

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 1976-77

POONA

Thursday, 12th June, 1977

Donations to the Society are exempted from Income Tax.

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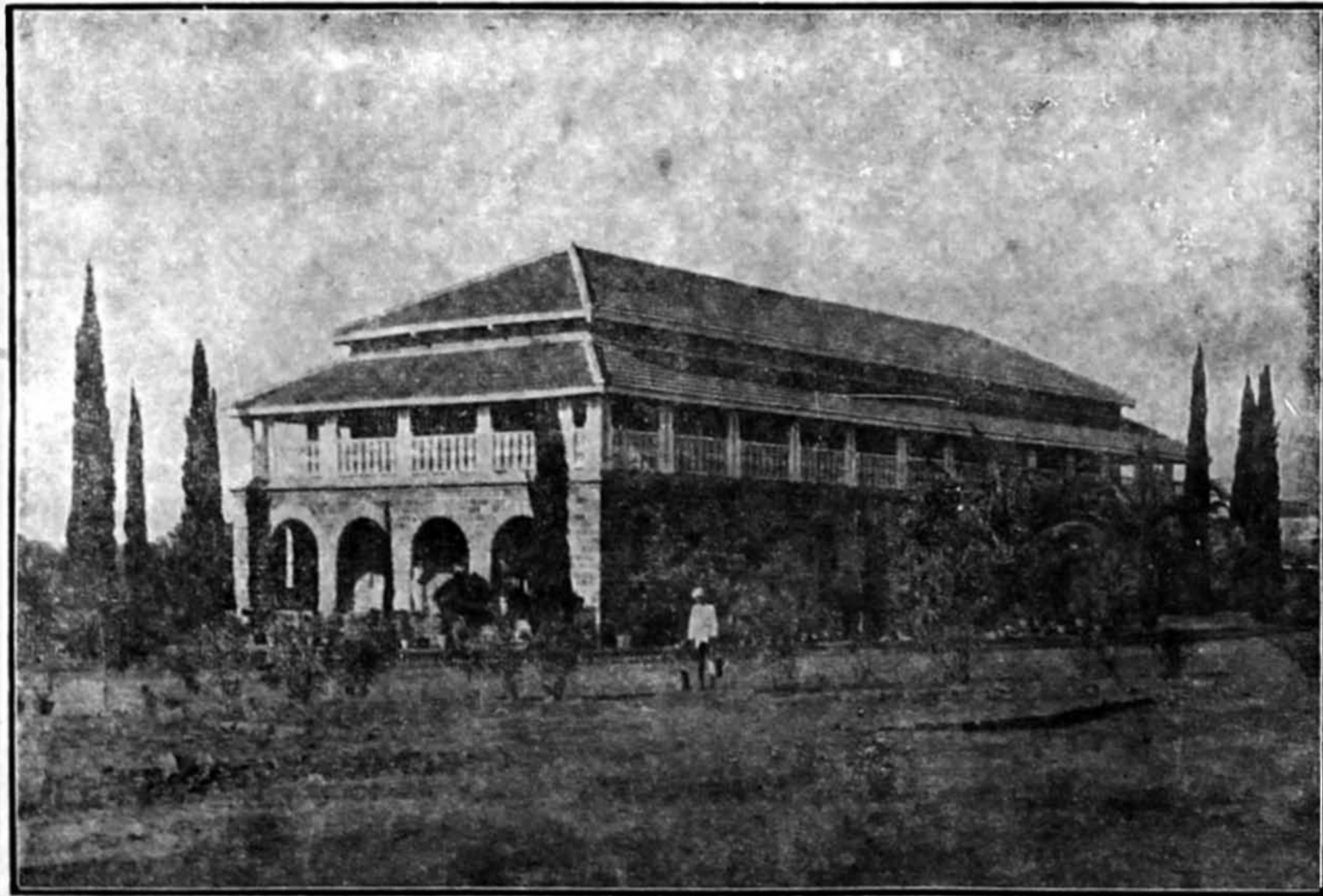
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**The Hon'ble Mr. G. K. Gokhale**



**FOUNDER**

**The Servants of India Society**



**View of the Central Library of the Society, Poona.**

**INCOME-TAX EXEMPTION CERTIFICATE**

No. P. 165 (S-88)/76-77

**AAYAKAR AAYUKTA KARYALAYI**

Office of the  
Commissioner of Income-tax  
Poona-I, Poona,  
Dt. : 22/7/1976.

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

To

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

Sir,

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

Donations made to SERVANTS OF INDIA SOCIETY,

POONA-4, \_\_\_\_\_

will be eligible to the benefit of deduction  
U/s 80-G of the Income-tax Act, 1961, in the  
hands of Donors-subject to the limits and condi-  
tions prescribed therein.

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

Yours faithfully,

Sd/-

(C.N.VAISHNAV)

Commissioner of Income-tax,

(Note:- Photo Stat Copy)

Poona-I, Poona

S E A L

# The Servants of India Society

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## PREAMBLE

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

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

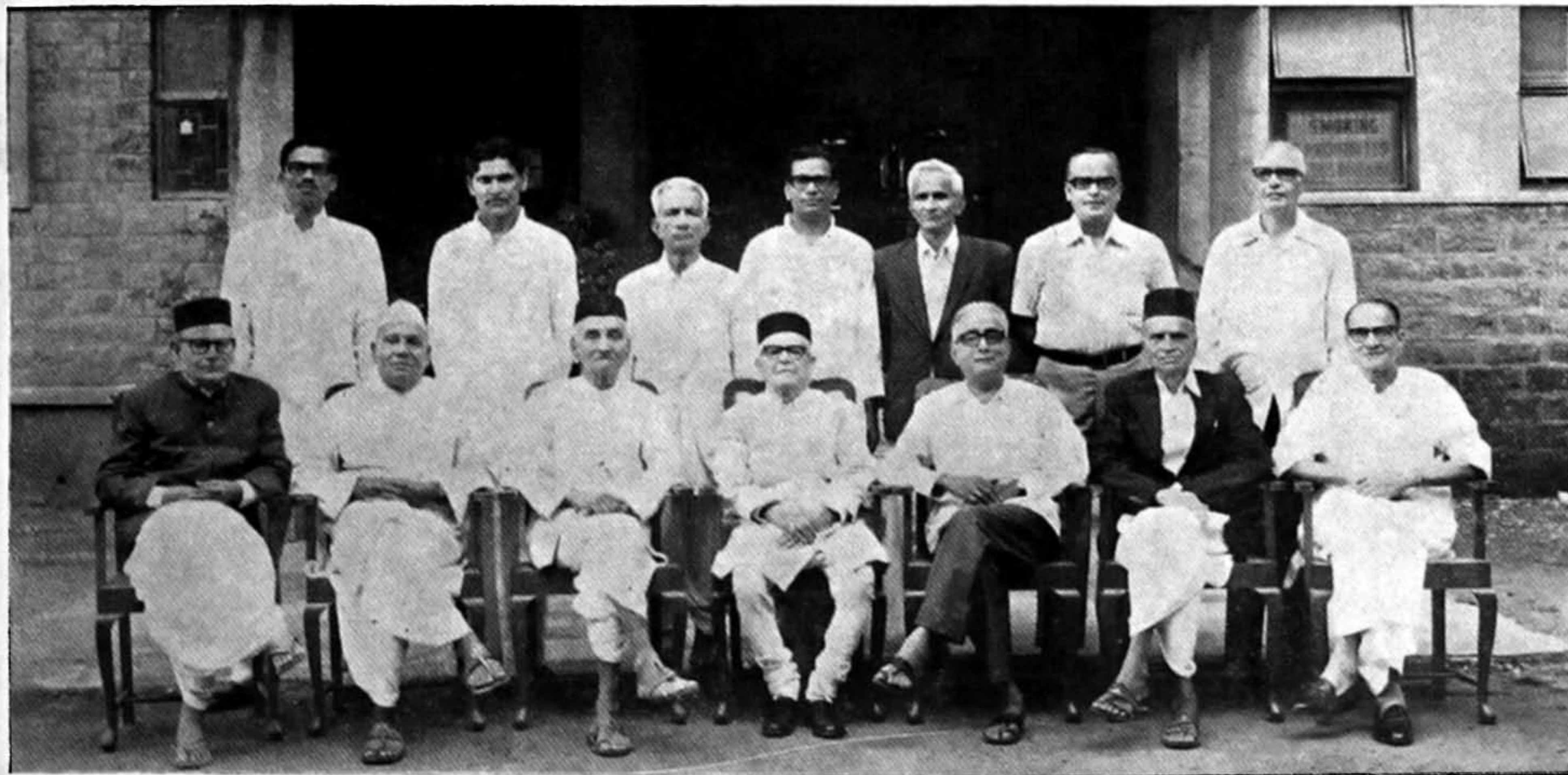
The Servants of India Society has been established to meet in some measure these requirements of the situation...Much of the work must be directed towards building up in the country a higher type of character and capacity than is generally available at present, and the advance can only be slow. Moreover,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

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

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MEMBERS OF THE SERVANTS OF INDIA SOCIETY, POONA 4.

JUNE 12, 1976.



*Left to Right—In Chairs* :—(1) Shri S. R. Venkataraman. (2) Shri R. S. Misra. (3) Shri D. V. Ambekar, (4) Pandit H. N. Kunzru [President  
(5) Shri A. D. Mani [Vice-President]. (6) Shri S. G. Gokhale. (7) Shri K. G. Sharangpani.

*Standing* :—(1) Shri Damodar Sahoo. (2) Shri P. K. Dwivedi (3) Shri R. S. Gupte. (4) Shri Madhusudan Sahoo.  
(5) Dr. R. G. Kakade [Secretary]. (6) Shri S. S. Ajgaonkar. (7) Shri Dinkar Desai. (8) Shri S. S. Misra [Absent].



# The Servants of India Society

## Report For 1976-77

### 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-two years of its existence.

### Organisation

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

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, Shri R. S. Mishra and Shri S. S. Mishra continued to be Senior Members of the Society's Branches in Poona, Nagpur, Bombay, Allahabad and Cuttack 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 R. G. Kakade was also Secretary of the Society.

### 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 Prof. G. D. Parikh the speaker of that day. The expenses of the tea party was 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 Prof. G. D. Parikh of Bombay, Prof. N. V. Sovani was in the chair.

The Gokhale Day meeting in Madras was presided over by Shri V. V. Giri, former President of India. Shri Giri felt that both Gokhale and Gandhi would have joined together and fought for the freedom of the country. Shri K. Chandra-sekharan, the main speaker, narrated several incidents in Gokhale's life to illustrate how he practised his own dictum viz. to spiritualise the public life of the country.

To celebrate the Day, oratorical competitions on "Gokhale and National Integration" for College students, was also organised. 14 students registered their names for the competition. Out of them the first three winners were awarded prizes, the remaining competitors being given certificates of merits. Mrs. S. D. Wagh, Information Officer, Maharashtra Information Centre, New Delhi, sent six copies of Gokhale Centenary Souvenir and six copies of Select Gokhale to distribute as prizes to the winners in the competition.

Shri A. Ranganathan, a journalist, spoke on the issue of Gokhaleana containing a sketch of Gokhale by Charles Kincaid, the historian. The Gokhaleana issue for 1976 was released by Shri V. V. Giri.

At Cuttack, Shri Harihar Mahapatra, Retired Judge of the Patna High Court, presided over the function and Dr. Sadasiv Misra, Ex-Vice Chancellor of the Utkal University, and Smt. Manorama Mahapatra of the Economics Dept. of Ravenshaw College, Cuttack, spoke about Gokhale on the occasion.

### **Sastri Day**

On the 19th September 1976 oratorical competitions for college students in connection with the 108th birthday of the Rt. Hon'ble V. S. Srinivasa Sastri, was organised in Madras. 17 boys and 5 girls entered the competition but only 17 participated. The first three winners and others were awarded suitable prizes. On the 22nd September 1976, the Sastri Birth Day was celebrated under the chairmanship of Prof. S. Ramaswami when prizes were distributed to the winners in the competition. This distribution of prize was made possible by a donation of Rs. 100/- from Shri Suryanarayana Rao.

