

THE
Servants of India Society

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

REPORT
FOR 1966-67 — 1971/72

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Monday, 12th June, 1967

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The Hon'ble Mr. G. K. Gokhale



**Founder.
The Servants of India Society.**

Relief work among the victims of fire accidents in Madras



Sardarni Ujjal Singh, wife of the Governor of Madras distributing blankets to the victims of the fire accidents in Madras, on the 27th August 1967 at Mundakanniamman Koil Street. The blankets were donated by 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 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 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...

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**Gokhale Birth Centenary Celebration, at the Headquarters of the Society, Poona
Monday, the 9th May 1966**



Dr. Kunzru making his welcome speech

**Gokhale Birth Centenary Celebration, at the Headquarters of the Society, Poona
Monday, the 9th May 1966**



Dr. S. Radhakrishnan, President of India, delivering the inaugural address

The Servants of India Society



REPORT FOR 1966 - 1967

Introduction

The Servants of India Society was founded by Gopal Krishna Gokhale on June 12, 1905. Its objects are the training of national missionaries for the service of India and the promotion, by all constitutional means, of the interests of the Indian people without distinction of caste or creed. The members of the Society are pledged to give throughout their lives the best that is in them to the cause of the country in all secular fields. The circumstances in which the Society was founded and the objects which the Founder had in view in founding it are explained in the preamble he wrote to its constitution in 1905, extracts from which are given in the preceding two pages. The preamble has been a source of inspiration to the Society during the sixty-two years of its existence.

Organisation

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

Pandit Hriday Nath Kunzru continued to be President, and Shri A. D. Mani, Vice-President of the Society. Shri D.V. Ambekar, Shri A. D. Mani, Shri Dinkar Desai and Shri R. S. Misra continued to be Senior Members of the Society's Branches in Poona, Central India, Bombay and Uttar Pradesh respectively. Shri S. S. Misra, Shri S. G. Gokhale and Shri S.R. Venkataraman were elected to the Council by the members of the Society. Shri Gokhale continued as the Society's Secretary.

Gokhale Day Dinner

The usual dinner arranged on the Gokhole day (May 9th) was attended by all the members and associates in Poona the expenses being met out of the interest on an endowment created for the purpose by the late Shrimant Babasaheb Chorpade. Chief of Inchelkaranji.

Gokhale Birth Centenary Celebrations.**Madras**

Shri Venkataraman took the initiative in organising an influential committee in Madras with Dr. C. P. Ramaswamy Aiyar as its chairman to celebrate the Birth Centenary of the Founder. On the 9th May, the statue of Gokhole in the campus of the University was garlanded on behalf of the committee and by representatives of seventeen organisations in Madras.

The public celebration of the Birth Centenary took place in August. The Committee brought out a Souvenir on the occasion which yielded a net income of over Rs 13,000. On the morning of the 29th August, 1966 the late Shri S. G. Barve, a Member of the Planning Commission, laid the foundation stone of the Gokhale-Sastri Institute of Politics and Economics. The Madras Committee transferred the sum of Rs. 13,090 to the South Indian National Association to serve as a nucleus of the found for the Institute. The same evening a public meeting was held in the Rajaji Hall over which the Governor of Madras, Sardar Ujjal Singh, presided. Dr. C. P. Ramaswamy Aiyar released the Souvenir and the late Shri S. G. Barve delivered the commemoration address,

Shri Venkataraman assisted several writers of Gokhale's biography in Tamil with biographical details and photographs. Three such biographies of Gokhale were published during the centenary year.

Allahabad

Shri R. S. Misra organised an all-party Birth Centenary Celebration at Allahabad on the 15th April 1967 in the hall

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of the Madan Mohan Malaviya University College under the presidentship of Dr. K. N. Katju, ex-Chief Minister of Madhya Pradesh. Rich tributes were paid to the Founder by Dr. H. N. Kuzru, Mr. P. N. Sapru, Prof. S. C. Deb, Prof. K. K. Bhattacharya, Pandit Bishambhar Nath Pandey, Shri S. K. Bose, Shri Laxmi Narayan, Shri Suresha Ram Bhal, Shri Murli Manohar Joshi, Shri Chaudhary and Shri R. S. Misra.

Cuttack

Shri S. S. Misra arranged the Centenary Celebrations at Cuttack from the 7th to the 9th May 1967. They were well attended. Shri G. N. Das spoke on "Gokhale's relevance to our times," under the presidentship of Dr. H. K. Mahtab; Dr. S C Dash on "The economic ideas of Gokhale" under the presidentship of Shri Radha Nath Rath; Dr. Sadasiv Misra, Vice-chancellor of the Utkal University, presided over the last lecture by Shri Ranganath Misra on "Gokhale the architect of India's freedom."

A special postage stamp in commemoration of the Centenary was issued by the Post and Telegraph Department.

General

Pandit H. N. Kunzru continued to be the President of the Servants of India Society. He was also the president of the Indian Council of World Affairs and Chairman of the Board of Governors of the Indian School of International Studies, in New Delhi.

In November 1966, he presided over a seminar on "Nuclear Energy and Our Foreign Policy" which was inaugurated by Dr. Zakir Husain and arranged by the Indian School of International Studies. The Seminar went on for a week. In his presidential address Dr. Kunzru strongly pleaded that India should not give up her right to manufacture nuclear bombs in view of the growing threat to her security from nuclear China. He spoke on the strategy of Indian defence at the National Defence College in November, 1966. He inaugurated an International Conference on Asian Security organised jointly by the Indian Council of World Affairs in Delhi and the Institute for Strategic Studies, London, on the 31st March, 1967.

He addressed the Utkal University in December 1966. In his address he spoke on Gokhale's economic ideas and delivered a lecture on the political situation at a public meeting held at Cuttack which was presided over by Shri Radha Nath Rath. He delivered the inaugural lecture in the series organised by the Indian Congress for Cultural Freedom in March 1967 on Gokhale and his times.

Dr. Kunzru presided over Mr. K. P. S. Menon's first lecture on "China ; Past and Present" which was organised in November, 1966, by the Indian School of International Studies under the Sarojini Naidu Memorial Lecture Series. He also inaugurated a seminar on "Party and Electoral Behaviour" which was organised in December 1966 by the Political Science Department of the Rajasthan University. He addressed the All-India Voters Conference held in January 1967 on the importance of educating the electorate.

Dr. Kunzru spoke on Indian foreign policy on the concluding day of the extension lectures on "India and the World" which were organised by the Indian School of International Studies in January 1967.

In the context of the post-election political situation, he issued on March 9 a press statement on the relationship between the Government at the Centre and the non-Congress Governments in some States and advocated the election of Dr. Zakir Husain as Dr. Radhakrishnan's successor.

He wrote an article on railway accidents which appeared in the *Hindustan Times* of July 26. He paid a ten-day visit to Kashmir in September 1966 to study the situation there.

Shri Mani continued to be the Vice President of the Society and the Chief Editor of the *Hitavada*. He was also a member of the Rajya Sabha.

Speaking on a non-official bill relating to the amendment of the Representation of the Peoples Act he said that election petitions should be heard by division benches of high courts and that there should be a time limit for the hearing of petitions. Tribunals should be given absolute power of recounts.

Speaking on the international situation on Aug. 8, he mentioned that one of the drawbacks of the Tashkent agreement was that India did not insist on the scaling down of forces on both sides of the border and that we should inform the Soviet union that if the Pakistan build up continued, we might have to do the same in the interests of our own country.

Taking part in the debate on the 55th report of the Public Accounts Committee on Aug. 22, relating to the transactions in which Shri C. Subramaniam, Union Food Minister, was involved, he said a high level inquiry should be conducted into the transactions, and Shri Subramaniam should subject himself to the inquiry.

In his speech on the Jayanti Shipping Bill he said Government should take action against all the directors who had signed the balance-sheet. He was critical of the part played by Mr. Thirumal and others in the affairs of the Company.

In the course of the debate on the President's Address on March 23, Shri Mani said the address had made no mention of devaluation and that the economic crisis was so severe that unless it was overcome Indian economy would collapse. He also said that it was not proper to have introduced President's rule in Rajasthan. In view of the fact that in eight States non-Congress Governments had come into existence, it was necessary to create a Privy Council to advise the President in matters relating to the suspension of the Constitution.

Speaking on the token General Budget on March 28, he said that the country was faced with a staggering deficit of Rs. 350 crores, which meant that it had to face an additional dose of taxation! He wanted to know how the Finance Minister was going to cut down expenditure by Rs. 400 crores, as he had promised to the A. I. C. C. He also complained about the excessive overdraft facilities given to States which had increased deficit financing. He pointed out that seventy per cent of the Plan resources came from foreign sources, which was a disquieting feature.

Shri Mani was a member of the Parliamentary Consultative Committee of the Commerce and External Affairs ministries, of the Governing Body of the Indian Council of Cultural Relations and of the Select Committee of the Rajya Sabha on the Indian Obscenity Bill. He was also a member of the Study Team of the Administrative Reforms Commission on the Government's relations with the Press. The study team has submitted its report to the Commission.

Shri Dinker Desai was elected to the Lok Sabha from the Kanara Constituency in Mysore State as an independent candidate in February 1967. He secured 1,43,287 votes and defeated his nearest Congress rival by about 28,000 votes. He is the first member of the Society to be elected to the Lok Sabha.

He was a member of the Committee of Members of Parliament on Education which is presided over by Shri Triguna Sen, Education Minister. The function of this Committee is to arrive at tentative decisions on the major recommendation of the education (Kothari) Commission and to prepare a draft statement on the National Education Policy.

Shri S. R. Venkataraman continued to be the Secretary and Treasurer of the Indian Council of World Affairs, Madras Branch. During the year the Council arranged meetings which were addressed among others, by Dr. G. G. Mendis of Ceylon on 'Ceylon and India,' Sr. N. Raghavan, Bar-at-Law, on South East, Asia and Professor Max Beloff of Oxford University on some current aspects of East-West Relations,

Shri D. V. Ambekar continued to be a member of the Council of the Deccan Sabha; Shri S. G. Gokhale continued to be one of its secretaries.

The first volume of Gokhale's speeches and writings sponsored by the Deccan Sabha, Poona was published about five years ago. The second volume, sponsored by the Asia Publishing House, Bombay, was declared published by Dr. S. Radhakrishnan, President of India, at the inauguration of the Gokhale Birth Centenary Celebrations held on the Society's

premises on May 9, 1966. The third volume sponsored by the Servants of India Society, which contains Gokhale's educational speeches, will soon be published. The speeches were edited by Pro. D. G. Karve and Shri D. V. Ambedkar.

Welfare of Aborigines

Dr. Kunzru continues to be a Vice-President of the Bharatiya Adim Jati Sevak Sangh, Delhi. He attended the Tribal Welfare Conference which was held at Rishabhdev (Udaipur District) in April 1967.

Aboriginal welfare work in the Mirzapur and Allahabad Districts claimed most of the time and attention of Shri R. S. Misra. The Society maintained 15 Primary Schools:—10 for boys and 4 for girls, in the tribal areas of the Mirzapur district and one girls' school in the Allahabad district. The school in the Allahabad district is intended to be raised to a junior High School as there is no facility for their educational advancement in the area.

There were 959 students in these primary schools, of whom 574 were boys and 385 girls. All the children were given reading and writing materials free. Arrangements were also made for the distribution of dalia, biscuits and milk to all the children regularly. One hundred and fifty students received scholarships from the Harijan and Social Welfare Department. The total expenditure on the maintenance of the schools during the year was Rs. 25,771.

The Ashram School at Khantara provided free food, clothing and residential facilities to 30 students drawn from the poorest Adivasi families. Besides the 30 inmates of the Ashram, there were 87 day scholars attending the school. The Ashram school boys won most of the prizes offered for the primary school competitions organised in the area by the District Board and the Development Blocks. The boys were able to grow fruits and vegetables worth Rs. 1,575 in the Ashram. The produce was handed over to the free kitchen for its use. Owing to the serious drought, the food-grain crops of the Ashram have withered. Since April 1966 the Khantara Ashram has been providing daily dalia, milk and biscuits to 250 persons and the children of the school.

Similar facilities were provided by the Siltham Ashram to the Adivasi boys of the Junior High School which was maintained with the aid of the Government of India. There were 30 boys in the Ashram. The total expenditure on the two Ashrams was about Rs. 30,667.

The Society maintained the Junior High Schools at Siltham and Muirpur in the Mirzapur district with the help of the State Harijan and Social Welfare Department and that at Salkhan with the grant given by the Education Department. The Ramanuj Junior High School at Konhdar in the interior of the Allahabad district which secured permanent recognition from the Education Department last year has also been put on the grant-in-aid list of the Government this year. To meet the local demand for a Higher Secondary School with facilities for education in science and agriculture, it is proposed to raise the Konhdar School to a Higher Secondary School from July next. Application for permission to start classes IX from July next has already been submitted to the Education Department and the Ramanuj Trust has offered additional land to fulfil the condition regarding the creation of an Endowment Fund as laid down by the Education Department. A sum of Rs. 43,430 was spent on maintaining the Junior High Schools.

The three Harijan and Adivasi Hostels at Muirpur, Salkhan and Pachokhara in the Mirzapur district continued to provide residential facilities to Harijan and Adivasi students. The Hostel at Pachokhara was transferred to Konhdar from July 1st 66 as the new management of the Pachokhara School could not continue the hostel for financial reasons. One hundred and seventy-three students of the three Junior High Schools took advantage of the hostel facilities. Ninety of them were given free food and clothing. The total expenditure on the maintenance of the three Hostels was Rs. 28,360.

The U P. Gandhi Smarak Nidhi which used to give the Society an annual grant of Rs. 25,000 for the maintenance of these Hostels has been reducing its grant year after year and it is found very difficult to continue them. Efforts are being made to secure additional grants from the Government of

India. The State Government appointed a panel consisting of the Deputy Director of Harijan and Social Welfare, U. P., who is in charge of Education and Shri Ram Pyare Panika M. L. A. representative of the Adivasis in the U. P. Legislature to inspect our centres of work and assess our needs. The panel spent nearly a week in the area and returned fully satisfied. The panel has recommended an additional annual grant of Rs 32,000 and has asked for plans and estimates for the school buildings to be constructed at Muirpur and Siltham and a hostel building to be built at Salkhan.

The Society maintained five Welfare Centres for Women at Sarsa, Delaunha and Bharatganj in the Allahabad district and Bhuli Khas and Dudhi in the Mirzapur district. One hundred and fifty-nine women attended these centres for training in tailoring, knitting, embroidery and clay modelling. Special efforts were made to give proper general education to these women to enable them to pass the Junior High School Examination. The Servants of India Society is making efforts to provide two years' condensed course for widows, destitutes and deserted women needing special care and assistance. The women attending the Women's Welfare Centre at Sarsa were able to earn about Rs. 2,000 during the year by stitching cloth and doing embroidery work. The Director of the Allahabad Radio Station accompanied by the officers of the Planning Department visited the centre on the 29th December 1966 and recorded a dialogue with the teachers and students of the centre about the establishment and work of the Centre. The dialogue was broadcast on the 30th December 1966 by the Allahabad Station of the All-India Radio. The total expenditure on the scheme during the year under report was Rs. 11,945.

The Society maintained four dispensaries at Konhdar in the Allahabad district and at Khantara, Amilaudha and Khuria in the Mirzapur district. The total number of new patients treated in these dispensaries was 8300 during the year. The total expenditure on their maintenance was about Rs. 6000.

Shri R. S. Misra continued to be a member of the General Body of the Bhartiya Adim Jati Sevak Sangh and its Regional Committee for North India.

Shri Venkataraman continued to be in charge of the Thakkar Bapa Gurukulam, Zonangipalam in the Sriharikota Island, Nellore District, Andhra Pradesh, which gets a grant from the Central Government.

