

THE
Servants of India Society

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

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

and

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

REPORT
FOR 1975-76

POONA

Thursday, 12th June, 1976

Donations to the Society are exempted from Income Tax.

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The Hon'ble Mr. G. K. Gokhale



FOUNDER

The Servants of India Society



View of the Central Library of the Society. Poona.

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

AAYAKAR AAYUKTA KARYALAYA
Office of the
Commissioner of Income-tax,
Poona, 24-9-73

(From

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

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

Sir,

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

Ref:- Your application dated
10-4-1973

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

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

Yours faithfully,
Sd/-

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

Note :-

The Servants of India Society

PREAMBLE

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

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

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

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

The Servants of India Society

Report For 1975-76

Introduction

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

Organisation

The Headquarters of the Society are at Poona, where the members meet every year in June for its annual session. The Society has branches in Madras, Bombay, Nagpur and Allahabad and a centre of work in Orissa.

Pandit Hriday Nath Kunzru continued to be President and Shri A. D. Mani, Vice-President of the Society. Shri S. G. Gokhale, Shri A. D. Mani, Shri Dinkar Desai and Shri R. S. Mishra continued to be Senior Members of the Society's Branches in Poona, Nagpur, Bombay and Allahabad respectively. Dr. R. G. Kakade, Shri S. R. Venkataraman and Shri S. S. Ajgaonkar were elected to the Council by the members of the Society. Shri K. G. Sharangpani, was Secretary, till the 1st of July 1975; Shri R. G. Kakade succeeded him as the Secretary from that date.

Gokhale Day Dinner

The Gokhale Day Dinner was cancelled owing to the circumstances beyond control. A tea party was arranged instead which

was attended by all the members in Poona and Shri T. V. Parvate the speaker of that day, the expenses being met out of the interest on an endowment, created for the purpose by the late Shrimant Babasaheb Ghorpade, Chief of Ichalkaranji.

Gokhale Day

The Gokhale Day was observed in Poona, Madras and Cuttack on the 9th May. In Poona Gokhale Day address was delivered by Shri T. V. Parvate of Bombay.

In Madras Shri K. Chandrasekaran was the chief guest. He released Gokhaleana No. 12 containing Shrimati Sarojini Naidu's poem on Gokhale. Shri A. Ranganathan, a Journalist, also spoke on Gokhale and his mastery over English language.

At Cuttack Shri Akbar Ali Khan, the Governor of Orissa presided over the function and Shri Banka Behari Das, the Revenue Minister, addressed the gathering on "Gokhale the Parliamentarian". In his address Shri Das reviewed the activities of Shri Gokhale both in the Bombay Council and in the Imperial Council and expressed the view that even to-day the study of Gokhale's speeches would pay rich dividends. The Governor paid high tributes to the memory of the founder of the Society by saying that no tributes were high enough for a person whom the Father of the Nation recognised as his "Guru".

Sastri Day

An oratorical contest was held in Madras on the 22nd September 1975 (Sastri's Birthday) for College students in which ten students participated. Shri K. Chandrasekharan presided. Shri A. Ranganathan released that year's Sastriana on that day.

Ranade Day

Ranade Day was celebrated in Poona on the 18th January 1976 when Prof. A. B. Shah delivered the address on Ranade's work.

Thakkar Bapa Jayanti

The 106th Birth Anniversary of Thakkar Bapa was celebrated on the 29th November, 1975 at Rayagada in Orissa. On this occasion at 9 A. M. all our adivasi school students numbering

about 300 went round the town in a picturesque procession. The prize distribution ceremony was held at 11 a. m. under the presidentship of the D. I. of Schools, Rayagada. A Bal-Bhojan was arranged for all the children at 12.30 noon. The public meeting was held at 6 p. m. under the presidentship of Shri A. P. Kapoor, the General Manager of the J. K. Paper Mills at Rayagada. Shri Ramachandra Ulka, Minister, Tribal & Rural Welfare, Orissa, acted as the chief guest. The role of Thakkar Bapa in the field of adivasi education was the subject matter of the talk. After the meeting was over a cultural programme by our Ashram inmates was organized.

GENERAL

Pandit Hriday Nath Kunzru continued to be the President of the Indian Council of World Affairs and Vice-President of the India International Centre and National Institute for the Blind. Owing to continued ill health he could not attend to much work of these institutions.

His continued ill health has been a source of much handicap. Workers of various organisations with which he has been connected have, however, occasionally met him both at Allahabad during his stay there and at Agra to discuss their problems. He is undergoing treatment for his eyes at Allahabad, and hopes to resume his normal work as soon as he is well.

Shri A. D. Mani was a member of the Central Railway Advisory Committee till October, 1975 when the Committee was dissolved on account of the Emergency. During the period he was a member, he did spot inspections and 'studies of claims' problems in Manmad, Wadi Bunder, Bhopal and Bhusawal and submitted reports to the Central Railway which were appreciated very much. He was astonished to find that even in centres where claims amounting to lakhs of rupees, the Central Railway had no calculating machines.

A good part of Shri Mani's time during the year was taken with the Hitavada litigation. The Hitavada Trust called a meeting to amend the Balance Sheet passed in the year 1972. Shri Mani recorded his objections to the drastic alterations of the Balance

Sheet. A suit for a claim for Rs. 10,000/- has been filed in order that the matter may be decided by a District Judge.

Shri Mani completed his book 'Focus on the Indian Press' by April 1975 itself when the Emergency was not declared. The book was based on the concept of the press enshrined in Article 19(1) of the Constitution of India but the Emergency intervened in June 76. The book was a clear dissertation of the point of view under Article 19(1) (a) that the press should not be regulated by the Government. In view of the Emergency, nobody is willing to publish such material at the present time. The conditions are likely to continue till the Emergency is lifted.

Shri S. R. Venkataraman continued to be the Honorary Secretary and Treasurer of the Indian Council of World affairs, Madras Branch, under whose auspices three meetings were addressed by Sri. V. R. Krishnaiyar, Judge, Supreme Court, on "Economic offences and whitecollar jobs", by Mr. and Mrs. Chris Joy of 'Integrity' of Canada on 'Integrity and International understanding,' and by Prof. K. Srinivasa Raghavan, on "Indian chronology and Western scholars."

Shri Venkataraman was the guest speaker at the All India Radio on the Twenty Point Programme of the Prime Minister Shrimati Indira Gandhi. He also recorded a talk on Dr. Annie Besant, whom he had met several times between 1917 and 1933, at the invitation of the All India Radio, Madras Station. During the Centenary of the Theosophical Society Sri. Venkataraman participated in two meetings, one at the Gokhale Hall, George Town and another at the Mani Iyar Hall, Triplicane, where he spoke on the Theosophists and our Freedom struggle and on Dr. Annie Besant.

Shri Venkataraman wrote an article to the Vivekananda Kendra Patrika at the invitation of the editor, on "Some incidents in the life of Gopal Krishna Gokhale which was also reproduced in the Indian Review of April, 1976.

Shri D. V. Ambekar continues to be a member, of the Committee which makes arrangements for the annual competitions, open to college students, for the Gokhale Elocution Cup, endowed by the Raja of Sangli, the late Sir C. A. Patwardhan, soon after Gokhale's death in 1915, The Committee

meets once a year in the Nowrojee Wadia College to take the necessary action.

Shri Ambekar was asked by the Nehru Museum and Library, New Delhi, to record his experiences connected with the Gokhale Hall scheme and also a review of the Deccan Sabha's activities during its seventy-five years' existence. The type-script of both these items has been ready and the tape-recording will be done when the Nehru Museum representative, Dr. Hari Dev Sharma turns up in Poona.

He also gave his reminiscences, in Marathi, of the late Prof. V. G. Kale for the *Arth* (Economics), the Marathi periodical founded by Prof. Kale himself. The special number of the periodical, which would contain the reminiscences, was issued in April 1976 in connection with the celebration of Prof. Kale's birth centenary.

Shri Dinkar Desai honoured

The University of Karnataka conferred on Shri Dinkar Desai the Honorary Degree of D. Litt. (Doctor of Letters) in recognition of his educational work in North Kanara District. The Citation read out by the Vice-Chancellor of the Karnataka University says that Shri Desai is "a living example of the true Servant of India of the dreams of the great Gopal Krishna Gokhale".

Dr. R. G. Kakade was re-elected as Hony. Treasurer of the Defence Affairs Study Centre which organises training courses for competitive examinations and organises seminars to educate public opinion in regard to defence matters.

Shri S. S. Misra contributed a number of articles to the local newspapers during the year. Some of the subjects were "The future of democracy in our country", "Life, and activities of Pandit Krupasindhu Hota, the nestor of Sarvodaya leaders of Orissa", "Mahatma Gandhi and Socialism" "Netaji —his life and activities."

Besides writing for periodicals Shri S. S. Misra wrote two articles for two Souvenir Volumes viz. one on Shri Radhanath Rath on his completing 79 years and one on Prof. P. Parija, Ex-

Vice-chancellor of the Utkal University on his completing 85 years.

Shri S. S. Ajsaonkar continued to be a Secretary of the Bombay Social Reform Association, a non-political and non-party organisation, founded by the late Justice Narayan G. Chandavarkar and other fellow workers of Justice Ranade after his death in 1903. It was an offshoot of the National Social Conference started by the late Justice Ranade in 1887. The Association which stands for elimination of such disruptive forces as casteism, communalism and others, and for complete social and national integration, has a distinguished record of service for the furtherance of social reforms in the country. It has played a valuable part in bringing many beneficial measures on the statute book.

During the year the Association participated in the Birth Centenary Celebrations of the renowned social reformer of Gujarat, Smt. Vidyaben Nilkanth, organised by various organisations of Bombay.

The Association organised a symposium on need of adoption as a solution to the problem of destitute and orphan children, and observed Mahatma Phule Day on which a discussion on the work and message of Mahatma Phule, Maharshi Shinde and Dr. B. R. Ambedkar and its relevance to solve the present day problems was arranged.

Under the G. L. Mehta Project for Educational and Cultural Enterprise, the Association held group discussions on subjects like education and agriculture in the villages of Maval Taluka in District Poona and conducted a community project work at village Takve-Khurd in Maval area. In Bombay, group discussion on new areas of social reform and social consciousness among youths was held in which eminent social workers participated.

The G. L. Mehta Project for Education and Cultural Enterprise was started by the Bombay Social Reform Association to commemorate the memory of the late Shri Gaganvihari L. Mehta, in 1974, with the object of spreading formal as well as social education in the villages and starting, conducting and aiding reading rooms and libraries in the villages, holding group meetings of villagers in which they could discuss their problems with a view

to finding out solutions thereto, and such other schemes as would induce the villagers to undertake a more constructive approach to life. The project was started with the initial contributions of Rs. 10,000/- from Industrial Credit & Investment Corporation of India and Rs. 2,000/- from the Dorabji Tata Trust.

Shri Ajgaonkar was convenor of the non-party organisation for safeguarding democratic rights, formed in Bombay with Prof. C. N. Vakil, renowned economist, as the President and Justice B. N. Gokhale as the Vice-President. The organisation consisted of public men and intellectuals not committed to any party line. It aimed to formulate the views of independent minded thinkers on various problems facing the country which threatened to hamper the growth of democracy.

Shri Ajgaonkar continued to be the Editor of the "Social Service Quarterly" till its closure in October 1975.

WELFARE WORK FOR THE ABORIGINIES

Uttar Pradesh

Shri R. S. Misra devoted most of his time to the Aboriginal Welfare work in the districts of Allahabad, Mirzapur and Nainital. The work is mainly educational, but now he has undertaken work for the economic advancement of the aborigines and Harijans.

The work for the welfare of Adivasis and Harijans and other weaker sections of the community in U. P. is being guided by the U. P. Tribal Welfare Committee constituted by the U. P. Branch of the Society, with Dr. H. N. Kunzru as its President. Among the members of the Committee, the Zonal Director of the Backward Classes Welfare, Government of India and the Director of Harijan and Social Welfare, U. P. have been nominated by their respective Governments.

The Society maintains 97 centres of work.

The work of the Servants of India Society can be broadly put under three heads :—

(A) ECONOMIC (B) EDUCATIONAL and (C) MEDICAL.

(A) ECONOMIC:—

Welcoming the 20 point economic programme of the Prime

Minister, the U. P. Branch of the Society decided to take up three projects, one each in Mirzapur, Nainital and Allahabad districts aiming at socio- economic development of all people living within the project area, with special emphasis on the development of the weaker sections of the community.

(1) Kandia Project (Mirzapur)

The Kandia Project covers 28 villages of the Ghorawal Block in the Robertsganj tehsil of the Mirzapur district. These villages are scattered over an area of 23,122 square miles with a population of about ten thousand, of whom nearly 75% are Adivasis, backward classes and other sections of the community. The area is predominantly hilly and forest infested. It is perpetually hit by famine, is not easily accessible and is backward in all respects.

The Project covers a limited area and has a time-bound programme. It aims at bringing about a green revolution in the area and create full employment opportunities within the next ten years.

The project was formally inaugurated by Sri Lokpati Tripathi, Minister for Sports and Irrigation, on the 28th Oct. 1975 at village Ghuas at a public meeting attended by nearly 4 thousand people. Prominent among those who attended the meeting were the District Officials, the Deputy Director of Animal Husbandry, the Chief Medical Officer of Health, the Chairman of the District Co-operative Bank, and Sri Umakant M. L. C.

After the inauguration of the project, Sri Lokpati Tripathi laid the foundation of an Agricultural colony and distributed leases to 20 landless Adivasi families, to each of whom the Servants of India Society had given five acres of land. They will be habilitated under the Drought Prone Areas Programme of the State Government and each family will be given a rehabilitation grant of Rs. 5,000/-.

The scheme was submitted to the State Government and has been thoroughly examined by the District Magistrate who convened two meetings to discuss the Project. All the district level officers of the Planning Department participated in the discussions.

The Project includes initially the establishment of an agricultural colony, one sheep and goat breeding centre and develop-

ment of wool industry. Establishment of one stockman centre for the treatment of animals has also been approved. The Project also provides for a co-operative consumers' store of controlled commodities for the 28 villages included in the Project. It was also recognised that a good allopathic dispensary was urgently needed in the area. The Project was approved and financial assistance for some items of work assured.

Soon after the inauguration of the project a Committee of three persons was appointed to carry out a survey of irrigation potential and a tentative programme for the construction of bandhs and contours was prepared.

Through the efforts of Sri Lokpati Tripathi, Chairman of the Kandia Project Committee, the Planning Commission has approved the Belan—Bakahar diversion scheme estimated to cost Rs. 19.7 millions. It envisages the construction of a gated weir, 498 metres long, across river Belan, 4 Km. upstream of Mukha Fall. The Project proposes to divert 38.9m. cu. m. (1375m. cft) of water to river Bakahar. The canal will pass through the Kandia Project area and solve its irrigation problem.

The inaugural function was covered by the Films Division and the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting prepared a news reel on the Kandia Project the same day. The Lucknow station of the All India Radio broadcast the Kandia Project on the evening of the 3rd Nov., 1975 (Deepawali day) and the 4th morning.

(2) Konhdar Project in the Allahabad District :—

The whole of Meja tehsil of the Allahabad district suffers perpetually from scarcity of rainfall and the entire area can be described as drought prone. Construction of some canals in the area will solve the problem, as tube wells cannot be bored because they have thick rock at the bottom. Efforts are being made to get canals sanctioned in the area.

Although there are vast pasture lands and a very large number of cattle, they are of very poor quality as they lack adequate nourishing fodder. In order to improve the milk production in the area, it is necessary to popularise the cultivation of Berseme and Rizka grass which will provide balanced diet to the milch cattle. A

demonstration farm for growing Berseem has been started at Konhda and seeds are provided to cultivators who have some irrigation facility.

One demonstration farm for growing vegetables has also been started. One hundred plants of Varanasi plums have been planted at Konhda and a project to develop a ten acre fruit garden is under active consideration.

Considering the poor health of the vast majority of the people living in the area, efforts are being made to popularise the cultivation of Soyabean as it would be the cheapest means of supplying protein and energy.

The Prayag Chitrakoot Krishi Evam Godhan Vikas Nigam Ltd. and the Bhartiya Agro-Industries Foundation, Uruli Kanchan, in Pune district of Maharashtra, signed an agreement which envisages economic rehabilitation and development of villagers in the Allahabad and Banda districts, through cross breeding of local cows, improvement in fodder production, afforestation and horticulture. The agreement provides for cross breeding of 2,00,000 local cows over a period of five years. When the cross breed cows begin to yield milk they are expected to generate an income of Rs. 60 crores a year to small and marginal farmers and landless families. The programme would provide productive employment to about 10,00,000 rural families.

The Konhda Project is making efforts to develop a centre under the above scheme which will cater to about two thousand breedable cows in a radius of 10 to 16 Kilometres.

(3) Sericulture Project in the Nainital District

A Sericulture Development Project in the Buksa area of the Nainital district was taken up in collaboration with the U. P. Handloom & Textiles Industries Department. The project is controlled by a committee nominated by the State Government of which the Deputy Commissioner of Nainital is the Chairman and Sri P. K. Dwivedi, the Org. Secretary of the Servants of India Society, is a member. The Project aims at creating employment opportunities for Buksa women in the villages in the first stage. Efforts are being made to plant mulberry cuttings in the 40 villages selected last year.

Besides Bazpur centre where the Servants of India Society has provided 5 acres of land for mulberry plantation and is developing a model demonstration farm, 9 other villages viz. Barehni, Khambari, Mazradhuria, Hazira, Baskhedi, Dhimarkhera, Kavalganj, Langra Bhoj and Mazra Hasan were selected for special attention. 35,630 mulberry cuttings have been planted during the year. For the protection and care of plants the Directorate of Handloom Industries sanctioned a grant of Rs. 10,500/-. This was given to 30 villagers engaged in protection work.

Two demonstrations of rearing cocoons were organised during the year. From 80 silk laying cocoons 5 kilos of silk was obtained. Five Buksa boys were given 3 months' training in cocoon rearing in village Azim Ullah. Each of them was given a stipend of Rs. 40/- p. m. Employment was secured for 30 Buksa young men in the Bazpur Co-operative Sugar Factory on a monthly salary of Rs. 330/- each. Ten more Buksa women were employed as part time helpers in the supplementary nutrition programme. Constant efforts are being made to secure employment for a larger number of the Buksas.

Village meetings were organised by the Org. Secretary in Khambari, Barehni, Mazra Pacchu and Nakadpuri which were addressed by the District Agricultural Officer on various aspects of agricultural development and for improving agricultural production. Financial help was secured through the Land Development Bank for 8 Buksa families for installing pumping sets. Crop loans for growing improved varieties of paddy, wheat and sugarcane were obtained from the State Bank of India on the security of the Org. Secretary. Two Buksa families were helped with a loan from the State Bank of India for purchasing tractors.

(B) EDUCATIONAL

Primary Schools for Boys & Girls

The Society maintained 17 Primary Schools in predominantly Adivasi areas in the Mirzapur district and two in the Nainital district.

The Society maintained 4 primary schools for girls in the Allahabad district, one in the Mirzapur district and one in the Nainital district. But these schools really tended to be mixed

ones. The total number of students in these schools was 1508 of whom 1019 were Adivasis, Harijans and other Backward Classes. In all these primary schools the number of girls was 364.

The total expenditure on the maintenance of these schools during the year was Rs. 59,767.

Junior High Schools

The Society maintained Junior High Schools at Muirpur, Siltham and Salkhan in the Mirzapur district and at Sisona in the Tharu area of the Nainital district. There were 487 students in them, of whom 300 were Adivasi & Harijans.

The Sisona school secured 80% success in the last Junior High School Examination conducted by the Education Department. On account of financial difficulty the Sisona School has since been transferred to the Education Department, Nainital.

The Junior High School, Siltham, topped the J. H. Schools in the Mirzapur district securing 95% success at the last Junior High School Examination. Out of the 19 candidates sent up for the examination, 18 were declared successful, two in the 1st division, two in the 3rd division and 14 in the 2nd division. One of the 1st divisioners was a Scheduled Tribes candidate and had stood fourth in order of merit in the whole district. The Society spent Rs. 42,640 on the J. H. Schools.

Scholarships

The Society made efforts to secure scholarships for the Harijan & Adivasi students reading in its schools during the year and secured the following scholarships :—

(1) Junior High School, Muirpur Rs. 3,180 (2) Junior High School, Siltham Rs. 4,764 (3) Junior High School, Salkhan Rs. 2,890 (4) Harijan & Adivasi Hostel, Mirzapur City Rs. 32,796 (5) Book Aid for Salkhan Rs. 160 = Total Rs. 43,790

Hostels

The Society maintained hostels at Siltham, Salkhan & Muirpur in the Mirzapur district and at Konhdar in the Allahabad district. The total number of inmates in these hostels was 91, of whom

67 were Adivasis & Harijans. The hostelers were provided with free lodging, lighting, common messing facility and medical attention.

The Society spent Rs. 7,416 on the maintenance of these hostels.

Harijan Boys' Hostel, Mirzapur City

The hostel for Harijan boys in the Mirzapur city provided free accommodation, lighting and common messing facilities to 40 students studying in the polytechnic. The Govt. of U. P. gave them handsome scholarships to pursue their studies. There were 28 students in the polytechnic. Besides the students of the polytechnic, there were 5 students studying for the B. A. examination and one for the M. A. first year, living in the hostel. The Society spent Rs. 6,966 on the maintenance of the hostel.

Bhoksa Boys' Hostel

The Society maintained the Bhoksa Boys' Hostel at Bazpur in the Nainital District with a view to provide facilities to Bhoksas, and other tribal boys reading in classes VI to XII. Provision existed for 60 Adivasi students, but only 48 students however took advantage of the hostel facilities. During the year, there were 11 Tharu, 7 Bhoksa and 30 Bhotias. Of the seven inmates of the Bhoksa Boy's Hostel who appeared for the High School examination, 6 were declared successful—4 in the 2nd division. Of the 13 boys sent up for Intermediate examination 8 passed. Two secured 1st position in the Intermediate Arts and Intermediate Science. The Society spent Rs. 50,762 on the maintenance of the Bhoksa Boys' Hostel.