The 15th issue of Sastriana was also released on the occasion.

### **Ranade Day**

Ranade Day was celebrated in Poona on the 18th January, 1977 when Mr. Justice V. A. Naik delivered the address on "Justice Ranade-Liberalism and Welfarism" under the presidency of Dr. G. S. Mahajani.

### **Thakkar Bapa Jayanti**

The 107th Birthday Anniversary of Thakkar Bapa was observed at the Thakkar Bapa Ashram in Rayagada (Orissa) on the 29th November 1976. The programme of the Day included a procession of all the students (numbering 420) in the morning through the town, lunch to the students in the afternoon and a public meeting in the evening. Shri. S. C. Jain, General Manager of the J. K. Paper Mills, Rayagada, presided over the meeting which was addressed by Shri K. C. Baxipatra, Ex-Chairman of Rayagada Municipality and Shri S. S. Misra. At the prize giving ceremony 90 students were awarded prizes.

### **GENERAL**

Pandit Hriday Nath Kunzru continued to be President of the Indian Council of World Affairs, New Delhi, till August 1976, when elections of office-bearers of the Council were held. Owing to reasons of health, he did not offer himself for re-election, thus severing his connection with the Council dating back almost to its establishment. He was Vice-President of the India International Centre and the National Institute for the Blind, New Delhi.

In June 1976 he attended the annual session of the Servants of India Society at Poona and presided over the meetings of its Council and General Body.

His continued ill-health and defective eye-sight greatly interfered with his work for the institutions with which he has been connected. Members of these bodies have, however, occasionally met him and discussed their problems with him.

He is undergoing medical treatment for his eye-trouble at Agra and hopes to resume his normal activities as soon as he can.

Shri A. D. Mani continued to be engaged in public activities with which he had been associated till July 1976 when he had a mild attack of paralysis. As a result of competent medical attention he has largely recovered from its after effects and hopes to resume his public work as soon as he is in a position to do so.

Before falling ill he was busy with litigation connected with the Hitavada affairs.

Shri Venkataraman continued to be the Honorary Secretary and the Treasurer of the Indian Council of World Affairs, Madras Branch, which had 26 members on the roll. During the year His Excellency Mr. Bum Suk Lee, the Korean Ambassador, spoke on Modern Korea and Shri K. Santhanam who had visited South Africa gave his impressions of South Africa.

He was a guest of honour at the function organised on 30-4-76 by Shri. Jagadesan, Manager of the Gokhale Children's School in Triplicane.

He wrote to the press deploring the fall in the percentage of successful candidates from Tamil Nadu in the I. A. S. Examination from 23.3% in 1962 to 7% in 1976. The result, in his opinion, is the fall in educational standards.

The Pallavan Transport had been discriminating against students of Technical Institutions in Madras City by refusing to issue to them the concessional bus passes. After a good deal of correspondence with the Director of Technical Education and the Pallavan Transport, and through the letters in the press by Shri Venkataraman the Pallavan Transport

relented and agreed to issue concessional bus tickets to such students in the city. It is learnt that hundreds of students were benefitted by this concession.

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 settles the topic for debate and selects the judges for the Competition. Shri Ambekar attended the Committee's meeting held in September 1976 in the Nowrosjee Wadia College, Poona.

### **Shri Dinkar Desai honoured**

The Janmabhoomi Press Trust (Bangalore) presented its Award of 1976 for Journalism and Poetry in Kannad to Shri Dinkar Desai on the 5th July 1976 at a function organised in Bombay under the presidentship of Padmabhushan Tarkatirth Laxmmanshastri Joshi, Chairman of Maharashtra State Literary and Cultural Board. The Award inscribed on a silver plate says that it was presented "in recognition of his meritorious service extending over half a century as a constructive Journalist and satirist, besides his significant contribution in the fields of education and culture, history and ethics, and political, social and economic affairs."

In December 1976 Dr. Kakade was appointed a member of a committee set up by the Maharashtra Government to evolve a procedure for evaluating crop annewari (valuation). He was the only non-official member of the Committee which had so far held four meetings. The Committee is expected to make its report in about six months time.

Dr. R. G. Kakade continued to be 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. Besides the articles on late Pandit Gopabandhu Das and on the civic administration of the Cuttack Municipality, he wrote a couple of letters to the "Statesman". In one of them he criticised the Congress Party

for encouraging defections from the Bharatiya Lok Dal of Orissa and held the Congress responsible for postponing passage of Central Legislation discouraging defections. In another letter he pointed out the unfairness of both the Central and State Governments announcing concessions to the different state employees as also to the general public on the eve of the election. "Noble traditions of Indian Journalism", "Thirty Years of Independence" were some of the subjects of his articles written for the 'News of the World'.

Shri S. S. Ajaonkar 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 organised an educational Seminar on "Community Living and Social Work" for parents and teachers of primary school children with the object of creating awareness of community living in schools and thereby creating a sense of social consciousness among children from the primary school level. The Seminar was inaugurated by the Mayor of Bombay and was followed by discussion on the subject of Community Living being taught in primary schools, its usefulness, its impact on children and parents.

The Association felicitated Miss Shanti Parwani, on being the first woman Assistant Commissioner of Police in Bombay. Discussion on "Police and Common Man" followed.

The Association held Samata Sammelan at Lonavala on the Death Anniversary Day of Mahatma Jyotiba Phule. It was followed by a visit to village Takwe Khurd in Maval Taluka where G. L. Mehta Project has adopted about sixty needy and deserving children from the locality.

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 contribution of Rs. 10,000/- from Industrial Credit & Investment Corporation of India and Rs. 2,000/- from the Dorabji Tata Trust. The institution adopted about sixty needy and deserving children from the primary school at Takwe Khurd for providing their educational and other needs.

## **WELFARE WORK FOR THE ABORIGINES**

### **Uttar Pradesh**

Dr. H. N. Kunzru continued to be the President of the Committee which guides the work conducted by Shri R. S. Misra. Among the members of the Committee, the Zonal Director of the Backward Class Welfare, Government of India, and the Director of Harijan and Social Welfare, U. P. have been nominated by their respective Governments.

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

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 in Mirzapur District :—**

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 a famine area. It is not easily accessible and is backward in all respects. There are no facilities for irrigation. Out of 4,358.67 hectares of land under agriculture only 887.70 hectares are irrigated.

(a) The Kandia Project Committee under the Chairmanship of Shri Lokpati Tripathi, Irrigation Minister, has been making constant efforts to develop the Irrigation Potential in the area. As a result, the Bakahar-Belan Diversion Scheme has been sanctioned by the Planning Commission at a cost of nearly two crores. The Project proposes to divert 38.2 m. cu. (1373m. cft.) of water to river Bakahar through the Kandia Project area.

Shri Atma Nand Mishra, the Organising Secretary in-charge of the Kandia Project met the Deputy Director of Soil Conservation and other officials and pressed for the construction of bandhies in a number of villages under the project. As a result, bandhies have been sanctioned and are being constructed in nine villages,

(b) AN AGRICULTURAL COLONY is being developed at Ghuas where the Society has 413 Bighas of land which under a recent ordinance issued by the U. P. Government has become Bhumidhari-Land. The ordinance has conferred hereditary and transferrable rights on all Sirdars (Tenants) in U. P. Twenty families of landless Adivasies have been given 5 acres of land each.

Leases have been given by the Society and landless Adivasis are being settled in the colony at Ghuas. Twenty-six houses are being constructed under the D.P.A.P.—Drought Prone Areas Development Scheme. The Casa-Mission has so far contributed 200 Quintals of wheat worth approximately Rs. 20,000-. Efforts are being made to get a well sanctioned for the agricultural colony.

(c) Since agriculture will not provide full employment to the people in the area it is necessary to develop EMPLOYMENT POTENTIAL for these villages. The area abounds in shrubs and jungles; there are large pasture lands. To begin with a survey of sheep and she-goats population in the area has been



taken in hand. A Sheep Breeding Centre has been established at Ghuas with the help of the State Government. The Animal Husbandary Department has sanctioned a Ram Centre for Ghuas and sent 50 rams for improving the local breed and the wool to be produced in the area. The Government have also sanctioned full staff for the Ram Centre.

The State Government have sanctioned electrification of all the 28 villages under the project and asked the Servants of India Society to utilize this power for developing the economy of the area. The Khadi and Village Industries Commission has been approached for help in developing the village economy. Shri Jagpat Dube, member of the Commission incharge of U. P. and Bihar, has deputed his inspector to carry out a survey of the villages in co-operation with Shri Atmanand Misra and submit a report on the lines on which work could be developed at Ghuas.

Under our Campaign for Employment of Women, efforts have been made to provide some work to the local women who are attending our tailoring classes. These women have already started stitching clothes for local needs and earning some money for themselves by way of tailoring charges. The Society has also given 350 meters of cloth worth Rs. 800/- to these women to encourage this activity.

(d) A Carpet Weaving Centre was started at Khantra in the Mirzapur district with a view to train young men in productive work and to create more employment opportunities in the area. An Adivasi student of our Khantra Ashram, who was trained in a carpet manufacturing concern of Bhadohi, is the chief instructor. Fourteen young men are receiving training. The manufacture of carpets has been taken up in collaboration with a carpet weaving concern at Bhadohi. This concern has offered to purchase all the carpets manufactured there and also to provide yarn, wool and dyes. The Ramanuj Trust provides funds for payment of wages.

## (2) Konhdar Project in the Allahabad District :—

(a) Tahsil Meja of the Allahabad district is the most backward part of the district and does not get enough rainfall for its agricultural needs. Nearly 3/4 of the Tahsil is covered

with forests and ranges of the Vindhya mountains. Owing to the rocky nature of the subsoil deep boring of wells is not possible. The entire tahsil is prone to drought.

The U. P. Government have taken steps by constituting the Prayag-Chitrakoot Krishi Evam Godhan Vikas Nigam in collaboration with the Bhartiya Agro-Industries Foundation, Uruli Kanchan (Poona district) for the development of agriculture and animal husbandary in the Meja and Karchana Tahsils. This organisation has identified cattle development & commercial production of milk as a means of development. We have established a centre at Kohndar for the development of this area. As a result, the Prayag-Chitrakoot Krishi Evam Godhan Vikas Nigam has sanctioned the centre at Kohndar which will work in co-operation with the Society.

**(b) Fruit Development Centre:—**

A Fruit Development Centre is working at Kohndar with a view to encourage plantation of fruit trees and vegetables for local consumption. The Ramanuj Trust has given a plot of land measuring 10 acres for its development. This will also, serve as a demonstration farm and a nursery for the supply of fruit plants and vegetable seedlings. Seventy plants of jack fruit and 75 plants of guavas have already been planted.

**(c) Brick-Kiln:—**

A brick kiln, started at Kohndar in 1975, provides employment to about 150 people for 8 months in a year. It has also become a training centre for the development of pottery industry where several young men have learnt brick moulding as an industry and are able to earn Rs. 3 to Rs. 14 per day. The availability of bricks at reasonable rates locally encouraged the building of pakka houses in the area. The kiln was a losing concern for the first two years. It has turned the corner in the third year.

**(d) Creative Work Centre for Women in Allahabad City:—**

In pursuance of its Employment Campaign for Women, the Society established a Creative Work Centre in Allahabad.

The aim of the Centre is to train women belonging to the economically weaker sections of the community in some crafts which will enable them to earn their living. A Committee headed by Smt. S. S. Nehru is in charge. Twenty-nine women joined the classes for tailoring, embroidery, knitting and toy-making started in July 1976. Some of them are reading in the Allahabad University and joined the special course in embroidery. Some others took special training in knitting by machine and they were able to knit fifteen pullovers.

### (3) Sericulture Project in the Nainital District

We have been working for some time among the Bhoksas of the Bazpur Tahsil and Tharus of the Sitarganj Tahsil in the Nainital district. Both Bhoksas and Tharus are agricultural communities but their women folk require some additional work to keep them fully engaged. To this end it was decided to take up silk production. The Handloom Textiles Industries Department is supporting the scheme. This is being implemented by a Committee nominated by the State Government. The Deputy Commissioner of Nainital is the Chairman and Shri Dwiwedi is a member. He addressed several meetings in the Bhoksa area on the importance of the Silk Industry as a means of developing the economy of the area and providing employment to the needy. 19, 139 mulberry and 325 eucalyptus trees were planted under the project.