Attached to the Gurukulam is a school providing instruction upto the 5th standard and a hostel for 16 Yenodi boys and 16 Yenodi girls. The teachers live in the Gurukulam. The school is attended by children drawn from Muslim, Reddi and Harigan communities in the neighbourhood. All the 84 children in the school are given mid-day meals. Besides, 32 boys and girls residing in the Gurukulam are provided with free board and lodging. Three buildings for the Gurukulam have been constructed, at a cost of about Rs. 35,900 four years ago.

The Thakkar Bapa Gurukulam at Nirgacimund in the Nilgiris near Ootacmund, consisting of a hostel and a school for the two aboriginal tribes in the Nilgiris, namely the Todas and Kotas, was looked after by Shri Venkataraman. There are 48 children in the hostel and 94 pupils studying in the school which provides primary education up to the 5th standard. The inmates of the hostel were given free food, lodging, medical aid, clothes and books.

Shri Venkataraman was in charge of the Devadhar schools in Kerala which had about 2100 pupils. The schools in Kerala are the Gokhale U. P. Schools, Mudadi, the Sastriar U. P. School, Chelode, the Devadhar U. P. School, Nediyrup, the Devadhar L. P. School, Pulliyil, the Devadhar L. P. School, Karulai and the Bapa Sishu Vihar Pathasala, Chalapuram, Calicut. The first three schools provide education upto the 8th standard and the other three, up to the 5th standard.

Shri Venkataraman attended the Madras State Tribal Advisory Council meeting at Trichy and suggested an increase in the boarding grant to tribal institutions and the immediate implementation of the proposal of the Government to shift the Aggal Village of Kotas in the Nilgiris to the place already decided upon.

Shri Madhusudan sahoor was in charge of the Thakkar Baba Ashram at Rayagada in the Koraput District in Orissa. This Hostel for the Adivasi students has been in existence since 1939. It had 50 inmates including 17 girls. Eighteen boys were reading in the local high school, 2 girls in the local Girl's M. E. School and the rest in the upper primary school attached to the Ashram. Out of 200 students of this school, 46 are Adivasis and 14 Harijans.

The Society manages four primary schools in four Adivasi villages, namely, Barijhola, Kandili, Chekaguda and Tumbiguda. The total number of students in this schools is 140. They are being provided with mid-day meals.

A maternity home is being managed by the Society at Muniguda. A trained dai is in charge of this Centre. During the period under report she handled 34 delivery cases and treated 156 ante-natal and post-natal cases. She directs the abnormal cases to the nearest Primary Health Centre for treatment.

Shri S. S. Misra continued to be in charge of the Gokhale Children's Home at Narsannapeta. The Home was started in 1945 to take care of children rendered destitute as a result of the terrible cyclone which devastated that area. The Home has a building of its own and a strength of 50 inmates. Out of them 22 were scheduled castes students 2 scheduled tribes students and the remaining 26 belonged to the other backward classes. Of the total number of inmates, 14 were studying in the High School and others in the M. E. School. The expenses of the inmates on food, clothing, medicines and education are met by the Home. The annual expenditure of the Home amounts to Rs. 17,000

Rural welfare and Cooperation

Dr. R. G. kakade continued to be the Chairman of the Poona Central Cooperative Consumers' Store. The Store, started in 1963 under Government of India Scheme, is intended to serve the city of Poona, the Cantonment areas and industrial areas round about the city within a radius of 15 miles. During

the year its area of operation was extended to cover the whole district. It conducted 26 branches in different parts of the area. It functioned as a wholesale dealer in regard to the distribution of jowar, sugar, wheat products etc. It was the only wholesale authorised dealer under the State Government's Employees' State Insurance Scheme (ESIS) for the industrial labour in Poona. It also conducted one retail shop for the distribution of drugs and medicines. During the year it was appointed by the Collector of Poona his sole agent for the distribution of controlled commodities to bulk consumers in Poona. It has also been assigned by the State Government the task of opening a Department Store in Poona. The stores has decided to start the Department Store in its own building, which is centrally situated. Government has given an additional share capital of Rs. 2 lakhs and a grant of Rs. 1 lakh for the renovation of and additions to the building. The cloth section of the Department Store has already been started, where mill cloth is sold to consumers at controlled rates. The other sections are expected to be opened in the renovated building by the end of September. Last year the Stores declared a net profit of over Rs. 13,000 and a dividend of 3%. The total turnover of the store is expected to reach the figure of Rs. 2,00,00,000 by June 1967, as against Rs. 1,18,00,000 in 1965-66. The membership of the Store exceeds 8,000.

He was re-elected Chairman of the District Industrial Cooperative Association, which is a federation of the industrial cooperative societies in the district. Besides conducting one handicraft emporium and three handloom depots—one each in Poona, Baramati and Junnar—it worked on agency basis for the distribution of coal-ash, yarn, dyestuffs, chemicals, camphor etc. The Association worked as the administrator of an Oilmen's Society in the Shirur taluka. The total turnover of business of the Association for 1965-66 amounted to Rs. 6 lakhs. As chairman of the District Association he was an associate member of the Zilla Parishad and its Cooperation Committee.

Dr. kakade continued to be a member of the Managing Committee and the executive Committee of the Maharashtra Rajya Wholesale Co-operative Stores Federation in Bombay. The Federation has 33 members and supplies foodgrains, cloth and other articles to its member Stores at reasonable rates. He was a coopted member of the Board of Directors of the Pravara Sahakari Sakhar Karkhana ever since 1949 to October 1966.

He was a member of a committee appointed by the Government of Maharashtra to enquire into the alleged misuse of the rebate concession on the sale of handloom cloth. The Committee has finalised the questionnaire and has circulated it to the important handloom weavers societies in the State for the collection of factual data about the production and sale of handloom cloth.

Dr. Kakade was also a member of a Committee appointed by the State Government to advise the Administrator of the State Industrial Cooperative Association about its working. The Association runs a Handicrafts Emporium and a few handloom depots in Bombay. It also deals in leather goods imported yarn, camphor etc.

He continued to be a member of Rural Indstalisation Committee of the Sangamner Project in Ahmednagar district. This is one of the four projects in Maharashtra State sponsored by the Rural Industrialisation Committee of the Planning Commission. The progress of the project is not as encouraging as was expected.

Dr. Kakade continued to be the Honorary Secretary of the Deccan Agricultural Association. The work of its journal *Shathi* and *Shatkari* kept him engaged for a considerable time.

He was appointed by the State Government of the Panel of the State Administrative Reforms Committee for Agriculture, Co-operation Dairy & Fishery. The Minister for Agriculture Shri P. K. Sawant was Chairman of the Panel which included both officials and non officials. After functioning for about 6 months the Panel submitted its report in December 1966.

He is a member of the Board of Trustees of the Institute of Regional Development Planning at Wardha. The Institute has been founded for undertaking resource studies, research in action programme and integrated planning for regional development. It is intended to serve the eight districts of Vidarbha. Representatives of the Planning Commission, the Khadi and village Industries Commission, the Ministry of Community Development and the Development Commissioner of Maharashtra State are associated with it. An experienced Joint Director of Agriculture from the Vidarbha region was taken on deputation from the State Government to work as Director of the Institute. Dr. Kakade visited Wardha twice during the year to attend the meetings of the Managing Committee and to attend to other important administrative matters.

Shri R. S. Gupte continued to be in charge of the Rural Centre in Shendurjana Bazar in the Amravati District. He was the treasurer of the Multipurpose Co-operative Society, a position he had held since 1946. He was elected to represent the Multipurpose Co-operative Society on the Amravati District Central Co-operative Bank Ltd., and the Chandur Taluq Co-operative Agricultural Kharedi Vikri Samiti. The Multipurpose Co-operative Society was placed in 'A' Class for the fifth year in succession. The fair price shop of the Society looked after the distribution of Government controlled grain to the villagers; about 250 households on an average were thus supplied with grain regularly.

Shri Gupte continued to be a member of the Seva Sahakari Society. This society sanctioned loans to the cultivators but owing to the drought, only about one third of the loans issued during the years were recovered. He was elected to represent the Society on the Amravati Central Co-operative Bank Ltd., in September last.

He continued to be a Director of the Amravati District Central Co-operative Bank Ltd., till the end of September 1966. He represents the Central Co-operative Bank on the Tewsa Block Co-operative Supervising Union and the

Tewsa Block Agricultural Co-operative Kharedi Vikri Samiti Ltd. He was elected to the Managing Board of the Chandur Taluq Co-operative Agricultural Kharedi Vikri Samiti Ltd., in December 1966. As a member of its Managing Board, he also serves on the executives of the Dhamnagaon Cotton Market and the Grain Market.

The Rural Centre, as in the past years, distributed cotton seed worth Rs. 4,500 among 130 cultivators. The seed is given at almost the cost price and its cost is recovered after the harvest. It is satisfactory to note that all but four cultivators have paid their dues.

Education

Dr. Kunzru continued to be a member of the executive councils of the Banaras and the Delhi Universities. He was also a member of the Courts of the Allahabad, Aligarh and Rajasthan Universities.

He was a member the managing committee of the Delhi School of Social Work as a nominee of the Delhi University. The institution, though called a school, is in fact a college affiliated to the Delhi University.

He was a member of the Board of Governors of the Central Institute of English at Hyderabad. He presided over the inauguration of the new building of the Institute and also over the meeting of the Selection Committee, held in Delhi, to select a Director for it. Dr. Kunzru presided over a Selection Committee appointed by the Governor of Rajasthan to suggest a panel of names for the Vice-chancellorship of the Jodhpur University.

The Tulsi Jayanti Celebrations held at Rajapur (U.P.) in August were presided over by Dr. Kunzru. Addresses were presented to him by the local Tulsi Intermediate College and the Tulsi Sanskrit Vidyalaya. He continued to be the chairman of the Board of Governors of the India International Centre and of the executive Council of the Trust. He continued to be the President of the Anjuman and attended all its meetings. He led a deputation of the

Anjuman Taraqqi Urdu Hind in January 1967 to the Prime Minister and presided over a meeting of the Executive Council of Institution held in February.

Shri Dinkar Desai is the Chairman of the Canara Welfare Trust which was founded in 1953. The aims and objects of the Trust are to undertake measures for the educational, cultural and social advancement of the people in general, and the backward classes in particular, in the North Kanara District of the Mysore State. The Trust has 14 centres of work. All these centres are in villages. The headquarters of the Trust are situated at Ankola. Shri Desai devoted most of his time to the work of the Trust, including the collection of donations. About Rs. 2,66 000 were collected during the year. The total donations collected during all these years amount to about Rs. 13,36,000. The Trust has total assets worth more than Rs. 16,00,000 including the value of the lands granted free by the Government. Its annual expenditure exceeds Rs. 5 lakhs.

During the year under report, the Trust opened the Gokhale Sentenary College at Ankola. The College, which was established during the Birth Centenary year of Gopal Krishna Gokhale, is named after him as part of the Centenary Celebrations inaugurated by Dr. Radhakrishnan, President of India, on the 9th May 1966. Since Gokhale was a great champion of education, particularly in backward rural areas, it is very appropriate that this rural College is named after him.

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

The College, which has introduced the Pre-University Class Arts and P. U. C. Science courses during its first year, will develop into a full-fledged institution in June 1969, teaching up to the B.A. and B.Sc. degree courses. There are 412 students in the College; of these 266 were in the P. U. C. Arts Class,

and 146 in the P. U. C. Science Class; 259 students belonged to backward classes. The number of girls was 84. The number of girls belonging to the backward classes was 44.

At present the College is housed in the building of the Trust's High School at Ankola. The classes are held in the morning under the shift system. The College will be transferred to its own building in June 1967. The foundation-stone of the main building of the College was laid by Dr. D. C. Pavate, Vice-Chancellor of the Karnatak University, on the 26th October 1966. The building is estimated to cost about Rs 5,00,000. The College campus, situated on the slopes of a beautiful hill, extends over 45 acres. The Government of Mysore is requested to give another 30 acres as a free gift.

The Trust conducts 13 High Schools in seven talukas. They are situated at (1) Ankola; (2) Baad-Kagal (3) Shirali; (4) Dandeli; (5) Kadtoka; (6) Kadwad; (7) Kasarkod; (8) Murdeshwar; (9) Mirjan; (10) Arge; (11) Dhareshwar; (12) Bedkani and (13) Katgal. In addition, the Trust is conducting an English Medium Middle School at Dandeli. The High School at Katgal was opened in June 1966.

The High School at Ankola is a multipurpose vocational institution teaching agriculture, tailoring and domestic science, in addition to ordinary academic subjects. Horticulture for boys and tailoring for girls are compulsory subjects in all the High Schools. Bee-keeping is also undertaken as an extra-curricular activity in all the schools.

Since the educational institutions of the Trust are in villages and in backward areas, the proportion of backward-class students is considerable. Their number is 1,652 out of a total of 3,076 in all the institutions; of these 1,262 were boys and 390 were girls.

Although all the high schools of the Trust are in villages and a large proportion of the students belongs to backward classes, the S. S. L. C. Examination results were satisfactory. Out of 689 students who appeared for the examination from our schools, 396 came out successful. Thus the percentage of the

successful candidates was 57 as against the average of 37 per cent for the whole Mysore State.

The Trust is conducting a hostel at Ankola which is named after Thakkar Bapa. There were 25 inmates in the Hostel. Poor students in the Hostel were given free board and lodging.

Shri S. S. Misra is a member of the Utkal University Senate. He helped in convening meetings of the leading educationists of Cuttack who prepared a scheme for the establishment of a federative University at Cuttack and met then Education Minister and the Chief Minister of Orissa to discuss the scheme with them. He wrote in the press against the establishment of universities merely to satisfy the regional aspirations of the people. He is the General Secretary of the P. M. Academy, one of the biggest non-official high schools at Cuttack.

Shri Sharangpani continues to be associated with the work of the Students' Welfare Association which runs three clubs in the Sir Parashurambhau, Fergusson and Agriculture Colleges where three hundred college students, who mostly come from rural areas, are given subsidised meals at Rs. 28/- per month. The Association also runs a Hostel for 45 students in a rented bungalow near the Fergusson College. The Association has undertaken the project of building a hostel on its own piece of land. The work has been commenced and by November 1967 a part of the building providing accommodation for 100 students will be ready for occupation. Shri Sharangpani mainly concerns himself with the work in the Association's Office where students are given permission to stay in the hostel and join clubs after a scrutiny of their applications. He also supervises the working of the clubs.

The Shendurjana Rural Centre looked after by Shri R. S. Gupte manages the Pilot Library sponsored by the Education Department of the Maharashtra State. The main supply of books to this Library in the form of renewals comes from the Government District Library at Amravati. A paid servant carries books from house to house for distribution among the

women readers, as they would not like to visit the library. The Gram Panchayat is taking interest in it and has now purchased a full set of Hari Narayan Apte's writings. It is proposed to add more books to the library if the Gram Panchayat is able to spend some money for the purpose.

Social Service

Dr. Kunzru continued to be the General Secretary of the All-India Seva Samiti at Allahabad and attended the meetings of its executive committee and general council held there in September.

In January he laid the foundation stone of the building of the Council of Social Development established by the India International Centre in Delhi.

All the social welfare activities of the Kanara Welfare Trust, of which shri Dinkar Desai is the chairman, are conducted through the Thakkar Bapa Seva Kendra. The Ankola Centre of the Seva Kendra conducts a Tailoring School for the benefit of the backward-class and other girls and women. Tailoring, embroidery, knitting and toy-making are taught. No fees are charged. Harijan girls are supplied cloth free of charge for tailoring. The school is adequately equipped with ten sewing machines and other accessories. The number of pupils on the register during the year was 38. The school is recognised by the Board of Technical Education of the Mysore Government. During the year 13 pupils appeared for the Tailoring Examination of this Board. All of them were successful.