Ashram Type Schools

The Society maintained Ashram Type Schools at Khantra in the Mirzapur Sadar tehsil and at Siltham in the Robertsganj tehsil. The Khantra Ashram provided facilities to Adivasi children reading in primary section. There were 116 students of whom 98 were Adivasis. Free boarding, lodging, clothing, education and medical facilities were provided to 40 inmates living in the Khantra Ashram. Besides the teaching of 3R's, training was imparted in gardening and agricultural practices. The inmates

of the Ashram were able to produce vegetables worth Rs. 2,500/- which were handed over to their common kitchen.

The Ashram Type School at Siltham provided Ashram facilities to the boys reading in the Junior High School sections. Of the 142 students in the school, 40 were given the Ashram facilities. Besides free instruction, books and reading and writing material, they were given free food, clothing, residence and lighting. These facilities enabled the Cheros & Dhanghars to pursue their studies up to VIII Classes and sustain their regular attendance in the classes. Of the 19 candidates sent up for the final examination 18 were declared successful.

Ramanuj Intermediate College, Konhdar

The Ramanuj Intermediate College, Konhdar, continued to serve one of the most backward areas of Allahabad district. There were 470 students in the College. The Government grant received by the College during the year was Rs. 1,47,415.

The College secured first position among the Intermediate Colleges of the Allahabad district by obtaining 99 % success at the Intermediate Examination of 1975. Only one student who had failed by one mark was declared successful in the supplementary examination. The results of the High School Section were also very satisfactory; of the 41 students declared passed, 8 passed in the first division, 29 in the second division and 4 in the third division. Seven students secured distinction in Sanskrit, Mathematics and Civics. Due to good results of the College there was great rush for admissions both in the High School & Intermediate sections; but owing to shortage of accommodation admissions had to be extremely restricted.

Adarsh Kanya Junior High School, Bazpur, Nainital

The Adarsh Kanya Junior High School at Bazpur in the Nainital district continued to make steady progress during the year. For the High School section five Bighas of land were secured and three new rooms of the approved size and the boundary wall were constructed. Of the candidates sent up for the High School Examination 26 passed in the second division and 3 in the supplementary. The school thus secured hundred percent success at the High School Examination.

Achievements in the Educational Work

The Servants of India Society has always insisted on the quality of educational work. As a result, the Junior High School at Siltham secured the first position among Junior High Schools of the Mirzapur district. The Adarsh Kanya Junior School, Bazpur, secured the first position among High Schools in the Nainital district and the Ramanuj Intermediate College secured the first position among the Intermediate Colleges of the Allahabad district. The State Government recognised the meritorious work of our teachers in the Ramanuj Intermediate College and four teachers were given a special reward of Rs. 750/- each for securing hundred per cent results in their respective subjects during the last three years consecutively.

Balwadis

The Society maintained ten Balwadis in the Nainital district, six in Bhoksa area and four in the Tharu area. There were five hundred Adivasi students in the Balwadis. They were given supplementary nutrition.

Women's Welfare Scheme

The Society maintained five centres of Womens' Welfare activities. Three were situated at Dudhi, Basudeva & Ghuas in the Mirzapur district and two at Bharatganj and Delaunha in the Allahabad district. Besides teaching 3 R's to the adult women, free training in tailoring, knitting and embroidery was given in these centres. Efforts were also made to give them lessons in personal hygiene, child-care and environmental cleanliness. The number of women taking advantage of these classes was 230 of whom 136 were Adivasis and Harijans. The Society spent Rs. 17,382 on the Women's Welfare Scheme.

Civil Service Coaching Centre

Although the initial grant for this Centre was sanctioned during 1974-75, the Centre actually started functioning during the year 1975-76 from the 10th of April, 1975. The bulk of initial grant was utilized during 1974-75 in setting up of this Centre. The sanctioned strength of the centre was 30; hence initially 28 scheduled caste students and 2 scheduled tribe students were admitted.

The coaching of the students was in majority of cases by the University Teachers; but a few also belonged to Degree College retired hands and one or two other experts. These teachers used to take four periods a week and they were offered an honorarium of Rs. 150/- P. M. Total number of teachers so employed was 14.

The staff of the Centre consisted of the following :— Director one, Warden one. Head Asstt. cum Accountant one, Librarian one, Office Assistants two and Class Four employees four.

Residence in Hostel was compulsory for all. Boarding arrangements were also made by the Centre and for this a sum of Rs. 100/- P. M. was sanctioned by the Government. The Hostel was located on the ground floor of a rented building and the 1st floor was utilized for class rooms and administrative purposes.

The teaching work continued till the 23rd of Dec. 1975 when the classes dispersed and the boys left for Allahabad to appear in the State Services Examination which was to commence from the 31st December 1975. No budget was sanctioned for students for the journey to Allahabad and their stay there for about a month. All possible facilities were, however, provided by the Centre within our resources so that the students could go to Allahabad and appear in the examination conveniently. The year was very trying for us. We had to face heavy odds and encounter many difficulties. As reported in the last year's report the grant was sanctioned from the Govt. of India funds under Centrally sponsored schemes. The Govt. of India, however, did not sanction any amount during 1975-76 on some technical grounds. As the Centre had started functioning, there was no question of going back. The then Chief Minister, therefore, ordered on the persuasion of some Harijan M. L. A.s that the Centre be kept running till December 1975 when the boys were to disperse and go to appear for the Examination.

According to this order we were sanctioned necessary funds from the savings in two instalments. These amounts, however, were never sanctioned in time. This resulted some time in closing down the mess and holding the payment of the staff for months together. The working of the Centre, therefore, could not be deemed to be normal,

Due to uneasy working of the Centre and acute poverty of the students, the total number of sanctioned strength could not be maintained till the end of the session. 7 students out of 30 accepted subordinate jobs and left the institution pre-maturely. 23 students, therefore, appeared in the final examination and the results could be known only by the end of the year 1976. The Society spent Rs. 1,01,173 on the coaching Centre.

Brick Kiln, Konhdar

The Brick Kiln at Konhdar which aimed at providing employment opportunities to the people of the weaker sections in the villages around Konhdar had suffered a loss of Rs. 65,000/- during 1974-75. Although nearly 7,52,886 bricks were moulded, only 2,08,138 could be properly burnt, because the coal required for burning the bricks could not be purchased. More than 11,00,000 green bricks were destroyed by the rains causing a loss. The working capital promised by the Bhartiya Ghumantu Jan Sevak Sangh could not be obtained by them from the Khadi & Village Industries Commission. The General Secretary of the Bhartiya Ghumantu Jan Sevak Sangh pleaded that he was not bound to supply the working capital. This interpretation of the agreement was challenged and the Executive Committee of the B. G. J. S. Sangh appointed a committee consisting of Com. Ram Kishan, formerly Chief Minister of the Punjab and Sri L. M. Shrikant, formerly Commissioner of the Sch. Castes & Sch. Tribes of the Government of India. Both of them are now President & Vice-President respectively of the B. G. J. S. Sangh. They visited the Bhatta site, examined the working of the Bhatta, accounts and terms of agreement. In their report dated 9th April, 1976 they said, "The loss was due to the untimely rains resulting in the damage to bricks becoming non-saleable; the non-supply of coal in time; the working capital not being available in time as promised by the office as it is evident from the correspondence of the office, both of the Sangh and the Khadi Commission, Lucknow and Bombay."

Owing to financial difficulties the B. G. J. S. Sangh offered to transfer the brick kiln to the Servants of India Society who declined to accept the transfer as the Society could not enter into business.

Although Shri Misra was not organically connected with the B. G. J. S. Sangh, its Executive Committee had made him its sole representative with full powers. He felt it was a question of prestige for him to make the brick kiln a success. He, therefore, collected donations and private deposits to finance the scheme in 1975-76 and succeeded in a measure. The brick kiln turned the corner and is well on its way to recovery. At the end of 1975-76 nine lakhs of burnt bricks valued Rs. 75,000/- were ready for sale. The Executive Committee of the B. G. J. S. Sangh has decided that the brick kiln should continue at least till the end of Dec. 1979 and permitted Shri Misra to utilize the savings of the Sales Tax for wiping out the deficit.

The Bhatta provided employment to 50 persons for about 9 months in the year and the wages varied from Rs. 3/- to 14 per day for each worker.

(C) MEDICAL RELIEF WORK

The U. P. Branch with its knowledge of the conditions in tribal areas feels the need for expanding medical relief work. People in these areas, where no medical facilities exist, are the worst sufferers. But its resources being extremely limited, the Society could do very little in the matter. The Society maintained dispensaries at Khantra, Rampur, Phulwari Sharif & Ghuas in the Mizrapur district and at Konhdar in the Allahabad district.

When the Kandia Project was launched in Oct. 1975, the area was suffering from acute malaria and people were dying in large numbers. There were no dispensaries within a radius of 20 miles from our centre at Ghuas. Therefore all the 28 villages covered by the Project were divided into four circles, each being put under the charge of a Vaidya who used to visit the villages in his beat and look after the large number of patients who were suffering from malaria. Medicines were given to the patients in their villages by the mobile Vaidyas for about two months to control malaria in that area. More serious cases were handled by a senior Vaidya at Ghuas. The number of patients treated through our regular dispensaries during the year was as follows:—

CENTRE

1. Khantra	2,785
2. Phulwari Sharif	6,322
3. Rampur	2,441
4. Ghuas	6,361
5. Konhdar	5,867

Total 23,776

In the Konhdar area there are no medical facilities within a radius of 20 miles and the late Thakkar Bapa who toured the area in 1940 started a small dispensary which continues to serve the villages with the resources available to it. Thakkar Bapa had however expressed the wish that a full-fledged hospital was needed in the area. It has now been decided to construct a ten bed hospital at Konhdar in fulfilment of the wishes of the late Thakkar Bapa. It will serve the genuine need of the local people.

Bhartiya Adimjati Sevak Sangh

Shri R. S. Misra continued to be a member of the General Body and the Executive Committee of the Bhartiya Adimjati Sevak Sangh. He was also a member of its Finance Committee and the Silver Jubilee Celebrations Committee.

Vanvasi Seva Ashram

Shri Misra was re-elected a member of the Board of Trustees of the Vanvasi Seva Ashram, Govindpur, in the Mirzapur district. The Ashram is being run under the joint auspices of of the U. P. Gandhi Smarak Nidhi and the Serva Seva Sangh. The Ashram is devoting its attention to the development of agriculture and industries in Gram Dan Villages.

Andhra Pradesh

Shri Venkataraman was a member of the Bharatiya Adimjati Sevak Sangh, New Delhi, and a member of the Editorial Committee of its Anglo-Hindi quarterly called 'Vanyajati.'

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

During the year in the boarding house attached to it, there were 43 Yenadhi boys and 13 Yanadhi girls for whom a grant-

in-aid was received from the Social Welfare Department of the Home Ministry of the Union Government. In the school attached to the Gurukulam instruction up to the fifth standard is imparted.

The curriculam included moral instruction as well. Boys and girls were taught prayers and songs both in Telugu and Sanskrit. A warden, a matron and two cooks looked after the inmates of the Hostel. The school was attended by 119 children (including the Yenadhi boarders,) mostly drawn from the harijan and other backward and working classes. All the day scholars were given midday meals; for many it was the only meal. Their parents who are wage-earners spend the money on drink and do not care what happens to their children. All the children in the Gurukulam were supplied with a pair of dress—the boarders from the grant-in-aid given by the Social Welfare department of the Home Ministry of the Government of India, and the day scholars by local philanthropists. The health of the children was looked after by Dr. C. R. Reddy, M. S. and Dr. Sitaramaiah, as labour of love.

The inmates of the hostel and students of the fourth and fifth class went out on an excursion to Tirupati and enjoyed the trip immensely.

As usual the members of the Lions and Rotary club who have been taking an abiding interest in the school, provided a pair of dress to the day scholars and gave a feast to all the children of the Gurukulam on the Telugu New Year's Day & on the Independence Day.

The Lions Club, Gudur, organised an adult literacy class in the Gurukulam for about 8 weeks which was availed of by 19 Harijan adults and 15 Yenadhi tribesmen. One teacher of the Gurukulam was in charge of the Adult Literacy class, teaching the letters to the adults at night from 8 to 10 p. m. for six days in a week. At the end of the course the learners were able to read the destination boards written on buses in Telugu. Slates, and slate pencils were supplied by the Lions Club, Gudur.

An acre of land of the school compound was ploughed with a tractor and lentils were raised on the ploughed plot. It yielded a crop valued at Rs. 180, which was utilised by the Hostel inmates.

Thakkar Bapa Jayanti was celebrated on the 29th November 1975, when the Sub Collector, Sri. Bungar, I.A.S., Gudur, presided. He paid a glowing tribute to the valuable services rendered by Thakkar Bapa to the elevation of the Harijans and Adivasis and complimented the Society on its work for Yenadhis.

The Gurukulam has an Advisory Committee consisting of Shri. C. V. Krishnayya, a Mica Mine owner, Dr. C. R. Reddy, Dr. Sitaramaiah, Shri. V. Subbarama Reddi and B. Raghaviah, who is the Honoray Superintendent of the Gurukulam.

A local ryot of moderate means and public spirit has sunk a well for the use of the Gurukulam, 30 ft. deep. Already there is water of about 22 feet. The well requires a parapet wall pullies and drainage, which the donor promises to get done in a few months' time.

Tamil Nadu

The Thakkar Bapa Gurukulam at Nirgacimund near Ooty is a residential school for the benefit of Toda and Kota tribal children in Nilgiris. Shri Venkataraman was in charge of it. During the year there were 41 tribal boys and 19 tribal girls in the Gurukulam. The school providing educational facilities up to the VIII standard was attended by 174 students, of whom Scheduled tribes were 60, Scheduled castes or Harijans 42, Muslims 7 and other communities 54, total 174.

In one of the text books published by Government and prescribed as a text book for the VII class, the writers had omitted the well known Kota tribe in the Nilgiri's and had included another community which belongs to the backward classes. The Kotas were sore about this omission of their community in the text book and came to Madras and on Shri Venkataraman's advice met the Education Minister. The Minister assured them that immediately a correction will be issued to all the teachers in the schools and in the next edition the mistake would be rectified.

During the year a Kota boy was studying in the M. B. B. S. final in the Chingalput Medical College, and 4 others in the P. U. C. classes and 5 Kota girls in the S. S. L. C. class. Several tribal boys and girls are employed in white-collar jobs in the banks and postal and telegraphic department in the Nilgiri

district. The Gurukulam has an advisory Committee consisting of the representative of the District Harijan Welfare Officer, the Dy. Inspector of School, Shri K. K. Jogi, the President of the Nanjanad Panchayat in which the school is situated, Muthicane, a Toda leader, Kavandan, a Kota leader, Dr. S. Narasimhan and Miss Victoria Armstrong. The Committee met on the 23rd April and considered several problems of the Gurukulm and communicated its resolutions to the authorities concerned.

Shri Venkataraman paid a visit to the Narikoravar Colony at Thevaroyaneri in Trichi District, at the instance of Trichi Guild of Service. Narikoravars belong to a nomadic tribe whose women sell beads and tattoo women folk. Men live by hunting hares and squirrels and other small games in the jungles nearby. As the jungles have now been cleared for the location of a heavy industry, in the Public Sector about a 100 families have lost their means of livelihood. They have been given some land by government but have no means to cultivate them. Shri Venkataraman saw the collector and spoke to him to get them engaged in building construction for the proposed heavy industry and also to expedite the arrangements for putting their land to profitable use. After the President's rule was ushered in, matters are moving faster according to a report from the Trichi Guild of Service.

Kerala

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

The Gokhale U. P. School Mudadi, the Sastriar U. P. School at Chalode, Amarambalam. P. O. Via Nilambur R. S.; Devadhar U. P. School Nedyurup, P. O. Malapuram district; Devadhar L. P. School. Karulai. P. O. Via Nilambur R. S. and Devadhar L. P. School, Pulliyil, Nallanthanni P. O. Via Nilambur R. S. with a total enrolment of 2755 pupils including 1226 girls and a teaching staff of 89, are called Devadhar schools.

Of the total enrolment, 1207 were muslims, 666 were backward classes, others were 632, Scheduled classes 163 and Scheduled tribes 88.

Orissa

Shri Madhusudan Sahoo was in charge of the Thakkar Bapa Ashram at Rayagada in Orissa. This institution started in 1939, has been doing tribal welfare work in the Koraput District. At present the Servants of India Society runs a hostel for 70 Adivasi and Harijan students at Rayagada, one residential Middle English School, one Upper Primary School and four Lower Primary Schools in rural areas. It also maintains a maternity centre at Hazaridangu and two Balwadis in the villages in Rayagada P. S.

Thakkar Bapa Ashram :—A hostel for 70 students was managed at Rayagada. During the year there were 51 boys and 19 girls in the Ashram. Except two scheduled caste students all of them belonged to scheduled tribes. Out of these students, three were reading in the high school, 27 students were reading in the M. E. School and the remaining ones were reading in the U. P. School attached to the Ashram.

Each student, besides being provided with free board and lodging, was supplied with necessary reading and writing material. Children were provided with library facilities. Special coaching was arranged for weak students. One of the students received merit scholarship at the rate of Rs. 20/- per month in the M. E. examination.

Students were provided with indoor and out-door games material. Their health problems were properly looked after. A group of students went on an educational excursion to Konark, Puri, Bhubaneswar, Choudwar and Cuttack.

A group of students learnt sewing and cutting. Another group of girl students was imparted instructions in music and dance. They staged a Dance-Drama on the Annual Day of the institution.

Thakkar Bapa Bidyapitha :—This is a residential M. E. School meant for Adivasi and Harijan students. During the year there were 27 adivasi students in this School.

Thakkar Bapa U. P. School :—There were 129 students in this school; out of them 52 were Adivasis and 20 were Harijans.

Rural Primary Schools :—The Society conducted four Primary Schools in the villages Tumbiguda, Barijhola, Jayaramguda and

Kondh Sahi. In these Schools 110 students including 22 girls were getting education. All these students were provided with necessary reading and writing materials.

Maternity Centre :— The Maternity Centre at Hajaridangu was in charge of a mid-wife. She conducted 78 normal deliveries within a radius of 5 miles around the Centre. She distributed multivitamin tablets and iron tablets to the anaemic and expectant mothers. She treated minor ailments also.

Balwadi Centre :— Under the auspices of the Bharatiya Adimjati Sevak Sangh, New Delhi, two Balwadi Centres, one at Kondh Sahi and another at Barijholra were being managed by the Servants of India Society. On an average 80 children of age group 3-6 were being looked after in these Centres. The children were being given mid-day snacks for 22 days in a month.

The Society received a sum of Rs. 10,422.50 from the Bharatiya Adimjati Sevak Sangh, New Delhi, and spent an amount of Rs. 7,872.88 on the maintenance of the Balwadis during the year.

The total expenditure during the year was about Rs. 1,22,000 on the different welfare activities of the S. I. Society mentioned above. Out of this a sum of Rs. 76,851, was received from the Govt. of India, Ministry of Home Affairs, New Delhi.

A number of distinguished visitors including Shri R. P. Garg, Deputy Director, Backward Class Welfare, Shri R. C. Ulka, Minister T. & R. W. Dept of Govt. of Orissa, paid a visit to the Ashram. Justice Shri Ranganath Misra, of the Orissa High Court, paid a rich tribute to the work carried on in the Ashram. He says " It was great pleasure and some amount of surprise to realise that such a disciplined institution runs here. We are impressed by the devotion with which this institution has been running."

RURAL WELFARE AND CO-OPERATION

Dr. R. G. Kakade was re-elected Chairman of the District Industrial Co-operatives, Ltd., Poona. The Association conducted two cloth shops in Poona, one for handloom and the other for mill cloth, and one at Baramati, a taluka town in the sugarcane area. A handicraft emporium was also conducted in Poona. The Association continued to distribute coal-ash to potters and

brick-makers, cotton and art silk yarn to handloom weavers, and other raw materials to the industrial co-operatives in the district.

As chairman of the D. I. C. A., Shri Kakade was a member of the Zilla Parishad, Poona, and its Agriculture & Co-operation Committee. He tried to attend more regularly monthly meetings of the Cooperation Committee. He attended two quarterly meetings of the Zilla Parishad.

As Chairman of the D. I. C. A. he was a member of the District Advisory Committee of the Bank of Maharashtra. The Committee is intended to discuss various development schemes in the district of Poona from the point of view of advancing credit facilities to them. The Committee, consisting of the representatives of all the financing agencies in the district, official nominees of various Depts of Government, and of other organisations connected with and interested in agricultural and industrial development. He attended two meetings of the Committee during the year.

He continued to be a member of the Board of Directors of the National Federation of Industrial Co-operatives, New Delhi, representing the State of Maharashtra. The Federation helps its constituent members in marketing their finished goods in India and abroad. Shri Kakade attended two meetings of the Board.

Dr. Kakade was a member of the Poona District Co-operative Union, of which he could attend only one meeting during the year.

He continued to be one of the Trustees of the Kanara Welfare Trust at Ankola in North Kanara district.

Dr. Kakade continued to be Honorary Secretary of the Deccan Agricultural Association. The work of the Association's monthly journal — the Shetaki & Shetakari — kept him busy for a considerable time every month.

Shri Ajgaonkar was a member of the Florence Nightingale Village Sanitation Fund Committee of the Social Service League, Bombay. From this fund grants not exceeding Rs. 500/- are paid to institutions and individuals in rural areas undertaking to do rural sanitation work by such means as sinking wells, cleaning streets, sweeping refuse, filling in insanitary pools and ditches,

digging drains etc. During the year a grant of Rs. 750/- was given to Shri Ganpatipule Rahivashi Sangh, of District Ratnagiri, Maharashtra State.