As a member of the Shops Allotment Committee, Shri Dwiwedi got 15 shops allotted to the Bhoksas in the main market of Bazpur. He also helped 4 Bhoksa young men in getting employment in the Bazpur Co-operative Sugar Factory on a salary of Rs. 325/- p. m. each. He helped one Bhotiya in securing employment in the Cane Development Society at Bazpur. He organised a training camp for Balwadi teachers in Sept. 1976 at Bazpur. In November he attended the orientation course arranged by the National Institute of Public Co-operation and Child Development in New Delhi.

A Creche is being managed by us at Maldhan Chaud, Basti No. 7. Twenty-five Harijan children of the age group 6 months to 3 years are being looked after at the creche.

## **EDUCATIONAL WORK**

### **(a) Primary Schools for Boys and Girls**

We maintained 18 primary schools for boys and girls in Mirzapur and Nainital districts in areas where no public schools existed. The total number of students in these schools was 1,041 of whom 588 were Harijans and Adivasis. There were 116 girls reading in these schools. All the schools are recognised by the Education Department. Mr. M. L. Aloria, Senior Accounts Officer and an Investigator of the Home Ministry, was deputed to check the working of these schools and accounts. He inspected seven schools in Dudhi Tahsil. The total expenditure on these schools was Rs. 58,349/- during the year. The construction of school-buildings at Kandia, Babhani and Ghuas has been taken in hand.

### **(b) Junior High Schools**

The Society maintained Junior High Schools at Salkhan, Siltham and Muirpur in the Mirzapur district. The total number of students in these schools was 358 of whom 116 were Harijans and Adivasis. Construction of three additional rooms for the Junior High School at Siltham has been taken in hand. The total expenditure on the maintenance of these Junior High Schools was Rs. 54,020.

### **(c) Hostels**

We maintained three hostels at Salkhan and Muirpur in the Mirzapur district and at Konhdar in the Allahabad district. The number of students living in these hostels was 111 of whom 80 were Harijans and Adivasis,

### **(d) Harijan & Adivasi Hostel, Mirzapur City**

The hostel in the Mirzapur City is primarily intended for the benefit of the students of the polytechnic of Mirzapur. 40 students lived in the hostel. Total expenditure on these hostels was Rs. 24,988.

### **Bhoksa Boys Hostel Bazpur, District Nainital**

The Bhoksa Boys Hostel at Bazpur in the Nainital district provides free accommodation, lighting, food, clothing etc. to

60 Adivasi students reading in classes VI to XII. The Hostel also provides coaching facilities after college hours. The results of the High School and Intermediate examinations of inmates in the 1976 examinations were so good that a large number of students sought admission to the hostel. But owing to limited accommodation it was not possible to admit them all. Four Adivasi students who had passed Junior High School Examination from our Siltham Ashram in 1976, also sought admission in the Bhoksa Boys Hostel. The total number of inmates in the hostel was 63; of these 39 were Bhotiyas, 13 Tharus, 7 Bhoksa, 2 Chero, 1 Harijan and 1 Dhangar. The total expenditure on this hostel was Rs. 56,392/-.

### **Ashram Type Schools**

Two Ashram Type Schools were maintained in the Mirzapur area. The Siltham Ashram School provided facilities to the Adivasi students mostly Dhangars & Cheros reading in the Junior High School. The Ashram facilities provided at Siltham to 40 inmates included free residence, boarding and clothing. Construction of three additional rooms has been taken in hand. The Ashram boys produced paddy in the plots attached to the school. The Dhangars and Cheros in the Mirzapur district are now realising the benefit of education and four boys of the Ashram who passed the Junior High School from the Siltham Ashram have gone to the Bhoksa Boys Hostel at Bazpur for higher studies.

The other Ashram at Khantra provided facilities to 40 Adivasi students reading in the primary section. Besides the curriculum of studies prescribed by the Education Department, the Ashram boys are given practical training in vegetable gardening and horticulture. The Ashram boys produced vegetables worth Rs. 1955.

The carpet weaving centre is being used to provide training to the Ashram boys in that craft. Of the 73 students studying in the Upper Primary School, Khantra, 40 lived in the Ashram.

The total expenditure on both the Ashram Schools was Rs. 73,548/-

### **Ramanuj Intermediate College, Konhdar**

The Ramnuj Intermediate College, Konhdar, has created a new record at the Intermediate Examination of 1976. All the 38 candidates sent up for the Intermediate Examination passed. Thirty were placed in the II Division, six in III Division and two in the I Division. Six candidates secured distinction in various subjects. One of the two students who passed in the first division was a Kol. (Scheduled-Tribe) and has secured distinction in Sanskrit. The result of the High School Examination was 53.5%. Five boys were placed in I Division and 7 got distinctions in various subjects. The total expenditure on the maintenance of the college was Rs. 1,95,500,-.

### **Balwadis**

The Society maintained 15 Balwadis in the Nainital district. There were 631 students in the Balwadis. Besides education, these children were given supplementary nutrition. The total expenditure on these Balwadis was Rs. 42,097 and Rs. 1,830. on three A. N. P. centres.

The Bharatiya Adimjati Sevak Sangh decided to transfer the Balwadis. A. N. P. Centres and Creche to the Servants of Inda Society from January 1977. These were previously run by the Sarvodaya Shanti Pratisthan, Maldhan Chaudhary in the Nainital district.

### **Women's Welfare Scheme**

The Society maintained five centres of Women's Welfare activities. Free Classes in tailoring, knitting, embroidery and toy-making were held at these centres for the benefit of women who were desirous of learning some crafts which will enable them to improve their economic condition. Two hundred thirty seven women attended these classes of whom 128 were Harijans and Adivasis. The Zonal Director of the Backward Classes Welfare Department of the Government of India accompanied by the Deputy Director visited the Bharatganj Centre during the year and was satisfied with its working. The trainees were encouraged to stitch clothes for the people in the area and collect tailoring charges for themselves. They

were also given cloth worth Rs. 800/- for developing training cum-production centre. The total expenditure on the maintenance of Women's Welfare Centres was 18,240/-.

### **Civil Service Coaching Centre**

The first batch of trainees at the Pre-Examination Coaching Centre for S. C. & S. T. for the various civil services, managed by us at Lucknow consisted of 30 candidates. Only 24 attended the classes regularly and appeared at competitive examinations. One of these was selected for a higher grade employment in the railways and 4 were declared successful for the Provincial Civil Services. In December 1976, the Government of India decided to take over the management of all coaching centres themselves. The Coaching Centre has accordingly been handed over to them.

### **MEDICAL RELIEF WORK**

The Society maintained five Ayurvedic dispensaries in Mirzapur and Allahabad districts. All the Vaidyas who are in charge are qualified and registered with the U. P. Board of Indian Medicines. The number of patients treated through these dispensaries was 20,330, distributed as follows :—

Khantra-2,419, Rampur-1,180, Phulwari Sharif-2,893, Ghuas-6,456 and Konhdar-7,382. Of these patients, 10,436 were new cases as per details given below :—

Khantra-1,346, Rampur-465, Phulwari Sharif-1,364, Ghuas-3,731 and Konhdar-3,530; distributed sex-wise the number of patients treated were.

Dispensaries	Males	Females	Children
1-Khantra	985	747	687
2-Rampur	444	331	405
3-Phulwari Sharif	849	748	1,296
4-Ghuas	3,278	1,447	1,731
5-Konhdar	2,816	1,385	3,181

There is pressing need for strengthening the medical relief work in the tribal and backward areas. But owing to paucity of funds the medical relief work could not be developed to the desired extent. It has, however, been decided to concentrate

on the development of two hospitals, one at Konhdar in the Allahabad district and other at Tikuria in the Mirzapur district. The total expenditure on these dispensaries was Rs. 11,324/-

With a view to reduce the cost on medicines, efforts were made to collect herbs from the jungles and manufacture some medicines under the direction of a competent Vaidya graduate of the Banares Hindu University. In view of the flooding of the market with spurious drugs it was considered necessary to prepare Ayurvedic medicines with the herbs collected from the jungle. The medicines proved efficacious.

### **Bhartiya Adimjati Sevak Sangh**

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

### **Vanvasi Seva Ashram**

Shri R. S. Misra was a member of the Board of Trustees of the Vanvasi Seva Ashram, Govindpur, which is being run under the joint auspices of the U. P. Gandhi Smarak Nidhi and the Sarva Seva Sangh. It has taken up several socio-economic schemes for the Gram Dan Villages in the Dudhi area.

Shri. P. K. Dwiwedi was in charge of our work in the Nainital district. He was directly in charge of the Bhoksa Boys' Hostel at Bazpur. He conducted experiments in fishery in a small tank in the compound of the Hostel. He found the results encouraging. He devoted considerable time to the development of sericulture in Nainital district.

### **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 there were 55 Yenadhi boys and 15 Yanadhi girls. In the school instruction up to the fifth standard is



imparted. It had a trained staff of five teachers and 150 pupils on its rolls; 70 (55 boys and 15 girls) belonged to the scheduled Tribes; 54 (31 boys and 23 girls) belonged to the Scheduled Castes and 24 (23 boys and one girl) belonged to the Backward Classes.

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. All the day-scholars were given midday meals; for many it was the only meal for the whole day. 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 clothes. The boarders were given clothes from the grant-in-aid given by the Social Welfare Department of the Home Ministry of the Government of India, and the day-scholars from local charity. The health of the children was looked after by Dr. C. R. Reddy, and Dr. Sitaramaiah, as labour of love.

60 Boys and 20 girls of the Gurukulam in the fourth and fifth classes went out on an excursion to Madras, Mahabalipuram and Kancheepuram during the year.

The members of the Lions and Rotary club who have been taking deep interest in the school, provided clothes to the day-scholars and gave feasts to all the children of the Gurukulam on the Telugu New Year's Day & on the Independence Day.

Thakkar Bapa Jayanti was celebrated on the 29th November 1976 when the President of the Rotary Club Shri. A. Shyam Sunder Reddy 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, Konda Reddy, Dr. Sitaramaiah, Shri. V. Subbarama Reddi and Shri. B. Raghaviah, who is the Honorary Superintendent of the Gurukulam.

Shri Shiva Prasad Routh, Research Officer attached to the office of the Southern Zonal Director of the Social Welfare

Department, Government of India, Madras, inspected the Gurukulam on 25-6-76 and was satisfied with the functioning of the Gurukulam.

The Gurukulam at Chillakur, consisting of the school and the hostel, received a grant-in-aid of Rs. 65,692 from the Social Welfare Department of Home Ministry of Government of India, as against the total expenditure of Rs. 77,943. The deficit was met from the Society's funds.

### **Tamil Nadu**

The Thakkar Bapa Gurukulam at Nirgacimund near Ooty is the first and the only 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 23 tribal girls in the Hostel. The school, providing educational facilities up to the VIII standard, was attended by 181 students, of whom Scheduled tribes children were 64, Scheduled castes or Harijans 47, Muslims 5 and other communities 65. The school had a staff of six trained teachers of whom one was a woman.

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 of Kotagiri with Shri Venkataraman as Secretary. The Committee met on the 23rd April 1976. It was found that the visits of the Mobile Medical Van to Nirgacimund were irregular. The committee, therefore, requested the D. M. O. to arrange for regular visits by the Van in future. The Committee, by another resolution, brought the urgent need for electrification of Gurukulam to the notice of District Collector of Nilgiris and to that end extend the electric line upto the Gurukulam.

Miss K. Vasamalli, an old student of the Gurukulam and the only Toda girl to pass the P. U. C. examination is joining the M. B. B. S. Course. Miss Victoria Armstrong of the Nilgiri Adiwasi Seva Sangam, has been helping Vasamalli.

## Kerala

Shri Venkataraman looked after the five Devadhar 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 3109 pupils including 1387 girls and a teaching staff of 87, are called Devadhar Schools.