The Trust is conducting a Sanskara Kendra at Ankola with the financial aid of the Education Department. The objects of this Kendra are to provide opportunities to Harijan children to mix freely with the children of other castes and communities. A recreation centre is maintained for this purpose.

The Trust has established a Harijan Colony at Ankola where 12 families are settled. Each family is provided with

a dwelling hut and is given land for fruit and vegetable cultivation. Adequate arrangement for water supply has been made by digging a big well. The purpose of this Colony is to show how the landless poor in our villages can be settled.

Shri Desai was in charge of the schemes run by the Servants of India Society for the benefit of the backward classes in North Kanara for which the Central Government gives financial assistance. The backward class poor pupils, numbering 563, who attend our schools from distant places are daily given midday snacks free of charge. Backward-class pupils were also supplied free clothing and text-books in all our High Schools under the same scheme. Text-Books were supplied to 376 pupils, and clothes were given to 387 pupils.

The Trust conducts the social-welfare weekly '*Janasevaka*' in Kannada, which is the regional language. The journal publishes informative articles on social, educational, cultural and economic problems. Articles on current topics are also published. The Weekly is printed at Ankola in the Press owned by the Trust.

Shri Desai continued as the General Secretary of the Social Service League, Bombay, which was founded 55 year ago. The League conducts three High Schools, three Libraries, two Reading Rooms, six Industrial Schools for Women, and a Textile Technical School. It also conducts two Dispensaries.

Shri Venkataraman continued to be one of the vice-presidents of the Indian Council of Social Work and Vice-Chairman of the Guild of Service, Madras. He was a member of the Board of Management of the Madras School of Social Work, a post-graduate institution for training social workers. He was also a member of the Executive Committee of the Association for Social and Moral Hygiene, Madras; Hon. Joint-Secretary and Treasurer of the Indian Council for Child Welfare and the Bala Sevika Training Committee. He took part in arranging the celebration of the children's day on the 13th November 1966 at the Nehru Stadium.

He attended the All-India Social and Moral Hygiene Conference, New Delhi; the International Conference on Family Planning, New Delhi; the Seminar on the Vocational Rehabilitation of the Handicapped at Poona and the Seminar on Social Defence in Madras.

Shri R. S. Misra was a member of the Executive Committee of the Seva Samiti and its Mela Secretary. He represented the Seva Samiti on the Users' Consultative Committee of the North Eastern Railway.

Dr. Kakade was elected a member both of the Executive Committee and of the Managing Committee of the Karve Institute of Social Work. Besides conducting research programmes for women and children, the Institute trains social workers for running welfare agencies. It conducts two one year's training courses - one for graduates and the other for non-graduates who have passed the S. S. C. Examination.

He continued to be the Chairman of the Poona District Probation and After-care Association and attended to its important administrative work. During the year, the Association organised a couple of drives to collect funds. The affairs of the Association demanded a great deal of his time because of the revision by Government of its previous resolution about payment of grant-in-aid to remand homes in the State. The revised Government Resolution requires the Association to collect funds to meet 25 percent of its total annual expenditure on all admissible items of expenditure (except on food for which cent per cent grant is payable by Government to the extent of Re. 1.25 per child per month). He was re-elected to the Managing Committee of the Maharashtra State Probation and Aftercare Association.

Dr. Kakade continued to be the Honorary Secretary of the Society for the Welfare of the Physically Handicapped in Wanowrie. The Society runs a Home for orthopaedically handicapped boys of between 6 and 18 years of age and runs a 'sheltered' workshop to provide gainful employment to handicapped adults. The Home is located in the Society's own buildings worth about Rs. 2 lakhs. Last year there were 62 boys in the Home who attended ordinary schools.

He is one of the Honorary Treasurers of the Mahila Seva Mandal which conducts a rescue home for women and children exposed to moral danger. The Mandal has decided to celebrate its silver jubilee by starting a hostel for working women in low income groups and a work centre for its inmates. He represented the Servants of India Society on its Managing Committee as one of its founder-members. He continued to be the Honorary Treasurer of the Navjeevan Mandal. The Mandal works for the welfare of released prisoners.

He continued to be the Vice-President of Babawadi at Mandavgan, Ahmednagar District. The institution runs a school with an agricultural bias. He continued to be the Hony. Treasurer of the Coordinating Council of Social Service Agencies in Poona. He was elected Vice President of the Central Vigilance Committee of the Citizens of Poona. This Committee was constituted to look after the grievances of people about the distribution of essential commodities of daily use and their high prices.

Shri S. S. Ajgaonkar was a Secretary of the Social Service League, Bombay. As the Secretary of the Education Committee of the League, he was actively associated with the League's Day High School, Night High School, Marathi Night School, N. M. Joshi Social Worker's Training Class and libraries and reading rooms at Chinchpokli and Madanpura Centres. He worked on the Supervising Committees of the League's Industrial Schools for Women and the Mafatlal Gagalbhai Textile Technical School at Parel. He was a member of the Bai Bachubai Kanji Karsondas Charitable Allopathic Dispensary Committee, the Gymnasium Committee and the Florence Nightingale Village Sanitation Fund Committee of the Social Service League. He has also been the Joint Editor of ' The Social Service Quarterly ' since October 1966.

He was the Secretary of the Bombay Social Reform Association, Dadabhai Naoroji Memorial Association, and the Park Club, which is a leading cultural and recreational association of North Bombay. He was also a member of the Managing Committee of the Association for Moral and Social Hygiene

(Maharashtra State Branch) and worked on the Rescue Committee and the Health Committee of the Association.

Medical Relief

The Kanara Welfare Trust conducts two dispensaries one at Bankikodla and the other at Shirali. A Maternity Home is being added at Bankikodla. Both the dispensaries were in charge of qualified doctors. The total number of patients registered during the year at the Bankikodla dispensary was 743. The number registered at the Shirali dispensary was 3184. Both the dispensaries were well-stocked with allopathic medicines. The Trust also conducts a Maternity Clinic at Ankola.

Shri Venkataraman was in charge of the T. N. C. Ayurvedic Dispensary subsidised by the Thatikonda Nancharamma's Charities. During the year 255 men, 1856 women and 3900 children totalling 6011 were treated at the dispensary. The staff consists of an Ayurvedic trained lady doctor, a woman compounder, and an ayah. Medicines for the dispensary are supplied at 33 1/3% discount as a special case by the Venkataram Dispensary, Mylapore, started by the late Shri V. Krishnaswamy Iyer in 1905.

Shri S. S. Misra Supervised the activities of the leprosy clinic of Chowdwar in Orissa which the Society has been conducting since 1927. The clinic works for two days in the week—Thursdays and Sundays. During the year 3525 patients were treated in the clinic.

The dispensary and a maternity home at Shendurjana Rural Centre are in charge of a qualified doctor. The maternity home handled 54 delivery cases in the year. The doctor is assisted by a compounder while on the maternity side there is a midwife to look after the routine work of the maternity home. The dispensary is used by both the villagers and outsiders. The Centre is looked after by Shri Gupte.

Relief of Distress

There was unprecedented drought in the U. P. in 1966-67. Both the Allahabad and Mirzapur districts suffered seriously

for the second year in succession. The kharif crops suffered because the rains stopped about the middle of September. After that not a drop of rain fell and paddy, jwar, bajra, moong, and til all withered. As there was no rainfall, the ploughing of the fields for rabi sowings could not be done properly. As the rabi crops had suffered in the previous years there was great difficulty in getting seeds for the rabi sowings. The Government had no seeds to offer and no foodgrains to supply through fair price shops. The people were in great difficulty.

The Servants of India Society sanctioned a grant of Rs. 8,500 from its resources for relief work. The case of the physically handicapped, the blind and the lame and the helpless people who had no supporters was first taken up for gratuitous relief by Shri R. S. Misra. 25 persons selected from 10 villages were given half a seer of foodgrains per day. Foodgrains worth Rs. 3821 were distributed to them. As the distress was widespread he encouraged the people to grow short-term crops and to undertake minor irrigation projects. The Ramanuj Trust purchased one 5 H. P. Kirloskar pumping set costing Rs. 4,500/- and placed it at the Society's disposal to help the cultivators. Sixty acres of land were irrigated by the pumping set and supplementary food crops were raised. Similarly with the help of the Ramanuj Trust, the Society was able to distribute seeds worth Rs. 3,500.

The Society also distributed saris, dhoties, blankets and stitched garments worth Rs. 3,673 to 359 persons. Besides the clothes supplied by the Society, 14 bales of ready-made garments received from the Central Relief Committee, New Delhi, were distributed to 1430 persons in the drought-affected areas.

Twenty six families uprooted from the Mirzapur tribal area and three families from the Rewa State who arrived at Konhdar centre were provided with temporary work as a relief measure. They were paid in kind and maintained at the centre till they were able to secure work in other villages.

The total expenditure on the drought relief work was Rs. 8,794 of which Rs. 8,500/- was provided by the Society

and the rest was collected. This does not include the contribution of Rs.8,000/- provided by the Ramanuj Trust and 14 bales of cloth provided by the Central Relief Committee.

As the current rabi crops have also failed for want of rainfall, the situation in the days to come is expected to be very grim and the distress of the people will grow in intensity and this situation will continue till the end of December next, when the kharif crops are likely to come to the market. A District Drought Relief Committee has been formed at Allahabad as a branch of the U. P. Drought Relief Committee and Shri Misra has been appointed its Organising secretary. The U. P. Drought Relief Committee has sanctioned the opening of 8 free kitchens in the district immediately. Each kitchen is to provide free food to 500 people daily till the end of December next. The U. P. Drought Relief Committee has sanctioned Rs. 34,400 monthly at Rs.4,300 per kitchen. Shri Misra has taken steps to start these kitchens as early as possible.

The tribal tracts of the Allahabad and Mirzapur district, where Shri R. S. Misra has been working are chronically deficient in food production on account of rocky soil and scanty rainfall. Since the area is vast and the resources limited, the entire area cannot be developed all at once. He has taken up ten villages for intensive work under a Samagra Gram Vikas Yojana. He is trying to increase farm production by introducing improved varieties of seeds such as potato No. 1645, hybrid maize and early varieties of moong and arhar. Efforts are also being made to improve irrigation facilities. As a part of this effort the construction of 10 kucha wells which are expected to be completed by the end of June next has been undertaken. Apart from agriculture some village industries in co-operation with the Khadi and Village Industries Commission will soon be taken up. Schemes for pulse processing and paddy husking have been finalised.

In November 1966, a severe cyclone visited the Madras coast causing considerable damage to life and property, both in the City and in its neighbourhood. Shri Venkataraman

after a survey of the damage done, and the relief provided both by the State and by other voluntary agencies, distributed cash grant to Welfare Institutions run by voluntary agencies, which were badly in need of relief, but which had not received any relief from any source. Besides, slum children attending two Balawadis—one in T. Nagar and another in Washermanpet, numbering 100, were given each a pair of dress. Cash grants were also given to repair the sheds which were blown off in the cyclone, in which the Bala Sevika Training Course was conducted. Similar cash grants were made to the Bala Vihar, an institution for the care of mentally handicapped children, the Urban pilot project nursery school and creche at Chetput Thangal and the Seva Samajam Boys Home in Pallipattu in Adyar, for rethatching the huts, and for repairing the damaged buildings and roofs. The total amount spent on cyclone relief up to 31st March 1967 was only Rs. 1709-61 out of the grant of Rs. 3500/- sanctioned by the Society for cyclone relief.

Shri S. S. Misra was a member of the executive body of the Orissa Drought Relief Committee and took an active part in the administration of relief work in the drought affected areas of Khariar, Sinapali and Boden police stations of the Kalahandi District. This drought relief work continued till the end of October 1966. He distributed winter clothing worth Rs. 2000 to the needy people. The Society spent in all a sum of Rs. 5000 for relief work in Orissa.

Dr. Kakade continued to be the Hon. Secretary of the Maharashtra Central Famine Relief Committee and one of the Hon. Secretaries of the Poona District Famine Relief Association. The District Association conducted a cattle feeding centre for a couple of months in Shirur Taluka before the rainy season started. The centre was run jointly by the Association and the Central Relief Committee of Bombay, each sharing the cost in equal proportions.

There was a strong cyclone with heavy rains in the coastal area of North Kanara District in the last week of November 1966. It damaged the low-lying paddy crops which

were flooded and many cultivators lost all their crops. The distress was acute particularly among the aboriginal tribe "Vakkals". A sum of Rs. 3500 was placed by the servants of India Society at the disposal of Shri Dinkar Desai who distributed relief to the needy.

In March 1966 a fire of considerable magnitude devastated a number of huts at Khadakwasla near Poona. An appeal was made to the Society to help the poor workers to rehabilitate themselves and the Society paid a sum of Rs. 300 to the Committee formed for their relief.

Other Activities

Dr. Kunzru was the President of the Cultural Film Society and the Vice-President of the Indian Council for Cultural Relations. He attended the meetings of the Executive Committee of the Indian Institute of Public Administration. He continued to be a member of the Institute of Russian Studies Society, the Board of Trustees of the India International Centre, and the Board of Governors of the Institute of Economic Growth Society.

Dr. Kakade was elected to the Executive Committee of the Maharashtra Association for the Cultivation of Sciences, Poona. Founded in 1946, the Institute has published a large number of research papers and books, and guides students for M. Sc. and Ph. D. degrees in research. An affiliate of the Poona University, it is conducting a number of research schemes of the Government of India.

Shri Sahoo continues to be the secretary of the Bharati Kalamandir, a music and dance school of Rayagada. He made collections for the maintenance of this cultural institution from the local people. During the year the Kalamandir received a grant of Rs. 2,000/- from the Government of Orissa, a sum of Rs. 1,000/- from the Notified Area Committee, Rayagada, and a sum of Rs. 300/- from the Orissa Sangeet Natak Akademi. All girl students in the Hostel of the Society are being trained in music and dance in this institution.

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Shri S. S. Ajsaonkar presided over the 123rd Anniversary Day Celebrations of Marathi Rangbhumi held at Damodar Hall, Bombay on the 5th November 1966. He distributed prizes to the participants of the Drama Festival and spoke on the evolution of the marathi stage since 1843. As the Secretary of the Bombay Branch of the Servants of India Society he organised a public meeting at the Convocation Hall, Bombay on the 1st April 1967 on behalf of several social associations to felicitate Prarthana Samaj on its Centenary. The celebration was presided over by Dr. H. N. Kunzru.

Printing Presses

Shri Ambekar is in charge of the Aryabhushan Press Poona; Shri Mani of the Hitavada at Nagpur and Bhopal and Shri Desai of the Bombay Vaibhava Press, Bombay. All these concerns are owned by the Society.

Gopal Krishan Gokhale

Birth Centenary Celebration

Inaugural Ceremony

The Birth Centenary celebrations of Gopal Krishna Gokhale, founder of the Servants of India Society, were organised by the Society at its headquarters in Poona on Monday, the 9th May 1966.

The day began with the garlanding, by Dr. H. N. Kunzru, President of the Society, of Gokhale's bust in the Society's premises.

The main function, the inauguration ceremony by Dr. S. Radhakrishnan, President of India, was held in the afternoon on that day. A big pandal was erected on the grounds of the Society specially for the occasion and was tastefully decorated. A fair-sized portrait of the founder adorned the dais, on which seats were arranged for Dr. Radhakrishnan and his party, Dr. P. V. Cherian, Governor of Maharashtra and Mrs. Cherian, Prof. D. R. Gadgil Vice-Chancellor, Poona University, and many others.

Dr. Radhakrishnan, accompanied by Dr. Cherian and Mrs. Cherian was, on arrival, received by Dr. H. N. Kunzru and Shri A. D. Mani, M. P. President and Vice-President respectively of the Servants of India Society, and was escorted to his seat.

The proceedings commenced with the singing of the vande mataram and welcome song by the pupils of the Vishnu Digamber Vidyalyaya, Poona.

