ps.
The Sir Dorabji Tata Trust, Bombay	...	...	1,000	0	0

Thakkar Bapa Ashram, Rayagada

			Rs.	As.	Ps.
Shri Ch. Sitaramaswamy	...	...	1,100	0	0
Sums below Rs. 25	...	...	35	0	0
Total	...	...	1,135	0	0

Gokhale Children's Home, Narasannapet

			Rs.	As.	Ps.
The Guild of Service, Srikakulam	...	...	65	0	0
Sums below Rs. 25	...	...	18	10	6
Total	...	...	83	10	6

Orissa Centre

			Rs.	As.	Ps.
The Sir Ratan Tata Charities	...	...	1,000	0	0
Seth Basudev Modi	...	...	100	0	0
Messrs. G. S. Duggal and Co., Ltd.	...	...	100	0	0
Shri B. K. Malla	...	...	50	0	0
Seth Sundardas Damodar	...	...	50	0	0
Total	...	...	1,300	0	0

Aboriginal Welfare Work, Mirzapur

			Rs.	As.	Ps.
Through Shri Ramabhilash Tripathi	...	...	952	0	0
Through Shri S. Dvivedi Vaidya	...	...	87	0	0
Through Shri Avadha Narayanlal	...	...	61	0	0
Sums below Rs. 25	...	...	32	12	0
Total	...	...	1,132	12	0

U. P. Branch

Anonymous	...	...	250	0	0
Shri S. R. Bharatya	...	...	10	0	0
		Total	260	0	0

Devadhar Schools

			Rs.	As.	Ps.
Sums below Rs. 25	...	...	107	12	0

Aruku Valley

			Rs.	As.	Ps.
Shri J. P. L. Gwynn, I. C. S.	...	...	61	0	0

CONSTITUTION
OF THE
Servants of India Society

The following Constitution has been adopted for the Society:—

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

- (i) The country shall always be the first in my thoughts and I will give to her service the best that is in me.
- (ii) In serving the country I will seek no personal advantage for myself.
- (iii) I will regard all Indians as brothers and work for the advancement of all without distinction of caste or creed.
- (iv) I will be content with such provision for myself *and my family*,* as the 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, November 1 1957.

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 Vase, B.A. ...	23-2-1908	S. I. S., Poona 4. 'Phone No. 3610.
<i>Senior Members :</i>		
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† S. I. S. stands for Servants of India Society.

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Legislatures —Kunzru (Rajya Sabha)

Civil Liberties—Vaze, Desai, Kakade, K. L. N. Rao.

Journalism —Vaze, Kodanda Rao, Mani, Desai,
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Education —Kunzru, Kodanda Rao, Desai, Chitalia.

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