Of the total enrolment, 1339 were muslims, 743 were backward classes, others were 538, Scheduled Castes 282 and Scheduled Tribes 207.

The Devadhar Schools in Kerala receive a maintenance grant at the rate of Rs. 3-25 per pupil per year on the effective strength of each school during the year. A total sum of Rs. 8,560 was received as maintenance grant for all the five schools. The 87 teachers of the five Devadhar schools were paid their salaries and dearness allowances directly by the Kerala Government through the Headmasters of the respective schools. During the year a sum of Rs. 4,84,088-40 was paid to teachers as salary and dearness allowances. The total expenditure on the maintenance of these five schools came to Rs. 11,290-90.

The repairs and maintenance of the school buildings each year, constituted the biggest item of expenditure in Kerala.

## Orissa

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

### **Thakkar Bapa Ashram**

A hostel for 72 students is maintained at Rayagada. During the year there were 52 boys and 20 girls residing in the Ashram. Out of them 59 belonged to the Kondh Tribe, 9 belonged to the Soura Tribe and two belonged to the Scheduled Castes. Five students were reading in the High School, 24 students were reading in the Ashram M. E. School and the remaining ones were reading in the U, P. School attached to the Ashram.

Besides free boarding and lodging the students were given necessary reading and writing materials, school dresses and beddings. They got free medical facilities. Free private coaching was also arranged for most of the students. They enjoyed outdoor and in-door recreations. A group of students went on an educational excursion and visited one Gurukul Ashram.

In the Tailoring Training Class of the Ashram about 15 students learnt sewing and stitching. One hundred and forty school dresses which were supplied to the students by the Ashram were stitched by the students themselves. A sum of Rs. 4410 was spent on Tailoring Training Class.

In the construction works of the Ashram buildings 80% of the semi-skilled and un-skilled work was done by the Ashram inmates. By their conduct they showed that the Ashram was their home. They were cheerful and happy and were doing well in the fields of study, work and play.

### **Rural Primary Schools — (4)**

Four Primary Schools, one each in the village Tumbiguda, Barijhole, Jayaramguda and Adibasi Sabi were managed by the Servants of India Society. These schools have been recognised by the Education Dept. and are doing better than the nearby schools run by the Education Department of the Govt. of Orissa. During the year 133 students were reading in these schools. All the students were provided with necessary reading and writing material.

During the year 1976-77 the Society received a sum of Rs. 16,00/- from the Bharatiya Adimjati Sevak Sangh and spent an amount of Rs. 8,244/- on the maintenance of the Balwadi Centres.

### **Visitors**

A number of distinguished persons visited the centre of work. Among them were Shri J. H. Chinchalkar, Secretary, Bharatiya Adimjati Sevak Sangh, New Delhi and Shri P. D. Gulati, the Deputy Director, Backward-classes Welfare, Govt. of India, Bhubaneswar. Shri S. C. Jain, General Manager, J. K. Paper Mills, Rayagada visited the Ashram as Chief Guest of the Anniversary function of our Ashram on 29-11-76.

### **Maternity Centre**

The Maternity centre, at Hajaridangu village has been functioning since 1964. There is a mid-wife in charge of this Centre. She moves round in 30 surrounding adivasi villages, conducts informal deliveries and treats ante-natal and post-natal cases. During the period she conducted 88 normal deliveries and distributed vitamin and iron tablets to the anaemic and expectant mothers. She also treated malaria patients and other minor ailments.

### **Construction of a Latrine Block**

The society undertook the construction of a 5 seated Latrine Block at an estimated cost of Rs. 18,650/- in the premises of the Thakkar Bapa Ashram, Rayagada, for which the Govt. of India had sanctioned a grant of Rs. 16,785/- in the year 1975-76. The construction was completed in the year at a total cost of Rs. 20,000/-.

**Finance:** The total receipts for these welfare schemes during the year was Rs. 1,04,059-32 out of which a sum of Rs. 69,399 was received from the Govt. of India. The total expenditure on different welfare activities mentioned above was Rs. 1,03,959-32. Out of this a sum of Rs. 61,180-40 was spent on the maintenance of the Ashram, a sum of Rs. 9,403-50 on the Primary schools and a sum of Rs. 3,100/- on the Maternity centre. The balance was spent on the development of the Ashram.

**Thakkar Bapa Bidyapitha:** This is a residential M. E. School for the inmates of the Ashram. During the year 1976-77, 24 adivasi students were reading in this school.

A sum of Rs. 11,342-69 was received as grant-in-aid. The total expenditure on the school was Rs. 13,812-78. The deficit was met by the Society.

**Thakkar Bapa U. P. School:** This School is situated on the premises of Ashram. There were 192 students in this school. Out of them 63 were adivasi and 23 were Harijans. A sum of Rs. 6,028-65 was received as grant-in-aid for the school from the Education Dept. of Orissa which was paid towards the salaries of the teachers.

#### **Balwadi Schemes of the Bharatiya Adimjati Sevak Sangh, New Delhi**

The Society managed two Balwadi centres, one at Barijholra and another at Kondh Sahi, out of the grants received from the Bharatiya Adimjati Sevak Sangh, New Delhi. On an average 80 children of age group 3-6 got the benefit of these centres. The children were given mid-day snacks for 22 days in a month.

The Servants of India Society conducts educational institutions from the primary to the university stage in five States—Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Karnatak, Orissa and Kerala. The total number of students in its 74 institutions was 9,240, of whom nearly two-thirds—6,195 to be exact,—belonged to the backward classes, and 3,045 to the non-backward classes, the number of girl students being 3,131.

In the eleven hostels maintained by the Society in the five States, the total number of inmates was 529, of whom as many as 497 belonged to the backward classes, for whose benefit the Society's tribal work is largely intended. In the hostels the inmates receive free boarding, lodging and other facilities.

#### **RURAL WELFARE AND CO-OPERATION**

Dr. R. G. Kakade was re-elected Chairman of the District Industrial Co-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.

The DICA made special efforts during the year to strengthen the primary industrial co-operatives in the district and secured services on deputation of a Government hand concerned with the industrial co-operatives. As a result a few societies were rejuvenated and a few others strengthened. As a part of the project the Association called a meeting of representatives of the DICAs in the State in August 1976. Dr. Kakade was elected chairman of the Coordinating Committee of the DICAs.

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 Co-operation 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 Pune 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 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.

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 sanitary pools and ditches, digging drains etc.

### **Shendurjana Rural Centre**

Shri R. S. Gupte continued to be in charge of the Rural Centre in Shendurjana Bazar, Taluq Chandur, District Amravati in the Maharashtra State. He has held the charge of the Rural Centre since July 1946.

### **The Multipurpose Co-operative Society Ltd**

The Multipurpose Co-operative Society's work in Shendurjana Bazar has all along been organised, controlled and conducted by the Rural Centre. Since 1946 Shri Gupte has been the elected Treasurer. The accounts of the M. P. Co-op. Society for the year 1975-76 have been audited and the Society has been placed in "B", Class to the dismay of all. It has shown a net profit of Rs. 1087. This however is a misleading profit. The Society earned interest of Rs. 1875 during the year on its accumulated funds. The Society has thus run into a loss of about Rs. 800. At the meetings of the Managing Committee this state of affairs of the Fair Price Shop was pointedly brought to its notice. Also at the annual general meeting held on the 21st. November 1976 this was shown and stressed. The turnover of the Society's Fair Price Shop showed that the sales during 1976-77 were worth Rs. 69,392 while the purchases amounted to Rs. 68,716. These figures indicate that business during the year was better 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 held the Green Card and was able to sell the Rural Centre's agricultural department's 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 a member of the Agricultural Produce Market Committee, Dhamangaon. He attended five meetings during 1976-77.

### **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-three 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. 2100 on medicines during the year 1976-77. Medicines have become very costly and the need for the same has also increased. Still, however, there is increasing use of the Dispensary all the year round although there is a Primary Health Centre at a distance of two miles. 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 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 47 cases of maternity during 1976-77 as against 51 in 1975-76. The reduction in the number of cases can be attributed mainly to increase in fees during 1975-76. 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 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. 1059 as against Rs. 4,330 in the year 1974-75 and Rs. 1250 in the year 1975-76. 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 Famine, a registered public trust. The Association continues to take interest in the rural employment schemes and irrigation problems in the State.

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

Shri Desai was the Trustee and Secretary of the Bijapur Reconstruction Trust. It has been decided to build some public wells in those villages of Bijapur District, where the Harijans live in large number. 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.

Shri Kakade was also one of the trustees of the Bijapur Reconstruction Trust.

### **Flood Relief**

Severe cyclone followed by heavy rain affected the poorer classes in slums and low lying areas in Madras city, necessitating the Government and Voluntary Agencies undertaking relief work on a massive scale. With the sum of Rs. 2,000 Shri Venkataraman arranged for distribution of cotton blankets to 180 women from slums, with the active help of Shrimati Latika Padalkar, I. A. S., Collector of Madras, and Dr. Basker Rao, Superintendent of the Egmore Women's and Children's Hospital. A sum of Rs. 180 was given to Guild of Service to provide relief to slum people through the Secretaries of the Medical and Family Planning Centre at Mangalapuram run by the Guild of Service.

### **EDUCATION**

Pandit Kunzru was a member of the Executive Committee of the Agra University.

### **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.

#### **Finances of the Trust**

Ankola is the Headquarter of the Trust. Since the foundation of the Trust in 1953, the total donations collected till the 31st. March 1977 were Rs. 33,77,000. The total assets of the Trust as on the 31st March 1977 amounted to over Rs. 49,77,000. 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.

#### **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. These institutions are located in 18 centres of work.

#### **Gokhale Centenary College**

This College, which was opened at Ankola in June 1966, fulfills 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 930. Of these 322 are girls. As many as 495 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, a separate building for the canteen and quarters for the night watchman. A Guest House for the college has been constructed during the year.

We are glad to report that during this year the college has been permanently affiliated to the Karnataka University. So far only two colleges in North Kanara District have been permanently affiliated viz. Dr. A. V. Baliga College at Kumta established many years ago and the Gokhale Centenary College at Ankola.

### **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 634. The number of girls in the college was 189. The number of backward-class students was 530. 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 two years ago 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 fullfledged 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 sea-shore. 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. There is also a canteen.

### **Junior Colleges**

Two 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 Junior Colleges are situated at Dandeli in Haliyal Taluka and Kadтока in Honavar Taluka. They have introduced 'Commerce' also in addition to Arts subjects. The number of students in these Junior Colleges was 887. Of these 573 were boys and 314 girls. The total number of backward class students in them was 472. Of these 334 were boys and 138 were girls. The building of the Junior College at Kadтока was 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 thirteen High Schools in different talukas. All these High Schools, except the High School at Ankola, are in villages. These High Schools are situated at (1) Ankola in Ankola Taluka; (2) Baad-Kagal in Kumta Taluka; (3) Kadwad in Karwar Taluka, (4) Shirali in Bhatkal Taluka; (5) Kasarkod in Honavar Taluka; (6) Murdeshwar in Bhatkal Taluka; (7) Mirjan in Kumta Taluka; (8) Arge in Karwar Taluka; (9) Dhadeshwar in Kumta Taluka; (10) Bedkani in Siddapur Taluka; (11) Katgal in Kumta Taluka; (12) Anilgod in Honavar Taluka and (13) Kulte-Baroor in Sirsi Taluk.

The total number of students in these 13 High Schools was 2224. Of these 1328 were boys and 896 were girls. The total number of backward-class students was 1289. Of these 841 were boys and 448 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. During the year the buildings of the High School at Baad-Kagal and also for the High School at Mirjan were extended.

### **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 665. Of these 276 were girls. The total number of backward class pupils was 219. Since the number of the students has increased, we extended the building of the school two years ago.

### **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 56 as against 43.5 for the whole Karnataka State.

### **Maharashtra**

Shri Mani continues to be a Trustee of the Council of the Management of the Lady Amritabai Daga (L. A. D.) College for Women and was re-elected for another term ending in October, 1978. He also represented the Board of Management of the College in the Nagpur University Senate.