Dr. Kunzru's Welcome Speech

In welcoming Dr. Radhakrishnan, Dr. H. N. Kunzru spoke as follows :

The Servants of India Society is grateful to you, Sir, for having agreed to its request to you to honour it by inaugurating the celebration of the birth centenary of Gopal Krishna

Gokhale, the founder of the Society. It was not the exalted position that you occupy but the importance you have always attached to character and the spirit of renunciation that made us feel that no one was better qualified than you to appreciate a life which was based on the principles inculcated by our ancient sages. You have constantly tried through your speeches and writings to interpret these principles to us in the light of modern developments and exhorted us to follow them as our unfailing guides, in our efforts to remould society according to our heart's desire.

Before I say anything about the centenary celebrations, I must refer to the loss that the Servants of India Society has sustained in the death of Dr. Paranjpye who was its oldest Associate and warmest friend. He was a distinguished educationist and was known as a man of character, catholic sympathies and rare modesty. There was nothing small about him. His death is a loss not only to Poona but also to the country.

Sir, this is an important occasion not merely for the Servants of India Society but for all of us, for it reminds us of one of whom it can be said, without any exaggeration, that he measured 'world's ease, as saints might measure'. He belonged to a respectable but poor family. His poverty made it very difficult for him to prosecute his studies. Only the exemplary generosity of his elder brother, Govindrao, who sent him nearly half his meagre salary every month and that of his sister-in-law who allowed her ornaments to be sold, that enabled Gopalrao to receive higher education. Yet soon after graduating in 1884 he decided to lead a life of poverty and took the vow of service to the country by becoming in 1886, when he was scarcely 20 years old, a member of the Deccan Education Society. This was a unique institution started by Bal Gangadhar Tilak, Agarkar and Namjoshi to facilitate national education on a basis of self-sacrifice in Maharashtra. He threw himself heart and soul into his duties as a professor in the Fergusson College, which had been started by this Society and was a tower of strength to the College both academically and administratively.

Later, when he had opportunities of participating in the wider public life of the country, his zeal for disinterested public service grew and by his way of living he set the idea of plain living and high thinking before the country. He regarded himself as one engaged in the performance of a sacred duty. He thought day and night of how public opinion could be better organised and informed and the dawn of freedom hastened. His extraordinary self-control could not conceal the warmth of his feelings and his fervent patriotism. His suppressed emotions coloured his utterances and gave them an appeal all their own. He seemed to have hardly any private life. Those who came into contact with him would testify to the truth of Gandhiji's observation in his Autobiography that " he never wasted a minute. His private relations and friendships were all for the public good. All his talks had reference only to the good of the country and were absolutely free from any trace of untruth or insincerity. "

He took a serious view of the responsibilities of public life. It was a distinguishing feature of his character that he believed with all the strength of his nature that public life should be based not merely on knowledge but also on strict adherence to truth. Moral principles must govern the conduct of public men. Public work would lose much of its meaning if it did not lead to the enrichment and ennoblement of our personality. It was his spiritual view of life that drew Gandhiji to him.

His study of public questions and public work generally, under the guidance of his guru, Mahadeo Govind Ranade, which began soon after he joined the Fergusson College, threw a very heavy burden on him, but he had a passion for the cultivation of knowledge. He never spoke in public on any question without ascertaining all the relevant facts. Having been a teacher of the youth for nearly twenty years, he valued opportunities of addressing the younger generation and when he agreed to do so he carefully thought out what he should say to them, for they were to be the future citizens of the country. He has expressed his admiration for Ranade's 'prodigious industry' and 'constant self-introspection' in one of his speeches. But these qualities distinguished Gokhale

himself. I had many opportunities of being with him on many occasions and for fairly long periods and can therefore say from personal knowledge that his capacity for hard work put young men to shame and that he was constantly engaged in re-examining his views so as to have an integrated personality. I could also see what pains he took to be constructive in his criticism. Every member of the Servants of India Society, who criticised anything, say, a measure proposed by Government, in his presence, knew that he would be asked to state the reasons for his opinion and how he would like the measure to be changed. It was a severe but valuable training that those members who joined the Society in his life-time received.

His experience as a member of the Deccan Education Society was the germ out of which sprang the Servants of India Society. It made him feel that the future progress of the country required the services of men prepared to devote their whole time to public work. Dr. Paranjpye has said in his reminiscences of Gokhale that he was also influenced by the example of Christian missions. He has referred in some of his speeches to the need of a higher sense of discipline and a better realisation of our duty to the country in order to be able to go forward. Dr. Paranjpye has said that Gokhale spoke to him in England of the desirability of starting an organisation which would fulfil this need, as early as 1897. The Servants of India Society, when it was founded by him in June 1905, was the only institution of its kind in the country and embodied an idea which was in consonance with Indian culture, but which was regarded as impracticable by his contemporaries. He was the only man in the country in his times who could successfully put this idea into practice, because he believed in the spiritualisation of public life and harnessing the spirit of religion to secular work in the cause of the freedom of the nation. 'Love of country' he said, 'must so fill the heart that all else shall appear as of little moment by its side.' Gandhiji said of him in 1916, "Gokhale taught me that the dream of every Indian who claims to love his country should be not to glorify the country in language but to spiritualise its political life and institutions. He inspired my

life and is still inspiring it in that I wish to purify myself and spiritualise myself." This is the greatest tribute that could have been paid to Gokhale—the greatest testimony to the value of his fundamental beliefs. He has bequeathed a precious legacy to the members of the Servants of India Society. We cannot see the master but his example is ever before us. He lives in our hearts.

Vast changes have taken place in the country since Gokhale passed away. We are free now and can order our affairs as seems best to us and in the interests of our people. The country, however, still needs the devoted labours of young men who are prepared to lead dedicated lives. As you, Sir, put it so well yesterday in your broadcast on Gokhale, "Men are great not by what they acquire but by what they renounce." The future greatness of the country will depend on the adequacy of public workers who act in the spirit of your observation. The celebration of the 100th birthday of Gokhale will have served some purpose if young men who feel in the depth of their hearts that the country should always occupy the first place in their thoughts and that they will regard all Indians as brothers will come forward to strengthen the institution founded by Gokhale.

Messages of Good Wishes

Shri S. G. Gokhale, the Secretary of the Society, then read messages of good wishes that were received. These were from :

Shri. V. V. Giri, Governor of Mysore; Sardar Ujjal Singh Governor of the Punjab; Shri Anantasayanam Ayyangar, Governor of Bihar; Shri S. L. Silam, Lt.-Governor of Pondicherry; Shri M. Bhaktavatsalam, Chief Minister of Madras; Shri S. K. Patil, Minister for Railways, Government of India; Shri S. Krishna Moorthy Rao, Deputy Speaker, Lok Sabha; Shri T. N. Singh, Minister of Iron and Steel, Government of India; Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman, Minister of State, Ministry of Law; Shri G. B. Khedkar, Minister for Rural Development,, Government of Maharashtra; Shri Homi Mody; Lady Hirabai C. Jehangir; Dr. C. P. Ramaswamy Aiyar; Shri C

Rajagopalachariar; Shri B. N. Gokhale; Dr. G. S. Mahajani. Mrs. Leelavati Banker; Mrs. Jayashree Raijee; Mrs. Sumati Morarji; Mrs. Maneklal Premchand; Shri S. L. Kirloskar; Shri Y. N. Sukhatankar and Principal T. A. Kulkarni.

Publication of Gokhale's Speeches

Dr. Kunzru then presented to Dr. Radhakrishnan, on behalf of the Servants of India Society and the Asia Publishing House, Bombay, a copy of the second volume of the Speeches and Writings of Gopal Krishna Gokhale and requested him to declare it published. Dr. Radhakrishnan accordingly declared the book duly published.

Publication of Gokhale Souvenir

Dr. Kunzru then presented to Dr. Radhakrishnan, on behalf of the Maharashtra Information Centre, New Delhi, a copy of the Gokhale Souvenir brought out by the Centre and at Dr. Kunzru's request, Dr. Radhakrishnan declared it published.

Dr. Radhakrishnan's Speech

Dr. Radhakrishnan then made the following speech :

It is only appropriate that the Nation should pay its tribute to the late Gopal Krishna Gokhale for the illustrious services he rendered to the country and the example he set for his successors. I do not claim to have known Mr. Gokhale well. I saw him at Madras when he came to the Congress session and I saw him also when he came for the Public Service Commission presided over by Lord Islington. It is only seeing, not meeting or knowing. So I cannot say I know very much about him.

Maharashtra has been famous for establishing institutes for education, politics and social reform. The Deccan Education Society, the Servants of India Society, Karve's Institute for Women's Progress, these are institutions which Maharashtra started, and people of the whole country are indebted to Maharashtra for the great example that it has set

Everybody knows now that the attempt of Gokhale was to spiritualise politics. Politics in those days was not so very complicated as it happens to be today. In those days he felt the need for spiritualisation. Today when we have power, when we have authority, when it is possible for us to do so much, how much more is it necessary to spiritualise politics? When we enter politics we enter a region full of passion, prejudice, pride, self-interest, love of power. These are the things which are so much to the top, that most of us go about saying, 'here is hoarding, there is corruption, here is dishonesty.' These are the complaints which are made. It is not for me to say how far they are justified or not. All that I say is this that the principle of undertaking public work in a spirit of honesty, integrity and dedication is very necessary.

In our country once upon a time the question was put: "What constitutes the principle of a good life? Who is supposed to be a good Man?" The ancient *Upanishad* says: "Didn't you hear the thunder clap? What did it say?" *Da द, Da द, Da द, Datta (दत्त), Damyata (दम्यन्त), Dayadhvam (दयधाम्).* "Charity, self-control, compassion — these are the principles which constitute a good life. It is these principles which we have to take up and adopt in our life, if the level of our political life and public life has to be raised. Gokhale gave us an example of that. Whatever subject he undertook, whatever speeches he made, we used in our student days to listen to those speeches, to read about them as there was no radio. So we had to read them in the newspapers. But then we were all struck by his intense patriotism, when he rebutted the charge that universities were seats of sedition and that educational institutions were breeding people in a kind of inflammatory atmosphere. When we listened to all those things we were greatly thrilled. But what constitutes his greatness? His greatness consisted in making a thorough preparation of any subject that he undertook, a careful study of facts, and then scrupulous judgements on the facts, justified condemnation or approval. Those who undertook public life today will have to regard themselves as whole-time workers, make a thorough study of the political problems.

of the country and then come to judgements which are reasonable and reasoned. That is what they should do. Are they doing it?

There are activities in which the Servants of India Society members participate—education, journalism, politics, tribal welfare, etc. In all these matters there are different views which we can adopt, and it is necessary therefore for us to study all sides of the case. You may call them 'Moderates', you may call them 'Liberals', but they gave us a tradition—a tradition which calls upon us not to sacrifice the individual at the altar of the State or any kind of system, protect the individual, save his rights, regard him as someone sacred. Well, that gives us the justification for the attitude which we are adopting. It is necessary, therefore, that we should regard the individual as the end and not the State as the end. We should regard his rights as inviolable. It may be necessary to sacrifice our life, but we should do so with all respect to ourselves and integrity to ourselves.

In spite of all the objectives which we have professed, there are social disparities in our society—high and low, rich and poor, high castemen and outcastes, untouchables, etc. Have we come to the end of the task? Is not our present position a challenge to us? Are we not called upon to adopt the right kind of attitude in the handling of these problems? It is necessary that we should do so.

Why did Gandhi feel attracted to Gokhale? For the simple reason that Gokhale would not surrender truth, would not sacrifice it for the sake of any political idea or ideology. He would stand firm, so far as his attitude was concerned, and give out his opinion without fear or favour, without any kind of ill-will or malice to anybody. Even the opponents whom he had to deal with had respect for him. Whether they liked him or not, whether they liked his opinions or not, they had considerable respect for the integrity of the individual and for the careful study which he always made of the facts; and for the brilliant Budget speeches that he made in the Central Assembly in those days, he will be remembered for many a long year to come. Are we, or are we not,

to follow his example? If we see the way in which our Assemblies and Parliament are functioning now, we think that there is great need of spiritualisation of politics today, and every one who enters the Assembly or Parliament, should regard himself as a servant of humanity, as a Servant of India and should not do anything which is likely to impair the prestige or the respect for the State. That is what he should do. There are many problems open to us.

Dr. Kunzru referred to Dr. Paranjpye. I must tell you that the letter that Paranjpye received from Gokhale on the death of Ranade is a document where he says, "Darkness has fallen on me, I must carry on the work." Ranade was a great religious reformer. He was not merely a social reformer but he wanted to introduce what you call the Prarthana Samaj, which is a version of Hinduism which anybody can practise with dignity and self-respect. That is what he tried to do. The death of Dr. Paranjpye has cast a gloom on the city and our activities also. He was a great institution here and whenever I came to this place I used to enjoy his wit and wisdom, his frank talk. I met him a number of times during the last forty years of my visit to this city.

The lesson which we have to learn from Gokhale's life is that we are to improve ourselves, have an element of reverence for Ranade, reverence for Dadabhai Naoroji, Pheroze Shah Mehta, reverence for Gandhiji. That element of reverence is fast disappearing from our life. It is this that we should re-emphasize. We should be grateful to people who put us on the right track. And next to reverence was his principle of renunciation. Things come and go. Prestige disappears in a few days. Today one is a great man, tomorrow he is brought down. That is how it is. "*Vibhavo Naiva Sāsvataḥ*". All this pomp and glory are not eternal. Reverence for life and renunciation, if you adopt these two principles you will serve Gokhale and his memory well.

Dr. Kunzru appealed to the people, to the youngsters of the country to join the Servants of India Society. Well, people will join, I have no doubt they will do so. They must

know that there is a great deal of good work which yet remains to be done. And by joining the Society they will be able to do it and set a better example to the country at large than is happening today. Therefore I have no doubt if you call upon people to develop the qualities of reverence and renunciation, they would do those things.

Our country has been famous for its great sages and saints. History is not a battle of kings, is not merely an account of what happened between dynasties. History is a mark of social changes, new economic structures, new movements which happen in this world. They are the things which matter in the life-time of a nation. So far as our nation is concerned, the things that happened in Gokhale's time, the work that was done, the political movements, social movement religious reforms, all these things which happened stand together. They are not to be disintegrated. They are to be regarded as parts of one whole. It is essential, so far as our country is concerned, that we should stick to the framework of our religions, our widest landmarks, so to say, which will always be there, because the scientists may touch the periphery but nobody to ches the centre. If we concentrate on the centre of our being, we will realise that there is an aspect, a universal nature, a universal right which gives utterance to all the other things we have. In other words, our intellect, our mind, our growth all these things are the expressions of that universal centre which each one has. Because we are trying to forget that centre, many of us are getting alienated from ourselves and are suffering from neuroses and disturbancs.

Let us develop reverence, let us develop respect for the central principal of our being and let us have renunciation. We will go forward. Thank you very much.

Thanks to Dr. Radhakrishnan

The vote of thanks to the President of India and the assembled guests was proposed by Shri A. D. Mani, Vice-President, Servants of India Society, in the following words:

On behalf of the Servants of India Society, may I express to you, Sir, our warm gratitude for the great honour that you have done us by inaugurating the celebrations and by taking the trouble of coming all the way from Delhi to be present on this solemn occasion? Sir, I think it is appropriate that you alone should have inaugurated these celebrations because, besides being the President of the Indian Republic and the first citizen of India, you, by your achievement, example and dedicated selflessness, have been always a great servant of India yourself.

It is also appropriate that you should have inaugurated the celebrations because you have played no insignificant part in the development of Parliamentary institutions in India, particularly of the Rajya Sabha, of which you were the distinguished Chairman before you assumed this exalted office.