Shendurjana Rural Centre

Shri R. S. Gupte continued to be in charge of the Rural Centre in Shendurjana Bazar, Taluq Chandur, District Amaravati in the Maharashtra State. He has held the charge of the Rural Centre since July 1946 and thus he has now almost completed thirty years of his stewardship of the centre.

The Multipurpose Co-operative Society Ltd.

The Multipurpose Co-operative Society's work in Shendurjana Bazar has all along been organised, controlled and conducted by the Rural Centre. Since the year 1946 Shri Gupte has been the elected Treasurer all along. The accounts of the M. P. Co-op. Society for the year 1974-75 have been audited and the Society has again been placed in "A" Class as in previous years. It has shown a net profit of Rs. 1545-61 p. This however is a misleading profit. The Society earned interest of Rs. 1814-76 during the year 1974-75 on its accumulated funds. Taking this amount into account the profit is Rs. 1545. Actually the Society has thus run into a loss of about Rs. 270. At the meetings of the Managing Committee this state of affairs of the Fair Price Shop is pointedly brought to its notice and also at the annual general meeting of the Society held on the 28th December 1975 this was shown and stressed. The turnover of the Society's Fair Price Shop shows that the sales during 1974-75 were worth Rs. 51,940 while the purchases amounted to Rs. 50,060. These figures indicate a fall in business as compared with that of the previous year.

The Seva Sahakari Society

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

The Agricultural Produce Market Committee, Dhamangaon

Shri Gupte continued to be member of the Agricultural

Produce Market Committee, Dhamangaon. He attended five meetings during 1975-76.

Dispensary and Maternity Home

The Rural Centre runs a Dispensary and a Maternity Home in the village. This was perhaps the only Maternity Home in the taluq when it was started forty two years back. The Dispensary is looked after by a Medical Practitioner who is helped by a compounder and a waterman. The Rural Centre spent over Rs. 1900 on medicines during the year 1975-76. Medicines have become costly and the need for the same has also increased. It is difficult to satisfy the full needs of the Dispensary.

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

There were 51 cases of maternity during 1975-76 as against 79 in 1974-75. The reduction in the number of cases can be attributed mainly to increase in fees during 1974-75. Many of the cases preferred to conduct their deliveries at home as they felt the fees to be heavy. Besides Government is emphasising limitation of families both by providing facilities for operation etc. This evidently seems to have its effect on the number of cases conducted in the Maternity Home.

Agriculture

This year's agriculture suffered due to untimely rains. The net surplus was Rs. 1250 as against Rs. 4,330 of the last year. The expenditure remaining the same the surplus suffered owing to reduced production and fall in agricultural produce prices. During 1974-75 it can be assumed that the prices received for agricultural commodities were peak.

RELIEF OF DISTRESS

Dr. Kakade continued to be Hon'y. Secretary of the Maharashtra State Association for the Relief & Eradication of Famines, a registered public trust. The Association continues to take

interest in the rural employment schemes and irrigation problems in the State. Some office-bearers of the Association visited Sholapur and Osmanabad districts in January 1976 to study the jowar crop situation in them. The crop had completely failed in those areas as a result of the late and unseasonable rains and a spell of severe cold during the crucial stage of the crop. A detailed report on the study was later issued to the press.

He continued to be one of the Trustees of the Bijapur Reconstruction Trust which was formed by Thakkar Bapa in the mid-forties from out of the balance left over after the relief operations in the 1942-43 famine in the Bijapur district.

Shri Desai was the Trustee and Secretary of the Bijapur Reconstruction Trust. It has been decided to build some public wells in those villages of Bijapur District, where the Harijans live in large number. The amount at the disposal of the Trust for this purpose is Rs. two lakhs. These wells will be named as "Thakkar Bapa Wells". The Government of Karnataka has favourably considered our request to sanction an equal amount of Rs. two lakhs for this purpose.

As the Secretary of the Rayagada Sub-Divisional Relief Committee Shri Madhusudan Sahoo along with local people collected a sum of Rs. 2,500/- for the purpose of flood relief in Orissa. The amount was sent to the Chief Minister's Relief Fund, Orissa.

Shri Damodar Sahoo visited the flood affected areas of Cuttack and Balasore districts in the month of August and reported to his senior member Shri S. S. Misra about the situation. Out of the funds placed at the disposal of the Orissa Centre of the Servants of India Society by the Gujjar Bharati Relief Committee, he distributed flattened rice in the distressed areas of the Cuttack district. He was in charge of the Thakkar Bapa seeding centre organised by the Servants of India Society to feed flood affected people, who, thus being free from the worries of their daily food, utilised the opportunity to reconstruct their broken houses. He distributed 300 pieces of dhoties, sarees and chaddars to the flood affected people in the worst-hit areas of the Cuttack district. He attended a meeting of the Sarvodaya Relief Committee of which Srimati Rama Devi is the president,

Shri Sahoo was in charge of Dharamsala and Rasulpur Block for organising free kitchen centre on behalf of the Utkal Sarvoday Mandal.

EDUCATION

Pandit Kunzru was a member of the Executive Committee of the Agra University. He attended the meeting of the Agra University Executive Council in November.

Karnataka

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

The Kanara Welfare Trust has eighteen centres in the district. They are (1) Ankola in Ankola Taluka; (2) Karwar, (3) Kadwad and (4) Arge in Karwar Taluka; (5) Bankikodla, (6) Baad-Kagal, (7) Mirjan (8) Dhareshwar, and (9) Katgal in Kumta Taluka; (10) Kadtoka, (11) Ksaarkod and (12) Anilgod in Honavar Taluka; (13) Shirali and (14) Murdeshwar in Bhatkal Taluka; (15) Dandeli in Haliyal Taluka; (16) Bedkani in Siddapur Taluka; (17) Kulve-Baroor in Sirsi Taluka; and (18) Mundgod in Mundgod Taluka. Ankola is the Headquarter for all the centres. The Trust is the biggest educational body in Karnataka State in the sense that it conducts the largest number of educational institutions in the State.

Finances of the Trust

Since the foundation of the Trust in 1953, the total donations collected till the 31st March 1976 were Rs. 32,52,000/-. The total assets of the Trust as on the 31st March 1975 amounted to over Rs. 48,25,000. During the last year the Trust spent over Rs. 18,38,000 as recurring expenditure.

Institutions of the Trust

The Trust runs the Gokhale Centenary College (Arts & Science) at Ankola, the Divekar College of Commerce at Karawar and three Junior Colleges at Dandeli, Baad-Kagal and Kadtoka. The Trust also runs 15 High Schools, one English Medium School, one free Hostel for Adiwasli students, two Nursery Schools, two dispensaries and one Mother & Child Welfare Centre. The Trust also conducts, on behalf of the Servants of India Society, two Tailoring Schools, one at Ankola and the other at Mundgod. Thus the total number of institutions conducted by the Trust is 29.

Gokhale Centenary College

This College, which was opened at Ankola in June 1966, fulfils a long-cherished need for an institution of higher education. It has both Arts & Science sections. The College is affiliated to the Karnataka University. The College, which was established during the Birth Centenary year of Gopal Krishna Gokhale, is named after him as part of the Centenary Celebrations inaugurated by Dr. Radhakrishnan, the then President of India, on the 9th May 1966.

The College has a young, competent and devoted staff. It has well-equipped Laboratories and Library. It provides N. C. C. training for both boys and girls. The Karnataka University has provided a N. S. S. Unit for the College. A special feature of the College is the tutorial system under which students receive individual coaching and attention. The College has a large building, with adequate accommodation, on a campus extending over 75 acres. The total strength of the college at present is 924. Of these 302 are girls. As many as 520 students belong to backward classes. The College showed satisfactory results in the various University Examinations.

A separate building for the Dadabhai Naoroji Library of the College was constructed in 1972. This is the biggest Library building for any colleges in the Karnataka University, with a floor area of 6,600 square feet. The College has also an Indoor Games Hall and a separate building for the canteen. A Guest House for the College is under construction.

Divekar College of Commerce

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

The college has a total strength of 590. The number of girls in the college was 148. The number of backward-class students was 503. The college has a young, competent and devoted staff. The College has a well-equipped Library. The Library has its own extensive building which was constructed last year with the financial help of the Municipality of Karwar and the Taluka Development Board. The college showed satisfactory results in the University Examinations. The college has also a full-fledged Naval Wing. This was introduced two years ago. A special feature of the college is the tutorial system under which the students receive individual coaching and attention.

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

Junior Colleges

Three of the Higher Secondary Schools of the Trust have been raised to the position of Junior Colleges under the scheme of the State Government. The Junior Colleges in addition to the High School Classes conduct the First PUC and Second PUC Classes. These three Junior Colleges are situated at Dandeli in Haliyal Taluka, Baad-Kagal in Kumta Taluka and Kadtoka in Honavar Taluka. All these Junior Colleges have introduced 'Commerce' also in addition to Arts subjects. The number of students in these Junior Colleges was 1,212. Of these 773 were boys and 439 girls. The total number of backward class students in these three Junior Colleges was 673. Of these 479 were boys and 194 were girls. The buildings of the Junior Colleges at Baad-Kagal and Kadtoka were extended during the year. The building for the

Junior College at Dandeli will be extended next year, as the number is rapidly increasing.

High Schools in Villages

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

The total number of students in these 12 High Schools was 1,970. Of these 1,204 were boys and 766 were girls. The total number of backward-class students was 1,146. Of these 766 were boys and 380 were girls.

Buildings

All the educational institutions of the Trust have their own buildings specially constructed for the purpose. All the sites selected for these buildings are well situated. We are now extending the building of our Junior College at Dandeli.

English Medium School, Dandeli

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

This primary school teaches upto Std. VII. It also conducts the Nursery and the Pre-Primary Classes. The school had a total strength 668. Of these 274 were girls. The total number of backward class pupils was 271. Since the number of the students has increased, we extended the building of the school last year.

Examination Results

The examination results of the colleges and the high schools of the Trust were satisfactory during the year. They were above

the general average results. For instance, the percentage of passes in the S. S. L. C. Examination for the Trust High Schools was 60.40 as against 47.2 for the whole Karnataka State.

Maharashtra

Shri Mani continues to be a Trustee of the Council of the Management of the L. A. D. College for Women and was re-elected this year for another term of three years ending in October, 1978. He gave a good deal of his time to the work of the College and its activities. He also represented the Board of Management of the College in the Nagpur University Senate. There was only one meeting of the Senate of the Nagpur University held during the year and Shri. Mani took active part in its budget deliberations and pointed out certain deficiencies. His resolution about the appointment of the Auditor was unanimously accepted by the University.

Shri Mani gave a good deal of his attention to the development of Gokhale Memorial Library which has about 27,000 books on its shelves. The Jawaharlal Nehru Memorial Foundation has told him, it is one of the richest sources of material on the life and work of Jawaharlal Nehru. Jabalpur students come for the research of the Ph D. to the Gokhale Memorial Library. Many magazines are kept on record for reference e. g. Time Magazine, from 1953, Link from its inception, Commerce, Publications of the Institute of Defence Analysis. Shri Mani was successful in getting about 200 books from the U. S. I. S. Library during the year on a gift basis. He has also received substantial help from the British Council.

Shri K. G. Sharangpani continues to be in charge of the Society's Central Library. The Library has a rare collection of old Parliamentary blue books of the East India Company's time, almost an unbroken series of proceedings of legislatures in India and abroad and a large collection of reports of commissions and committees appointed by the Government of India, U. S. A., U. K. etc. It is a depository library of the U. N., UNESCO, FAO, ILO etc. Specialising only in social sciences, it has a collection of about 1,63,210 books. It is open to the general

public under suitable safeguards and no fees or subscription is charged for its use. The number of registered borrowers is 1347. The Library also serves as the Library of Gokhale Institute of Politics & Economics in particular and research scholars in general. The number of books added during the year was 5,260. About, 900 periodicals are received in the Library.

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

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

Shri Sharangpani is associated with the work of the Students' Welfare Association which conducts three Hostels (two for boys and one for girls) for economically backward students coming to Poona from rural areas for college and technical education. The association also runs three messes where students get their meals at a subsidised rate of Rs. 45/- per month. Shri Sharangpani was elected, for the second year in succession, Chairman to preside over the monthly meetings of the workers of the Association.

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

He continued to be Honorary Secretary and a member of the Board of Trustees of the Institute of Regional Development Planning at Wardha. The Institute helps the Zilla Parishads and other developmental agencies in Vidarbha in formulating and evaluating their development plans and programmes. It also receives some research projects from the State Government, Rural Electrification Corporation, Planning Commission and others. The Institute receives a maintenance grant of Rs. 1,00,000 from the State Government. Shri Kakade remains in continuous touch

with the working of the Institute and visits Wardha whenever necessary. He visited Wardha two times during the year and stayed there for 2-3 days each time.

Dr. Kakade was elected Honorary Treasurer of the Maharashtra Association for the Cultivation of Science, Poona and in that capacity a member of the Executive Committee. The Association is affiliated to Poona University. It receives research projects and grants from the Central Government, ICAR, ICMR and such other central research organisations, besides a grant-in-aid from the State Government. Retired scientists give benefit of their knowledge and experience, in honorary capacity, to the young researchers and students of the Association. From that point of view this is a unique institution in India. Dr. Kakade attended 3 meetings of the Executive Committee of the Association during the year, in addition to the Budget Committee meetings.

He was a member of the Executive Committee and the Managing Committee of the Karve Institute of Social Service in Poona, and tried to attend their meetings regularly. The Institute trains students for post-graduate degree in social service of Poona University and also for a diploma course. The Institute has already constructed a number of buildings, including hostel for boys and girls, on its campus in Karvenagar, Poona. The State Government has recognised the courses for purposes of employment.

He continued to be one of the Trustees of the Kanara Welfare Trust.

The Shendurjana Rural Centre looked after by Shri R. S. Gupte managed the Pilot Library sponsored by the Education Department of the Maharashtra State.

Shri Ajgaonkar continued his work on the Education Committee of the Social Service League, Bombay. In addition to conducting two high schools, a Day High School and a Night High School, the Committee started a Pre-Primary School in June 1975, and took over the management of the Social Workers' Society's two Night

High Schools—Pragati Night High School and Unnati Night High School. All these institutions are in predominantly labour areas of Bombay.

The Day High School was started in 1966 with five divisions of Std. VIII. The High School was given the unique distinction of starting Higher Secondary Division (i. e. Std. XI) in three streams - Arts, Science and Commerce. The School had one class for every faculty and the total strength of the three classes was 162. The total strength of the High School was 1156. The number of students covered under the State Govt.'s B. C., E. B. C. P. T. Schemes was 205. The High School won the trophy for its highest contribution to the Small Savings Scheme in all the Secondary Schools of Greater Bombay and was awarded a grant of Rs. 500/- for its special efforts in the Small Savings work.

The Night High School is one of the oldest educational institutions working in this area for the last 54 years. The School is a full-fledged one and conducts classes from Std. V to Std. X according to the new pattern of Secondary Education. During the year the total number of pupils on the roll was 270.

Pre-Primary School :— The School was inaugurated on the 10th June 1975. It received a very good response and the number of children enrolled was 112. The children on roll as on the 31st March was 105—35 in Junior Class and 70 in Senior Class. The number had to be restricted for want of accommodation.

Pragati Night High School :— The School has classes from the Std. VIII to Std. X. Both boys and girls take its advantage. The strength of the School was 128.

Unnati Night High School :— The School is at Worli where the predominant population is of backward classes and the working class. Nearly sixty percent of students are covered under the B. C. Scheme. The school has both boys and girls and its strength in the Classes from VII to X was 187.

Shri Aijaonkar continued to be a member of the Mafatlal Gagalbhai Textile Technical Institute Supervising Committee of the Social Service League. The Institute was started in 1924 to provide facilities for systematic training to those who seek entry in the textile industry as a career and to those who are already

in the industry. The school is only one of its kind in the country which imparts theoretical and practical training in the textile technology to students without interfering with their jobs in any way. The training in the school is divided into two sections. The Post-Employment Training Section and Pre-Employment Training Section.

In the Post Employment Training Section there are two courses viz. (1) the Textile Apprentice Courses in Spinning and Weaving and (2) the Certificate Cotton Spinning and Certificate Cotton Weaving Courses.

The Textile Apprentice Courses are meant for officers, workers and apprentices in textile mills who have passed the S. S. C. Examination. The duration of each course is of two years. The classes are conducted once a week. The medium of instruction is English. The annual examinations are held by Board of Technical Examinations, Maharashtra State. During the year the number of students admitted to the First Year and Second Year Classes of the Textile Apprentice Courses was 33 for spinning and 61 for weaving. They were drawn from 40 textile mills.

The Certificate Cotton Spinning and Cotton Weaving Courses are meant for ordinary textile workers who aspire to hold such posts as jobbers and supervisors in the textile mills. The courses are of two years duration and are held morning and evening so as to accommodate employees working in different shifts. The medium of instruction is Marathi and the minimum qualification is Vernacular VI Std. During the year there were 42 student for spinning and 116 for weaving drawn from 42 textile mills.

In the Pre-Employment Section a Certificate Course of three months duration in weaving is conducted, for those who seek employment as weavers in textile mills. The total admissions in this section during the year were 130.

The School also organised four sessions in Basic Training and Related Instructions for the Apprentices deputed by the textile mills at the instance of the Bombay Millowners Association and the State Apprenticeship Advisor, Govt. of Maharashtra, under Apprentices Act 1963 (Central). The Basic Training of Apprentices working in textile mills is the responsibility of the employers

i. e. the millowners. The Bombay Millowners Association entrusted upon the M. G. T. T. School this training programme on behalf of the millowners of the city. During the year the number of apprentices for the weavers' trade was 278 and the average attendance was 230.

Under the Central Apprentice Act, during the year, two more trades came to be designated in the textile industry. They are (1) Tenter (Fram) and (2) Doffer-cum-Piecer (Ring). As the Institute had no machinery for these trades, it did not take up the practical part of the training. It took up only the related instructions part in the above trades. During the year the mills deputed 145 apprentices for the trade of tenter and 217 for the trade of the doffer-cum-piecer. The Managing Committee of the League proposes to replenish the Institute with the machinery that would be required for practical training in these two trades and thus would take up this part of the programme in the near future. The total expenses for running this Institute was Rs. 3,30,320/-. The Millowners' Association has announced a donation of Rupees ten lakhs to the Institute on the occasion of the Association's Centenary.

The Institute organised three sessions each of three months in the weavers' trade for the workers at the Century Mill at the instance of the management of the Mills.

The Institute also organised a ten days' Training Programme for the weavers at Ichalkaranji at the instance of the Kolhapur Productivity Council. The Council highly appreciated the training imparted by the Institute and have made a further request for organising a similar programme for workers in wet processing.

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

Shri Ajgaonkar was a member of the League's Supervisory Committee for Six Industrial Schools for Women. These Schools are conducted in different parts of the City. At present the following courses of the Department of Technical Education are taught in these schools. (1) Tailoring Courses in Women's and Children's Garments, (2) Hand Embroidery, Machine Embroidery

and Fancy Works, (3) Craft Teacher's Course in Card Board Work and Book Binding. All these courses are of one year's duration, except the course in Card Board Work and Book Binding, which is of six months' duration.

During the year 67 students completed the training in Card Board Work and Book Binding, 74 in Craft Teachers' Course in Needle Work and Embroidery, 251 in Tailoring Courses in Women's and Children's Garments, 54 in the Craft Course in Embroidery and Fancy Work. Vacation classes in tailoring were organised at Parel, Girgaon and Dadar in May and June 1975; 125 girls took its advantage.

Shri Ajgaonkar was actively associated with the N. M. Joshi Social Workers' Training Class of the League which is conducted in the Servants of India Society's Home, Bombay. The number of students enrolled in the Class was 63. The Course was inaugurated this year by Prof. Ramanujam, Sheriff of Bombay.

Kerala

Shri Venkataramn awarded Nayanar scholarships amounting to Rs. 300 to six Harijan students studying in the Medical College Calicut on the recommendation of the Principal of the College. Shri Venkataraman continued to be a member of the Board of Management of the Madras School of Social Work, a post graduate institution in Social Welfare education.

Orissa

Shri Madhusudan Sahoo was a member of the Executive Committee of the Seva Samaj, a voluntary organisation meant for developing education among tribal & scheduled caste girls.

SOCIAL SERVICE

Pandit Kunzru continued to be the General Secretary of the All India Seva Samiti, Allahabad.

All India Seva Samiti

Shri R. S. Misra was a member of the General Body and the Executive Council of the All India Seva Samiti. He was a member of its Finance Committee and the Managing Committee of the

Seva Samiti Vidya Mandir Intermediate College. As one of its Hon. Secretaries he was in-charge of its Ayurvedic Department and the Mela Department. He attended its Magh Mela Camp on important bathing days during the Magh Mela.

Karnataka

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

Snacks, Clothes and Books Service in Schools

The Servants of India Society, in close co-operation with the Kanara Welfare Trust and with the financial assistance of the Central Government, is conducting this scheme for the benefit of high school children. The backward-class pupils who attend our high schools from considerable distance are daily given mid-day snacks free of charge. The total number of children benefitted under this scheme during the year was 531.

Backward-class poor students were also supplied free clothing and text-books in our high schools under the same scheme. The total number of pupils who received clothes was 563, while the number of pupils who received books was 370. The total number of students who were benefitted under the scheme was 1,464.

Thakkar Bapa Hostel, Ankola

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

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

Tailoring Schools

The Trust, on behalf of the Servants of India Society, conducts two Tailoring Schools, one at Ankola in Ankola Taluka and the

other at Mundgod in Mundgod Taluka. The number of students in the tailoring school at Ankola was 30. The School is recognised by the Board of Technical Education of Karnataka Government. During the year 12 pupils appeared for the Tailoring Examination of this Board. Ten passed in the Second Class.