Shri Mani gave his attention to the development of Gokhale Memorial Library which has about 27,000 books on its shelves. According to the Jawaharlal Nehru Memorial Foundation it is

one of the richest sources of material on the life and work of Jawaharlal Nehru. 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 secured a substantial number of books both from the U. S. I. S. and 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 1256. 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 4,740. 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 Ministeries 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 Pune from rural areas for college and technical education. The association also runs three messes where students get their meals at a subsidised rate. The building that was taken on rent for office and hostel about

15 years back has been purchased along with the plot of land by the Association during the year at a cost of Rs. 1,00,000. It is intended to construct a new building in its place.

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 development 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 twice 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. The Institute has already constru-



cted a number of buildings, including hostel for boys and girls on its campus in Karvenagar, Pune 4. The State Government has recognised the course for purposes of employment.

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

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

Shri Venkataraman reviewed the volumes 59, 60, 61 and 62 of "The Collected Works of Mahatma Gandhi" for the "Swarajya".

Shri Ajaonkar was a member of the Library Committee of the Social Service 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.

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 Ajaonkar continued his work on the Education Committee of the Social Service League, Bombay. In addition to conducting four high schools, a Day High School, three Night Schools, a pre-primary school and a higher secondary school. The Committee started a Night Junior College in Commerce and Primary School from June 1976. All these institutions are in predominantly labour areas of Bombay.

The Day High School was started in 1966 with five divisions of Std. VIII. During the year there were two Divisions of Standard V, one Division of Standard VI, one of Standard VII, Eight Divisions of Standard VIII, six Divisions of Standard IX, and four Divisions of Standard X, and one Division each of Arts, Science, and Commerce. The total strength of the High School was 1267, The number of

students covered under the State Govt.'s B. C., O. B. C., P. T. Schemes was 303.

The Night High School is one of the oldest educational institutions working in this area for the last 55 years. The School is a full-fledged one and conducts classes from Std. V to Std. XI according to the new pattern of Secondary Education. During the year the total number of pupils on the roll was 471.

**Pre-Primary School** — The School received a very good response and the number of children enrolled was 180. The children on roll as on the 31 st March 1977 was 38 in Junior Class and 72 in Senior Class. The number had to be restricted for want of accommodation.

**Pragat 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 135.

**Unnati Night High School** — The School is at Worli where the predominant population is of backward classes and the working class. Nearly sixty per cent of 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 211.

**Primary School** — The primary section was started with two divisions of Standard I. In order to build a good base and to feed the high school with good pupils, it was essential to start the primary section to link it up with the pre-primary section and the secondary section. The Primary section has both boys and girls and the total number of children in both the Divisions was 88.

Shri Ajgaonkar continued to be a member of the Mafatla l 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 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 on Saturdays only. 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 30 for spinning and 55 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 35 students for spinning and 110 for weaving drawn from 42 textile mills.

In the Pre-Employment Section a Certificate Courses 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 100.

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 to 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 382 and the average attendance was 332.

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 161 apprentices for the trade of tenter, and 366 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. 4,39,850.

The Institute organised training programmes in the textile trades at the request of the Managements of some Mills from the city itself and mofussil places. It conducted two three months sessions in the weaver's trade, a refresher course for weavers and thereafter two week sessions for the weavers at Century Mills in Bombay. It conducted a twelve days course for weaving jobbers at Chalisgaon Textile Mills and at Nanded Textile Mills; and for the Spinning Jobber at Chalisgaon Textile Mills. The courses proved a great success and the Social Service League received letters of appreciation from authorities of the Mills concerned and further request to organise training programme in the immediate future.

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 Ajaonkar was a member of the League's Supervisory Committee for six Industrial Schools for Women. These Schools, started in 1925 for providing supplementary source of family-income to women-folk, 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 month's duration.

During the year 68 students completed the training in Card Board Work and Book Binding, 71 in Craft Teachers' Course in Needle Work and Embroidery. 288 in Tailoring Course in Women's and Children's Garments, 59 in the Craft Course in Embroidery and Fancy Work. Vocation classes in tailoring were organised at Parel, Girgaon and Dadar in May and June 1976; 216 girls took its advantage.

Shri Ajgaonkar was actively associated with the N. M. Joshi Social Workers Training Class of the League which is conducted in the Servants of India Society's Home, Bombay. The class was started in 1925 for equipping people for better citizenship by disseminating knowledge of social theories and social problems. The six-month duration course is held every year from July to January next by experts in the subjects concerned. Visits to 35 social welfare institutions are also arranged. The number of students in the Class was 70. The total expenses incurred were Rs. 11,130. The course was inaugurated by Shri Rajni Patel, the then President of the B. P. C. C.

#### **Kerala**

Shri Venkataraman 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.

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 Departments. He paid a surprise visit to Chitrakoot and inspected the dispensary of the Samiti there. He attended its Kumbh Mela Camp on important bathing days during the last Kumbh 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 given mid-day snacks daily free of charge. The total number of children benefitted under this scheme during the year was 495.

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 420, while the number of pupils who received books was 564. The total number of students who were benefitted under the scheme was 1,479.

#### **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 clothes 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 and mango plants.

### **Tailoring Schools**

The Trust, on behalf of the Servants of India Society, conducts two Tailoring Schools, one at Ankola in Ankola Taluka and the other at Mundgod in Mundgod Taluka. The number of students in the tailoring school at Ankola was 42. The School is recognised by the Board of Technical Education of Karnataka Government. During the year seven pupils appeared for the Tailoring Examination of this Board. Six of them 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 28. This school is also recognised by the Board of Technical Education of Karnataka Government.

### **Medical Aid in Rural Areas**

The Trust conducts two dispensaries in the rural areas. These dispensaries are situated at Bankikodla in Kumta Taluka and at Shirala 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. During the year the dispensary at Bankikodla was handed over to the Government of Karnataka for running the same on behalf of our Trust. This was necessary as it was extremely difficult for us to find a doctor for the dispensary.

### **Maternity Clinic at Ankola**

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

### **Mother and Child Welfare Centre, Murdeshwar**

The Kanara Welfare Trust is also running, with the financial assistance of Sir Dorabji Tata Trust, a 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. The centre was housed in a rented building. During the year a fine building has been constructed for the Centre at a cost of about Rs. 20,000.

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 the 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 49 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. Twenty two girls are attending this class.

In this Centre, ante-natal examination and guidance are provided. Preventive health measures are taken. After delivery, guidance is given on Family Planning and infant care.

Shri Ajgaonkar was a member of the Supervising Committee of the Bai Bachubai Kanji Karsandas Charitable Allopathic Dispensary and Ayurvedic Dispensary of the Social Service 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 5,734. In the Ayurvedic Dispensary men, women, and children are treated by a qualified Vaidya. The total number of patients treated at Ayurvedic Dispensary was 2,807. Total expenses incurred were Rs. 9,000/-.

### **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 Branch 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 Dapsone



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.

### **Maharashtra**

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

Dr. Kakade was a member of the Board of Trustees of a public charitable trust recently registered as "Society for the Prevention of Malnutrition." The trust is not intended to undertake by itself any commercial activity involving profit or loss; but educate public opinion on the positive and negative aspects of malnutrition. It may also initiate, encourage and help production of balanced food articles by other agencies.

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 also a member of the Managing Committee of the Coordinating Council of Social Service Agencies in Poona and attended some meetings during the year.

Shri Ajaonkar continued to be a Secretary of the Social Service League. 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. 14,70, 490 for its various activities during the year.

Shri Venkataraman was one of the Vice presidents of the Indian Council of Social Welfare, Tamil Nadu Branch, and attended its periodical meetings. He also attended the Seminar on the Handicapped at Madras at which he pleaded for an adequate quantity of polio vaccine to be stocked in District and Taluk hospitals. The Council has organised a Children's Holiday Camp in Covelong on the sea-shore about 20 miles South of Madras. The lease of a building and land for Children's Holiday Camp was finalised during the year.

Shri Venkataraman continued to be one of the Vice Presidents of the Indian Council for Child Welfare, Tamil Nadu

Branch. He participated in its periodical meetings besides its annual meetings. He suggested the opening of more Balwadis in the rural and backward tribal areas of Tamil Nadu.

As Chairman of the Balasevika Training Committee, he attended the meetings of the Balasevika Training Institute.

He was elected during the year as one of the Vice Chairman of the Guild of Service. He attended its monthly meetings presiding over some of them. He welcomed the Governor Shri Mohanlal Sukhadia at the Silver Jubilee Celebration of the Seva Samajam Girls School on the 16th Sept. 1976. He participated in the discussions of the Annual District Representatives Conference held in March 1977.

Shri Venkataraman was the President of the Association for Social Health in India, Tamil Nadu Branch. He attended its Committee meetings and the seminar on the implementation of the S. I. T. Act, The Seminar suggested several amendments to the Act. The Association arranged 9 lectures for 30 College students on "Family Welfare". In the test that was held later, the first three who did well were awarded prizes and the rest were given certificates.

Shri Venkataraman was a member of the GOS-Save the Children Fund of London Committee, Madras, and attended its meetings. Sir Robert Folkes, who is the Representative in India of the Save the Children Fund, London, attended one such meeting where the sponsorship programme in India, routed through the Guild of Service, was discussed and reviewed.

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

### **Andhra Pradesh**

Shri S. S. Misra continues to look after the Gokhale Children's Home, at Narasannapet in Srikulam 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 tribes 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. Prasada Rao, an Attache of the society and Shri R. C. Sahoo is working as the warden of the Home.

### **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 Damodar Sahoo looks after this Home.

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.

### **OTHER ACTIVITIES**

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

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

Dr. Kakade continued to be one of the 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. Paranjapye Trust.

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. 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. 5000/- 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 1976-77**

The research staff of the Institute continued to work on a number of research projects during the year under report. Some of the research projects were taken up partly for their wider research interest and a few at the request of some official and non-official agencies working in the field. Among the studies completed during the year under report, the major ones are the following :

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|---|--|---|
| (1) Agricultural Development in Maharashtra State 1960-61 to 1971-72.   | To be submitted to the Ministry of Agriculture.            | C. S. Gajrajjan<br>M. V. Joglekar<br>M. P. Khare<br>B. N. Kulkarni<br>G. R. Mulla<br>M. B. Padki<br>N. Rath |
| (2) Factors Responsible for Increased Availability of Milk to the Govt. Milk Schemes in Maharashtra in 1974-75. | Submitted to the Ministry of Agriculture in May 1976.      | S. W. Muranjan  |
| (3) Trends in Price-Size Relationship of Teak and Other Important Wood Species in Maharashtra, (1958-1968).     | Submitted to the Ministry of Agriculture in November 1976. | S. W. Muranjan  |
| (4) Irrigation Imperative for Agricultural Development in Maharashtra : Lesson from Drought, 1972.              | Submitted to the Ministry of Agriculture.                  | S. Brahme   |

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| (5) Directory of Research Institutions in Asia-India (Information Service No. 12).                                      | Submitted to the Association of Development Research & Training Institutes of Asia and the Pacific, Bangkok. | Malathi Timmaraju                              |
| (6) Directory of Research Institutions in Asia-Bangla Desh, Nepal, Pakistan and Sri Lanka (Information Service No. 13). | —do—   | Malathi Timmaraju                              |
| (7) Annotated Bibliography on the Economic History of India (1500 A. D. to 1947 A. D.) Vol. I & Vol. II                 | Submitted to the Indian Council of Social Science Research.  | V. D. Divekar<br>S. H. Pore<br>and others      |
| (8) Regional Input-output Tables 1965.  |  | P.Venkatramaiah<br>A. R. Kulkarni<br>L. Argade |

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

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|--|---|----------------|
| (1) Achieving Balance between Population and Food—Indian Case. | Paper presented to the XVI International Conference of Agricultural Economists Nairobi, July 28—3 August 1976. Published in <i>The Radical Humanist</i> . September 1976. | V. M. Dandekar |
| (2) Crop Insurance in India.                                   | Published in <i>Economic and Political Weekly</i> June 26, 1976.  | V. M. Dandekar |