I would like to tell you, friends, that these Gokhale Centenary Celebrations are going to continue in the month of June also when there will be the Anniversary Session of the Society to be held on 12th June. It is also proposed that these celebrations should continue, in some form or the other, all over India, during the whole of the Centenary year. Our objective in having this celebration spread over a long period of time is to see that the memory of Mr. Gokhale's achievements and the ideals for which he stood is kept alive and the present generation is inspired to emulate his example of dedicated selflessness. The lamp of Mr. Gokhale's memory is the lamp of democracy in India. May its flame never grow less. And it will never grow less Sir, because you, Rashtrapati, a convinced and true democrat and not a conventional democrat, have inaugurated these celebrations. On behalf of the Servants of India Society again, Sir, I express to you our warm gratitude, for the great honour you have done us, and I want to thank also the public of Poona, the Government of Maharashtra, the Governments of various States and people all over India for the great enthusiasm with which they have participated in the Gokhale Birth Centenary Celebrations.

The proceedings terminated with the garlanding by Dr. Kunzru of Dr. Radhakrishnan, which was followed by the singing of the National Anthem.

As a part of the celebrations a series of lectures was arranged at the Headquarters in May. Shri P. H. alias Rao Saheb Patwardhan spoke on Gokhale as a " Missionary of National Freedom," Shri P. N. Sapru, M. P., spoke on " Gokhale as a Statesman " and Prof. D. R. Gadgil spoke on " Gokhale as an economist. " In June a series of lectures in Marathi was arranged when Shri N. G. Goray, Shri R. K. Khadilkar, M. P., and Prof. N. R. Phatak spoke on the various aspects of Gokhale's life and work.

An exhibition of specimens of Gokhale's handwriting in English and in Balbodh and Modi scripts, his photographs, the articles that he used, the addresses presented to him in India, South Africa, etc. was arranged by the Society in connection with the Gokhale Birth Centenary Celebration. The exhibition was declared open by Mahamahopadhyaya D. V. Potdar at 10 a. m. on Monday, the 9th May 1966.

President Radhakrishnan's Tribute

On the eve of the Gokhale Birth Centenary, the President of India, Dr. Radhakrishnan, paid the following tribute to Gokhale in his radio broadcast to the nation on Sunday, the 8th May 1966. He said :

Friends,

I am glad to say a few words on the eve of the birth centenary of the late Gopal Krishna Gokhale. Though he died at the early age of 49, his impact on the public life of the country was of great significance.

In accordance with traditions of our country, Gokhale emphasised the need for renunciation in public life.

Sarvam vastu bhayānvitam bhuvi nṛṇām vairāgyam evābhayam

While everything in this world is fraught with fear for men, renunciation alone gives fearlessness. When the

comforts of the world were in Gokhale's reach and could be his, he left them and gave his great talents to the service of the country. Renunciation is the principle of a good life. Men are great not by what they acquire but by what they renounce. Those who engage in public work should not look upon it as a career with glittering prizes.

When twenty years old, Gokhale joined the Deccan Education Society to serve it for twenty years on a small allowance of Rs. 75 per month. In 1905 he founded the Servants of India Society and set up a body of dedicated persons. He felt that

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 fervently seek the joy of spending oneself in the service of the country.

No wonder that Gandhi claimed Gokhale as his political *guru*.

Gokhale insisted not only on intellectual efficiency but also moral responsibility for the members of the Society.

Today in the selection of candidates for legislatures or other public bodies we do not seem to insist on the purity of the means. We seem to be possessed by considerations of caste or community and not those of character or capacity. The disorder in the country is traceable to this factor also.

Gokhale enrolled in his Society members like G. K. Devadhar, a valiant fighter for social reforms, N. M. Joshi, who influenced the Trade Union Movement, Srinivasa Sastri, who served in varied capacities; we have with us as the First Member H. N. Kunzru, a man of integrity and uprightness, an example to others. Gandhi and Nehru seriously thought of joining the Society. If any one leads a dedicated life, if

he is devoted to truth, if he avoids intrigue in public life, he is a religious man though he may call himself an agnostic.

When Gokhale visited South Africa in 1912 a well-known statesman senator said to him, " Sir, when men like you visit our country, they purify the atmosphere. "

Those trained by Dadabhai Naoroji, Pherozeshah Mehta and Ranade believed in moderation. Life is one whole. Political progress and social reform cannot be separated. Life cannot be compartmentalised. Gokhale sympathised with the poor and the oppressed. In his evidence before the Welby Commission he gave expression to the growing poverty of the country under British rule.

Gokhale had deep faith in democratic principles, civil liberties, a free press, free association, hatred of racial discrimination of any type, decent standards of living for all. He was an ardent advocate of free and compulsory education.

A political or religious reformer is critical of the conditions round them but if they are liberal they would not have the sensation of hate. They would be free from the feeling of hate while they are eager to improve the existent conditions.

Gokhale's liberalism could not forbid him from adopting Gandhi's passive resistance. In a speech on Indians in Transvaal at a public meeting in Bombay in 1909, Gokhale said :

Passive resistance to an unjust law or an oppressive measure is a refusal to acquiesce in that law or measure and a readiness to suffer the penalty instead which may be prescribed as an alternative. If we strongly and clearly and conscientiously feel the grave injustice of a law, and there is no other way to obtain redress, I think refusal to acquiesce in it, taking the consequences of such refusal, is the only course left to those who place conscience and self-respect above their material or immediate interests

(43)

The problems facing India in Gokhale's time were formidable. Though he served all sides of our life in a brilliant and whole-hearted manner he was conscious of the long distance we have to traverse before we reach the goal. He had faith in the destiny of his contry :

It will, no doubt, be given to our countrymen of the future generations to serve India by their successes; we of the present generation must be content to serve her by our failures. For hard though it be, out of those failures, the strength will come, which in the end will accomplish great tasks.

Sarojini Naidu described Gokhale as "the greatest saint and soldier of our national righteousness whose life was a sacrament and whose death was a sacrifice in the cause of Indian unity." Ministers of good things are like torches; a light to others and a destruction to themselves.

—*By courtesy of All India Radio.*

Gokhale Institute of Politics & Economics

Poona 4

Annual Report for the year 1966-1967.

In the Agro-Economic Research Unit for Western India located at the Institute by the Ministry of Food and Agriculture, Government of India, the work of drafting notes in respect of village Hagaribomanhalli, from Bellari district which was resurveyed last year was in progress. No fresh surveys of villages were undertaken during the year under report. The fresh surveys undertaken during the year include a survey of High Yielding Varieties Programme in Kolaba district, undertaken at the instance of the Technical Committee appointed by the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation, a survey of Marketing of Arecanut in Mysore State, a study of the Impact of development projects undertaken during the three Five Year Plans in Chanda district and a survey for Evaluation of Crop Loan System in Aurangabad district undertaken at the instance of the Aurangabad District Central Co-operative Bank Ltd. The report on the survey of High Yielding Varieties Programme in Kolaba district was submitted to the Ministry in February 1967. The work in respect of other studies is in progress. The other work in progress included studies in Development of Cotton in Kumta-Dharwar Tract and Factors Influencing Cropping Pattern of Individual Holdings in four villages from Jalgaon District

The association of the Institute with the Regional Planning Institute, Wardha and the District Zilla Parishad continued during the year in the preparation of details of the Development Plan of Wardha district.

In the Centre of Advanced Study in Economics located at the Institute by the University Grants Commission studies regarding Land Legislation, Land Use and Cropping Pattern, Agricultural Prices and Bovine Population were in progress.

The study of Land Use Pattern is now complete in respect of six States viz. Andhra, Rajasthan, Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Mysore and Gujarat. The work in relation to cropping pattern is in progress. The bibliography of Land Legislation prepared by the U. G. C. Scholar was finalised for publication and is now in press.

In the Section in Demography the Census Monograph on Size and Composition of Households based on the 1961 Census Data was completed and submitted to the Census Authorities. The drafting of the report on the Survey of Family Planning Activity in the City of Poona was in progress. Besides, the tabulation of the data collected during the resurvey of six villages of Satara district was in progress during the year under report.

In the section in Urban Economics the report on the Panshet Disaster, in English and Marathi, was finalised for publication. Both the English and Marathi reports are in press.

In the Rural Sociology Section the report on a Development Plan for the Tribal Development Block of Harsul, Nasik District was completed.

In the Section in Applied Statistics, studies regarding the Costs of Higher Education, and the Growth of Literacy and Education in Rural Maharashtra were carried out. Two publications are being prepared on these studies. Besides some work on Methodology of Surveys was also in progress during the year under report.

In the Section Structure of Indian Economy the staff was engaged in preparing a large Input-Output Table (about 225 x 225) for the year 1963. The data thrown up by the Annual Survey of Industries together with the data contained in the Project Reports¹ of a number of Public sector firms is being utilised for the construction of the table. A detailed summary of the proceedings of the First Indian Input-Output Conference organised in August 1965 at the Institute together with the papers presented was finalised for publication.

Some of the other projects in progress during the year included : Agricultural Policies of Western Europe with special reference to Germany, Gross Value of Fixed Capital in largescale Manufacturing Industries in India, A map of Crop Regions of India, Land Use Planning in the Rural Urban Fringe of Poona, Finances of the Maratha Government during 1763-1773, Commodity Composition of Maharashtra Government expenditure, Economic Effects of Central Government Purchases on the Indian Economy 1961-63.

In the scheme of co-ordinated research made possible by the Ford Foundation Grant to carry out a programme of research in collaboration with the Planning Commission, studies in (1) Structure of Indian Economy, (2) Problems of Development of the Poona Metropolitan Area, (3) Study of Zilla Parishads and Preparation of District Development Plans, (4) Benefit Cost Studies in Water Resource Use and (5) Mapping of the data relating to Wages and Living Conditions, were in progress.

We have made a beginning this year in a new direction by starting a Section in Forestry Economics. We have obtained on deputation from the Government of Maharashtra the services of a Divisional Forest Officer and two Range Officers. We hope to establish lines of research in Forestry Economics with the association of the technical staff obtained on deputation.

The Institute availed of the facilities for the use of the I. B. M. 1620 Electronic Computer located by the Ford Foundation at the University of Bombay.

The Institute organised on behalf of the International Economic Association and the Indian Economic Association, the Second International Refresher Course in Economics. 26 Lecturers from Indian Universities and 17 Lecturers from other Asian Universities participated in the Course.

In the programme of training in methods of social science research two college teachers from Dr. Ambedkar College of Commerce, Aurangabad and People's College, Nanded were offered Senior Fellowships for training in research methods. In addition research fellows under other fellowship programmes and newly recruited research assistants received training in Methods of Social Science Research.

In the U. G. C. Centre of Advanced Study in Economics three senior and six junior fellowships were awarded. In addition, in the scheme of postgraduate scholarships, two scholarships were awarded to study M. A. Economics, and two more fellowships to work on Ph. D. theses. Besides two fellows each in the Planning and Development Section and under the I. C. A. R. Fellowships, a Senior Research Fellow from Nepal under the Colombo Plan Fellowship and a Junior Fellow under a fellowship from the Ministry of Health worked at the Institute during the year under report.

Shri D. B. Sardesai, who was deputed for on the job training in the field of Computer and data processing techniques at the Survey Research Centre, University of California, Berkeley, California, U. S A. in April 1966 has successfully completed the training programme and is expected to return in May 1967. Dr. S. G. Sapre who worked on Farm Management Studies in U. K. at the Oxford Institute of Agricultural Economics, Oxford, U. K. under Colombo Plan Fellowship since November 1965 returned in October 1966. During the year under report two members of the staff Dr. A. Bopegamage and Dr. Mrs. Sulabha Brahme were deputed for training at the University of Chicago and at the Harvard University respectively for advanced training in their specialised fields of study. Dr. A. P. Kulkarni, who was deputed for training at the Institut Fur Auslandsische Landwirtschaft, an der Universitat, Gottingen (West Germany) in April 1965 and who subsequently obtained Alexander Von Humboldt Scholarship for 10 months from April 1966 returned in March 1967 after studying agricultural policies in Western Europe with special reference to Germany.

Prof. V. M. Dandekar participated in the Founding Conference of the New Institute of Development Studies, Sussex, U. K. in September 1965 and also participated in the Conference on Education, Employment and Rural Development held at the University of East Africa, University College, Nairobi. Dr. Mrs. V. Mukerji attended the First Far Eastern Meeting of the Econometric Society held at Tokyo in June 1966. Dr. Mrs. Sulabha Brahme visited the

U. S. S. R. in May 1966 under the Indo-Soviet Cultural Exchange Programme to study metropolitan planning.

The University of Poona had established a Centre for Undergraduate teaching at the Institute for the year 1966-67 for the special combination of subjects viz. Economics, Mathematics and Statistics at B. A. Five students were admitted to the course. One of the students left the course in the middle of the term. The remaining four students took the S. Y. B. A. examination in April 1967.

The construction of the hostel consisting of 16 rooms was completed in January 1967. The Ford Foundation had made a grant of Rs. 1,25,000 for this purpose. The University Grants Commission has recently communicated its approval for the construction of additional 8 rooms at a cost not exceeding Rs. 50,000.

During the year under report the following reports were sent to the press:

- (1) The Deluge in Poona-Aftermath and Rehabilitation - Sulabha Brahme and Prakash Gole
- (2) Panshet Apatti (in Marathi) - Sulabha Brahme and Prakash Gole
- (3) Agrarian Legislation in India - A Bibliography - D. C. Wadhwa
- (4) Food and Freedom - V. M. Dandekar
- (5) Sahakari Lokarajya (in Marathi) - D. R. Gadgil

The following reports sent to the press in the previous year were published during the year under report:

- (1) Impact of Assistance under P. L. 480 on Indian Economy - N. Rath and V. S. Patvardhan
- (2) Communication in Family Planning : Report on an Experiment - Kumudini Dandekar
- (3) Chambers of Commerce in India - M. V. Namjoshi and B. R. Sabade

The report submitted last year by the Institute to the UNESCO on a sociological study on the Subjective Assessment of Social Status in a Rural and Urban Setting was published by the UNESCO in its publication 'Status Images in Changing India'.

The following theses for the Ph.D. degree in Economics of the University of Poona were submitted by the students who worked under the recognized guides at the Institute :

- (1) A Study of the Agricultural Income of Maharashtra, 1951-52 to 1958-59 - A. S. Nadkarni
 - (2) The Strike and After - V. P. Joshi
 - (3) Co-operative Movement in Kolhapur District - S. L. Shirodkar
 - (4) A Review of the Finances of the Bombay Province / State from 1947-48 to 1960-61 - S. S. Mutalik Desai
- Shri S. S. Mutalik-Desai was awarded the Ph.D. Degree during the year under report. The results of other candidates are awaited. Shri Ajit Singh, Shri Ramkrishna Mehrotra, Shri R. R. Doshi and Shri M. V. Patwardhan who had submitted their theses in previous years were awarded the Ph.D. Degree during the year under report.

The R. R. Kale Memorial Lecture was delivered this year by Shri Shantanu L. Kirloskar. The subject of the Lecture was "Training Needs of Industrial and Business Management".