The tailoring school at Mundgod was opened in 1969, mainly for the benefit of the backward class girls, including the Lamanis who are very backward. The strength of this school is 16. This school is also recognised by the Board of Technical Education of Karnataka Government. During the year two appeared for the Tailoring Examination and both of them came out successful.

Mother and Child Welfare Centre, Murdeshwar

The Kanara Welfare Trust is also running, with the financial assistance of Sir Dorabji Tata Trust, the Mother and Child Welfare Centre at Murdeshwar in Bhatkal Taluka. Miss Ganga Sthalekar, who is a highly qualified Midwife, is in charge of this Centre. The centre has become popular. The centre serves the villages of Murdeshwar, Kaikeni and the neighbouring rural areas which is densely populated and which is very backward. At present the centre is housed in a rented building. We are constructing our own building for this Centre. Sir Dorabji Tata Trust has sanctioned a grant of Rs. 18,000/- for this purpose. This building is being constructed in the compound of our high school at Murdeshwar. As the compound is sufficiently big, there is adequate space for the Mother & Child Welfare Centre also.

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

In this Bal Mandir there are 54 children between the age of two to six. Snacks are given to them daily free of cost. In addition, illiterate girls are taught to read and write. Sewing, knitting, embroidery, and other useful crafts for girls are taught. Thirty girls are attending this class.

In this Centre, ante-natal examination and guidance is also

given. Preventive health measures are taken. After delivery, guidance is given on Family Planning and infant care.

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

Maharashtra

Dr. Kakade was re-elected chairman of the Managing Committee of the District Probation & Aftercare Association, Poona. The Association conducted two remand homes in Poona, one for boys and the other for girls. It also conducts a Child Guidance Clinic for problem children. He presided over all the meetings of the Executive Committee and of the Managing Committee. As a representative of the District Association he attended a meeting of the Regional Probation & Aftercare Association at Baramati.

He was re-elected one of the vice-chairmen of the Maharashtra State Probation & Aftercare Association.

Dr. Kakade continued to be one of the Hony. Secretaries of the Society for the Welfare of the Physically Handicapped in Wanawadi, which conducts a Home for Crippled Children. The Home provided free of cost food, clothing, bedding, shelter, medical treatment, education and pre-vocational training to the boys, besides arranging for their surgical operations and prosthetic aids for them. During the year the Home had 67 children on its roll.

He continued to be one of the Hony. Treasurers of the Mahila Seva Mandal and attended its Executive and Managing Committee meetings and also of the Vocational Training Sub-Committee, whenever possible. The Mandal runs a Rescue Home for women in moral danger, an orphanage, a vocational training centre and a hostel for working women in low income brackets. It also runs a primary school for the children in the Sevagram and it is kept open for the children in the slums nearby. There are about 400 inmates in the Mahila Sevagram on an average.

He was re-elected one of the Hony. Treasurers of the Nav-Jeevan Mandal which works for the welfare and rehabilitation of released prisoners. He attended the meetings of the Managing Committee of the Mandal whenever possible.

Dr. Kakade was elected on the Managing Committee of the David Sassoon Infirm Asylum in Poona and attended its two meetings during the year.

He was elected a member of a 10-member committee appointed by a conference of social workers of Poona to prepare a scheme for starting and implementing a Community Chest for Poona. The Committee, headed by the Mayor of Poona, has formulated a scheme and has drafted its constitution as well. The Community Chest is going to be registered as a public charitable trust. He attended four meetings of the Committee.

Shri Ajgaonkar continued to be a Secretary of the Social Service League, one of the oldest institutions in Bombay, The League conducts among other things, two High Schools, a Textile Training School, six Industrial Schools for Women, three Libraries, a Gymnasium, a Co-operative Credit Society, a Co-operative Dramatic Association and two Dispensaries. The League spent Rs. 12,28,950/- for its various activities during the year.

Tamil Nadu

Shri Venkataraman continued to be the Vice President of the Indian Council of Social Welfare, Madras Branch, as well as a member of its Central Executive Committee and attended its meetings at Poona in December last. He also attended the Conference on the Handicapped and participated in its discussions. The Council in Madras organised a Children's Holiday camp in Covelong on the sea shore about 10 miles south of Madras and he along with the Secretary met the Archbishop of Madras regarding the lease of a building and land belonging to him in Covelong for Children's holiday camp, and subsequently a successful holiday camp was held at that place.

Shri Venkataraman was also one of the Vice Presidents of the Indian Council for Child Welfare and the Chairman of the Balsevika Training course run by the Council. He presided over the meetings of the Council and of the Balsevika Committee held during the year.

He was elected during the year as the Senior Vice Chairman of the Guild of Service. At the annual and district representatives' conference Shri Venkataraman welcomed the Governor

and also read farewell address to Mrs. P. D. Whitely, an English Lady, who had rendered yeoman service to the Guild of Service. He also welcomed the Governor and the former Chief Minister of Tamilnadu during the Silver Jubilee of the Seva Samaj Boy's Home. As one of the Vice-Chairmen he attended the International Evening organised by the Guild of Service which brought a revenue of Rs. 1,60,000, which would be utilised for running the various welfare institutions of the Guild.

Andhra Pradesh

Shri S. S. Misra continues to look after the Gokhale Children's Home, at Narasannapet in Srikakulam District. This Home which was started in the year 1945 in the wake of a devastating cyclone in the then North-Vizag District has been rendering valuable service to the orphaned and helpless children of the area. During the year there were 25 children in the Home. Their ages ranged between 7 to 13. Of these children 3 belonged to the other backward classes, one to the scheduled tribe and others to economically backward communities. This institution provides free boarding and lodging, clothing, soap and oil, education and free medical aid to the inmates of the Home. The annual expenses of the Home amounted to Rs. 16,016. The Society pays a lump sum grant of Rs. 5,000/- to the Home every year. The Central Social Welfare Board has also been sanctioning an annual grant of Rs. 6,000/- to provide nutritive food to the inmates of the Home. The Home is under the direct management of Shri P. S. Prasad Rao, an Attache of the society and Shri R. K. Sahoo is working as the warden of the Home.

Shri Venkataraman was the President of the Association for Social Health and attended its meetings regularly.

Orissa

A Destitute Children's Home has been started at the Choudwar Centre of the Society in Orissa. It has 30 children. This 'Servindia Destitute Children's Home' was formally inaugurated by the former Governor of Orissa, Mr. Akbar Ali Khan on the 18th January 1976. Shri Radhanath Rath, Editor of 'the Samaj' was the chief guest. Shri Damodar Sahoo looks

after this Home. The Home started working from the 1st Nov. 1975.

MEDICAL RELIEF

The Kanara Welfare Trust conducts two dispensaries in the rural areas. These dispensaries are situated at Bankikodla in Kumta Taluka and at Shirali in Bhatkal Taluka. Both these dispensaries were managed by qualified doctors and were well equipped with medicines. The work of these dispensaries was appreciated by the people. The Trust is glad to report that the Government of Karnataka has recently agreed to take over the dispensary at Bankikodla and run the same on behalf of the Trust. The Trust was finding it very difficult to get a doctor for this dispensary and it requested the Government to take it over.

Maternity Clinic at Ankola.

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

Leprosy Clinic at Choudwar, Orissa

Shri S. S. Misra assisted by Shri Damodar Sahoo supervised the activities of the leprosy clinic at Choudwar in Orissa.

This is the oldest activity of the Orissa Centre of the Society. It was started in 1927 and is in charge of Shri. Damodar Sahoo, a member of the Society. It conducts a clinic for patients suffering from leprosy. The clinic works every Sunday in the week and the patients are given Dapson, Iron, Avil, Resochine and vitamin tablets. They are also supplied with mid-day snacks out of the grant made by the Central Social Welfare Board for the purpose. The number of patients treated during the year was 3633. The average number of patients attending the clinic on every Sunday was 70.

For the last two years a Nursery School called the Shishu Vihar is being conducted at Choudwar Centre. At present the School is financed and managed by the Choudwar Municipality.

There is a library and reading room called Laxminarayan Pathagar for the use of the public.

Shri Damodar Sahoo is in Charge of the Choudwar Centre.

Shri Ajgaonkar was a member of the Supervising Committee of the Bai Bachubai Kanji Karsandas Charitable Allopathic Dispensary and Ayurvedic Dispensary of the League. Both the dispensaries are located at League's Parel Office. In the Allopathic Dispensary women and children are treated by a lady doctor at nominal charges. The total number of patients treated during the year was 1924. In the Ayurvedic Dispensary, men, women, and children are treated by a qualified Vaidya. The total number of patients treated at Ayurvedic Dispensary was 3776. Total expenses incurred were Rs. 9,500/-

OTHER ACTIVITIES

Shri S. G. Gokhale looks after the affairs of the Gokhale Hall property.

Shri Venkataramn is the President of the Tamilnadu Branch of the Association for Social Health in India and presided over some of its meetings to consider the various problems relating to the effective enforcement of the law relating to immoral traffic in women and children.

Divekar Charity Trust

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

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

As Secretary of the Society, he was one of the Trustees of the Wrangler R. P. Paranjpye Trust and attended its two meetings during the year.

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

Shri Ajgaonkar continued to be a member of the Social Service League Gymnasium which was started in 1923. During the year the average number of members on the roll was 392, and average

daily attendance was 275. Total expenses incurred on the Gymnasium were Rs. 27,310/-.

Shri Ajgaonkar was also a member of the Library Committee of the League which conducts libraries and reading rooms at Chinchpokli and Madanpura. At Chinchpokli Lending Library the number of books was 32,260, and number of readers 238. In its Reading Room the number of readers was 35,950, and average daily attendance was 120. At Madanpura (Urdu) Library the number of books was 4989. In its Reading Room the total number of readers was 37,556 and average daily attendance was 191. During the year the League spent Rs. 20,100/- for running these libraries and reading rooms.

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

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

Shri Sahoo continued his efforts to establish a Sanskrit Pathashala at Rayagada. He has collected a sum of Rs. 1600/- towards this project and has got some assurances.

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

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

Annual Report For The Year 1975-76

The Institute continued to work as in the past on a number of research projects taken up partly for their wider research interest and partly at the request of certain official and non-official agencies working in the field. The significant among the studies completed during the year are the following :

- (1) Performance of Jowar in Maharashtra during the last two decades. Submitted to Indian Council of Social Science Research in April 1976. B.W. Ashturkar & N. Rath
- (2) On Fixation of Agricultural Prices (in Marathi). In Artha (Marathi) economic monthly June & July 1976. N. Rath
- (3) Prospects of Development in a Backward Region : Socio Economic Survey of 15 Villages in Kolaba District, Maharashtra State. Submitted to the Ministry of Agriculture in February 1976. D. P. Apte
- (4) A Study of Income, Saving and Investment of Agriculturally Progressive Farmers in Ahm'dnagar District, Maharashtra State. Report for the third and final year (1971-72) submitted to the Ministry of Agriculture in September 1975. M. P. Khare

- (5) A Combined Report Submitted to the M. P. Khare
on Income, Saving and Ministry of Agri-
Investment in Agri- culture in April
culturally Prosperous 1976.
Areas in Ahmednagar
District, Maharashtra
State.
(1969-70 to 1971-72)
- (6) A Combined Report Submitted to the C. S. Gajarajan
on Income, Saving and Ministry of Agri-
Investment in Agri- culture in January
culturally Progressive 1976.
Areas in Bangalore
District, Karnataka
State.
(1970-71 and 1971-72)
- (7) Economic Change, in Submitted to the M. B. Padki
the Pravara Co-operat- Ministry of Agri-
ive Sugar Factory culture in
Area (1974) December 1975.
- (8) Nature and Extent of Report cyclostyled. A. K. Mitra
Labour Inputs in Agri-
culture — Analysis
based on Farm Manage-
ment Studies in India.
- (9) Factors responsible Submitted to the S. W. Muranjan
for increased Availa- Ministry of Agri-
bility of Milk to the culture in May
Government Milk 1976.
Schemes in Maha-
rashtra in 1974-75.
- (10) Trends in the Price- To be submitted S. W. Muranjan
Size Relationship of to the Ministry of
Teak and Other Import- Agriculture.
ant Wood Species in
Maharashtra (1958-68).

- (11) Drought (1972-73) in Maharashtra, Submitted to the Mrs. S. Brahme Ministry of Agriculture in June 1976.
- (12) Place of IUCD in the Contraception-kit of India. Submitted to the Mrs. K. Dandekar, & F. P. in August 1975. Mrs. V. Bhate, Mrs. J. Coyaji and Mrs. S. Nikam
- (13) Population in Maharashtra 2000 A. D. Being published by the Tata Economic Consultancy Service, Bombay. Mrs. K. Dandekar and Mrs. S. Mulay
- (14) Survey of Silk Industry and of Living and Working Conditions of Labour in that Industry in Aurangabad. Submitted to the V. P. Pethe Marathwada University in July 1975.
- (15) Annotated Bibliography on the Economic History of India (1500 A. D. to 1947 A. D.) To be Published by V. D. Divekar and others during 1976-77.
- (1) Selection from Records
 - (2) Parliamentary Papers
 - (3) Survey Settlement Reports
 - (4) Gazetteers
 - (5) Committee Reports.
- (16) Analysis of Structure and Quantum of Non-Agricultural Employment in India (1961-71) To be published in Artha Vijnana A. K. Mitra

- (17) Studies in the Economics of Farm Management in Ahmednagar District (Maharashtra State) 1967-68. Published by the Directorate of Economics & Statistics, Ministry of Agri. & Irrigation, New Delhi, December 1975. M. P. Khare
- (18) A Study of India's Imports of Consumer & Intermediate Goods (1961-1973). To be Published in Artha Vijnana Miss V. Pitre

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

- (1) Estimates of Surplus Labour in Agriculture and problems in Mobilization. Published in Indian Journal of Agricultural Economics. Oct.-Dec. 1975. A. K. Mitra
- (2) Foodgrains Price Policy in India. Published in The Economic Times, Feb. 17 & 19, 1976. A. K. Mitra
- (3) Strategy for Agricultural Development. Paper presented at Seminar on Rural Planning and Development, August 1975. Mrs. S. Brahme
- (4) Economic Condition of Agricultural Labour: A Study in Shahada Taluka of Dhulia District. Sent for publication in the ICSSR Journal, New Delhi. Mrs. S. Brahme
- (5) Economic and Social Significance of Cities. Submitted to 24th Town and Country Planning Seminar, Bombay, December 1975. Mrs. S. Brahme

- (6) Assessment report on Rural Development based on a Sample Survey (covering 225 families) of the Nine Villages near Hadapsar. Submitted to Maharashtra Arogya Mandal, Hadapsar, in December 1975. Mrs. K. Pore
- (7) A Scheme for Eradicating Slums in Poona. Published in Civic Affairs, May 1975. Mrs. K. Pore
- (8) एक जटिल प्रश्न - एक सरळ उत्तर : किमती का नाहीत ? अर्थ, मे १९७५ Mrs. K. Pore
- (9) एक जटिल प्रश्न - एक सरळ उत्तर : अन्नधान्य परिस्थिती विकट का बनत आहे ? अर्थ, जून १९७५ Mrs. K. Pore
- (10) सोन्याच्या मोहकतेचे गूढ. अर्थ ऑगस्ट १९७५ Mrs. K. Pore
- (11) भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्थेतील स्त्रियांचा सहभाग. अर्थ, सप्टेंबर १९७५ Mrs. K. Pore
- (12) नवजीवनाच्या वाटचालीची दिशा क्रियाशील सजग निर्व्याज स्नेहबघनाची कुटुंबे. साधना, ऑगस्ट १९७५ Mrs. K. Pore
स्त्री एक माणूस विशेषांक
- (13) A Note on Integration of Women in Economic Activity in India. Presented at the Conference on 'Optimal Utilisation of Women Power in Economic Development', New Delhi, in September 1975. Mrs. K. Pore
- (14) Growth and Composition of States' Tax Revenue in India. Will be published in Artha Vijnana M. C. Purohit
- (15) Mobilisation of Rural Surplus through Agricultural Taxes. Submitted to the Indian Agricultural Conference, Hissar, 6-8 November 1975. M. C. Purohit

- (16) On Estimating Incidence of Union Excise Duties in India. Submitted to the 5th Input-Output Conference, Ahmedabad, September 1975. M. C. Purohit
- (17) Rationalizing Sales Tax Structure. Submitted to the Sales Tax Enquiry Committee, Maharashtra, Maharashtra, V. S. Chitre
- (18) Wealth Effect on the Demand for Money. Published in Journal of Political Economy, June, 1975. V. S. Chitre
- (19) Links between Rural Attitudes towards Family-size and Absence (or availability) of Social Security Protection in Old Age, Disability or Orphanhood in Rural Areas in Asia. Prepared for ILO Conference held at Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia, in November 1975. Mrs. K. Dandekar
- (20) Social Constraints on the Family Planning Programme in India. Submitted to the National Conference of the Indian Medical Association, Delhi, 18-19 Sept. 1975. Mrs. K. Dandekar
- (21) Status of Women in India. Submitted to the Annual Conference of the IASP held at Bombay, 22-24 Dec. 1975. (being published in EPW) Mrs. K. Dandekar
- (22) Status Seekers in India. Published in European Journal of Sociology, XVII, 1976. A. Bopegamage

- (23) Problem of Untouchability in the State Ruled by Shahu Maharaj of Kolhapur. Published in A. Bopegamage Poona University Publication, 1975.
- (24) Religious Factors and Poverty. — Disfunctional Aspects of Religion. To be Published A. Bopegamage in Social Research
- (25) The Scheduled Tribes and Their Educational Problems in Maharashtra. Published in G. M. Gare Girivanvasi Sanadesh, Bombay Oct. 1975
- (26) Tribal Insurrection in Maharashtra. Published in Tribe G. M. Gare Udaipur, 1976
- (27) The British and the Indian Sailors (C. 1790-1855). Published in Studies in the Foreign Relation of India (from the earliest time to 1947), Prof. H. K. Sherwani Felicitation Volume, Hyderabad, 1975
- (28) Sardar Patel and the Bardoli Satyagraha. Published in The Economic Times, Oct. 26, 1975 N. Benjamin
- (29) Law and the Adivasis, Study of the Peasants of Akkalkuva. Economic & Political Weekly, 21 & 28 June 1975 S. D. Kulkarni
- (30) Legal Magic : Owners turned into Tenants. Economic Times, June 23, 1975 S. D. Kulkarni
- (31) An article in Marathi on Adivasi, sub-plan of Maharashtra. Manus, August 30, 1975 S. D. Kulkarni
- (३२) हिंदू, मुस्लीम व लोकसंख्येचा अर्थ, जाने. १९७६ V. P. Pethe असमतोल.

- (३३) तर हिंदूच अल्पसंख्य होतील? केसरी, १५ फेब्रु. ७६ V. P. Pethe
- (34) Emerging Trends in Sent to V. P. Pethe &
Urbanization—A Study Demography India Mrs. S. Mulay
of Maharashtra. for publication
- (35) Effect of Steriliza- Paper presented Mrs. V. Bhate
tion on Birth Rate—A at the First
Case where Eligibili- Annual Con-
-ty is based on Having ference of the
Two or more Living Indian Associa-
Sons. tion for Popu-
- lation Studies,
Bombay, Dec. (8)
1975.
- (36) Cotton Procurement Economic Times, H. M. Desarda
Scheme. Dec. 11, 1975
- (37) Cotton Policy and Mainstream, H. M. Desarda
Maharashtra Cotton Dec. 6, 1975
Purchase Scheme.
- (३८) कापूस एकाधिकार योजना योजना, १५ डिसेंबर H. M. Desarda
शेतकऱ्यांच्या हिताची. १९७५
- (३९) कापूस एकाधिकार योजना महाराष्ट्र टाइम्स, H. M. Desarda
चालू ठेवण्याची जरूर. २७ ऑक्टोबर १९७५

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

- (1) Review of Studies in Economics of N. Rath (61)
Irrigation and Electricity of India.
- (2) Measurement of Rural Unemploy- N. Rath (61)
ment based on the Farm Accounts
data for Akola and Amravati Districts.
- (3) Development of Agriculture in N. Rath, M.P. Khare,
Maharashtra State C. S. Gajarajan,
M. V. Joglekar,
M. B. Padki &
B. N. Kulkarni

- (4) Rural Electrification in Maharashtra N. Rath, D. P. Apte,
A. K. Mitra, &
S. W. Muranjan
- (5) Consolidation of Holdings in India G. R. Mulla &
B. N. Kulkarni
- (6) Studies in Forest Resources in Maharashtra S. N. Gadam
- (7) Agrarian Legislation in India D. C. Wadhwa
(1793-1966) Vol. II
- (8) Editing of Writings of Prof. D. R. Mrs. S. Brahme
Gadgil
- (9) A Study of Problems of Rural Development in Selected Areas of Maharashtra State Mrs. S. Brahme
- (10) A Structural Study of India's Trade Dependence (1957-75) S. V. Bokil
Miss V. Pitre
- (11) Growth of Public Finance in India M. C. Purohit
- (12) An Empirical Study of Commercial Bank Portfolios in India V. S. Chitre
- (13) Profitability and Cost Structure Behaviour in Corporate Sector Mrs. V. K. Purohit
- (14) Construction of Regional Input-Output Tables P. Venkatramaiah,
A. R. Kulkarni &
Mrs. L. Argade
- (15) Changes in the Structure of the Indian Economy —do—
- (16) The Assessment of Health and Family Planning Programmes in the State of Maharashtra with a sample of 2500 villages Mrs. K. Dandekar
- (17) A Study of Uneven Progress of the Family Planning Centres in Rural Maharashtra and Factors Affecting the Progress Mrs. V. Bhate

- (18) Differential Death-Rates in India, Mrs. S. Mulay
1951-61 and 1961-71
- (19) Study of the Trends in causes of death Mrs. S. Mulay
in Bombay, 1951-71
- (20) Problem of Untouchability and Sched- A. Bopegamage
uled Castes in Maharashtra
- (21) Spatial Implications and Develop- G. M. Gare
ment Processes. A Study of Growth
Centres in Tribal Areas
- (22) Annotated Bibliography on the Eco- V. D. Divekar
nomic History of India :
Preparation of Press copies of 'Survey
Settlement Reports', 'Gazetteers' and
and 'Committee Reports' and
annotation work relating to Serials,
Census Publications and Acts.
- (23) Directory of Social Science and Agri- Miss Malathi
cultural Research Institutes in Six Timmaraju
Asian Countries — India, Pakistan,
Nepal, Bangla Desh, Sri Lanka and
Iran (in two parts).
- (24) Bibliography on India, with Special —do—
Reference to Social Sciences

The Directory and Bibliography at Sr. No. 23 & 24 above are being compiled at the instance of the Development Research and Training Institutes of Asia and the Pacific, Bangkok, Thailand.