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| (3) The Economic Outlook.  | Published in <b>Illustrated Weekly</b> , October 17, 1976.  | V. M. Dandekar |
| (4) The Current Method of Choosing Irrigation Projects in India—A Review.            | Published in the Proceedings of the Seminar on Irrigation Economics by the Indian Society of Agril. Economics.      | N. Rath        |
| (5) Measuring Rural Employment—Unemployment—A Sceptical Note.                        | To be published as a part of the proceedings of a Seminar by the Centre for Development Studies, Trivandrum.        | N. Rath        |
| (6) Fifteen Kolaba Villages.   | Published in <b>Planning for Tribal Development</b> , 1976.   | D. P. Apte     |
| (7) Development of Tribal Economy : Magnitude of the Problem and Choice of Approach. | To be published in the Seminar Volume on Tribal Economy organised by the Anthropological Survey of India, Calcutta. | D. P. Apte     |
| (8) Tara Project—A Case Study in Integrated Rural Development in Western India.      | Submitted to the International Conference on Rural Development Technology : An Integrated Approach.                 | D. P. Apte     |
| (9) Surplus Labour in Agriculture—Some Estimates                                     | <b>Economic and Political Weekly</b> , July 10, 1976.   | A. K. Mitra    |



- (10) An Analysis of the Structural Distribution of Land Ownership and use in Maharashtra. Indian Journal of Agril. Economics, July-Sept. 1976. M. P. Dhongade
- (11) Tractorised versus Non-tractorised Farms in Maharashtra. Published in Financial Express, 2 November, 1976. Satishkumar D. Kulkarni
- (12) Economics of Tractor Cultivation in Ahmednagar District of Maharashtra State. Published in Indian Journal of Agricultural Economics (Summary) Conference Number July-Sept. 1976. Satishkumar D. Kulkarni
- (13) Bhil Movement in Dhulia District. Seminar on Tribal Movements, Anthropological Survey of India, Calcutta. S. D. Kulkarni
- (14) Adivasi Sub-Plan of Maharashtra—A Mid-term Appraisal. Economic and Political Weekly Jan. 15, 1977. S. D. Kulkarni
- (15) Alienation and Restoration of Adivasis' Lands in Maharashtra. } Seminar on Tribal Economy, held at Calcutta during Feb., 1977. Published by the } S. D. Kulkarni
- (16) Bonded Labour in Maharashtra—A Case Study. } Anthropological Survey of India, Calcutta. }
- (17) Economic Plight of Hammal Women in Poona. Submitted to the ICSSR, New Delhi. S. Brahme
- (18) Problems of Agricultural Development in India and Afghanistan. U. G. C. Seminar on Indo-Afgan Cultural Relations. S. Brahme

- (19) मराठवाड्याच्या वार्षिक विकासचा मार्ग. Marathwada Economic Association—Seminar on 'Economic Development of Marathwada'. S. Brahme
- (20) Empirical Test of a Model of Commercial Bank Portfolio Selection : A Case Study of the Bank of Maharashtra Portfolio, 1951-1972. V. S. Chitre
- (21) Banking in India. India's Economic Problems, Tata-McCraw Hill. V. S. Chitre
- (22) Financial flows in the Indian Economy. V. S. Chitre  
S. B. Swami
- (23) Performance of the Maharashtra State Financial Corporation. Published in Economic Times August 2, 1976. V. S. Patvardhan
- (24) Strategy for Financial assistance to Small Scale Industry. Published in Prajnan, July-Sept. 1976. V. S. Patvardhan
- (25) A critical note on the 'Broad Results of Census of Small Scale Industries in Maharashtra State'. Submitted to the Industries Commissioner, Govt. of Maharashtra, Bombay. V. S. Patvardhan
- (26) Structural changes in the Indian Economy—A Study in Input-output Framework. Presented at the 13th International Seminar on Developing Countries—East Berlin, July, 1976. P. Venkatramaiah

- (27) Some Experiments with Input-output Tables of the Indian economy. Presented to a volume in Honour of Prof. B. Sarveswara Rao. P. Venkatramaiah
- (28) A Note on Commodity & Industry Technology. Sent to the Planning Commission (written as a comment on a paper by the Chief of Input-output Division, Planning Commission). P. Venkatramaiah  
L. Argade
- (29) Taxation on 'A' Sector. Published in Marathi 'Yojana', 15th May 1976. M. L. Antre
- (30) Land Reform Policy in India—A Critical Appraisal. Published in Marathi 'Yojana', 1st August, 1976. M. L. Antre
- (31) The Development of Consumers' Co-operatives in India. Published in Marathi 'Sahakari Vishwa', October, 1976. M. L. Antre
- (32) The Development of Cotton Textile Industry in India. Published in Marathi 'Sarvamat' daily newspaper, 6th Oct. 1976. M. L. Antre
- (33) Growth and Composition of States' Tax Revenue in India. Artha Vijnana, June 1976. M. C. Purohit
- (34) Resource Mobilisation through Additional Taxation : Study of Indian States. 'Prajnan', July-Sept. 1976. M. C. Purohit
- (35) Educational Reforms and Vocationalization—Slow Implementation. Economic Times, Sept. 10, 1976. S. N. Gadam

- (36) Vocationalization of Education—Concrete Plan not in sight yet. Economic Times, Sept. 11, 1976. S. N. Gadam
- (37) Improving Statistical Base of Vocational/ Professional Education. Submitted to the 4th Data Base Seminar at Bangalore. S. N. Gadam
- (38) Sir Charles Warre Malet's Bequests at Chargot, England. To be published in the Indian Archives. V. D. Divekar
- (39) १८ व्या शतकातील पुण्यातील चित्रकार नवगिरे यांचा इंग्लंडमध्ये उपलब्ध असलेला चित्रसंग्रह. Quarterly of the Bharat Itihas Sanshodhak Mandal, Vol. 55, 1976-77. V. D. Divekar
- (40) Abwabs. Prepared for the International Encyclopedia of Economic and Social Institutions of the world from 1750 to date. To be published by Tubingen University, West Germany. D. C. Wadhwa
- (41) Batai-system. —do— D. C. Wadhwa
- (42) Zamindars and their Land—Case studies in Dhanbad District, Bihar. To be published in a book to be brought out by the South Asia Institute of Heidelberg University, West Germany and sponsored by the German Research Council. D. C. Wadhwa

- (43) Zamindars in Debt— (As in item 42) D. C. Wadhwa  
Case Studies in  
Dhanbad District,  
Bihar.
- (44) Legend of the Koh-i-nur. The Economic Times, Vol. 16, No. 292, Dec. 26, 1976. N. Benjamin
- (45) Women's Education and Social Change. Social Scientist of August, 1976. A. R. Kamat
- (46) Four articles in Marathi—Three on 'The Social Context of Educational Progress', Fourth on 'Politics, Education and Political Education'. Samaj Probodhan, 1976-77. A. R. Kamat
- (47) Statistics of Education in India. Submitted to the Fourth Data Base Seminar held at Bangalore, Dec. 1976. A. R. Kamat
- (48) Social Analysis of Educational Advance after Independence. Submitted to Seminar on Education and Social Justice held at Pune, January, 1977. A. R. Kamat
- (49) Profitability in Corporate Sector. Mrs. V. K. Purohit
- (50) Living in Indian Cities. Sociological Bulletin, Vol. 25, No. 2, 1976. A. Bopegamage
- (51) Aspects of Social Change among Scheduled Castes in Maharashtra. Eastern Anthropologist, Vol. 30, 1977. A. Bopegamage

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|--|--|---------------------------------|
| (52) Wastage and Stagnation in Tribal School Education.  | Eastern Anthropologist, Vol. 30, 1977.                         | A. Bopegamage                   |
| (53) Observations on Separation of Umbilical Stump.  | Medical News Medicine & Law, December, 1976.                   | D. B. Sardesai<br>A. L. Joshi   |
| (54) India's Trade with the Eastern Trading Area during 1961-71.   | Artha Vijnana (to be published)                                | S. V. Bokil<br>Miss Vidya Pitre |
| (55) A Study of factor intensities in Indian Manufacturing Sector with reference to Import Substitution 1960-75.                                 | To be published in Artha Vijnana June, 1977.                   | Miss Vidya Pitre                |
| (56) Status of Women.  | Maharashtra Times, 1st Feb., 1976 (Article in Marathi).        | K. Dandekar                     |
| (57) Compulsory Sterilization.   | Sent to the Ministry of Health, Govt. of Maharashtra.          | K. Dandekar                     |
| (58) Contraceptive Practice and its Impact on Birth-rates of Maharashtra.  | Technical Note sent to Sankhya, C Series.                      | K. Dandekar<br>Mrs. V. Bhate    |
| (59) Relationship between Acceptance of Contraception and Socio-economic Factors : Comparative Studies of Uttar Pradesh, Kerala and Maharashtra. | Sent to IUSSP Conference to be held at Mexico in August, 1977. | K. Dandekar                     |

- (60) Sources of Data for Assessing Medical Manpower. Presented at the K. Dandekar  
Fourth Data Base Mrs. S. Mulay  
Seminar held at  
Bangalore,  
December, 1976.
- (61) Indian Women in the Quest, May, 1976. K. Dandekar  
International Women's  
Year.
- (62) Demographic Pattern Sent for the Con- K. Dandekar  
and Problems of ference on Tribal  
Tribals—Especially on Demography , at  
the Borders of India. Imphal (Manipur).
- (63) Place of IUD in the Published in K. Dandekar  
Contraception Kit of Artha Vijnana,  
India. Sept., 1976.
- (64) Links between Social Published in Asian K. Dandekar  
Security and the Regional Sympo-  
Attitudes towards sium of National  
Family-size in Deve- Specialists on  
loping Countries. Population Aspects  
of Rural Security  
ILO Publication,  
1976.
- (65) Availability of Cause Presented at the Mrs. V. Bhate  
of Death Statistics in Fourth Data Base  
India ( with special Seminar at  
reference to Infant and Bangalore,  
Childhood Deaths ). Dec., 1976.
- (66) Algiers Meet of Third Financial Express, V. P. Pethe  
World Economists. 11 April, 1976.

- (67) **Compulsion in Family Planning : Confrontation between Human Rights and Societal Survival.** Presented to International Conference on 'Priorities for Fulfilment of the World Population Plan of Action', held under the auspices of World Population Society, Washington, D. C., Dec., 1976. V. P. Pethe
- (68) **On Assessing Trends in Urbanisation between 1961 & 1971.** Artha Vijnana, March, 1977. V. P. Pethe
- (69) **Family Planning and Election Manifestos.** Economic and Political Weekly, 5 March, 1977. V. P. Pethe
- (70) **Low Income Housing Policy in India : Non-Financial Constraints to Progress in Housing and a Plea for Fundamental Policy Changes (Abstract).** Presented to International Conference on Low Income Housing Policy and Technology, to be held under the auspices of Asian Institute of Technology, August, 1977. V. P. Pethe
- (71) **Focus on 1981 Census: Demographers' Meet at Bangalore.** Accepted for publication in Economic and Political Weekly. V. P. Pethe
- (72) **अल्जीरिस येथील तृतीय जगातील अर्थशास्त्रज्ञांची पहिली परिषद** अर्थ, जून-जुलै १९७६. V. P. Pethe



- (73) नवीन जागतिक अर्थ-  
व्यवस्था आता अटळ  
केसरी,  
८ ऑगस्ट १९७६. V. P. Pethe
- (74) A Glance at the Vital Rates: Age at Marriage and Family Planning Programme of Kerala State. Submitted to Prof. K. Dandekar. N. S. Namputhiri
- (75) Problems of Redistribution of Surplus Land. Financial Express, 16th & 18th April 1977. N. S. Namputhiri
- (76) शेती कर्जाच्या वसुलीसंबंधी कायद्यातील तरतुदी. महाराष्ट्र टाइम्स, १८ जानेवारी १९७७. B. N. Kulkarni
- (77) Stagnation & Decay of the Agricultural Economy of Andhra during the first half of the 19th Century. To be published in Artha Vijnana. G. N. Rao
- (78) Agrarian Relations and Early British Rule in the Coastal Andhra. To be published in Social Scientist. G. N. Rao