**Gokhale Institute of
Balance Sheet as at**

FUNDS AND LIABILITIES	Rs.	P.	Rs.	P.
Publication Reserve :				
Stock of Publications	43,161	15		
Advance Provision for Publications as per last Balance Sheet	31,273	88		
			74,435	03
Reserve for Replacement of Tabulating Machinery:				
As per last Balance Sheet	93,814	75		
Add: Interest received or accrued on earmarked investments	19,532	74		
			1,13,347	49
Reserve for Statistical Laboratory :				
As per last Balance Sheet	35,000	00		
Add: Interest received or accrued on earmarked investments	6,097	83		
			41,097	83
Reserve for Staff Quarters Repairs etc. :				
As per last Balance Sheet	956	59		
Add: Transferred from Income and Expenditure Account	317	33		
			1,273	92
Reserve for Gratuity :				
As per last Balance Sheet	8,466	00		
Add: Interest transferred from Income and Expenditure Account	380	96		
			8,846	96
Secured Loans :				
Bank Overdraft : From the Bank of Maharashtra Ltd., Poona-4 (against pledge of Fixed Deposit of Rs 5,60,000 Overdraft limit : Rs. 2,00,000)			3,824	80
Liabilities :				
For Expenses	43,857	15		
Hostel Deposits	50	00		
Sundry Credit Balances and Advance Receipts	26,687	13		
Retention Money and Tender Deposits	624	50		
Provision for charges for the use of computer	10,180	00		
			81,398	78
Total carried forward ...			3,24,224	81

Politics and Economics, Poona 4
31st March, 1967

ASSETS	Rs.	P.	Rs.	P.
Freehold Land : at cost				
As per last Balance Sheet	1,07,528	65		
Development expenses during the year	5,716	00		
			1,13,244	65
Rights in Leasehold Land :				
Acquired this year			51,896	25
Buildings : at cost				
As per last Balance Sheet	8,55,871	51		
Add : Expenditure on the construction of Students' and Trainees' Hostel (Subject to adjustment)	1,79,492	52		
Further expenditure on the construction of quarters for research staff and other work	6,826	73		
			10,42,190	75
Less—Provision for Depreciation				
made upto last year	62,600	00		
made this year	13,520	00	76,120	00
				9,66,070 75
Tabulating Machines :				
at cost (including installation expenses)				
As per last Balance Sheet	90,621	90		
Less—Provision for Depreciation				
made upto last year	82,718	03		
				7,903 87
Furniture, Deadstock and Equipment : at cost				
As per last Balance Sheet	1,58,235	11		
Additions during the year - out of grant for furniture, etc., for the Centre of Advanced Study in Economics	38,483	23		
			1,96,718	34
Less—Provision for Depreciation				
made upto last year	58,400	00		
made this year	6,800	00	65,200	00
				1,31,513 34
Total carried forward ...			12,70,633	86

**Gokhale Institute of
Balance Sheet as at**

FUNDS AND LIABILITIES	Rs.	P.	Rs.	P.
Total brought forward			3,24,224	81
Building and Equipment Grant :				
As per last Balance Sheet	10,99,106	27		
Add : From Ford Foundation to cover part of the cost of construction of Students' & Trainees' Hostel.	1,24,487	93		
Amount transferred from Income and Expenditure account to cover the cost of acquisition of leasehold rights in land	51,896	25		
From the University Grants Commission for the installation of intercommunication telephone equipment, furniture, fitting, etc.	38,483	23		
			13,13,973	68
Advance Grants :				
Ministry of Food and Agriculture, Government of India, for Agro-Economic Research Unit	10,767	23		
Ministry of Health, for Family Planning Communication Research Project	10,000	00		
Ford Foundation for :				
(i) Research in Planning and Development	44,542	24		
(ii) Acquisition of library stacks	55,000	00		
(iii) Foreign Training Fellowships and for the purchase of books and equipment	1,15,667	61		
			2,35,977	08
The Rockefeller Foundation Stabilization Grant :				
Balance as per last Balance Sheet	8,30,500	94		
Add : Interest received during the year	53,103	60		
	8,83,603	54		
Less : Transferred to Income and Expenditure Account	38,000	00		
			8,45,604	54
Grand Total ...			27,19,780	11

Politics and Economics, Poona 4

31st March 1967

	ASSETS		Rs.	P.	Rs.	P.
Total brought forward					12,70,633	86
Investments : at cost						
<i>Earmarked Investments</i>						
For replacement of Tabulating Machines and Equipment						
12 Years' National Savings Certificates (face value)	Rs. 12,400	00				
Add : Interest accrued	4,092	00	16,492	00		
Fixed Deposit with the Bank of Maharashtra, Ltd., Poona 4			80,000	00		
			96,492	00		
For Statistical Laboratory :						
Fixed Deposit with the Bank of Maharashtra, Ltd., Poona 4			36,000	00		
					1,32,492	00
Other Investments :						
Fixed Deposit with the Bank of Maharashtra Ltd., Poona 4 (Lodged for arrangement of cash credit with the Bank - Rs. 5 lacs)			8,35,000	00		
Share Application Money - Equity Shares of Poona University Federal Cooperative Consumers Stores Ltd.			1,000	00	8,36,000	00
Publications :						
Stock on hand at cost			43,161	15		
Stock of paper on hand at cost			706	50		
					43,867	65
Deposits :						
With the Maharashtra State Electricity Board for electric connection					1,585	00
Advances :						
For purchases			18,351	70		
For expenses			15,172	99		
Payment towards the acquisition of library stocks			33,524	69		
To Institute of International Education, New York			1,15,667	61		
To Employees			15,285	22		
					2,19,477	52
Total carried forward ...					25,04,056	03

Gokhale Institute
Balance Sheet as

FUNDS AND LIABILITIES	Rs.	P.	Rs.
Total brought forward			27,19,780

NOTE : The expenditure incurred through the Institute of International Education, New York, out of the Dollar grant received before 6th June, 1966 and the Unesco Book Coupons in Dollars acquired before 6th June, 1966 have been converted into rupees at the pre-devaluation rate of exchange.

Grand Total ...	27,19,780
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Politics and Economics, Poona 4**31st March 1967**

ASSETS	Rs.	P.	Rs.	P.
Total brought forward			25,04,056	03
Amounts Receivable : (unsecured, considered good)				
For Capital Expenditure				
From the University Grants Commission				
for expenditure on the construction				
of building, equipment and furniture				
for the Centre of Advanced Study in				
Economics				
	44,591	67		
For Expenditure on Research Work :				
University Grants Commission for Centre				
of Advanced Study in Economics				
	53,064	00		
University Grants Commission for				
III Plan Section				
	36,902	73		
Ministry of Health, Govt. of India				
for Demographic Research				
	3,560	44		
Govt. of Maharashtra, for four				
Research Sections				
	10,931	62		
Ford Foundation for Social Science Research				
and Training Programme				
	13,440	15		
from others				
	49,011	89		
			2,01,509	49
Cash and Bank Balances:				
Cash in hand				
	56	85		
Postage stamps in hand				
	347	00		
Cheques on hand				
	7,327	79		
			7,731	64
In Current Account with Banks :				
With the United Commercial Bank Ltd.,				
	Poona 2	999	37	
With the Central Bank of India, Ltd.,				
	Poona 4	5,483	58	
			6,482	95
Grand Total ...			27,19,780	11

Examined and found correct.
 Sd. M. P. CHITALE & Co.
 Chartered Accountants
 8th June, 1967

Sd. V. M. DANDEKAR
 Director,
 Gokhale Institute of Politics
 and Economics,
 Poona 4.

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

EXPENDITURE	Rs.	P.	Ru.	P.
General Section				
Research-Salaries and Allowances and Investigational Expenses			45,479	22
Training Abroad Expenses			31,364	44
Library-Schedule 'A'			93,935	55
Publication Section			27,070	61
Establishment Expenses-Schedule 'B'			50,080	19
Contribution to Employees' Prov. Fund	57,890	29		
Less : Charged to Research Work etc.	34,396	39		
			3,493	90
Depreciation on Buildings and Furniture			14,320	00
Furniture and Office Equipment : Cost			15,246	94
Tabulating Section				
Expenses Schedule 'C'	78,611	21		
Less : Charged to various projects	69,634	59		
			8,976	62
International Refresher Course in Economics			50,096	27
Demography Section				
Schedule 'D'			68,346	67
Planning and Development Section				
Schedule 'E'			1,71,161	02
Sir Dorabjee Tata Section in Agricultural Economics				
Agro-Economic Research Unit — Schedule 'F'			2,29,183	11
U. G. C. Centre for Advanced Study in Economics				
Expenditure from Recurring Grant — Schedule 'G'	1,46,158	01		
Expenditure from Non-Recurring Grant — Books and Journals	8,225	99		
			1,54,384	00
Government of Maharashtra :				
Four Research Sections — Schedule 'H'				
(i) Development Planning	27,411	65		
(ii) Applied Statistics	56,971	84		
(iii) Urban Economics	25,459	46		
(iv) Rural Sociology	39,814	15		
Expenditure on office establishment for four research sections	11,508	90		
			1,61,166	00
Total carried forward		...	11,24,304	54

Politics and Economics, Poona 4
the year ended 31st March, 1967

INCOME	Rs.	P.	Rs.	P.
Grants : Receipts & Appropriation				
From the Government of Maharashtra:				
Grant-in-Aid	15,000	00		
From the Research Programmes Committee				
Planning Commission for Secretarial				
Establishment	3,000	00		
From the University of Poona	2,000	00		
For the revision of salary scales of the				
teachers for the year 1965-66 :				
(i) From the University Grants Commission				
through Poona University	525	50		
(ii) From the Govt. of				
Maharashtra	132	00	657	50
Grants for publications	4,683	84		
			25,341	34
Grants for Research Work :				
From the Ford Foundation: For Social				
Science Research and Training				
Programme	2,26,752	51		
From the Ford Foundation for Research				
in Planning and Development	1,71,161	02		
From the Ministry of Health, Govt.				
of India for Demographic Research	65,822	55		
From the Ministry of Food and Agri-				
culture, Government of India, for				
Agro-Economic Research Unit	2,29,183	11		
From the University Grants Commission				
(through Poona University) for —				
(i) Centre of Advanced Study in				
Economics	1,54,384	00		
(ii) III Plan Sections	49,698	56		
From the Govt. of Maharashtra for				
Four Research Sections	1,61,166	00		
			10,58,167	75
Total carried forward	...		10,83,509	09

Gokhale Institute of
Income and Expenditure Account for

EXPENDITURE	Rs.	P.	Rs.	P.
Total brought forward			11,24,304	54
U. G. C. III Plan Sections-Schedule 'I'			49,698	56
Transferred to Buildings and Equip- ment Grant to cover the cost of acquisition of leasehold rights in-land			51,896	2

12,25,899 35

Politics and Economics, Poona 4
the year ended 31st March, 1967

INCOME	Rs.	P.	Rs.	P.
Total brought forward			10,83,509	09
Receipts				
For the International Refresher Course in Economics	50,096	27		
For Tabulation and Statistical Services	1,096	81		
Contribution from the University of Poona	3,585	59	54,788	67
From R. B. R. R. Kale Trust			14,511	96
Sale of Publications			28,149	75
Miscellaneous and Other Receipts			3,603	04
Interest Received :				
On Fixed Deposits -				
Inclusive of Rs. 38,000/-transferred from Rockefeller Foundation				
Stabilization Grant	38,562	50		
Less: Transferred to Reserve for Gratuity	380	96		
	38,181	54		
On Employees' Advances	1,015	30	39,196	81
Hostel Rent			2,140	00
Staff Quarters Account:				
Rent and Other Receipts	19,542	18		
Less: Maintenance	13,324	85		
Provision for Depreciation	6,000	00	19,224	85
Transferred to Reserve for Staff Quarters Repairs etc.			317	33
			<u>12, 5,899</u>	<u>35</u>

Examined and Found Correct.
 Sd. M. P. CHITALE & Co.
 Chartered Accountants
 5th June 1967.

Sd. V. M. DANDEKAR
 Director
 Gokhale Institute of Politics
 and Economics,
 Poona 4.

Gokhale Institute of Politics and Economics, Poona 4
Schedules Forming Part of Income and Expenditure
Account for the year ended 31st March, 1967

SCHEDULE 'A'

Library

Books and Periodicals		24,572	89
Establishment		46,033	05
Book-binding charges	17,807	00	
Less : Charged to Research Works	500	00	
		17,307	00
Printing, Stationery and Contingencies		4,494	61
Furniture and Office Equipment		1,528	00
		93,935	55

SCHEDULE 'B'

Establishment Expenses

Salaries of Office Staff		19,664	92
Postage and Telephones		6,620	98
Printing and Stationery		1,871	01
Travelling and Conveyance		1,482	61
Building and Garden-Repairs and Maintenance		7,583	29
Rent, Taxes and Insurance		4,896	86
Electricity Charges		973	11
Miscellaneous Expenses		4,849	41
Audit Fees	2,000	00	
Less : Charged to Research Work	500	00	
		1,500	00
Interest on Bank Overdraft		538	00
		50,080	19

SCHEDULE 'C'

Tabulating Section Expenses

Salaries and Allowances, including piece-work payments		53,093	36
Printing, Stationery & Miscellaneous		2,474	40
Machinery Maintenance		16,448	67
Tabulation Equipment		6,594	78
		78,611	21

SCHEDULE ' D '

*Demography Section***Salaries and Allowances :**

Reader	10,910	00	
Lecturer	5,557	49	
Research Assistants	7,029	26	
Investigators	6,978	00	
Office Establishment	8,530	90	
Library Assistants	3,482	00	
			<hr/>
			42,487 65
Provident Fund Contribution			2,155 80
Tabulation Expenses and Statistical Services			11,429 86
Printing, Stationery and Contingencies			3,301 42
Investigational Expenses			1,955 95
Books and Periodicals			4,460 29
Publications			2,555 70
			<hr/>
			68,346 67

SCHEDULE ' E '

*Planning and Development Section***Salaries and Allowances :**

Professor	16,181	25	
Staff on Deputation	2,404	87	
Lecturers	15,538	67	
Research Assistants	17,916	04	
Senior Fellowships	16,435	30	
Office Establishment	8,595	25	
			<hr/>
			77,071 38
Provident Fund Contribution			1,512 67
Printing, Stationery and Contingencies			3,956 88
Investigational Expenses			10,752 58
Tabulation Expenses and Statistical Services			10,894 63
Books and Periodicals			7,125 92
Publications			11,456 40
Training Abroad Expenses			48,390 56
			<hr/>
			1,71,161 03

SCHEDULE ' F '

Agro Economic Research Unit

Salaries and Allowances :

Readers	11,808	14	
Lecturers	40,652	55	
Research Assistants	59,569	00	
Field Inspector	3,245	00	
Field Investigators	17,202	00	
Office Establishment	20,350	27	
Library Assistants	7,091	44	
			1,59,948 40
Provident Fund Contribution			10,528 26
Investigational Expenses			16,619 64
Tabulation Expenses and Statistical Services			29,675 20
Printing, Stationery and Contingencies			6,148 13
Training Abroad Expenses			3,259 00
Books and Periodicals			3,004 48
			<u>2,29,183 11</u>

SCHEDULE ' G '

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

Expenditure from Recurring Grant—

Salaries and Allowances :

Professor	14,930	00	
Readers	13,683	50	
Lecturers	11,220	61	
Research Fellowships	25,228	07	
Research Assistants	6,434	96	
Visiting Professors	15,257	88	
M. A.&Ph. D. Scholarships	6,745	52	
			93,500 54
Provident Fund Contribution			4,418 76
Books and Journals			9,958 81
Travel			4,399 62
Other Expenditure			33,880 28
			<u>1,46,158 01</u>

SCHEDULE 'H'

*Government of Maharashtra — Four Research Sections**(1) Development Planning*

Salaries & Allowances:

Reader	10,910 00	
Research Assistants	<u>8,661 17</u>	19,571 17
Provident Fund Contribution		1,416 00
Books and Periodicals		1,500 94
Tabulation Expenses and Statistical Services		3,473 38
Contingencies		<u>1,450 16</u>

27,411 65

(2) Applied Statistics

Salaries and Allowances:

Professor	14,930 00	
Reader	10,910 00	
Lecturers	14,813 00	
Research Assistants	<u>6,349 56</u>	47,002 56
Provident Fund Contribution		3,468 00
Books and Periodicals		1,501 15
Tabulation Expenses and Statistical Services		3,793 64
Contingencies		<u>1,206 49</u>

56,971 84

(3) Urban Economics

Salaries and Allowances:

Lecturers	10,519 17	
Research Assistants	<u>7,402 40</u>	17,921 57
Provident Fund Contribution		1,438 00
Books and Periodicals		1,501 29
Tabulation Expenses and Statistical Services		3,563 77
Contingencies		<u>1,035 83</u>

25,459 46

(4) *Rural Sociology*

Salaries and Allowances :

Reader	9,834	50	
Lecturer	14,039	00	
Research Assistants,	7,657	44	
			31,530 94
Provident Fund Contribution	2,076	00	
Books and Periodicals	1,504	29	
Tabulation Expenses and Statistical Services	3,801	06	
Contingencies	901	86	
			39,814 15

Expenditure on Office Establishment

Salaries and Allowances	10,858	50	
Provident Fund Contribution	650	40	
			11,508 90

SCHEDULE 'I

U. G. C. III Plan Sections

Salaries and Allowances:

Professor	13,728	00	
Reader	7,546	50	
Lecturers	22,022	62	
Research Assistant	3,667	44	
			46,964 56
Provident Fund Contribution	2734	00	49,698 56

Signatures to the Schedule 'A' to 'I'

Sd. M. P. CHITALE & Co.