In the scheme of the Indian Council of Social Science Research for guidance and consultation services for social scientists in data processing and data analysis initiated last year the Institute rendered services to two doctoral students and one college teacher during the year under report.

The Institute invited essays from post-graduate students and teachers in the Poona University area on a theme relating to buffer stock of foodgrains in the context of monetary and fiscal policy, for the Pandurangi Essay Prize Competition established

in the memory of late Shri P. V. Pandurangi, a Ph. D. fellow, who expired on 9-12-1971. We regret to state that we did not receive any response from the postgraduate students and teachers for the essay competition.

During the year 1975-76 there were 43 students for M. A. Part I and 46 students for M. A. Part II, in Economics at the Centre for Post-Graduate Teaching in Economics of the University of Poona located at this Institute.

During the year 1973-74 the Institute started a special course in Economics (Mathematics based) to the Second Year B. Sc. and Second Year B. A. students. As the necessary facilities are now extended by the local colleges the Institute decided to discontinue offering the special course from June 1975.

Miss Rohini Upasani, M. A. Part II student, received a Silver Medal and cash award of Rs. 750/- for her essay entitled "Acceleration of Economic Growth in view of Twenty Point Economic Programme", organized by the Industrial and Financial Weekly, in December 1975. Another M. A. Part II student, Shri Kishore Ganesh Kulkarni, won the First Prize of Rs. 250/- in the 19th Indian Essay Competition on "Pragmatic Policy for India" organized by the Forum for Free Enterprise. Shri K. N. Pansare, M. A. Part II student participated in the Scheme for Education in Rural Areas initiated by the University of Poona and gave a few lectures in the mofussil areas.

During the year under report, 3 National Scholarships were awarded. The National Scholarship awarded last year to one of the M. A. Part I student in Economics was continued during the year, 1975-76. The other scholarship awarded last year which fell vacant due to the student not obtaining Second Class at the M. A. Part I examination was awarded to another M. A. Part II student for the year 1975-76.

As reported last year in pursuance of the recommendations of the Assessment Committee appointed by the U. G. C. in respect of the Centre of Advanced Study in Economics we had submitted a proposal to seek an autonomous status to the University of Poona. The U. G. C. while communicating sanction of financial assistance during the Fifth Plan Period for the Centre has requested the University to consider the question of giving autonomous status to the Institute. We are awaiting decision in this matter.

In the programme of fellowships sanctioned by the U. G. C. there were 2 Junior Fellows who were awarded fellowships in previous years to work on their Ph. D. theses. During the year 1975-76, 3 Junior Research Fellowships were awarded. The fourth fellowship could not be awarded during the current year as suitable candidates were not available. One of the Senior Research Fellows who was awarded a fellowship last year continued to work on his research project during the year under report, on "Profitability and Cost Structure in Corporate Sector". The other Senior Fellow who was also awarded a fellowship last year worked at the Centre upto 10th July 1975 on "Tea Plantation Industry in India". One Senior Fellow who was awarded fellowship during the year under report worked from 1st July 1975 to 17th November 1975 on "Price Levels and Economic Growth with Special Reference to India".

In the programme of fellowships for College Teachers, one of the teachers who was awarded a fellowship from November 1974 continued to work until November 1975. Three fellowships were awarded during the year 1975-76.

The following teachers who have been deputed by the Agricultural Universities in Maharashtra State worked on their Ph. D. theses at this Institute during the year under report :

- | | |
|--|--|
| (1) Shri M. P. Dhongade,
Mahatma Phule Krishi Vidya-
peeth, Rahuri | A Study into Relationship
between Size of Holding and
Productivity of Indian Agri-
culture. |
| (2) Shri B. W. Ashturkar,
Marathwada Krishi Vidya-
peeth, Parbhani | Impact of High Yielding Vari-
eties Programme in Maha-
rashtra. |
| (3) Shri L. V. Ambegaonkar | Purna Command Develop-
ment. |

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

- | | |
|-----------------------|--|
| (1) Shri W. N. Tungar | Bureacracy in Indian Indu-
stry (A Sociological Study). |
|-----------------------|--|

- (2) Shri K. V. Varghese Housing Problem in India.
- (3) Miss Vidya Pitre A Study of India's Imports of Machinery and Transport Equipment with special reference to Import Policy and Import Substitution 1960-61 to 1970-71.

The following thesis for Ph. D. in Economics was submitted during the period under report :

Regulation and Economics of the Electricity Supply Industry in Maharashtra — Analysis of a Public Utility — Shri B. S. Bhanage.

Tribals in an Urban Setting, Ph.D. thesis by Dr. G.M. Gare, Lecturer, was published by Saraswat Prakashan, Pune, 1976, under a grant from the Indian Council of Social Science Research, New Delhi.

A Ph. D. student from the University of Paris under a grant from the Canada Council, Ottawa had worked at this Institute during the year 1974-75 on "The Nature of the Village Society in Maharashtra in Regard to the Social, Economic and Political Aspects of the State". He had to return home due to ill-health. He visited India again for a few months during the year 1975-76 for completing the field work.

Two Ph. D. students from the University of Western Ontario, London, Ontario, Canada, who joined the Institute under a fellowship for two years from the Shastri Indo-Canadian Institute, New Delhi, continued to work on their theses during the year under report.

Besides there were following research scholars at the Institute during the year under report :

(1) Dr. Miss Gail Omvedt, Assistant Professor, Department of Sociology, University of California, San Diego, La Jolla, California, U. S. A., who joined the Institute on 1st January 1979 continued to work on her research project on "Women's Movement in India".

(2) Dr. K. N. Chaudhari, Reader in Economic History, School of Oriental and African Studies, London, U. K., to work on "A Study of Urban Centres in India during the Eighteenth and Nineteenth Centuries" from November 1975.

(3) Miss Meera Bapat, Associate Research Assistant in the Development Planning Unit of the University College, London, School of Environmental Studies, London, U. K., to work on "The contribution of physical planning and housing policies to the absorption of new-comers in an Indian City : Poona 1951-1975" from August 1975 to January 1977.

(4) Mr. Frank Murrey Perlin, Ph. D. student (History), London University, London, to work on his research project "Agrarian History of Western India (Late 17th-19th Centuries)" from February 1975 to June 1976.

Professor J. S. Uppal, Professor of Economics, University of New York at Albany is at this Institute from January to June 1976 under the UGC's scheme for assisting Universities inviting Indians working in Universities abroad during their Sabbatical leave period.

Dr. K. L. Joshi who joined the Institute on 1st January 1973 under the UGC's scheme for preparation of University Level Books by Indian Authors finalised for publication his work entitled "The Problems of Higher Education in India".

Professor A. R. Kamat who retired from the service of the Institute in June 1974 received a fellowship under the UGC's scheme regarding Utilization of Services of Retired Teachers — 1974-75 to work on "Education and Social Change in India with special reference to Maharashtra" for a period of three years from 1st May 1975. Besides working on the project, participating in staff seminars and guiding research staff and visiting scholars, he delivered a series of three lectures on "Education After Independence : A Social Analysis" in November 1975 at the Lala Lajpatrai College of Commerce and Economics, Bombay.

Dr. A. V. Daniel, from Vimala College, Trichur, is at this Institute from May 1975 to September 1976 under the Ecumenical Fellowship Programme (ESP) of the Okumenisches Studienwerk, e. v., Bochum (W. Germany) for post-doctoral work. While at this Institute he finalised for publication the book entitled *Strategy for Agricultural Development* which is published in January 1976 by Vora & Co. Currently he is working on two books : (a) *Agricultural Policy in India*, and (b) *Problems of Small Farmers in Kerala*.

Professor V. M. Dandekar is reappointed as the Chairman of the National Sample Survey Organization in the Ministry of Planning, Government of India, for a further period of five years. He also continues to be the Chairman of the Pimpri-Chinchwad New Town Development Authority. Professor Dandekar is appointed as the Chairman of the "Committee on Financing of Small and Marginal Farmers through Co-operative Credit System" convened by the Government of Maharashtra. He is also appointed a Member of the State Planning and Development Council of the Government of Maharashtra. Prof. Dandekar was elected the Chairman of the Board of Studies in Economics of the University of Poona. He was also elected as the Dean of the Faculty of Mental, Moral and Social Sciences of the University of Poona. He, however, resigned his deanship with effect from 11th February 1976. As Member of the Board of Management of the Association of Development Research and Training Institutes of Asia and the Pacific, Professor Dandekar attended its Board meetings in Bangkok in April 1975 and March 1976. He also attended its Bi-annual General Meeting in Canberra in August 1975. He also participated in an International Seminar on Population and Food and Agricultural Development organized by the International Association of Agricultural Economists (in collaboration with the Food and Agricultural Organization of the United Nations and the United Nations Fund for Population Activities) in Rome from 1st to 5th December 1975, where he presented a paper on 'Inter-Relationship between Population Growth and Food and Agricultural Development—Indian Case'. He delivered the Convocation Address of the Indian Institute of Management, Ahmedabad in April 1976.

Professor N. Rath continued to be a member of the reconstituted Orissa State Planning Board. He attended the Annual Conference of the Indian Society of Agricultural Economics of which he has been re-elected Vice-President for the year 1976.

Professor Mrs. K. Dandekar attended an ILO Conference in Kuala Lumpur (during 16th to 26th November 1975) on "Impact of offer of Social Security on Child-bearing in Rural Asia". She participated in the First Annual Conference of the Indian Association for the Study of Population held at Bombay during 22-24 December 1975 and contributed a paper entitled "Indian Women in the International Women's Year". She contributed a paper entitled "Social Constraints on Family Planning Programme in India" to the National Conference of the Indian Medical Association held at Delhi in September 1975.

Dr. V. P. Pethe was elected Joint Secretary and Member of the Executive Committee of the Indian Association for the Study of Population for the years 1975 and 1976. He participated in the First Conference of the Association held at Bombay during 22-24 December 1975 and contributed a paper entitled "On Assessing Trends in Urbanization between 1961 and 1971 : A Note on the Comparability of Census Data on Towns for the Years 1961 and 1971". Dr. Pethe also participated in the First Congress of Third World Economists held at Algiers, Algeria (Africa) in February 1976.

Dr. M. C. Purohit was appointed by the Government of India, as Honorary Consultant to the Ministry of Finance, New Delhi, from 6th October 1975 to 4th February 1976.

Dr. G. M. Gare, Lecturer in Sociology, who joined the Centre of Urban Studies, University College, London, in October 1974, returned after successfully completing the programme of training in July 1975. Dr. Gare received an award of the Government of Maharashtra for the literature in Marathi for his book *Sahyadritil Adiwasi — Mahadev Koli*, published during the year 1974-75.

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

- (1) Regional Planning : A Case Study of Marathwada Region, Sulabha Brahme, Kumud Pore and S. H. Pore,

which was published as Artha Vijnana March-June 1975 reprinted as Artha Vijnana Reprint Series No. 1.

- (2) Socio-Economic Change During Three Five Year Plans, K. Dandekar and V. Bhate, published as Artha Vijnana December 1975 issue and reprinted as Artha Vijnana Reprint Series No. 2.
- (3) Diseconomies and Growth (Kale Memorial Lecture by Ashok Mitra, 1975).
- (4) Evaluation of Small Farmers' Development Agency, Mysore District, Karnataka State (1972-73, 1973-74), A. R. Rajapurohit (Mimeograph Series No. 19).
- (5) Volume XVII of the Institute's Quarterly Journal Artha Vijnana, was published during the year under report.

The R. B. R. R. Kale Memorial Lecture was delivered this year (1976) by Professor S. V. Kogekar. The subject of the lecture was "Revision of the Constitution".



Gokhale Institute of Politics and Economics

Poona 411 004.

Balance Sheet as at 31 March 1976

AND

Income and Expenditure Account

For the Year Ended 31st March 1976

GOKHALE INSTITUTE OF POLITICS

Balance Sheet as

FUNDS AND LIABILITIES	Rs.	P.	Rs.	P.
Publication Reserve				
Stock of Publications	43,245.41			
Advance Provision for Publications as per last Balance Sheet	31,273.88		74,519.29	
Reserve For Buildings and Equipment				
As per last Balance Sheet	2,09,317.00			
Add : Amount transferred from Income and Expenditure Account	54,465.00		2,63,782.00	
Reserve For Replacement of Tabulating Machinery				
As per last Balance Sheet	1,43,950.58			
Add : Provision made this year	2,500.00			
Interest received or accrued on earmarked investments	11,983.29		1,58,433.87	
Reserve For Statistical Laboratory				
As per last Balance Sheet	68,749.55			
Add : Interest received or accrued on earmarked investments	4,844.52		73,594.07	
Reserve For Staff Quarters and Hostel Repairs etc.				
As per last Balance Sheet	33,271.29			
Add : Transferred from Income and Expenditure Account	7,928.83		41,200.12	
Reserve For Gratuity				
As per last Balance Sheet	4,408.37			
Add : Interest transferred from Income and Expenditure Account	286.54		4,694.91	
Liabilities				
For Expenses	1,15,760.33			
Mess Deposit	3,003.55			
Electricity Deposit	1,150.20			
Hostel Deposit	1,018.00			
Total carried forward	1,20,932.08		6,16,224.26	

AND ECONOMICS, PUNE 411004

at 31st. March 1976

ASSETS	Rs. P.	Rs. P.
Freehold Land (At Cost)		
As per last Balance Sheet		1,93,328.46
Buildings (At Cost)		
As per last Balance Sheet	21,82,017.15	
Less : Provision for Depreciation made upto 31st March 1970	1,51,032.00	20,30,985.15
Tabulating Machines (At Cost) (including installation expenses)		
As per last Balance Sheet	90,621.90	
Less : Provision for Depreciation made upto 31st March 1975	89,918.03	703.87
Furniture, Deadstock and Equipment (At Cost)		
As per last Balance Sheet	2,16,503.08	
Less : Provision for Depreciation made upto 31st March 1970	98,006.00	1,18,497.08
Investments (At Cost)		
Earmarked Investments :		
For Replacement of Tabulating Machines and Equipment		
Fixed Deposit with Banks :		
(i) Bank of Maharashtra, Poona	1,25,000.00	
(ii) United Commercial Bank, Poona	17,000.00	1,42,000.00
For Statistical Laboratory		
Fixed Deposit with Banks :		
(i) Bank of Maharashtra, Poona	30,000.00	
(ii) United Commercial Bank, Poona	6,000.00	
7 Years' National Savings Certificates (Face Value)	5,000.00	
12 Years' National Defence Certificate (Face Value)	5,000.00	
Add : Interest accrued	2,000.00	48,000.00
Total carried forward		25,33,514.56

GOKHALE INSTITUTE OF POLITICS

Balance Sheet as

FUNDS AND LIABILITIES	Rs. P.	Rs. P.
Total brought forward	1,20,932.08	6,16,224.26
Sundry Credit Balances and		
Advance Receipts	51,234.17	
Retention Money and Tender Deposits	2,899.35	
Provision for Charges for the use of computer	809.99	
Provision for Contingencies	40.01	1,75,915.60
Buildings and Equipment Grant		
As per last Balance Sheet		24,09,869.27
Advance Grants		
Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation Government of India for :		
Land Reforms Centre	7,721.80	
University Grants Commission for :		
(i) Forestry Economics Section	5,088.56	
(ii) Non-Recurring Books and Furniture	1,17,868.92	
(iii) Honorarium for visiting staff	2,500.00	
Government of Maharashtra for :		
(i) Four Research Sections	16,876.46	
(ii) Third Plan Section	28,108.03	
(iii) Centre of Advanced Study in Economics	289.13	
Planning Commission, Government of India for :		
Research in Planning and Development	18,535.29	
Indian Council of Social Science Research for :		
(i) Inventory Project	1,748.93	
(ii) Bibliography Project	1,262.90	
(iii) ADM Guidance and Consultancy Service	5,000.00	
(iv) A Study of Rural Development in selected areas in Maharashtra	11,230.00	
Sir Dorabjee Tata Trust :		
Special Grant for Books	59.17	
Rural Electrification Corporation Ltd.	36,998.17	2,53,287.36
Total carried forward		34,55,296.49

AND ECONOMICS, PUNE 411004

31st March 1976

ASSETS	Rs. P.	Rs. P.
Total brought forward		25,33,514.56
For P. V. Pandurangi Prize Endowment		
Grant Investment		
Fixed Deposit with Bank of Maharashtra, Poona		4,000.00
Other Investments :		
Fixed and Short Term Deposits with Banks :		
* (i) Bank of Maharashtra, Poona	13,90,000.00	
(ii) United Commercial Bank, Poona	50,000.00	
Equity Shares of Poona University Federal Co-operative Consumers' Stores Ltd.	1,000.00	14,41,000.00
*Lodged for arrangements of cash credit with the Bank—Rs. 5 lakhs.		
Publications		
Stock on Hand : (At Cost)	43,245.41	
Stock of Paper on Hand : (At Cost)	11,429.96	54,675.37
Deposits		
With the Maharashtra State Electricity Board for Electric Connection	3,105.00	
With the Superintendent, Government Milk Supply Scheme, Poona	4,992.00	
With the Divisional Engineer, Telephones, Poona	640.00	
With Kosangas Company for Gas Cylinder	100.00	8,837.00
Advances		
*For Purchases	14,721.44	
For Expenses	14,293.37	
To Employees	44,019.00	73,033.81
*(Includes amount considered doubtful Rs. 1,258.57)		
Amount Receivable		
- (Unsecured, considered good)		
University Grants Commission for :		
(1) UGC Centre of Advanced Study in Economics (Previous dues)	36,690.64	
Total carried forward	36,690.64	41,15,060.74

GOKHALE INSTITUTE OF POLITICS

Balance Sheet as

FUNDS AND LIABILITIES	Rs.	P.	Rs.	P.
Total brought forward			34,55,296.49	
The Rockefeller Foundation				
Stabilization Grant				
Balance as per last Balance Sheet	10,66,039.73			
Add : Interest received during this year	1,05,000.00			
	11,71,039.73			
Less : Transferred to Income and Expenditure Account	26,267.11		11,44,772.62	
P. V. Pandurangl Prize Endowment Grant				
Balance as per last Balance Sheet	4,515.35			
Add : Interest received during the year	200.00			
Less : Prize awarded during the year	—		4,715.35	
Total :			46,04,784.46	

Notes :

- (1) Stock of Publications on 31-3-1976 Rs. 43,245.41 is inclusive of stock with the following distributors as per their latest Statement of Accounts, on the record of the Institute :
 - (i) Asia Publishing House, Statement upto the period 31-12-1975.
 - (ii) Orient Longman Ltd., Statement upto the period 30-9-1975.
- (2) The UNESCO Book Coupons in Dollars acquired before 6th June 1966 have been converted into rupees at the pre-devaluation rate of exchange.

AND ECONOMICS, PUNE 411004.

at 31st March 1976

ASSETS	Rs. P.	Rs. P
Total brought forward	36,690.64	41,15,060.74
(2) UGC Centre of Advanced Study in Economics Fellowships for :		
(i) 1974-75	21,977.34	
(ii) 1975-76	84,882.06	1,06,859.40
(3) UGC Centre of Advanced Study in Economics for Revision of Salary Scales of Library Staff	240.00	
(4) UGC Centre of Advanced Study in Economics for utilization of services of Retired Teachers	566.51	
(5) Yusuf Meherally Centre for Tara Project	4,000.00	
(6) Ministry of Agriculture for Agro-Economic Research Centre	11,311.61	
(7) Ministry of Health and Family Planning for Demography Section	64,761.91	
(8) University of Poona for text-books grant	652.04	
*Others (Includes amount considered doubtful Rs. 32,544.88)	71,601.70	2,96,683.81
Remittances in Transit		84,652.49
Cash and Bank Balances		
Postage Stamps in Hand	321.25	
Cheques on Hand	10,062.00	10,383.25
In Current Account with Banks		
*With Bank of Maharashtra, Poona	48,756.44	
With United Commercial Bank, Poona	41,306.82	
With Central Bank of India, Poona	7,940.91	98,004.17
*(Includes Rs. 21,000/- earmarked for purchase of equipment for Statistical Laboratory)		
Total :		46,04,784.46

Examined and Found Correct.

Sd/- M. P. Chitale and Co.,

Chartered Accountants.

17th June, 1976.

Sd/- V. M. Dandekar,

Director,

Gokhale Institute of
Politics and Economics,

Pune 411004.