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

- (1) Review of Studies in Economics of Irrigation and Electricity in India. N. Rath
- (2) Measurement of Rural Unemployment Based on the Farm Accounts Data for Akola and Amravati Districts. N. Rath
- (3) Rural Electrification in Maharashtra. N. Rath  
D. P. Apte  
A. K. Mitra  
S. W.  
Muranjan  
K. P. Deo

- (4) Consolidation of Holdings in India. G. R. Mulla  
B. N. Kulkarni
- (5) Agrarian Legislation India (1793-1966) D. C. Wadhwa  
Volume II Karnataka.
- (6) Working of Farmers' Service Societies in C. S. Gajarajan  
Karnataka.
- (7) Zamindari System in Dhanbad District. D. C. Wadhwa  
B. N. Kulkarni
- (8) A Study of Problems of Rural Develop- S. Brahme  
ment in Selected Areas of Maharashtra  
State.
- (9) Evaluation of the Family Planning Pro- K. Dandekar  
gramme in Maharashtra.
- (10) Evaluation of the National Sample Survey K. Dandekar  
Demographic Data collected during the  
28th round for various States in India.
- (11) Compulsion in Family Planning—An Edited V. P. Pethe  
Volume of Articles.
- (12) Social, Economic & Political Problems of A.  
Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Bopegamage  
New Buddhists in Maharashtra.
- (13) Social Organisation in Indian City Slums. A.  
Bopegamage
- (14) Structural Changes in the Indian Economy. P.  
Venkatramaiah
- (15) Elasticity of State Taxes in India. M. C. Purohit
- (16) Finances of Non-Government Non-Finan- V. S.  
cial Companies 1965-66 to 1970-71. Patvardhan
- (17) A Survey of Labour Conditions and Indus- G. N. Rao  
trial Relations in the Building Industry in  
Poona.
- (18) Bibliography on India (with special refe- Malathi  
rence to the Social Sciences ). Timmaraju
- (19) Education & Social Change. A. R. Kamat

- (20) Adam Smith—Life and Thought (a book in Marathi) V. P. Pethe
- (21) A Study of Commercial Bank Portfolios in India V. S. Chitre
- (22) A Structural Study in India's Trade Dependence (1957-1975). S. V. Bokil  
Miss Vidya Pitre
- (23) Annotated Bibliography on the Economic History of India (1500 A. D. to 1947 A. D.) Vols. 3 & 4. V. D. Divekar  
S. H. Pore & others

During the year 1976-77 there were 24 students for M. A. Semester I, 22 students for M. A. Semester II and 40 students for M. A. Part II in Economics at the Centre for Post-Graduate Teaching in Economics of the University of Poona located at the Institute.

During the year under report 3 National Scholarships were awarded. The National Scholarship awarded last year to one of the M. A. Part I students in Economics was continued during the year 1976-77. The other scholarships awarded last year which fell vacant due to the scholars not appearing for the Part I examination were awarded to 3 other M. A. Part II students for the year 1976-77.

In the programme of fellowships sanctioned by the U. G. C. there were 5 Junior Fellows who were awarded fellowships in previous years to work on their Ph. D. During the year 1976-77, two Junior Research Fellowships were awarded. The remaining two fellowships could not be awarded as suitable candidates were not available. One Senior Research Fellow who was awarded a fellowship in 1974-75 continued to work till 13-12-1976 on her research project "Profitability and Cost Structure in Corporate Sector". No Senior Fellowship was awarded during the year under report as suitable candidates were not available.

In the U. G. C's programme of fellowships to College Teachers, three teachers who were awarded fellowships in the previous year continued to work till they completed one year. Four new fellowships were awarded during 1976-77.

The three teachers who were deputed in previous years by the Agricultural Universities in Maharashtra State to work on their Ph. D. thesis at this Institute continued their work during the year under report. One of them, Shri B. W. Ashturkar, from Marathwada Krishi Vidyapeeth, Parbhani, submitted his thesis in February 1977.

The U. G. C. under its Faculty Improvement Programme has sanctioned for the Department of Economics of the University of Poona 10 fellowships to college teachers in Economics. Since this Institute is considered for all practical purposes as the Department of Economics of the University, the college teachers receiving fellowships under this programme will work at this Institute. We had received before March 1977 a few applications and the teacher fellows are expected to join in June 1977.

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, the Institute rendered services to two college teachers who were working on their Ph. D. thesis.

Due to lack of response from post-graduate students and teachers in the Poona University area in previous years to 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 decided not to invite essays for the competition during the year 1976-77. We propose to utilize the funds for some other suitable scheme.

As reported in the previous 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, the U. G. C. has sanctioned two posts each of Readers, Lecturers and Research Associates for research in Indian Economic History and Development of the Indian Economy. As the Government of Maharashtra's communication agreeing to accept the financial liability at the expiry of the U. G. C.'s assistance by 31-3-1981 was received towards the end of March 1977, we could not appoint the necessary staff during the year under report. We shall begin work on the above mentioned studies early during the year 1977-78.

The U. G. C. has also sanctioned research staff and fellowships under the Area Studies Programme for studies on the East European Economy. In respect of this scheme also the Government of Maharashtra's letter communicating the Government's willingness to accept the financial responsibility at the end of the Fifth Five Year Plan was received towards the end of March 1977. We shall begin work on this project as soon as suitable staff is recruited.

During the year under report the Reserve Bank of India sanctioned financial assistance for 'Chair in Finance' and two Ph. D. fellowships in Finance. The person selected as Professor under this scheme will join the Institute in May 1977. Out of the two Ph. D. fellowships, we were able to award only one as suitable candidate for the award of the second fellowship was not available.

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

(1) Mr. Michael Vlassoff under a Shastri Indo-Canadian Institute Fellowship continued his work for Ph. D. under the guidance of Prof. Mrs. K. Dandekar on 'Value of Children to Fathers in Rural Areas'.

(2) Mrs. Carol Vlassoff under a Shastri Indo-Canadian Institute Fellowship continued her work for Ph. D. under the guidance of Prof. Mrs. K. Dandekar on 'Relationship between Human Fertility and Modernisation Variables in Rural Areas'.

(3) Mr. A. J. Fischer, Senior Lecturer in Economics, on study leave from University of Adelaide, South Australia worked at the Institute from November 1976 to March 1977 on his research project "Economic Factors relating to the Growth of Indian Cities".

(4) Miss Mira Bapat, an Associate Research Assistant in the Development Planning Unit of the University College, London School of Environmental Studies, London, continued her work upto March 1977 on her research project "Impact of Physical Planning and Housing Policies on the Absorption of New-comers in Pune 1951-75".

(5) Mr. Frank Perlin of the School of Oriental and African Studies, London University, continued his work upto November

1976 in connection with his Ph. D. thesis on "Agrarian History of Western India (Late 17th-19th Centuries)".

(6) Mr. Guillet Gerrard, a French national worked on his research project "Socio-Economic Problems and Modifications of Urban Functions as Consequences of Industrial Development in a Great Town of India : Poona" for his Ph. D. thesis to be submitted to the University of Paris. He arrived in October 1976 and after working a few months on his research project left for France in the middle of March 1977 for some personal reasons. He intends to come back during the year 1977-78 to continue his research work.

(7) Dr. J. S. Uppal, Professor of Economics in the State University of New York at Albany visited the Institute during January-June 1976 under the U. G. C.'s scheme of Assistance for Indians working in Universities Abroad invited by universities during the Sabbatical leave.

(8) Miss Gail Omvedt, Assistant Professor, University of California at San Diego, La Jolla, California, U. S. A., continued work on her research project "Women's Movement in India" till June 1976.

(9) Mrs. Hemalata Dandekar Weisblat, a Ph. D. student from the School of Architecture and Urban Planning, University of California at Los Angeles is working on her Ph. D. thesis to be submitted to the University of California, on "Study of Town Centering Approach to Spatial Development" at the Institute since August 1976 under Fulbright-Hays Fellowship Programme under guidance of Dr. Mrs. Sulabha Brahme.

(10) Prof. Claudio Zanier from the Institute di Storia Moderna Via del Collegio Ricci, Pisa, Italy visited the Institute in September-October 1976 to work on his project "An Assessment of Indian Scholarly Research work on Quantitative Dimensions of Productive Transformation in India under the Impact of British Colonial Expansion with Special Reference to Export Oriented Cash Crops in the Period 1767-1858".

(11) Dr. A. J. H. Latham, Senior Lecturer in Economic History, University College, Swansea, U. K. visited this Institute from 3rd January to 18th February 1977 under the programme of

exchange of visits by younger scientists between India and U. K. Dr. Latham while at the Institute worked on "India's position in the international economy 1870-1914."

(12) Dr. A. V. Daniel, from Vimala College, Trichur, was at this Institute from May 1975 to September 1976 under the Ecumunical 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. and was working on two books : (a) *Agricultural Policy in India*, and (b) *Problems of Small Farmers in Kerala*.

Professor V. M. Dandekar delivered the Convocation Address at the Indian Institute of Management, Ahmedabad, on 10th April 1976. He participated in the 'Symposium on the Concepts and Measurement of Rural Unemployment' held at the Centre of Development Studies, Trivandrum, in July 1976. He also participated as a member of the Indian Delegation in the 30th International Congress of Human Sciences in Asia and North Africa held in Medico City in August 1976. In September 1976 he attended the Regional Association Meeting of the European Association of Development Research and Training Institutes, Vienna, held at the Institute of Developing Studies, University of Sussex, Brighton, U. K. Professor Dandekar continued to be the Chairman of the National Sample Survey Organization in the Ministry of Finance, Government of India, and of the Pimpri-Chinchwad New Town Development Authority.

Dr. Nilakantha Rath participated in a "Symposium on the Concepts and Measurement of Rural Unemployment" held at the Centre for Development Studies, Trivandrum in July 1976 and submitted a paper entitled "Measurement of Rural employment/unemployment—a sceptical note". He attended the Annual Conference of the Indian Society of Agricultural Economics held at Surat in November 1976, and was re-elected as a Vice-President. He continued to be a member of the Orissa State Planning Board and attended a meeting of the Board. He worked as a member of the Advisory Group set up by the Central Statistical Organisation to advise on the All-India Sample Survey of the

unorganized sector of economic activity. He delivered three extension lectures at the Shivaji University, Kolhapur, on "Project Appraisal" in April-May 1976.

Dr. Mrs. S. Brahme visited Afganistan in October 1976 as a member of the U. G. C. delegation under the Cultural Exchange Programme to report to the U. G. C. on the research needs and the gaps in the University Teaching Programme in Natural and Social Sciences at the Kabul University.

Shri P. Venkatramaiah attended the 13th International Summer Seminar on Problems of Planning and Industrialization in Developing Countries and Experiences in Economics and Social Development in Socialist Countries held in Potsdam (East Germany) during 26-6-1976 to 16-7-1976. He contributed a paper "The changes in the Structure of the Indian Economy".

Shri S. H. Pore was appointed as a member of a Committee of the Government of Maharashtra for 'Fixing Weightages in order to provide facilities to rural areas'.

Shri S. D. Kulkarni participated in a Workshop of the Adivasi Movements in India which was held in September 1976 at Calcutta, under the auspices of the Anthropological Survey of India.

Shri D. B. Sardesai conducted a One-Month Course in Computer Programming for the Staff and Post-graduate students in October 1976.

Dr. A. R. Kamat continued his work in the Institute on "Education and Social Change in India with special reference to Maharashtra under an award in the U. G. C. Scheme for Utilization of Services of Retired Teachers."

Besides, some senior members of the staff worked on different committees appointed by the Central and State Governments.

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

(1) Annotated Bibliography on the Economic History of India (1500 A. D. to 1947 A. D.) Vols. I and II.

(2) Artha Vijnana Reprint Series No. 3 : Income, Saving and Investment in Agriculturally Progressive Areas in Ahmednagar District, Maharashtra State (1969-70 to 1971-72).



(3) Kale Memorial Lecture — 'Revision of the Constitution' — Prof. S. V. Kogekar.