Chartered Accountants

8th June, 1967

Sd. V. M. Dandekar

Director,

Gokhale Institute of
Politics & Economics

Poona 4

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

The Servants of
Income and Expenditure Account

EXPENDITURE	Rs.	P.	Rs.	P.
To Expenses in respect of properties				
Rates, Taxes and Cesses	10,203	67		
Repairs and Maintenance	23,684	92		
Property Insurance	476	75		
Garden Expenses	7,039	35		
Other Expenses (Lease Rent)	412	64	41,817	33
.. Establishment Expenses :				
Members' Expenses	47,162	14		
Staff Expenses	41,019	05	88,181	19
.. Legal Expenses :			60	65
.. Audit Fees			1,700	00
.. Contributions and Fees			5,004	46
.. Miscellaneous Expenses (List F)			55,721	22
.. Depreciation on Deadstock			2,269	00
.. Amounts transferred to Reserves or Specific Funds (List G)			46,438	08
.. Expenditure on objects of the Trust :				
(a) Nil				
(b) Nil				
(c) Nil				
(d) Nil				
(e) Rural Uplift Work (List H)				
Welfare Work	77,561	54		
Education	20,202	13		
Distress Relief	41,629	47		
Medical	7,195	85		
.. Contribution to National Defence Fund				
.. Library :				
Servets of India Society, Poona	18,992	76		
Gokhale Memorial Library, Nagpur	4,053	11		
.. Gokhale Day	102	50		
.. Gokhale Birthday Centenary Expenses	15,636	83	1,85,224	19
.. Surplus carried over to Balance Sheet			15,0.4	16
			4,41,370	28

Poona

28 November, 1967.

Σ. 2. 2/NO5:1

K7-K9

1313+5

India Society*for the year ended 31st March, 1967*

INCOME		Rs.	P.	Rs.	P.
By Rent Realised				29,185	74
.. Interest Realised :					
On Securities		24,845	42		
On Bank Accounts		3,368	67		
On Deposits				28,214	06
On Loans					
A. B. Press Capital		52,386	93		
B. V. Press Capital		17,160	00		
Hitavada Press Capital		48,000	00	1,17,546	93
.. Dividends				78	20
.. Donations in cash or kind				38,179	72
.. Members Earnigs				8,414	60
.. Supervision Charges				—	
.. Press Profits		2,00,978	03		
Less : Provision for Bonus		18,250	00	1,72,728	03
Miscellaneous Receipts				23,287	97
Transfer for Reserves (List G)				23,735	00

Total ... 4,41,370 28

As per our report of even date
A. H. JOSHI
Chartered Accountants

The Servants of
Balance Sheet as on

FUNDS AND LIABILITIES	Rs.	P.	Rs.	P.
Trust Fund and Corpus :				
The Society's General Fund :				
Balance as per last Balance Sheet	25,83,062	10		
Add : Surplus from Income and Expenditure a/c	<u>15,014</u>	<u>16</u>	25,98,076	26
Earmarked Funds :				
Trust Funds as per list A	3,51,463	16		
Funds set aside out of Income or Resources, by the Society as per list B	<u>7,67,486</u>	<u>51</u>	11,16,949	67
Loans :				
Overdraft and cash credit accounts at Nagpur. Overdraft secured against the deposit of 3% G. P. Notes of the face value of Rs. 1,00,000/- for Hitavada Press at Nagpur and Bhopal			2,00,081	19
Liabilities :				
(A) Papers and Presses Liabilities	4,66,589	04		
(B) Advances Payable				
1. Expenses	31,503	66		
2. Advances	52,803	90		
3. Rent and other Deposit	17,274	80		
4. Sundry Credit Balance	5,336	57		
5. Bonus Provision	<u>45,678</u>	<u>36</u>	6,19,186	33
			<hr/>	
Total carried over ...			45,34,293	45

India Society

31st March, 1967.

ASSETS	Rs.	P.	Rs.	P.
Buildings and Sites (as per List C) :				
Balance as per last Balance Sheet	12,94,480	44		
Add : Additions during the year (Hitavada and Madras Property)	3,612	38	12,98,092	82
Investments (as per List D) :				
In Government Securities @ Cost	6,38,880	52		
In Shares and Debentures	10,963	25	6,49,843	77
Papers and Presses Assets :				
Machinery, Furniture Type and				
Dead stock	6,48,779	65		
Stores, stock and incomplete works	2,81,141	71		
Book Debts	10,76,138	13		
Advances and Deposits	1,08,402	55		
Copyright	1	00		
Investments	5,100	00		
Vehicles	25,176	90	21,44,739	94
Furniture and Fixtures :				
Balance as per last Balance Sheet	44,181	87		
Add : Additions during the year	3,651	72		
	47,833	59		
Less : Sale of old furniture	375	00		
	47,458	59		
Less : Depreciation	2,209	00	45,249	59
Stock :				
Foodgrains	1,543	80		
Livestock	560	00	2,103	80
Total carried over ...	41,40,029	92		

The Servants of
Balance Sheet as at

FUNDS AND LIABILITIES	Rs.	P.	Rs.	P.
Total carried over ..	45,84,	93	45	

Grand total ... 45,34,253 45

India Society

31st March, 1967.

INCOME	Rs.	P.	Rs.	P.
	Total brought over ...		41,40,029	92
Advances :				
To Members	3,434	09		
To Employees	685	00		
To Deposits	3,839	86		
To Others	83,306	96	91,265	91
Income Outstanding :				
Rent	1,781	42		
Interest	31,215	65		
Other sources	...	...	32,997	07
Cash and Bank Balances (as per List E)				
(a) In Current accounts, Savings Accounts, Deposit Accounts with Banks, Centres, Branches and Presses	2,66,410	96		
(b) Nil				
(c) With Managers and Secretaries, at Branches, Centres and Presses	3,589	59	3,70,000	55
	Grand total ...		45,34,293	45

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

As per our report of even date

Poona
23th November, 1967 }
}

A. H. JOSHI
Chartered Accountants

Servants of India Society, Poona 4.

Statement of earmarked funds passed on to the Society as Trust Fund's as on 31st March, 1967

NAME OF THE TRUST FUND	Rs.	P.	Rs.	P.
1. Gokhale Memorial Trust Fund :				
Received in securities from the Memorial committee formed in Bombay, the face value of the Securities being Rs. 1,33,000/- the benefit of which is to be spent for the general purposes of the Society.				
Balance as per last Balance Sheet ...			1,33,000	00
2. Gokhale Memorial Library Trust Fund :				
Received from the Ex-Trustees at Nagpur for Managing the Public Library situated there on a lease hold plot of land. The building then valued was of Rs. 6,075/-.				
Securities and cash balances handed over to the Society were of Rs. 5,843-86. The whole of the fund has been spent over the G. M. L. Building.				
Balance as per last Balance Sheet ...			11,918	86
3. Rao Bahadur D. Laxminarayan Trust Fund :				
Received from the Executors of the will of the late Shri D. Laxminarayan for maintaining a Branch at Nagpur in that area (former Province of Madhya Pradesh) with three members there. The amount was received in cash.				
Balance as per last Balance Sheet ...			1,00,000	00
Total carried forward ...			2,44,918	86

LIST A—Cont.

Servants of India Society, Poona 4.

Statement of earmarked funds passed on to the Society as Trust
Funds as on 31st March, 1967

NAME OF THE TRUST FUND	Rs.	P.	Rs.	P.
Total brought forward			2,44,918	86
4. South Indian Flood Relief Fund :				
Received as per the Order of the High Court out of the residuary balance of the above Fund in form of securities worth Rs. 21,415-47 Ps. and cash balance of Rs. 10-92. The benefit of the Fund is to be utilised in the specified area affected by the floods in Madras Presidency.				
Balance as per last Balance Sheet ...	24,649	87		
Add : Interest during the year ...		651	00	
	25,300	87		
Less : Relief granted		35,00	00	
			21,800	87
5. Late Mr. Naynar Memorial Trust Fund :				
This Fund was raised by the friends of Mr. Naynar, a deceased member of the Society, to celebrate his memory by giving suitable scholarships, educational aid to Harijan students in the Madras Presidency.				
Balance as per last Balance Sheet ...	11,589	12		
Add : Interest during the year ..		463	00	
	12,052	12		
Less : Paid for scholarships ...		600	00	
			11,452	12
6. Hiralal Atmaram Patel Trust Fund :				
Received from the Executor as per conditions in the Deed for relief work in Gujarat and Kathiawar.				
Balance as per last Balance Sheet ...	31,679	29		
Add : Interest during the year ...		1,267	00	
			32,946	29
Total carried forward ...			3,11,118	14

Servants of India Society, Poona 4.

Statement of earmarked Funds passed on to the Society as Trust Funds as on 31st March, 1967.

NAME OF THE TRUST FUND	Rs.	P.	Rs.	P.
Total brought forward ...			3,11,118	14
7. Lady Laxmibai Distress Relief Fund :				
Received from the Executors of the will of the late Lady Laxmibai w/o Sir Jagmohandas Veerjeevandas, Bombay, for distress relief in India,				
Balance as per last Balance Sheet ...	50,281	75		
Add : Interest during the year ...	2,011	00		
	52,292	75		
Less : Relief granted	17,000	00		
			35,292	75
8. Gokhale Day Celebration Fund :				
Balance as per last Balance Sheet ...			2,000	00
9. Dr. P. Narasinha Raju Distress Relief Trust :				
Received in form of debentures and shares from Dr. P. Narsinha Raju, the total face value being Rs. 2640/-, the benefit of which is to be spent mainly for distress relief.				
Balance as per last Balance Sheet ...	2,975	00		
Add : Interest during the year ...	77	27		
			3,052	27
Grand Total ...			3,51,463	16

Servants of India Society, Poona 4

*Statement of Funds and Other Reserves set aside by the Society
from its Income or Resources as on 31st March 1967.*

NAME OF THE FUND	Rs.	P.	Rs.	P.	Rs.	P.
1. A. B. Press:						
(i) Reserve Fund :						
Balance as per last B/S						
(ii) Building Reserve Fund :						
Balance as per last						
Balance Sheet	1,28,007	12				
Add: Additions during						
the year	4,800	00				
Add: Interest during						
the year	5,120	00	1,37,327	12		
(iii) Rehabilitation Reserve:						
Balance as per last						
Balance Sheet	82,947	69	82,947	69		
(iv) Machinery Depre-						
ciation Fund :						
Balance as per last						
Balance Sheet	34,057	00				
Add: Additions						
during the year	37,721	14	71,778	14	2,92,052	95
2. Bombay Vaibhav Press :						
(i) Reserve Fund :						
Balance as per last						
Balance Sheet	66,572	11				
Add: Additions						
during the year	5,134	00	71,706	11		
(ii) Retrenchment Reserves :						
Balance as per last						
Balance Sheet			36,000	00		
(iii) Rehabilitation Reserve			5,000	00	1,12,706	11
Total carried forward ...					4,04,759	06

Servants of India Society, Poona 4*Statement of Funds Other Reserves set aside by the Society
from Income Resources as on March 1967*

NAME OF THE FUND	Rs.	P.	Rs.	P.	Rs.	P.
Total brought forward ...					4,04,759	06
3. Hitavada :						
(i) Reserve Fund :						
Balance as per last						
Balance Sheet	68,225	00	68,225	00		
(ii) Retrenchment Compen- sation Reserve :						
Balance as per last						
Balance Sheet	30,532	44	30,532	44		
(iii) Building Reserve Fund :						
Balance as per last						
Balance Sheet	6,197	45				
Add. : Interest during the year	247	00	6,444	45		
(iv) Hitavada Rehabili- tation Reserve :						
Balance as per last						
Balance Sheet	65,000	00	65,000	00		
(v) Hitavada Gratuity Provision A/C						
Balance as per last						
Balance Sheet	22,927	00	22,927	00		
(vi) Building Depreciation Fund :						
Balance as per last						
Balance Sheet	8,922	00				
Add : Additions during the year	...	...		
Interest during the year	356	00	9,278	00	2,02,466	89
Total carried forward ...					6,07,165	95

Servants of India Society, Poona 4

Statement of Funds and Other Reserves set aside by the Society's
Income or Resources as on 31 March 1967

NAME OF THE FUND	Rs-	P.	Rs.	P	Rs.	P.
Total brought forward ...					6,07,165	95
4. Servindia Relief Fund :						
Balance as per last Balance Sheet	25,844	13				
Add : Interest during the year.	1,033	00				
	<u>26,877</u>	<u>13</u>				
Less : Relief granted during the year	...	...	26,877	13	26,877	13
5. Investments Reserve Fund :						
Balance as per last Balance Sheet	68,472	98				
Add : Additions during the year	34,547	08				
	<u>1,03,020</u>	<u>00</u>				
Less :	<u>3,020</u>	<u>00</u>			1,00,000	00
6. Workmen's Welfare Fund :						
The fund is intended for giving relief to the workers in the A. B. Press						
Balance as per last Balance Sheet	9,576	24				
Add : Interest during the year	383	00				
	<u>9,959</u>	<u>24</u>				
Less : Relief granted during the year	135	00	9,824	24	9,824	24
Total carried forward ...					7,43,867	32

LIST B Contd.