GOKHALE INSTITUTE OF POLITICS

Income and Expenditure Account

EXPENDITURE	Rs. P.	Rs. P.
General Section		
Research—Salaries and Allowances		
Fellowships, and Investigational Expenses		22,190.25
Library—Schedule 'A'		59,593.38
Publication Section		32,407.93
Establishment Expenses—Schedule 'B'		37,267.96
Contribution to Employees' Provident Fund	77,572.41	
Less : Charged to Research Works etc,	74,050.24	3,522.17
Depreciation on Buildings and Furniture		34,228.00
Furniture and Office Equipment		4,220.85
Contribution to Development Levy for Staff Quarters		2,782.68
Tabulating Section		
Schedule 'C'	97,242.11	
Less : Charged to various projects	89,192.58	8,049.53
Demography Section		
(i) Schedule 'D'		1,65,496.26
(ii) North Satara survey for supply of copies of the report		750.00
Planning and Development Section		
Schedule 'E'		1,41,661.72
Sir Dorabjee Tata Section in Agricultural Economics		
Agro-Economics Research Unit—Schedule 'F'		2,26,242.14
Centre of Advanced Study in Economics : Government of Maharashtra		
Schedule 'G'		2,11,378.28
Centre of Advanced Study in Economics : U. G. C. Fellowships		
(i) Schedule 'H'		84,882.06
(ii) Books and Periodicals non-recurring		27,131.08
Land Reforms Centre		
Schedule 'I'		1,22,343.60
Total carried forward		11,84,147.89

AND ECONOMICS, PUNE 411004

for the year ended 31st March 1976

INCOME	Rs. P.	Rs. P.
Grants: Receipts and Appropriations		
From the Government of Maharashtra :		
Grant-in-aid	15,000 00	
From Sir Dorabjee Tata Trust for purchase of books	183.15	
From the University of Poona for books	652.04	
From Others	5,800.00	21,635.19
Grants for Research Work		
From the Planning Commission, Govt. of India for Research in Planning and Development	1,41,661.72	
From the Ministry of Health, Government of India for :		
(i) Demography Section	1,65,496.26	
(ii) North Satara Survey	750.00	
From the Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation, Government of India for :		
(i) Agro-Economic Research Unit	2,26,242.14	
(ii) Land Reforms Centre	1,22,343.60	
From the University Grants Commission (through the University of Poona) for :		
(i) Centre of Advanced Study in Economics—Fellowships	84,882.06	
(ii) Non-recurring grant for books and furniture	27,131.08	
From the Government of Maharashtra for :		
(i) Four Research Sections	1,76,363.60	
(ii) III Plan Section	45,273.09	
(iii) Centre of Advanced Study in Economics	2,11,378.28	
From the Indian Council of Social Science Research for :		
(i) (a) A Comprehensive annotated Bibliography on Economic History of India	2,01,902.57	
(b) Publication	12,061.82	
(ii) Inventory Project	850.95	
(iii) A Study of Rural Development in Selected Areas of Maharashtra	615.00	
Total carried forward	14,16,952.17	21,635.19

GOKHALE INSTITUTE OF POLITICS

Income and Expenditure Account

EXPENDITURE	Rs. P.	Rs. P.
Total brought forward		11,84,147.89
Government of Maharashtra :		
Four Research Sections		
Schedule 'J'		
(i) Development Planning	43,401.02	
(ii) Applied Statistics	34,033.16	
(iii) Urban Economics	29,245.83	
(iv) Rural Sociology	43,552.31	
Expenditure on Office Establishment	26,131.28	1,76,363.60
Government of Maharashtra :		
III Plan Section		
Schedule 'K'		45,273.09
Indian Council For Social Science Research		
(i) Bibliography Project—Schedule 'L'		2,01,902.57
(ii) Publication expenses		12,061.82
(iii) Inventory Project—Tabulation expenses and statistical services		850.95
(iv) A study of Rural Development in selected areas in Maharashtra— Printing, Stationery and travel expenses.		615.00
Rural Electrification Corporation Ltd.		
A Study of Investment Return And Cost Benefit of Rural Electrification		
Schedule 'M'		3,001.83
Note : Sale of Publications :		
Publication sales are inclusive of sales of Institute's Publications made by the following distributors :		
(1) Orient Longman Ltd., for the period from 1-10-1974 to 30-9-1975.		
(2) Asia Publishing House for the period from 1-1-1971 to 31-12-1975 as per their statement dated 31-12-1975.		
Total :		16,24,216.75

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

*Schedule Forming Part of Income and Expenditure Account
for the year ending 31st March 1976*

SCHEDULE 'A'

	Rs.	P.	Rs.	P.
Library				
Books and Periodicals			973.	96
Establishment			44,430.	15
Bookbinding Charges			9,392.	00
Printing, Stationery and Contingencies			4,797.	27
			<u>59,593.</u>	<u>38</u>

SCHEDULE 'B'

Establishment Expenses				
Salaries of Office Staff			5,270.	38
Postage and Telephones			5,195.	31
Printing and Stationery			771.	71
Travelling and Conveyance			599.	92
Building, Lift, Intercom, Telephone and Garden Repairs and Maintenance etc.			8,980.	37
Rent, Taxes, and Insurance, Water Charges etc.			1,708.	46
Electricity Charges			1,036.	94
Miscellaneous Expenses			11,515.	11
Audit Fees			2,000.	00
Interest Paid on Overdraft			189.	76
			<u>37,267.</u>	<u>96</u>

SCHEDULE 'C'

Tabulating Section				
Salaries and Allowances including piecework payments			62,260.	36
Printing, Stationery and Miscellaneous			3,353.	70
Machinery Maintenance			21,422.	05
Charges for the Use of Computer			7,706.	00
Provision for replacement of Tabulating Machines			2,500.	00
			<u>97,242.</u>	<u>11</u>

SCHEDULE 'D'

	Rs.	P.	Rs.	P.
Demography Section				
Salaries and Allowances :				
Professor	20,938.00			
Lecturer	15,148.00			
Research Assistant	10,889.70			
Investigators	17,855.20			
Office Establishment	34,066.16			
Library Assistant	8,997.50			
Key Punch Operators/Tabulators	24,229.72			
Provident Fund Contribution	9,138.17		1,41,262.45	
			<hr/>	
Printing, Stationery and Contingencies			7,639.36	
Investigational Expenses			2,475.83	
Tabulation Expenses and Statistical Services			9,117.31	
Books and Periodicals			5,001.31	
			<hr/>	
			1,65,496.26	

SCHEDULE 'E'

Planning and Development Section				
Salaries and Allowances :				
Reader	16,918.00			
Lecturers	20,066.64			
Research Assistants	25,279.36			
Office Establishment	37,844.04			
Provident Fund Contribution	7,027.60		1,07,135.64	
			<hr/>	
Printing, Stationery and Contingencies			7,335.12	
Investigational Expenses			2,565.30	
Tabulation Expenses and Statistical Services			9,109.61	
Books and Periodicals			10,006.58	
Computer Processing of Data			5,509.47	
			<hr/>	
			1,41,661.72	

SCHEDULE 'F'

Agro-Economic Research Unit				
Non-Plan Expenditure :				
Salaries and Allowances :				
Reader	21,070.00			
Lecturers	61,350.60			
Research Assistant	12,580.44			
Field Inspector	7,889.46			
Field Investigators	9,465.50			
Office Establishment	48,580.60			
Library Establishment	13,310.94			
Provident Fund Contribution	12,424.05		1,86,671.59	
			<hr/>	
Investigational Expenses			2,753.24	
Tabulation Expenses and Statistical Services			24,457.37	
Printing, Stationery and Contingencies			7,352.43	
Books and Periodicals			5,007.51	
			<hr/>	
			2,26,242.14	

SCHEDULE 'G'

	Rs. P.	Rs. P.
Centre of Advanced Study in Economics :		
Government of Maharashtra		
Expenditure from Recurring Grant		
Salaries and Allowances :		
Professors	46,059.73	
Readers	40,056.00	
Lecturer	14,450.60	
Technical Staff	24,005.70	
Administrative Staff	47,468.67	1,72,040.70
	<hr/>	
Other Expenditure		19,245.42
Travel		3,053.45
Books and Periodicals		17,038.71
		<hr/>
		2,11,378.28
		<hr/>

SCHEDULE 'H'

Centre of Advanced Study in Economics : U. G. C.		
Senior Research Fellowships		13,393.68
Junior Research Fellowships		26,796.13
National Scholarships		8,502.44
Teacher Fellowships		34,566.69
T. A. bills and Advertisement expenses		1,623.12
		<hr/>
		84,882.06
		<hr/>

SCHEDULE 'I'

Land Reforms Centre		
Salaries and Allowances :		
Reader	18,478.00	
Lecturer	15,018.00	
Research Assistant	8,810.97	
Office Establishment	24,454.36	
Library Assistant	8,997.50	
Provident Fund Contribution	4,690.37	80,449.20
	<hr/>	
Printing, Stationery and Contingencies		7,205.15
Investigational Expenses		7,121.70
Tabulation Assistance and Statistical Services		9,566.11
Books and Periodicals		18,001.44
		<hr/>
		1,22,343.60
		<hr/>

SCHEDULE 'J'

	Rs. P.	Rs. P.
Government of Maharashtra :		
Four Research Sections		
1. Development Planning		
Salaries and Allowances :		
Professor	23,184.00	
Reader	130.00	
Research Assistants	9,435.00	
Provident Fund Contribution	2,581.20	35,330.20
Books and Periodicals		1,503.08
Tabulation Expenses and Statistical Services		5,316.00
Contingencies		1,251.74
		<u>43,401.02</u>
2. Applied Statistics		
Salaries and Allowances :		
Lecturer	14,608.00	
Research Assistant	12,480.24	
Provident Fund Contribution	1,998.00	29,086.24
Books and Periodicals		1,502.43
Tabulation Expenses and Statistical Services		1,949.57
Contingencies		1,494.92
		<u>34,033.16</u>
3. Urban Economics		
Salaries and Allowances :		
Reader	18,478.00	
Lecturers	102.00	
Provident Fund Contribution	1,452.00	20,032.00
Books and Periodicals		1,501.87
Tabulation Expenses and Statistical Services		5,862.26
Contingencies		1,849.70
		<u>29,245.83</u>
4. Rural Sociology		
Salaries and Allowances :		
Reader	21,070.00	
Lecturer	10,618.77	
Provident Fund Contribution	2,525.20	34,213.97

SCHEDULE 'J' (Continued)

	Rs.	P.	Rs.	P.
Total carried forward			34,213.	97
Books and Periodicals			1,507.	02
Tabulation Expenses and Statistical Services			6,711.	78
Contingencies			1,119.	54
			<u>43,552.</u>	<u>31</u>
Expenditure on Office Establishment				
Salaries and Allowances	24,591.	20		
Provident Fund Contribution	1,540.	08	26,131.	28
			<u>1,76,363.</u>	<u>60</u>

SCHEDULE 'K'

Government of Maharashtra :				
III Plan Section				
Salaries and Allowances :				
Reader			130.	00
Lecturers			42,013.	18
Provident Fund Contribution			3,129.	91
			<u>45,273.</u>	<u>09</u>

SCHEDULE 'L'

ICSSR—Bibliography Project				
Salaries and Allowances :				
Annotators	1,44,542.	88		
Library Assistants	9,932.	90		
Office Establishment	19,186.	76		
Provident Fund Contribution	10,056.	28	1,83,718.	82
			<u>2,01,902.</u>	<u>57</u>
Travel			2,684.	30
Printing, Stationery and Contingencies			9,614.	40
			<u>12,061.</u>	<u>82</u>
Publication Expenses			2,13,964.	39

SCHEDULE 'M'

	Rs. P.	Rs. P.
Investment—Return and Cost-Benefit of Rural Electrification in Maharashtra		
Lecturer		2,388.20
Tabulating Assistants		403.91
Travel		149.72
Printing and Stationery		60.00
		<hr/>
		3,001.83
		<hr/>

Signatures to the Schedules 'A' to 'M'.
Sd/-M. P. Chitale and Co.,
Chartered Accountants
17th June, 1976

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

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

SERVANTS OF
Balance Sheet as at

FUNDS AND LIABILITIES	Rs. Ps.	Rs. Ps.
1. Trust Fund or Corpus :		
Society's General Fund :		
Balance as per last Balance Sheet		21,56,190.34
2. Other Earmarked Funds :		
1. Trust Funds (List — A)	3,65,585.15	
2. Funds set aside out of Income or Resources by the Society (List — B)	17,74,757.05	
	21,40,342.20	
3. Loans (Unsecured or Secured) :		Nil
4. Liabilities :		
(a) Presses Liabilities :		
B. V. Press	30,955.47	
A. B. Press	13,301.22	
	44,256.69	
(b) Hitwada Trust for Payment of Liabilities	5,32,489.53	
(c) Society's Liabilities :		
1. Expenses	1,44,631.66	
2. Advances	1,15,969.67	
3. Deposits	69,077.55	
4. Others	65,678.82	
	9,72,103.92	
Total C/f ...		52,68,636.46

INDIA SOCIETY

31st March, 1976.

PROPERTY AND ASSETS		Rs.	Ps.	Rs.	Ps.
1. Immovable Property :					
(a) Building and sites (List — C) :					
Balance as per last Balance Sheet		8,85,771.82			
Add : Additions during the Year		—			
		<u>8,85,771.82</u>			
Less : Sold during the year		1,48,280.22		7,37,491.60	
2. Investments (At Cost) :					
In Government Securities (List — D)					
		80,595.81			
In Shares and Debentures (List — E)					
		10,963.25			
In Fixed Deposits with Nationalised Banks					
		<u>25,00,000.00</u>		25,91,559.06	
3. Furniture and Fixtures :					
Balance as per last Balance Sheet					
		45,915.56			
Add : Additions during the year					
		<u>664.00</u>			
		46,579.56			
Less : Depreciation 5%		<u>2,329.56</u>		44,250.00	
4. Loans (Secured or Unsecured) :					
5. Advances and Deposits :					
(a) Hitwada Trust for Recovery of dues					
		9,37,343.59			
(b) Hitawada Trust for Rent dues					
		2,800.00			
(c) Members					
		1,550.00			
(d) Employees					
		2,539.27			
(e) Others					
		3,43,246.95			
(f) Deposits					
		<u>19,003.01</u>		13,06,482.82	
6. Income Outstanding :					
(a) Rent					
		16,566.09			
(b) Interest					
		<u>2,750.75</u>		19,316.84	
7. Cash and Bank Balances :					
(a) In Current, Savings, Deposits Accounts with Banks at Centres and Branches					
		3,95,150.37			
(b) Cash with Manager and Secretary at Centres and Branches					
		<u>14,140.82</u>		4,09,291.19	
		Total C/f...		51,08,391.51	

SERVANTS OF
Balance Sheet as at

FUNDS AND LIABILITIES	Rs.	Ps.	Rs.	Ps.
Total B/f ...			52,68,636.46	

Total Rs. 52,68,636.46

INDIA SOCIETY

31st March, 1976.

PROPERTY AND ASSETS		Rs. Ps.	Rs. Ps.
	Total B/f ...		51,08,391.51
8. Presses Assets :			
B. V. Press	18,814.85		
A. B. Press	1,38,260.10		
			1,57,074.95
9. Stock at Close :			
Food Grains and Live stock			3,170.00
10. Income and Expenditure Account :			
Balance as per last Balance Sheet	9,96,033.36		
Add : Deficit during the year	3,08,438.19		
		13,04,471.55	
Less : Transfer to Servindia			
Deficit cover fund	13,04,471.55		
			52,68,636.46

As per our separate report of even date.

A. H. JOSHI & CO.

Chartered Accountants

2 June, 1976

SERVANTS OF
Income and Expenditure Account

EXPENDITURE	Rs. Ps.	Rs. Ps.
1. Expenses in Respect of Property :		
(a) Rates, Taxes and Cesses	95,975.35	
(b) Repairs and Maintenance	38,504.36	
(c) Property Insurance	1,219.65	
(d) Garden Expenses	7,058.16	
(e) Lease Rent	322.64	
	<hr/>	1,43,080.16
2. Establishment Expenses :		
(a) Members Expenses	40,090.77	
(b) Staff Expenses	54,147.75	
(c) Gratuity	—	
	<hr/>	94,238.52
3. Remuneration to Trustees :		Nil
4. Legal Expenses :		2,130.00
5. Audit Fees :		1,800.00
6. Contribution and Fees :		12,959.50
7. Bad Debts written off :		—
8. Miscellaneous Expenses (List—F) :		59,559.71
9. Depreciation :		
On Dead Stock	2,329.56	
On Buildings	—	
	<hr/>	2,329.56
10. Amount transferred to Reserves or Specific Funds (List—G) :		34,602.00
11. Expenditure on the Objects of Trust :		
(a) Tribal and Backward class welfare work (Education/Welfare Distress Relief and Medical) (List—H)	14,00,161.83	
(b) Libraries at various Centres and Head Quarters	24,448.04	
(c) Gokhale Day	499.23	
(d) Shastri Day	62.75	
	<hr/>	14,25,171.85
12. Press Loss :		
B. V. Press	1,61,098.20	
A. B. Press	17,636.22	1,78,734.42
	<hr/>	
Total Rs.		<hr/> <hr/> 19,54,575.72

INDIA SOCIETY*for the year ended 31st March, 1976.*

INCOME	Rs. Ps.	Rs. Ps.
1. Rent Realised :		1,39,437.13
2. Interest Realised :		
On Securities	5,430.33	
On Bank Accounts	1,83,517.89	
	1,88,948.22	1,88,948.22
3. Dividends :		—
4. Donations (In cash or kind) :		
From Members	205.00	
From Others	1,25,467.19	
	1,25,672.19	1,25,672.19
5. Grants Received for Tribal and Backward Class Welfare Work :		11,51,482.99
6. Income from other sources :		
Miscellaneous Receipts	11,818.93	
Gokhale Hall Surplus	16,319.07	
Library Deposits Forfeited	4,459.00	
	32,597.00	32,597.00
7. Transfer from Reserves :		
Lady Laxmibai Distress Relief Fund	8,000.00	
	8,000.00	8,000.00
8. Excess of Expenditure over Income		3,08,438.19
	Total Rs.	19,54,575.72

As per our separate report of even date.

A. H. JOSHI & CO.
Chartered Accountants.

2 June, 1976

SERVANTS OF INDIA SOCIETY, PUNE 411 004.

LIST 'A'

*Statement of earmarked funds passed on to the Society as Trust Funds
as on 31st March, 1976.*

NAME OF THE TRUST FUND	Rs.	Ps.	Rs.	Ps.
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 Rs. 6,075/- securities and cash balances handed over to the Society were of Rs. 5,843.86. The whole of the fund has been spent over the G. M. Building.				
Balance as per Last Balance Sheet.			11,918.86	
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	
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 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	23,371.00			
Add : Interest during the year	1,752.00		25,123.00	
Total C/F.			2,68,041.86	

SERVANTS OF INDIA SOCIETY, PUNE 411 004.**LIST 'A' (Contd.)**

*Statement of earmarked funds passed on to the Society as Trust Funds
as on 31st March, 1976.*

NAME OF THE TRUST FUND	Rs. Ps.		Rs. Ps.
	Total	B/F	
			2,68,041.86
5. Late Mr. Nayanar Memorial Trust Fund :			
This fund was raised by the friends of Mr. Nayanar, a deceased member of the society to celebrate his memory by giving suitable scholarships, educational aid to Harijan Students in the Madras Presidency.			
Balance as per Last Balance Sheet	13,842.00		
Add : Interest during the year		1,038.00	14,880.00
6. Hiralal Atmaram Patel Trust Fund :			
Received from the Executor as per conditions in the Deed for relief work in Gujrath and Kathiwar.			
Balance as per Last Balance Sheet	45,086.00		
Add : Interest during the year		3,381.00	48,467.00
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	32,437.00		
Add : Interest during the year		2,431.00	
		34,868.00	
Less : Relief Granted during the year		8,000.00	26,868.00
	Total C/F ...		3,58,256.86

SERVANTS OF INDIA, SOCIETY PUNE 411 004.

LIST 'A' (Contd.)

*Statement of earmarked funds passed on to the Society as Trust Funds
as on 31st March, 1976.*

NAME OF THE TRUST FUND	Rs. Ps.	Rs. Ps.
	Total B/F	3,58,256.86
8. Gokhale Day Celebration Fund :		
Balance as per Last Balance Sheet		2,000.00
9. Dr. P. Narsinha Raju Distress Relief Trust Fund :		
Received in form of debentures and shares from Dr. P. Narsinha Raju the total face value being Rs. 2,640/- the benefit of which is to be spent mainly for Distress Relief.		
Balance as per Last Balance Sheet	3,254.44	
Add : Dividends during the year	73.85	3,328.29

Total Rs. 3,65,585.15

Pune
2nd June, 1976

A. H. JOSHI & CO.
Chartered Accountants

SERVANTS OF INDIA SOCIETY, PUNE 411 004

LIST 'B'

*Statement of Funds and other Reserves set aside by the Society
from its Income or Resources as on 31st March, 1976.*

NAME OF THE FUND	Rs.	Ps.	Rs.	Ps.
1. Servindia Relief Fund :				
Balance as per last Balance Sheet			23,637.00	
2. Investment Fluctuation Reserve Fund :				
Balance as per last Balance Sheet	1,00,000.00			
Less : Loss on Sale of Securities	60,211.94		39,788.06	
3. Servindia Welfare Fund :				
The fund has been built up by the Society for general benefit of its employees				
Balance as per last Balance Sheet			8,318.00	
4. Insurance Fund :				
Fund is built up of matured life policies of members. The amounts are payable on death. (Vide by Law No. 5)				
Balance as per last Balance Sheet	17,757.00			
Add : Provision made during this year	26,000.00		43,757.00	
5. Building Depreciation Fund :				
Balance as per last Balance Sheet			3,86,787.11	
6. Servindia Deficit Cover Fund :				
Transferred from following Accounts as per resolution				
Profit on Sale of Building	13,51,719.78			
Profit on Sale of A. B. Press	9,91,945.59			
B. V. Press Reserves	1,39,329.37			
A. B. Press Reserves	93,946.69			
	25,76,941.43			
Less : Debit Balance of Income and Expenditure A/c	13,04,471.55		12,72,469.88	
	Total	Rs.	17,74,757.05	

Pune
2nd June, 1976

A. H. JOSHI & CO.
Chartered Accountants

RAO BAHADUR R. R. KALE TRUST FUND

Balance Sheet as at 31st March, 1976

LIABILITIES	Rs.	Ps.	ASSETS	Rs.	Ps.
1. Trust Funds or Corpus :			1. Immovable Properties :		Nil
Balance as per last Balance Sheet	5,36,498.71		2. Investments (At Cost) :	5,89,098.91	
2. Other Earmarked Funds :			(As per separate Schedule)		
Investment Reserve Fund :			3. Furniture and Fixture :		Nil
Balance as per last Balance Sheet	52,455.16		4. Loans (Secured and Unsecured) :		Nil
3. Loans (Secured or Unsecured) :		Nil	5. Amounts due from		
4. Liabilities :			Servants of India Society :	35,223.89	
Amount due to Gokhale Institute			6. Income Outstanding :	11,040.62	
of Politics and Economics	27,229.37		(Int. on Securities)		
5. Income and Expenditure Account :			7. Cash and Bank Balances :		Nil
Balance as per last Balance Sheet	17,065.81				
Add : Surplus during the year	2,114.37				
	19,180.18				
	Total Rs.	6,35,363.42		Total Rs.	6,35,363.42

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

Pune
2nd June, 1976.

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

RAO BAHADUR R. R. KALE TRUST FUND

Income and Expenditure Account for the year ending 31st March, 1976.

EXPENDITURE	Rs. Ps.	INCOME	Rs. Ps.
To Expenditure in respect of Properties :	Nil	By Rent	Nil
„ Bank Charges :	Nil	„ Interest on securities :	27,993.74
„ Remuneration to Trustees :	Nil	„ Dividends :	1,350.00
„ Legal Expenses :	Nil	„ Donations in cash or kind :	Nil
„ Audit Fees :	Nil	„ Grants :	Nil
„ Contribution and Fees	Nil	„ Deficit transferred to Balance Sheet	Nil
„ Amounts Written off :	Nil		
„ Miscellaneous Expenses :	Nil		
„ Depreciation :	Nil		
„ Amounts transferred to Reserve or Specific Fund :	Nil		
„ Expenditure on the object of the Trust :			
Grants to Gokhale Institute of Politics & Economics	27,229.37		
„ Surplus Carried over to Balance Sheet :	2,114.37		
	Total Rs.		Total Rs.
	<u>29,343.74</u>		<u>29,343.74</u>

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Pune
2nd June, 1976

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

RAO BAHADUR R. R. KALE TRUST FUND

Schedule of Investments as at 31st March, 1976

Sr. No.	Particulars	Face Value	Cost Price	Rate of Market value	Market value	Interest Receivable	Last year's Interest Outstanding	Interest Received	Out-standing Interest	Re-marks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
1.	3 % Rupee Loan 1896-97	10,000.00	8,025.00	59.60	5,960.00	300.00	...	300.00	...	
2.	3% Conversion Loan 1946	1,02,000.00	1,01,937.50	60.00	61,200.00	3,060.00	...	3,060.00	...	
3.	3½% Bombay Municipal Debentures 1977	67,500.00	65,087.50	99.50	67,162.50	2,193.74	...	1,096.87	1,096.87	
4.	4% Satara Inamdar Mandal	5,000.00	5,000.00	100.00	5,000.00	200.00	200.00	...	400.00	
5.	4½% Mysore Central Co-op. L. M. Debenture	35,000.00	35,000.00	100.00	35,000.00	1,575.00	630.00	945.00	1,260.00	
6.	4½% Govt. of India Loan 1986	50,000.00	47,675.00	89.65	44,825.00	2,250.00	...	1,125.00	1,125.00	
7.	5½% Maharashtra S. D. Loan 1979	2,00,000.00	1,97,592.50	100.10	2,00,200.00	11,500.00	3,593.75	11,500.00	3,593.75	
8.	5½% M. P. Rajyasahakari Bhoovikas Bank Simit	2,000.00	1,901.41	100.00	2,000.00	115.00	115.00	115.00	115.00	
9.	5½% M. P. State Co-op. L. M. Bank Deb. 1976-81	40,000.00	39,200.00	100.00	40,000.00	2,300.00	3,450.00	2,300.00	3,450.00	
10.	6% Bombay Municipal Deb. 1982	75,000.00	75,000.00	99.00	74,250.00	4,500.00	2,250.00	6,750.00	...	
11.	Kirloskar Bros. 540 equity shares of Rs. 25/- each	13,500.00	12,750.00	49.00	26,460.00	1,350.00 (Dividend)	...	
	Total	6,00,000.00	5,89,098.81	...	5,62,057.50	27,993.74	10,238.75	28,541.87	11,040.62	

Pune
2nd June, 1976

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

Servants of India Society, Poona-4.

List of the Donors for the year 1975-76

Headquarters

Sr. No.	Name of the Donor	Amount	
		Rs.	Ps.
1.	N. M. Wadia Charities, Bombay	15,000	00
2.	Sir Dorabjee Tata Trust, Bombay	6,000	00
3.	Brooke Bond India Ltd., Calcutta	2,500	00
4.	Advani Oerlikon Ltd.	1,000	00
5.	Grain & Oil Seeds Merchants, Bombay	250	00
6.	Late R. B. R. R. Kale Dharmadaya Trust, Poona	100	00
7.	Late Justice Ranade Trust, Poona	100	00
8.	Shri Sukthankar	50	00
Total Rs.		25,000	00

(I) Servants of India Society, Madras

1.	Sir Dorabjee J. Tata Trust, Bombay	3,000	00
2.	Laxmi Charities, Madras	1,000	00
3.	Sri Vallapa Reddy, Subba Rama Reddy, Gudur	400	00
4.	Sri S. V. Ramakrishna, Madras	300	00
5.	The Aryamatha Sabha, Madras	200	00
6.	Sri K. V. Ramaniah, Bhawani Silk Stores, Gudur.	200	00
7.	Lion Sri C. V. Krishnian	200	00
8.	Mrs. K. K. Dastur	101	00
9.	Sri V. N. Subba-Rayan, Madras	100	00
10.	Sri Dr. Seetha Ramiah, Gudur	100	00
11.	Mrs. G. N. Naidoo, South Africa	50	00
Total Rs.		5,651	00

(II) Calicut Centre, and Devdhar Schools, Mudadi

1. K. Kunhi Raman, Secretary, Desya Kalsamith	500·00
2. P. Ravindran, Kollam P. O.	500·00
3. Thaliyil Nanu, Kollam	500·00
4. J. Parukumbh Amma, Mudadi	500·00
5. Chathoth Gopalan Nair, Mudadi	500·00
6. Kizaakkearoth Krishnan, Mudadi	500·00
Total Rs.	3,000·00

(III) Thakkar Bapa Gurukulam, Nirgacimund.

Total Rs.	1,000·00
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(IV) Thakkar Bapa Gurukulam Chillakur, Gudur

1. Sri B. Sridhar Rao, Gudur	198·44
2. Sri C. Chandrasekara Rao, Vani Textiles	124·20
3. Sri R. Rama Chandra Garu, Gudur	123·78
4. Sri R. V. Rammaiah Garu, Gudur	106·70
Total Rs.	553·12

Servants of India Society, U. P. Branch

1. Adarsha Kanya Junior High School, Bazpur	39,996·43
2. Bazpur Centre, Nainital	7,400·00
3. Konhdar Centre, Allahabad	4,200·00
4. Sir Ratan Tata Trust, Bombay	4,000·00
5. Sri Prem Krishna Dwivedi, Bazpur, Nainital	2,941·00
6. Muirpur Centre, Mirzapur	2,394·00
7. Siltham Centre, „	2,128·00
8. Salkhan Centre, „	1,715·00
9. Khantra Centre, „	22·00

10. Ten U. P. and L. P. Schools for Boys :	
Baij Nath, Mirzapur	400·00
Lerua, Mirzapur	400·00
Kundadiah, Mirzapur	200·00
Injani, Mirzapur	200·00
Raja Sarai "	200·00
Kusumbha "	200·00
Kirwani "	200·00
Bhaluhi "	200·00
Sava Kund "	200·00
Bhabhaich "	200·00
11. Five U. P. and L. P. School for Girls :	
Mamoli Centre, Allahabad	355·00
Shahpur Khurd, Allahabad	535·00
Bargary, Allahabad	63·50
Newada Centre, Allahabad	22·00
12. Womens' Welfare Centres :	
Bharatganj, Allahabad	300·00
Delaumha, Allahabad	300·00
13. Dudhi, Mirzapur	
Khantra, Mirzapur	210·00
14. Six Primary Schools for Boys :	
Rampur Centre Mirzapur	400·00
Kotwa " "	400·00
Antaila " "	400·00
Malua " "	400·00
Sendur " "	200·00
Deo Injani " "	20·00
15. Medical Relief Work :	
Konhdar Centre, Allahabad	421·23
Phulwari, Mirzapur	200·00
Rampur Centre, Mirzapur	100·00
Khantra Centre, Mirzapur	100·00
Sirsa, Allahabad	25·16

16. Sirsa Centre, Allahabad	1,000·00
17. S. I. S. Allahabad, U. P. Branch :	
(Sums below Rs. 25/-)	10·00
	<hr/>
Total Rs.	73,138·32
	<hr/>

Servants of India Society, Rayagada (Orissa) :

Mrs. Ranganath Mirsa, Tulashipur, Cuttack	100·00
	<hr/>
Total Rs.	100·00
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**Gokhale Children's Home, Narsannapet,
Dist. Srikakulam**

1. Gokhale Seva Samaj, Narsannapet	2,160·00
2. The Secretary, Melukolupu Sangham, Narsannapet	510·00
3. The Revenue Inspector, Narsannapet	65·00
4. Sri Ronaki Narasinghamurty, V. M. of Orjam Village	58·00
5. Sums below Rs. 25/-	36·75
	<hr/>
Total Rs.	2,849·75
	<hr/>

Servants of India Society, Orissa Centre, Cuttack

1. Shri J. K. Jhunjunwala, Director, Shree Durga Glass Works Pvt. Ltd., Barang, Dist. Cuttack.	200·00
2. Shri Jahurimal Gajananda, Bakharabad, Cuttack.	101·00
3. Shri Basudeo Modi, Nayasadak, Cuttack	101·00
4. Khatau Sundar Das, Ranihat, Cuttack	101·00
5. Shri V. K. Rathor, Proprietor, Bhima Ice Factory, Ranihat, Cuttack	101·00
6. Rani Saheba of Darpani, Chandinichouk, Cuttack	100·00
	<hr/>
Total Rs.	704·00
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Servants of India Society, Bombay

1. Shri U. B. Rao	5,000-00
2. The Bank of India	2,500-00
3. Shri Mahalakshmai Temple Charities	2,000-00
4. S. S. Miranda Charity Trust	1,500-00
5. Adjeh Trust	1,000-00
6. S. S. Miranda Charitable Trust	900-00
7. Shri Dilip K. Mokashi	260-00
8. Gujarati Stri Sahakari Mandal Ltd.	151-00
9. Shri G. A. Kamtekar	100-00
10. A. Sympathiser	60-00
Total Rs.	13,471-00

GOPAL KRISHNA GOKHALE

A respectful homage

G. D. Parikh

The following is the text of an address delivered by Prof. G. D. Parikh before a public meeting organised by the Servants of India Society in the Gokhale Hall, Pune, on the occasion of the 110th birthday celebration of Gopal Krishna Gokhale on Sunday the 9th May 1976 :—

“Gokhale the Good” as Gandhiji described him was for Gandhiji his “Guru”¹ while Srinivas Sastri, his successor in the Servants of India Society, has referred to him as his “Master”. Sarojini Naidu who called him as “the great saint and soldier of the National Righteousness”² burst forth in a poem referring to him as “Heroic Heart” and called upon “mournful millions (to) kindle their souls with consecrated fire caught from the brave torch fallen from (his) hands”³ and Jinnah aspired to be “Gokhale of the Muslims”⁴ and wondered how much work a single individual could accomplish. He was an inspirer of Pandit Motilal Nehru, and Gandhiji mourned his death “by going bare-foot for a year”⁵ These and other glowing tributes paid to him by different leaders show beyond all doubts Gokhale as one of the greatest builders of modern India.

And yet no less a person than Sastri observed in 1935, “Intimately as I knew him, reverently as I have remembered his teachings, I cannot but be surprised at the tremendous distance that India has travelled since his day. The great subjects to which he devoted his attention have all changed their tenor and complexion. The concrete issues which occupied him so intensely have become for practical purposes quite different in their nature.”⁶ Sastri’s feeling is far more justified today than when Sastri first expressed it for the simple reason that the historical context has changed completely.

This raises a question : Was the work of this great builder of modern India only bound by his times or were there elements

in it which would retain their relevance even when times may change. Now that sixty years have passed since Gokhale's death are we in a position to bring in an element of objectivity in assessing his work or do we only think in terms of personal attributes like humility, intelligence, understanding, sensitivity, integrity, character, patriotism and so on all of which he possessed in ample measure? It is to the exploration of this question that I propose to devote my remarks today.

In an article in the *Indian Review* on the question whether Indian politicians should or should not ally themselves with the Liberal party in England, Gokhale observed : " We are struggling to assert in our country those principles which are *now* the accepted creed of the Liberal party. The people of India, like the Liberals of England, are anxious for peace abroad and reform and retrenchment at home. The Indian people do not want that there should be any predominance of one class over the mass of the people and they desire that the advantages which are now enjoyed by a privileged few should be spread among the unprivileged many."⁷

The influence of British liberalism which was increasingly faced with the economic challenges coming from labour in the late nineteenth century is evident in the latter sentiments, Gokhale, it is said, hated the word " moderate " as applied to his school of politics.

We may examine some of the implications of Gokhale's position. Our attention for that purpose should turn to some extent to England where important decisions affecting India's destiny were being taken. A recent writer, for example, has described London as the most important Asian capital in the world. When we turn there, it is evident that liberalism was not actually reconciled at any stage to the introduction of representative institutions in India.

I do not propose to take a survey of the liberal position in the nineteenth century but I might indicate a few pointers which would suffice to show the basis of the above statement. " In 1832, the assumption ' that anything approaching to representation . . . (for India was) entirely out of question ' was supported by James Mill."⁸ The next year Macaulay assured

the House of Commons "that the only form of Government then suitable for India was an enlightened and parental despotism."⁹ He observed, "It may be that the public mind of India may expand under our system till it has outgrown that system; that by good government we may educate our subjects into a capacity for better government; that having become instructed in European knowledge, they may in some future age demand European institutions. Whether such a day will ever come I know not Whenever it comes it will be the proudest day in English history."¹⁰ John Stuart Mill, writing twenty years later, maintained: "The educative task of government required not just the promulgation of a code of laws but a '*parental despotism*' which trained its subjects in Western knowledge and self-government. Once a person has learnt to read and to discuss intelligently, he will be a reflecting, an observing, and therefore naturally a self-governing, a moral and a successful human being."¹¹ Both the Mills remained confident that human character could be indefinitely transformed and John Stuart Mill from the beginning never believed that in India a permanent empire based upon commercial exploitation could be maintained. He looked forward to the day of separation as an occasion "not for regret but for rejoicing."¹² For J. S. Mill however, happiness and not liberty was the end of government and happiness was promoted solely by the protection of the individual in his person and property. So long as it provided good laws and efficient government, Britain should rest assured that it was discharging its duty to India. The encouragement of representative government was neither necessary nor desirable. Morley in 1908 in a well-known speech in the House of Lords in which he foreshadowed the reforms, said: "If I were attempting to set up a parliamentary system in India or if it could be said that this charter of reforms led directly or necessarily up to the establishment of a parliamentary system in India, I for one would have nothing at all to do with it."¹³

While the attitude of the English liberals in respect of the introduction of representative institution thus remained doubtful in its commitment, one does witness a difference between the India of the Company and the India of the Queen. Before

Mutiny the Liberals appeared to be full of a reforming zeal in India. They were seeking to "transform the Indian society upon a European model."¹⁴ Deliberate interference with the customs and practices of the Indians some of which James Mill had very strongly condemned was the order of the day. The legal system was changed. Many of the traditional practices like the *Sati* were abolished. English education was introduced and so on. Thus the earlier attitude of the Company to function as purely a commercial organization, not interfering or doing anything which might disturb the minds of Indians, was revised. But the Mutiny made a considerable difference and the policy of reforms was replaced by the policy of establishing an efficient government. The Hindus whom James Mill referred as "the most enslaved portion of the human race"¹⁵ were no longer to be reformed. The rulers' attitude became neutral and the question of reform of the Indian society shifted from Britain to India. The British authorities became more of a check than an authority concerned with active encouragement of reforms. The Hindu Widow Remarriage Act which was a sequel to the abolition of *Sati*, for example, was a case of only an enabling piece of legislation, and heroic efforts had to be made by a handful of Indians themselves actually to bring about a few such remarriages. It would thus be seen that the latter part of the century found the liberals more concerned with good and efficient rule rather than with reforms leading to the transformation of the Indian Society. The last case in which liberalism appeared in a reforming role was perhaps the viceroyalty of Lord Ripon. Ripon had to adopt a series of measures calculated to wipe out the impression created earlier that India was to be governed in the interests of British rather than in those of Indians.

Ripon came on the scene in the context of the second Gladstonian administration in 1880, which believed that the most effective method of maintaining the imperial connection was through the device of self-government. Ripon's approach, it is urged, was determined not only by his liberal creed but also by the need of befriending educated Indians. As he formulated the position in his memorandum on local self-government there are "two policies for the choice of the Government of India. One

is the policy of those who established a free press, who have promoted education, who have admitted natives more and more largely to the public services in various forms, and who have favoured the extension of self-government; the other is that of those who hate the freedom of the press, who dread the progress of education and who watch with jealousy and alarm everything which tends in however limited a degree to give the natives of India a larger share in the management of their own affairs."¹⁶ Ripon, however, could not achieve much but witnessed in his days the demand for association with the machinery of government continually grow, because the number of educated Indians was growing and they were demanding access to the higher services and representation in the legislative councils.

This was very broadly the background in which the Indian National Congress was founded in 1885. The Congress instead of remaining an organization for exchange of views on social matters, as was originally conceived, became a political organization to some extent on the suggestion of the then Viceroy Dufferin who realised that an autocratic government and a free press could not go together and that it was necessary for him to encourage the creation of a forum for expression of Indian reaction to various government decisions. Questions of social reform ceased to be discussed from the very second session of the Congress presided over by Dadabhai Naoroji, himself a liberal, who maintained that the organization was mainly to serve the purpose of expressing the political aspirations of Indians of all castes and creeds.

The decisive turning point in the liberal influence on the Government of India was the fight put up by the Anglo-Indian Association against the Ilbert Bill. Unable to get the requisite support from home, Ripon felt that he should not push the bill through his Legislative Council and even if he did so, the opposition from the British Community in India would not stop at that. Ripon, therefore, settled for a compromise removing the disability from qualified Indians to try Europeans but giving Europeans in the mofussil the right to claim trial by jury, one half members of which were to be Europeans. This compromise is said to have marked the end of ascendancy of the spirit of radical Gladstonian liberalism in the Government of India.

Britain's mission in India thereafter was not to introduce democratic institutions but to provide "for the welfare of the community by the establishment of peace, order (and) supremacy of law, the prevention of crime, the redress of wrong, the enforcement of contracts ... (and) the construction of public works."¹⁷ British liberalism in India thus became the doctrine of "good and efficient" government for the welfare of the Indian people.

Gokhale started attending the Congress sessions since 1889, i. e., three years or so before the Councils' Act of 1892 was passed. This measure was a slow response to the Congress demand for representation. A chance was thus missed of making National heroes of liberal Congressmen who could have attracted India's youth to the liberal creed. Similarly, under the Whiggish influence, representation through district boards, for example, took the character of representation of interests rather than that of the people. Dissatisfaction of educated Indians, therefore, found expression in radicalism; thus placing politicians like Gokhale and his school at a serious disadvantage. The same position persisted at the time of the Morley-Minto reforms. Morley a liberal-radical and Minto a confirmed whig could not still think in terms of a representative government for India. Minto clearly observed that the system of government consonant with the traditions of India was autocratic and Britain must perpetuate that tradition so long as the uneducated masses remain incapable of understanding the term "representative government". Minto favoured the "constitutional autocracy" that would blend Indian and British traditions and stood for installing in the Councils of Government, representatives of all interests which are capable of being represented. The Morley-Minto Reforms reflected more of the spirit of Minto rather than that of Morley and the former unfortunately did not realise that a "constitutional autocracy" would not be able to withstand the march of events in India. All these developments as noted earlier tended to increase the difficulties of politicians of the Liberal School in India. They led to the emergence of nationalism, stirred by the spirit of religious revival, though so far as the right of popular representation was concerned, the extremists stood for it as much as the liberals.