Servants of India Society, Poona 4

*Statement of Funds and Other Reserves set aside by the Society
from its Income or Resources as on 31 March 1967*

NAME OF THE FUND	Rs.	P.	Rs.	P.	Rs.	P.
Total brought forward ...					7,43,867	32
7. Servindia Welfare Fund :						
The Fund has been built-up by the Society for the general benefit of its employees :						
Balance as per last Balance Sheet	9,002	19				
Add : Interest during the year			360	60		
			<u>9,362</u>	<u>19</u>		
Less : Relief granted during the year	2,500	00			6,862	19
8. Insurance Fund :						
The Fund is built up of matured life policies of members. The amounts are payable on Death (vide Bye Law No. 5)						
Balance as per last Balance Sheet	14,757	00			14,757	00
Grand Total ...					7,65,486	51

Poona }
28th November 1967 }

A. H. JOSHI
Chartered Accountants

Rao Bahadur R. R. Kale Trust Fund

Balance Sheet as on 31st March 1967

(June 1967)

LIABILITIES	ASSETS
<p>R. B. R. R. Kale Trust Fund</p> <p>Balance per last Balance Sheet ... 3,02,181 77</p> <p>Add : Donation to Corpus ... 500 00 (from Acharya J. B. Kripalani)</p> <p>150 Equity Bonus Shares of Kirloskar Bros. Ltd. of Rs. 25 each fully paid 3,750 00</p> <p>Amount received on maturity of Security 775 00</p> <hr style="width: 20%; margin-left: 0;"/> <p style="text-align: right;">3,07,206 77</p> <p>Income and Expenditure Account :</p> <p>Balance per last Balance Sheet ... 1,01,254 58</p> <p>Add : Surplus for the year ... 1,959 28</p> <hr style="width: 20%; margin-left: 0;"/> <p style="text-align: right;">1,03,213 86</p> <hr style="width: 20%; margin-left: 0;"/> <p style="text-align: right;">Total carried forward ... 4,24,643 13</p>	<p>Investments (at cost)</p> <p>(a) In Government & other Securities</p> <p>Balance per last Balance Sheet 3,91,26 40</p> <p>Add : Purchase ... 76,600 00</p> <hr style="width: 20%; margin-left: 0;"/> <p style="text-align: right;">4,67,856 40</p> <p>Less : Matured ... 64,225 00</p> <hr style="width: 20%; margin-left: 0;"/> <p style="text-align: right;">4,03,631 40</p> <p>(b) In Debentures—Satara Inamdar Mandal—500 Debenture of Rs. 100 each—fully Paid ... 5,000 00</p> <p>(c) In Shares—Kirloskar Bros. Ltd. 300 Equity Shares of Rs. 25 each fully paid ... 6,750 00</p> <p>Add : 150 Equity Bonus shares of Rs. 25 each fully paid ... 3,750 00</p> <hr style="width: 20%; margin-left: 0;"/> <p style="text-align: right;">10,500 00</p> <hr style="width: 20%; margin-left: 0;"/> <p style="text-align: right;">Total carried forward ... 4,19,131 40</p>

Rao Bahadur R. R. Kale Trust Fund
Balance Sheet as on 31st March 1967
(June 1967)

LIABILITIES	ASSETS
Total brought forward ... 4,24,643 13	Total brought forward ... 4,19,131 40
	*(d) Deposit—for Debentures with M. P. Rajya Sahakari Bhoomi Vikas Bank Simit ... 11 78
	4,21,103 18
	Balance with the Servants of India Society, Poona .. 3,539 95
Grand Total ... 4,24,643 13	Grand Total 4,24,643 18

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* Subject to Adjustment to be made regarding Int. and Bal. due from M. P. Co-op. L. M. Bank - Bhopal.

Poona
10th October, 1967.

K. T. DIXIT,
Chartered Accountant

Rao Bahadur R. R. Kale Trust Fund

Investments as on 31st March, 1967

		Face Value	Book Value	Rate	Market Value	Interest/Dividend	Remarks
3% G. P. Notes 1896-97	...	10,000	8,025-00	52-10	52,100-00	300-00	
3% G. P. Notes 1970-75	...	2,500	2,187-50	88-10	2,202-50	75-00	
3% Conversion Loan 1946	...	33,300	33,237-50	53-75	17,898-75	999-00	
3½% Bombay Municipal Debentures 1977	...	2,500	2,400-00	71-25	1,781-25	81-24	
4% Bombay Municipal Debentures 1967	...	15,000	14,625-00	98-85	14,827-50	600-00	
4% M. P. Co-op. L. M. B. Debentures	...	—	—	—	—	1,495-66	Rs. 53,000, matured
4% Saurashtra S. D. Loan, II series 1967	...	20,000	19,700-00	98-80	19,760-00	800-00	
4% Madhya Bharat Loan 1968	...	12,000	11,910-00	98-00	11,760-00	480-00	
4% Maharashtra Loan 1969	...	15,000	14,973-90	96-00	14,400-00	600-00	
4% Bombay State Development Loan 1970	...	50,000	50,000-00	95-00	47,500-00	2,000-00	
4% Bombay State Development Loan 1971	...	35,000	35,367-50	93-50	32,725-00	1,400-00	
4% Bombay State Development Loan 1971	...	40,000	37,400-00	93-50	37,400-00	—	Purchased on 31-3-67
4½% Bombay State Development Loan 1970	...	38,000	38,000-00	95-00	36,100-00	1,615-00	
4½% Andhra Co-op. C. L. M. B. Debenture 1975	...	14,930	13,930-00	—*	14,000-00	595-00	
4½% Mysore L. M. C. Co-op. Bank Debentures 1975 and 1978	...	35,000	35,000-00	—*	35,000-00	15,75-00	
4½% Government Loan 1986	...	50,000	47,675-00	92-50	46,250-00	2,250-00	
5½% M. P. Co-op. L. M. B. Debentures 1976-81	...	40,000	39,200-00	—*	40,000-00	655-34	Rs. 371--78 Deposit Int.
Debentures : 4% Satara Inamdard Mandal	...	5,000	5,000-00	—*	5,000-00	200-00	
Shares : Kirloskar Bros. Ltd.—450 Equity.	...	11,250	10,500-00	38-75	17,437-50	750-00	Recd. 150 Bonus shares
		4 28,550	4,19,131-40	—	4,46,142-50	16,471-24	

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* No. Quotation.
Poona : 10 October, 1967

K. T. DIXIT,
Chartered Accountant

LIST OF DONATIONS : 1966-67
HEAD-QUARTERS

	Rs. Ps.
Sir Dorabji Tata Trust	5,000—00
M/S Parry & Co., Madras	2,500—00
Ramesh Premchand Trust, Bombay	1,001—00
Mr. D. V. R. Cole	402—43
Swami Advertisement Bureau	101—00
S. N. D. T. University Staff, Bombay	100—00
The Late Rao Bahadur R. R. Kale Trust	100—00
The Late Justice M. G. Ranade Charities	100—00
Shri Chhaganlal Parekh (Calcutta)	50—00
Shri G. R. Kerkil	50—00
Sums below 25	22—00
	9,426—43

Bombay Branch

Sir Ratan Tata Trust	16,000—00
The Bank of India Ltd;	12,500—00
The Bank of Baroda Ltd;	12,500—00
New India Assurance Co. Ltd;	10,000—00
The Scindia Steam Navigation Co. Ltd;	10,000—00
ADJEH Trust	10,000—00
The Standard Mills Co. Ltd;	6,000—00
National Rayon Corporation Ltd;	5,000—00
N. M. Wadia Charities	5,000—00
The Sasoon Spg. and Wvg. Co. Ltd;	4,000—00
The Hindustan Lever Ltd;	2,500—00
Sir Vithaldas D. Thackersy Charity Trust	1,001—00
Bombay Vaibhav Press	1,000—00
Blitz Publications (Pvt) Ltd;	1,000—00
Lady Hirabai C. Jehangir Charity Trust	1,000—00

Killik Industries Ltd;	500—00
Eastern Bankers Ltd;	300—00
Shri K. J. Chitalia	300—00
Shri S. S. Miranda	251—00
Shri Lalbhai Dalpathbhai Charity Trust	250—00
Sympathiser	120—00
Shri P. J. Ghandy	50—00
The All India Occupational Therapist Association, Bombay.	48—00
Shri G. A. Kamtekar	25—00
Brijmohan Laxminarayan Ruia Charity Trust	21—00
Total : *	1,04,366—00

* Out of these donations Rs. 1,04,066 have been passed over to the Kanara Welfare Trust towards help for the Gokhale Centenary College and Schools and rural welfare work conducted by the Kanara Welfare Trust.

Madras Branch

Sir Ratan Tata Trust	2,000—00
T. N. C. Charities	1,818—04
Buckingham & Carnatak Mills	336—12
Aryamatha Sabha	300—00
Indian Vegetarian Congress	100—00
Shri Alivalam Arunachla	100—00
Shri T. Ramchandra Rao	50—00
V. S. S. Oratorical Contest	20—00
	4724—16

Takkar Bapa Ashram, Rayagada

Shri Prana Krishm Nanda	100—00
Shri Ch. Seetaram Swamy	50—00
Shri M. Kamiyya	20—00
Sums Below Rs. 20/-	605—50
	775—50

A. W. W. Mirzapur

Junior High School-Muirpur	1,822—01
Junior High Scoool-Siltham	841—00
Sri Vanketashwar Prasad Jaiswal	720—00
Raja Baldeo Das Birla Songhati Vidyalaya-Salkhan	655—23
Khuriya Dispensary	370—00
A. W. W. Mirzapur contd.....	
W. W. C. Delauha	250—00
W. W. C. Sarsa	250—00
W. W. C. Drumangani	250—00
W, W, C. Dudhi	250—00
Junior High School—Pachokhara	221—05
Ramanuj Junior High School—Konhdar	207—84
Khantara Dispensary	198—00
Shri Kashi Prasad Gupta	180—00
W. W. C. Bharatganj	150—00
Shri Rama Shanker Maurya	138—02
Amilaudha Dispensary	120—00
Junior High School—Muirpur	120—00
Primary School—Lerua	100—00
Primary School—Injani	100—00
Primary School—Raja Sarai	100—00
Primary School—Mahuli	100—00
Primary School—Kirwani	100—00
Primary School—Baluhi	100—00
Primary School—Kundadih	100—00
Primary School—Baghail	100—00
Primary School—Rajmilan	100—00
Primary School—Newariha	100—00
Primary School—Kundadih	81—00
Primary School—Baliyari	81—00
Primary School—Parani	81—00
Sri Vidya Kant Tripathi	80—00
Smt. Shrimati Singh	80—00
Shri Shiva Dutta Misra	71—68
Shri Aniruddha Prasad Pandey	60—00

Total : 8,277—83

U. P. Branch

Sri S. R. Bharaty, Allahabad	10—00
Total :	<u>10—00</u>

Orisa Centre

Sir Ratan Tata Trust, Bombay	1,000—00
Total :	<u>1,000—00</u>

Gokhale Children's Home, Narsannapeta

By Kuchipudi Benefit performance (Tickeya)	8,767—00
By Collections for anniversary	1,499—00
M/s S. K. P. Industries, Berhampur (Orissa)	616—00
M/s Roy Chatterjee (P) Ltd., Visakhapatnam	500—00
M/s Boyina Ratnalugari Jonardana Rao & Bros Savrakota	500—00
M/s V. Suryaraju Sons., Berhampur	258—00
M/s Kharmanaraju & Sons, Berhampur	251—00
Sri Voona Sambamurty, Narsannapeta	250—00
Chennuri Peda Goura Raju Naupada	250—00
Sri Narayanachetty Chinna Tatittanna, Narsannapeta,	216—00
Sri Konchada Lakshminarayana Subudhi	125—00
The Official Club, Narsannapeta	100—00
By small amounts	70—80
M/s Korada Venkata Bagayya & Bros, Narsannapeta	62—00
Sri G. S. N. Gupta, Narsannapeta	50—00
Total :	<u>13,665—80</u>

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. The Council shall consist of the Vice-President, the Senior Members of the Branches and three Ordinary Members elected annually by the members of the Society, the retiring Members being eligible for re-election.

* हिंदू सेवक मंच 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.

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

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

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

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

(c) In case, however, it appears undesirable to elect a First Member, the members may elect one of 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 function 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 power 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 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, documents⁹ 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) grant the 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 Members or President.

Bye-Laws

The following Bye-Laws have been made under Rule 30

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

2. (a) Every Member under Training will be granted an allowance of Rs. 225 a month for the first year, Rs. 230 for the second year of his training and thereafter he will get an increment of Rs. 10 annually in his allowance until he reaches the maximum of 350 at the end of 14 years of his membership of the Society.

(b) A rent allowance not exceeding Rs. 50 a month or the actual rent paid, if less, will be granted to members, in case there are no quarters available on the premises of the Society.

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

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

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

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

3. Notwithstanding any provision in Bye-Law No. 2, the First Member or President and Council may, after due inquiry and for sufficient cause, at a meeting of the Council at which 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 months' 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 a member enrolled after June 12, 1962, will on admission, be assured by the Society in favour of the First Member or President for the time being for a sum of Rs. 5,000 only, Rs. 5,000 being payable at death. If no Insurance Company accepts the life of any Member for assurance, the First Member or President and the Council may make such other arrangements as they deem fit to secure, in the case of such a Member, the object of this Bye-law.

(b) On the death of a Member whose life has been assured for Rs. 3,000 under Bye-law No. 5 (a) as it stood on June 1, 1962, the First Member or President shall pay only Rs. 3,000 on the life-policy of the deceased to such person or persons as the deceased Member may, by will or otherwise in

writing have directed. In addition, the President shall pay out of the revenues of the Society an additional sum of Rs. 2,000 as an ad hoc grant to such person or persons.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Members of the Servants of Indi . Society, October 1, 1967.

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, Sapru House, Barakhamba Road. New Delhi 1 * Phone Nos. Allahabad 2130, New Delhi 40243
<i>Vice-President :</i>		
2 Annakavoor Duraiswamy Subramani (A. D. Mani), M.A. M.P. ...	14-6-1935	S. I. S., Dhantoli, Nagpur 1. 'Phone No. 2066'
<i>Senior Members :</i>		
3 Dattatray Vasudeo Ambekar ...	20-12-1914	.. Poona 4. 'Phone Nos. 56813 & 56210'
4 Dinkar Dattatray Desai, M.A., LL.B., M.P. ...	12-6-1936	.. Vallabhbhai Patel Road, Bombay 4 'Phone No. 355014'
5 Rama Shankar Misra, B.A., LL.B. ...	12-6-1937	.. 1. P. D. Tandon Road, Allahabad 2 'Phone No. 2130'

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

Name of the Member	Date of admission to the Society	Address
<i>Ordinary Members :</i>		
‡ 6 Shankar Govind Gokhale, M.A. *	29-7-1928	S. I. S., Poona 4. 'Phone No. 56210.
7 Keshav Ganesh Sharangapani, B.A., LL.B. ...	25-9-1930	S. I. S., Poona 4. 'Phone No. 56210.
‡ 8 Singanallur Ramakrishna Venkataraman, B.A., B.L. ...	25-9-1930	S. I. S., Royapettah, Madras 14. Phone No. 86252.
9 Ramachandra Sadashiv Gupte	30-6-1933	S. I. S., Rural Centre, P. O. Shendurjana Bazar (Dist, Amravati)
‡10 Shym Sundar Misra, M.A.	12-6-1936	,, Cuttack, Orissa. 'Phone No. 252.
11 Rughunath Govind Kakde, M.A., LL. B., Ph. D; ...	12-6-1943	,, Poona 4. 'Phone No. 56210
<i>Members under Training :</i>		
12 Madhusudan Sahoo, B. A., D. A. M. S., ...	14-6-1963	S. I. S. Cuttack, Orissa. 'Phone No. 252
13 Sarwadaman Shankar Ajgaonkar, M.A. ...	16-6-1966	S. I. S. Vithalbhai Patel Road, Bombay 4 Phone No. 355014.

‡ Member of Council. * Secretary.

The Hon'ble Mr. G. K. Gokhale



FOUNDER
The Servants of India Society

THE HITAVADA

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

Chief Editor : Shri A. D. Mani, M. P.

General Manager : Mr. A. Subramaniam

Annual Subscription : Rs. 42 (Local)

Rs. 46 (Mofussil)

Work of the Society at a Glance

Nature of Work	Members engaged in it
Political :	
<i>General</i>	—Pandit Kunzru, Shri Ambekar, Shri Mani, Shri Gokhale, Shri Venkataraman.
<i>Legislatures</i>	→Shri Mani, Shri Dinkar Desai.
<i>Journalism</i>	—Shri Mani, Shri Desai., Shri Ajaonkar.
Social :	
<i>Education</i>	—Pandit Kunzru, Shri Desai, Shri S. S. Misra, Shri Ajaonkar.
<i>Social Service</i>	—Pandit Kunzru, Shri Venkataraman, Shri R. S. Misra, Shri Kakade, Shri S. S. Misra, Shri S. S. Ajaonkar.
<i>Aborigines</i>	—Shri Venkataraman, Shri R. S. Misra, Shri M. Sahoo.
<i>Rural Uplift, & Local Self- Government</i>	} Shri Desai., Shri Venkataraman, Shri Gupte } Shri S. S. Misra, Shri Kakade.
<i>Distress Relief</i>	—Shri Ambekar, Shri R. S. Misra, Shri Kakade
<i>Business Concerns</i>	} Shri Ambekar (A. B. Press, Poona). } Shri Dinkar Desai (Bombay Vaibhav Press). } Shri Mani (Hitavada Press, Nagpur).