The career of Gokhale is to be viewed in the overall background of these developments. As the demand for representation grew more and more intense, the various sectional interests in the Indian Society including the interests represented by Muslims started mobilising themselves. Different castes began to organize themselves and the Muslim League was also founded. It was in this context that Gokhale emphasised the need of a strong Government and braved hostile criticism by going out of the way and declaring : " why My Lord, even if I could defeat the government to day I would not do it. I would not do it for this reason; the prestige of the government is an important aspect at the present stage of the country and I would not lightly disturb it. "18 Annoyed on one occasion with constant defeats even of reasonable demands, he said to an English friend : " I wish I had been a constant relentless opponent of the Government. " The reply was " That is the role of ordinary party politicians at home, it won't suit you. " " A profound observation, " remarks Sastri, " Mr. Gokhale would hardly be recognizable in such a part. "19

Such annoyance was purely temporary. Gokhale's role was the role of a statesman who could advise the government rather than seeking to defeat it in a situation where nothing better existed to take its place. As he observed in his budget speech in 1908 : " The government will no doubt put down—indeed it must put down—all disorder with a firm hand. But what the situation really requires is not the policeman's baton or the soldier's bayonet, but statesman's insight, wisdom and courage. The people must be enabled to feel that their interests are, if not the only consideration, at any rate the main consideration, that weighs with Government, and this can only be brought about by a radical change in the spirit of administration..... Opportunities rush past (the government) which can never be recalled. "20

One reason responsible for the enormous attraction which Gokhale had for Gandhiji was perhaps the moral basis he generally gave to his demands. Both education and politics in which Gokhale actively participated are moral arts and he proved himself to be : " A great master of the possible, a constructive statesman of the first rank...an idealist, a foreseer, a prophet of a new era of inter-racial goodwill and co-operation. "21 ' Politics

must be spiritualized' is what he wrote in the Constitution of the Servants of India Society, and this was clearly in no obscure religious sense but essentially in an intellectual and moral sense in which he pursued it throughout his life. His attraction so far as Gandhiji was concerned was not one sided but was mutual. Gokhale wrote : "In all my life I have known only two men who have affected me spiritually in the manner that Gandhiji does—our great patriarch—Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji and my late master—Mr. Ranade—men before whom not only are we ashamed of doing anything unworthy but in whose presence our very minds are afraid of thinking anything that is unworthy."²²

This moral accent is witnessed in Gokhale's formulation or explanation of public demands; for example, the inaccessibility to higher branches of services in India was being criticised on the ground of costliness and on the ground of the drain of resources from India, but Gokhale argued before the Welby Commission : "The excessive costliness of the foreign agency is not, however, its only evil. There is a moral evil which, if anything, is even greater. A kind of dwarfing or stunting of the Indian race is going on under the present system. We must live all the days of our life in an atmosphere of inferiority, and the tallest of us must bend in order that the exigencies of the existing system may be satisfied." Similarly to cite another example, speaking against the introduction of sectional representation into municipal politics, Gokhale said : "We value local self-government not only for the fact that local work thereby is better done, but also for the fact it teaches men of different castes and creeds, who have long been kept more or less apart, to work together for a common purpose. There are, in all conscience, causes for differences enough among different sections in this land and I submit that the legislature, in the best interests of the country, should not, without the very strongest reasons, give any statutory recognition to these differences."²⁴

The first decade of this century was marked by the growth of extremism both within the limits of the law and outside it. Public wrath was directed against the bureaucracy which was considered responsible for encouraging communal disharmony and riots that occurred in the different parts of the country in the previous decade. Distressed with this Gokhale wrote from

London : "You must all realize that whatever the short-comings of the bureaucracy, and however intolerable at times the insolence of individual Englishmen, they alone stand today in the country for order; and without continued order, no real progress is possible for our people. It is not difficult at any time to create disorder in our country—it is our portion for centuries—but it is not so easy to substitute another form of order for that which has been evolved by Englishmen in the course of a century."²⁵

But earlier in 1903 when Government sought to introduce in the Imperial Council a new Official Secrets Act, Gokhale advised the government pointing out : "I think that in a country like India, while naval and military secrets ought to be protected, if anything, with even greater strictness than in England, the very reverse is the case with matters concerning the civil administration.....The criticism of the Indian press is the only outward check operating continuously upon the conduct of a bureaucracy possessing absolute and uncontrolled power."²⁶

The check on powers of the Government in the last analysis is essentially a moral check. It depends for its effectiveness on the conscience of the rulers themselves. This was admirably put by Dadabhai Naoroji who said : "The Englishman is incapable of despotism. He might quite often carry things with a high hand but the instinct and love of liberty, the constitutionalism which is born and ingrained in him, made him at the time of trial recoil from being stigmatized as a despot."²⁷ Gandhiji reached a conclusion similar to Naoroji's about the Englishman, who he believed "was very mortally afraid of his own conscience and thus reckoned astutely upon the forbearance, the latent liberalism of the imperial democracy. His appeal was essentially to the British sense of the justice of the Indian cause. He calculated that a nation whose history was the story of the growth of liberal institutions would not remain insensitive to a vigorous but restrained appeal for freedom."²⁸ A liberal tradition, however, could not be very successfully transplanted in India; the liberals, popularly known in political parlance as the "moderates" were soon overtaken by the nationalists. Though liberal politicians became ever fewer, liberalism as a creed appeared to have survived through its influence on the policies of labour and the socialists

as was witnessed in both the countries. Early twentieth century saw the eclipse of liberalism as a political force with the result that the demand for representative institutions became more of a political *argument* against the British or an arrangement for settling the political question than an expression of one's belief with the necessary integrity behind it.

This outcome of what Gokhale strove for in his days, I venture to submit, was not something altogether unexpected. In his famous Farewell Address to the Fergusson College when he decided to embark on the unchartered sea of public life, Gokhale had already observed : "Public life in this country has few rewards and many trials and discouragements. The prospect of work to be done is vast and no one can say what is on the other side—how all this work may end. But one thing is clear; those who feel as I do must devote themselves to the work in a spirit of hope and faith, and seek only the satisfaction which comes of all disinterested exertions."²⁹

On another occasion after having argued in a very reasonable manner about the Education Bill that he introduced in the Imperial Legislative Council, Gokhale submitted, which his successor in the Servants of India Society often emphasised : "We must serve (the country) through our failures, more fortunate ones may serve through their successes, and Gokhale maintained, "that even apparently fruitless public work has its educative value and this in a country of low national feeling like India is of first importance,"³⁰ Sastri further queries elsewhere as to "whether Ramesh Chandra Dutt, another president of the Congress, was not quite right in describing certain failures as more glorious and profitable in the long run than certain triumphs."³¹

There is a lesson Sastri deduced from the career of Gokhale. 'If you make a compromise and surrender a part of your case, that forms a part of the arrangement. It is favourable to the other side. You have also acquiesced in it. The result will be that in the general public mind, this surrendered portion of your case would be regarded as good in itself. What you accepted as a necessary evil, as a working arrangement for practical reasons, would then be defended subsequently as in itself good, as something to which you have yourself given sanction and your autho-

rity will be quoted in its favour from time to time..(Therefore) in politics (though) compromise is a good thing, but we must take exceedingly good care that evil does not put on the disguise and habiliments of good and get extended to all spheres ..That is a lesson rather than a warning which we have to draw from Gokhle's life. Compromise is essentially a matter of extreme difficulty, it can also be a matter of danger. ”³²

But apart from this lesson, Sastri raises a doubt in another context as to whether after all, Gokhale's political work, superb as it was, was more valuable in the long run than the totality of his educational labours. “ Those that read the educational speeches alone will find that they show an uncommon grasp of the realities of the situation, of the fundamental needs of the country and of the basis, as it were, upon which alone could surely be built anything like the welfare of the nation. ” ³³ Gokhale devoted a good part of his life to this field and had a deep and active interest in it all through his life. Here also, he argued the case for universal elementary education again with the moral accent so common in all his arguments : “ Even if the advantages of an elementary education be put no higher than a capacity to read and write, its universal diffusion is a matter of prime importance, for literacy is better than illiteracy any day, and the banishment of a whole people's illiteracy is no mean achievement. But elementary education for the mass of the people means something more than a mere capacity to read and write. It means for them a keener enjoyment of life, a more refined standard of living. It means the greater moral and economic efficiency of the individual. It means a higher level of intelligence for the whole community generally. He who reckons these advantages lightly may as well doubt the value of light or fresh air in the economy of human health. ”³⁴

Gokhale was the first to press on the legislative level the demand for free and compulsory elementary education for four years throughout the country. He insisted that the State should accept the responsibility in this respect and prepared a well-thought-out scheme. He acknowledged the enormous expansion of popular education to be as important as the application of science to industrial processes, the annihilation of distance and the rise of democracy. The humanitarian movement which led

to social reforms and liberation of slaves, the democratic movement which admitted large masses of men to a participation in government and the industrial movement which emphasised elementary education as the immediate requirement for increase in efficiency have merged together, as he argued, to underline this demand.

It is needless to go into the details of his arguments; they represented the most advanced and sagacious reasoning in his times. There were built-in safeguards against arbitrary application of compulsion and he made a realistic concession by providing that compulsion should not apply in respect of female education.

His exclusion of female education from the scope of his bill did not in any sense even remotely imply Gokhale's indifference to the education of women. Elsewhere as early as 1897, Gokhale had clearly stated that a wide diffusion of female education in all its branches is a factor of the highest value to the true well-being of every nation. In India it assumes additional importance by reason of the bondage of caste and custom. The different religious beliefs have a far stronger hold on the minds of women than of men and all who know anything of Indian women know that the turn of their mind is intensely religious — a result due in no small measure to their being shut out from all other intellectual pursuits. And this combination of "enforced ignorance and overdone religion" not only makes them willing victims of customs unjust and hurtful in the highest degree, but it also makes them the most formidable, because the most effective opponents of all attempts at change or innovation. Gokhale further pointed out that this question is intimately connected with the other necessary reform, namely, raising the marriageable age of Hindu girls, for, one depends on the other, and that the two together constituted, as Justice Telang said "a perfect vicious circle". There was also the problem of finding good female teachers adequate in numbers to warrant the expansion.

Besides education of women Gokhale also strongly advocated the need for education of the depressed classes. He moved a resolution at the Dharwar Social Conference in 1903 which stated among other things that "every well-wisher of the country should

consider it his duty to do all he can to raise their moral and social condition by trying to rouse self-respect in these classes and placing facilities for education and employment within their reach."³⁵ In moving the resolution Gokhale said: "I am not given to the use of unnecessarily strong language and yet I must say that...the condition of the low castes - it is painful to call them low castes - is not only unsatisfactory as this resolution says - it is so deeply deplorable that it constitutes a grave blot on our social arrangement; and further, the attitude of our educated men towards this class is profoundly painful and humiliating."³⁶ He also placed his finger on the real evil when he said: "So complete is now the mental degradation of these people that they themselves see nothing in such treatment to resent, that they acquiesce in it as though nothing better than that was their due."³⁷ Gokhale realized that the work of improving the conditions of the depressed classes was bound to be slow but maintained that "it can only be achieved by strenuous exertions for giving them education and finding for them honourable employment in life. And, gentlemen, it seems to me, that in the present state of India, no work can be holier than this. I think if there is one question of social reform more than another that should stir the enthusiasm of our educated young men and inspire them with an unselfish purpose, it is this question of the degraded condition of our low castes."³⁸

Gokhale also tackled in an address to 'the Students' Brotherhood' in Bombay in 1909, the problem of students and politics: "It is not the fact of their movement, so much as the direction in which a large proportion of them (students) have been moving that calls for our most earnest attention and our closest inquiry." Gokhale felt that "interest in politics is the same as the interest in the country. Responsibility alone will steady our judgement and control the restlessness of our patriotism"³⁹, and he desired that for that purpose the political judgement of our younger people has to be trained. While he fully supported such training through study of politics, he clearly drew a line so far as active participation was concerned. "Political agitation", he said, "directed towards the people seeks to educate and organize public feeling and public opinion in political matters. Directed towards the Government, it seeks to bring the pressure

of that feeling of opinion to bear upon the authorities for the purpose of securing the changes that are desired. In either case it is a most responsible action, and students with their immature judgement are not qualified to take part in it."⁴⁰

Gokhale also had a highly significant contribution to make in the field of higher education. He had in fact served for twenty years in one of the leading colleges of the country founded with missionary zeal and he was attracted to it by men like Tilak and Agarkar. Though his differences with Tilak developed soon and he moved to a position closer to Agarkar and also took over the Secretaryship of the Sarvajanic Sabha and thus came in more active contact with his master—Ranade. Gokhale's interest in higher education even after his leaving the college on completion of his term of service as a life member, did not cease. Therefore when the Bill to amend the law relating to the Universities in British India was moved in the Imperial Legislative Council in 1903, Gokhale opposed it strongly as a measure calculated to increase enormously the control of Government over university matters and to make the university virtually a department of the State. It was the fear of the discontented educated men that inspired the legislation. Gokhale argued "it is in the power of Government to convert these cold critics into active allies by steadily associating them more and more with the administration of the country and by making its tone more friendly to them and tendencies more liberal."⁴¹ He was keen to point out that in the peculiar conditions of India, he would not ignore the association of the public with the universities. Government, the teachers and the public have all to be involved in its administration. Summing up the requirements that a college was expected to satisfy while seeking affiliation, Gokhale said: "It seems to me that the first step in the work of real reform is for Government to make its own colleges model colleges."⁴² He further went on to add "Let not Government imagine that unless the education imparted by colleges is the highest which is at the present day possible, it is likely to prove useless and even pernicious; and secondly, let not the achievements of our graduates in the intellectual field be accepted as the sole, or even the most important, test to determine the utility of this education. I think my Lord—and this is

a matter of deep conviction with me—that in the present circumstances of India, all Western education is valuable and useful. If it is the highest that under the circumstances is possible, so much the better. But even if it is not the highest, it must not on that account be rejected”, and in saying this the very soul of Gokhale as a liberal found an expression. He added, “I believe the life of a people whether in the political or social or industrial or intellectual field—is an organic whole, and no striking progress in any particular field is to be looked for unless there be room for the free movement of the energies of the people in all fields. To my mind the greatest work of Western education in the present state of India is not so much the encouragement of learning as the liberation of the Indian mind from the thralldom of old-world ideas, and the assimilation of all that is highest and best in the life and thought and character of the West. For this purpose not only the highest but all Western education is useful.”⁴³

Gokhale was very soon to find that the different anomalies in the Bill that he had pointed out proved to be true. Though he attempted to get the University of Bombay exempted from the operation of the Bill he could not succeed; nor could he succeed in stopping the measure, and Government very soon had to bring the Universities Validation Act to legalise several notifications issued by Chancellors which were found illegal or *ultra vires*. Gokhale pointed out that the approach was hardly fair particularly when in some matters even suits were pending before the courts and in saying so pointed out: “My Lord, I really think that it is the duty of the Government, not less than that of the private individuals to face whatever inconvenience has to be faced in obeying the law.”⁴⁴ But he was naturally over-ruled; then he expressed the fear, “that a few more measures like the present and the reign of law will have to be abandoned and another substituted for it, namely, reign of Executive irresponsibility and validating legislation.”⁴⁵ He argued that the legislature and the judiciary have to be respected more particularly because public opinion in this country is very feeble and expressed the hope that in the fullness of time our position will be much more satisfactory than at present.

To sum up or even to bring out the significance of Gokhale's

many-sided contribution in the course of a single or even a few lectures is an impossible task; and I dare not claim to have done anything more than a cursory indication of some of its aspects. The economic aspects of his teachings, his support of the co-operative movement, his role as a social reformer have, for example, been completely left out. There is no doubt that his failures, if any, proved to be glorious in so far as the country, on gaining independence accepted the democratic pattern for its polity with the freedom and responsibility that it signifies; and is still grappling with the problem of universal elementary education. The basic assumptions of the former and the supreme significance of the latter have remained unquestioned. The need to preserve order is now generally recognized. The desirability of ensuring that "the advantages which are now enjoyed by a privileged few should be spread among the unprivileged many"⁴⁶ is also almost universally accepted and we are engaged in efforts to accomplish it. Let us now with a full sense of discipline and responsibility pursue the goal as he formulated it when he remarked: "the life of a people, whether in the political or social or industrial or intellectual field is an organic whole and no striking progress in any particular field is to be looked for unless there be room for the free movement of the energies of the people in all fields."⁴⁷ Let us through appropriate education try "to liberate the Indian mind" which alone will enable it "to assimilate the highest and the best" from everywhere without losing its identity.

May I thank you all for the patient hearing you have given me this evening.

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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 'Ordinary Member' of the Society.
6. Subject to Rule 12, 12A and 13, every member of the Society shall be a member for life.
7. The First Member or President, assisted by a Council shall manage the affairs of the Society in accordance with the Bye-laws framed for the purpose. The Council shall consist of the Vice-President, the Senior Members of the Branches and three Ordinary Members elected annually by the members of the Society, the retiring Members being eligible for re-election.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

12. The Society may release a member from its vows and permit him to resign his membership on the ground of continued ill-health or 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^r from its roll of members on a recommendation to that effect being made by the Council, with the concurrence of not less than three-fourths of the members of the Society, and the recommendation being accepted by the First Member or President. The Society will not be bound to disclose the reasons for such removal.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

20. A Permanent Assistant may, on grounds of special fitness and after a period of approved service of not less than

three years, be admitted as member under Training by the First Member or President and Council.

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

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

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

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

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

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

27. (a) The property of the Society, whether immovable or movable, including stocks, funds, shares and other securities and all other property otherwise vested in or transferred to the Society as trustee or in any other capacity, shall be held in the name of the Society or the Governing Body as constituted under Rule 7 and shall remain under the general control, supervision and management of the First Member or President of the Society for the time being and the Council.

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

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

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

28. In all suits brought by or against the Society, the Society shall be represented by the First Member or President

or such other person or persons nominated or appointed by the First Member or President for that purpose.

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

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

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

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



Bye-Laws

The following Bye-Laws have been made under Rule 30 :

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

2. (a) Every Member under Training will be granted an allowance of Rs. 275 a month of the first year, Rs. 280 for the second year of the training and thereafter he will get an increment of Rs. 10 annually in his allowances until he reaches the maximum of Rs. 400 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. 250 a month during the period of his probation.

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

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

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

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

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

(c) Ordinary Members of the Madhya Pradesh and Bihar 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 on 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 the Bye-Law.

(b) On the death of a member whose life has been assured for Rs. 3,000 under Bye-Law No. 5(a) as it stood on June 1, 1962, the First Member or President shall pay only Rs. 3,000 on the life-policy of the deceased, to such person or persons as the deceased Member may, by will or otherwise in writing, have directed. In addition, the president shall pay out of the revenues of the Society an additional sum of Rs. 2,000 as an ad hoc grant to such person or persons.

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

In this Bye-Law, the word 'Member' includes a Member who has been permitted to retire under Rule 12A.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(e) Associates will be kept informed by the Headquarters of the Society about the progress of the work from time to time; will be invited to attend the anniversary of the foundation day; will be allowed to use the libraries of the Society at the Headquarters and at the branches; may be invited to attend special session 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 India Society, November 1, 1976

Name of the Member	Date of admission to the Society	Address
<i>President :</i>		
1 Hridaynath Kunzru, B.A., B.Sc., LL.D. ...	11-7-1909	† S. I. S., I. P. D. Tandon Road, Allahabad 2. Phone No. Allahabad 52340
<i>Vice-President :</i>		
2 Annakavoor Duraiswamy Subramani (A. D. Mani), M.A. ...	14-6-1935	S. I. S., Dhantoli, Nagpur 1. Phone No. 2066
<i>Senior Members :</i>		
3 Shankar Govind Gokhale, M.A. ...	29-7-1928	S. I. S. Poona 4. Phone No. 56210
4 Dinkar Dattatray Desai, M.A., LL.B., D. Litt. ...	12-6-1936	S. I. S. Vallabhbhai Patel Road, Bombay 4. {Phone No. 355014
5 Rama Shankar Misra, B.A., LL.B. ...	12-6-1937	S. I. S., I. P. D. Tandon Road, Allahabad 2. Phone No. 52340

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

Name of the Member	Date of admission to the Society	Address
<i>Ordinary Members :</i>		
6 Dattatray Vasudeo Ambekar	20-12-1914	S. I. S., Poona 4. Phone No. 56210.
7 Keshav Ganesh Sharangpani, B.A., LL.B. ...	25-9-1930	S. I. S., Poona 4. Phone No. 56210.
§ 8 Singanallur Ramakrishna Venkatarman, B.A., B.L. ...	25-9-1930	S. I. S., Royapettah, Madras 14. Phone No. 86252
9 Ramchandra Sadashi Gupta ...	30-6-1933	S. I. S., Rural Centre P. O. Shendurjana Bazar, (Dist. Amaravati)
10 Shyam Sunder Misra, M.A. ...	12-6-1936	S. I. S., Cuttack, Orissa. Phone No. 252.
§*11 Raghunath Govind Kakade, M.A., LL.B., Ph.D. ...	12-6-1943	S. I. S., Poona 4. Phone No. 56210.
12 Madhusudan Sahoo, M.A., D.A.M.S. ...	14-4-1963	Thakkar Bapa Ashram, At Post Rayagada, Dist. Koraput, (Orissa State)
§13 Sarwadaman Shankar Ajaonkar, M.A. ...	16-6-1966	S. I. S., Vallabhbai Patel Road, Bombay 4.
<i>Member under Training :</i>		
14 Damodar Sahoo, B. A. ..	17-6-1975	S. I. S., P. O. Chowdwar, Dist.-Cuttack (Orissa)
15 Prem Krishna Dwivedi ...	12-6-1976	Bhoksa Boys' Hostel, Bazpur, Dist. Nainital (U. P.)
<i>Attaches :</i>		
16 P. S. Rao, Advocate ...	16-6-1972	Narsannapet, Shrikakulam, Dist. Andhra Pradesh.

§ Member of Council.

* Secretary.

WORK OF THE SOCIETY AT A GLANCE

Nature of Work

Members engaged in it

Social :	<i>Public Affairs</i>	Pandit Kunzru, Shri Mani, Shri Ambekar, Shri Gokhale, Shri Venkataraman, Shri Sharangpani.
	<i>Education</i>	Pandit Kunzru, Shri Mani, Shri Desai, Shri S. S. Misra, Shri Ajgaonkar.
	<i>Social Service</i>	Pandit Kunzru, Shri Venkataraman, Shri R. S. Misra, Shri Kakade, Shri S. S. Misra, Shri S. S. Ajgaonkar, Shri Damodar Sahoo.
	<i>Aborigines</i>	Shri Venkataraman, Shri R. S. Misra, Shri M. Sahoo, Shri P. K. Dwivedi.
	<i>Rural Uplift & Local Self-Government</i>	Shri Desai, Shri Venkataraman, Shri Gupte, Shri S. S. Misra, Shri Kakade.
	<i>Distress Relief</i>	Shri R. S. Misra, Shri Kakade.