(4) Volume XVIII of the Institute's Quarterly Journal Artha Vijnana.

We are glad to report that the following research student who worked for his Ph. D. in Economics under the guidance of the member of the Staff of the Institute was awarded the Ph. D. Degree of the University of Poona during the year under report :

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

The following theses for Ph.D. in Economics were submitted during the year under report :

- (1) Shri B. W. Ashturkar : Impact of High Yielding Varieties Programme on Production of Major Cereals in Maharashtra.
- (2) Shri L. Thombi Singh : Manpower Utilization in Developmental Process — A Case Study of Manipur, (1951-1971).

The R. B. R. R. Kale Memorial Lecture was delivered this year ( 1977 ) by Professor M. N. Srinivas, The subject of the lecture was " Some Thoughts on Science, Technology and Rural Development ".



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

**Balance Sheet as at 31st March 1977**

**and**

**Income and Expenditure Account**

**For the Year Ended 31st March 1977**

## GOKHALE INSTITUTE OF POLITICS

Balance Sheet as

FUNDS AND LIABILITIES	Rs.	Ps.	Rs.	Ps.
<b>Publication Reserve</b>				
Stock of Publication	42,164.99			
Advance Provision for Publications as per last Balance Sheet	31,273.88		73,438.87	
<b>Reserve For Buildings and Equipment</b>				
As per last Balance Sheet	2,63,782.00			
Add : Amount transferred from Income and Expenditure Account	54,465.00		3,18,247.00	
<b>Reserve For Replacement of Tabulating Machinery</b>				
As per last Balance Sheet	1,58,433.87			
Add : Interest received or accrued on earmarked investments	10,628.67		1,69,062.54	
<b>Reserve For Statistical Laboratory</b>				
As per last Balance Sheet	73,594.07			
Add : Provision made this year	8,000.00			
Add : Interest received or accrued on earmarked investments	3,972.95			
	85,567.02			
Less : Transferred to Income and Expenditure Account	8,088.50		77,478.52	
<b>Reserve For Staff Quarters and Hostel Repairs etc.</b>				
As per last Balance Sheet	41,200.12			
Less : Transferred to Income and Expenditure Account	6,362.09		34,838.03	
<b>Reserve For Gratuity</b>				
As per last Balance Sheet	4,694.91			
Add : Interest transferred from Income & Expenditure Account	352.12		5,047.03	
<b>Liabilities</b>				
For Expenses	69,055.40			
Mess Deposit	3,003.55			
Electricity Deposits	1,712.30			
Hostel Deposit	910.00			
<b>Total carried forward</b>	<b>74,681.25</b>		<b>6,78,111.99</b>	

## AND ECONOMICS, PUNE 411 004

at 31st March, 1977

ASSETS	Rs.	Ps.	Rs.	Ps.
<b>Freehold Land ( At Cost )</b>				
As per last Balance Sheet			1,93,328.46	
<b>Buildings ( At Cost )</b>				
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	
<b>Tabulation Machines ( At Cost )</b> ( 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	
<b>Furniture, Deadstock and Equipment ( At Cost )</b>				
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	
<b>Investments ( At Cost )</b>				
<b>Earmarked Investments :</b>				
<b>For Replacement of Tabulating         Machines and Equipment</b>				
Fixed Deposit with Banks :				
(i) Bank of Maharashtra, Poona	1,25,000.00			
(ii) United Commercial Bank, Poona	44,000.00		1,69,000.00	
<b>For Statistical Laboratory</b>				
Fixed Deposit with Banks :				
(i) Bank of Maharashtra, Poona	65,000.00			
(ii) United Commercial Bank, Poona	6,000.00			
7 Years' National Savings Certificate (Face Value)	5,000.00			
12 Years' National Defence Certificate (Face Value)	5,000.00			
Add : Interest accrued	2,950.00		83,950.00	
<b>Total carried forward</b>			<b>25,96,464.56</b>	

## GOKHALE INSTITUTE OF POLITICS

Balance Sheet as

FUNDS AND LIABILITIES	Rs. Ps.	Rs. Ps.
Total brought forward	74,681.25	6,78,111.99
Sundry Credit Balance and		
Advance Receipts	18,657.36	
Retention Money and Tender Deposits	2,899.35	
Provision for charges for the		
use of Computer	809.99	
Provision for Contingencies	40.01	97,087.96
Building and Equipment Grant		
As per last Balance Sheet		24,09,869.27
Advance Grants		
Ministry of Agriculture, Government		
of India for :		
(i) Agro-Economic Research Unit	8,546.84	
(ii) Land Reforms Centre	1,089.30	
Ministry of Health, Family Planning		
Government of India for :		
Demography Section	560.59	
University Grants Commission for :		
(i) Utilization of Services of		
Retired Teachers	1,563.23	
(ii) Forestry Economics Section	6,100.03	
(iii) Non-Recurring Books &		
Furniture	77,033.46.	
(iv) Centre of Advanced Study in		
Economics	78,667.31	
Government of Maharashtra for :		
(i) Third Plan Section	28,108.03	
(ii) Four Research Sections	16,876.46	
Planning Commission, Government of		
India for Research in Planning and		
Development	17,706.59	
Reserve Bank of India for Chair in Finance	30,395.09	
Indian Council of Social Science		
Research for :		
(i) Inventory Project	1,748.93	
(ii) ADM Guidance & Consultancy		
Service	5,000.00	
(iii) Bibliography Project	56,762.30	
(iv) Education and Social Change		
in India	1,613.78	
(v) A Study of Problems of Rural		
Development in selected areas		
in Maharashtra State	812.39	
Rural Electrification Corporation Ltd.	1,189.77	
Joint Director, National Building		
Organization, New Delhi for Study on		
Consumption Labour	45,000.00	3,78,774.10
Total carried forward		35,63,843.32

## AND ECONOMICS, PUNE 411 004

at 31st March, 1977

ASSETS	Rs.	Ps.	Rs.	Ps.
Total brought forward			25,96,464.56	
<b>For P. V. Pandurangi Prize</b>				
<b>Endowment Grant Investment</b>				
Fixed Deposit with Bank of Maharashtra, Poona				5,000.00
<b>B. N. Datar Grant Investment</b>				
Fixed Deposit with Banks :				
( i ) Bank of Maharashtra, Poona	40,000.00			
( ii ) United Commercial Bank, Poona	17,000.00		57,000.00	
<b>Other Investments</b>				
Fixed and Short Term Deposits with Banks :				
*( i ) Bank of Maharashtra, Poona	14,00,000.00			
( ii ) United Commercial Bank, Poona	1,00,000.00			
( iii ) Central Bank, Poona	50,000.00			
		15,50,000.00		
Equity Shares of Poona University Federal Co-operative Consumers' Stores, Ltd.		1,000.00	15,51,000.00	
*Lodged for arrangement of Cash Credit with the Bank—Rs. 5 Lacs.				
<b>Publications</b>				
Stock on Hand : ( At Cost )	42,164.99			
Stock of Paper on hand : ( At Cost )	8,508.40		50,673.39	
<b>Deposits</b>				
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	
<b>Advances</b>				
For Purchase	14,721.44			
For Expenses	13,317.84			
To Employees	30,890.00		58,929.28	
Total carried forward			43,27,904.23	

## GOKHALE INSTITUTE OF POLITICS

Balance Sheet as

FUNDS AND LIABILITIES	Rs.	Ps.	Rs.	Ps.
Total brought forward			35,63,843.32	
<b>The Rockefeller Foundation</b>				
<b>Stabilization Grant</b>				
Balance as per last Balance Sheet	11,44,772.62			
Add : Interest received during this year	1,05,133.20			
		12,49,905.82		
Less : Transferred to Income and Expenditure Account	33,403.64		12,16,502.18	
<b>P. V. Pandurangi Prize Endowment Grant</b>				
Balance as per last Balance Sheet	4,715.35			
Add : Interest received during the year	626.00		5,341.35	
<b>B. N. Datar Grant Account</b>				
Transferred from Sundry Credit Balances	40,000.00			
Add : Adjustment in respect of interest earned in previous year	13,560.00			
Interest received during the year	4,000.00		57,560.00	
Bank of Maharashtra Over draft			5,279.77	
<b>Notes :</b>				
(1) Stock of Publications on 31-3-1977				
Rs. 42,164.99 is inclusive of stock with the following distributors as per their latest Statement of Accounts, on the record of the Institute :				
Asia Publishing House, Statement :				
(i) Asia Publishing House, Statement upto the period 31 December 1975.				
(ii) Orient Longman Ltd. Statement upto the period 30 Sept. 1976.				
(2) The UNESCO Book Coupons in Dollars acquired before 6th June 1966 have been converted into rupees at the pre-devaluation rate of exchange.				
<b>Total :</b>			<b>48,48,526.62</b>	

## AND ECONOMICS, PUNE 411 004

at 31st March, 1977

ASSETS	Rs.	Ps.	Rs.	Ps.
Total brought forward			43,27,904.23	
<b>Amount Receivable</b>				
( Unsecured, considered good )				
Government of Maharashtra for :				
( i ) Four Research Sections	45,509.60			
( ii ) Centre of Advanced Study in Economics				
Due for the year 1976-77	2,14,537.93			
( iii ) Third Plan Section	14,907.75			
University Grants Commission for Centre of Advanced Study in Economics				
( i ) Previous dues	8,667.98			
( ii ) Fellowship for 1975-76	9,882.06			
( iii ) Revision of Salary Scales of Library Staff (considered doubtful)	240.00			
University of Poona for Library Books	739.59			
*Others (includes amount considered doubtful Rs. 23,044.88)	* 72,775.42		3,67,260.33	
Remittances in Transit			1,36,315.00	
<b>Cash and Bank Balances</b>				
Postage Stamps in Hand	80.80			
Cheques on Hand	811.75		892.55	
<b>In Current Account with Banks</b>				
With United Commercial Bank, Poona	13,813.80			
With Central Bank of India, Poona	2,340.71		16,154.51	
<b>Total :</b>			<b>48,48,526.62</b>	

Examined and found correct.

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

Date : June 11, 1977

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



## GOKHALE INSTITUTE OF POLITICS

*Income and Expenditure Account*

EXPENDITURE	Rs. Ps.	Rs. Ps.
<b>General Section</b>		
Research—Salaries and Allowances and Investigational Expenses		29,272.29
Library—Schedule 'A'		53,970.32
Publication Section		21,964.71
Establishment Expenses—Schedule 'B'		42,185.86
Contribution to Employees' Provident Fund	79,570.27	
Less : Charged to Research Works and Other Sections	79,570.27	—
	<hr/>	
Depreciation on Buildings and Furniture		34,228.00
Furniture and Office Equipment		14,589.68
Statistical Equipment		8,088.50
Contribution to Development Levy for Staff Quarters'		2,783.67
Adjustment in respect of Interest earned in previous years by transfer to B. N. Datar Grant		13,560.00
<b>Tabulation Section</b>		
Schedule 'C'	1,20,083.76	
Less : Charged to various projects	1,03,620.83	16,462.93
	<hr/>	
<b>Demography Section</b>		
Schedule 'D'		1,80,034.50
<b>Planning and Development Section</b>		
Schedule 'E'		1,38,140.18
<b>Government of Maharashtra</b>		
Centre of Advanced Study in Economics Schedule 'F'		2,14,827.06
<b>Sir Dorabjee Tata Section in Agricultural Economics</b>		
Agro-Economic Research Unit Schedule 'G'		2,29,869.20
<b>Centre of Advanced Study in Economics</b>		
<b>U. G. C. Fellowships</b>		
Schedule 'H'		1,08,906.69
<b>Non-Recurring Expenditure</b>		
Books and Journals		40,835.46
		<hr/>
Total carried forward		11,49,719.05

## AND ECONOMICS, PUNE 411 004

for the year ended 31st March, 1977

INCOME	Rs. Ps.	Rs. Ps.
<b>Grants : Receipts and Appropriations</b>		
From the Government of Maharashtra : Grant-in-Aid	15,000.00	
From Sir Dorabjee Tata Trust for purchase of books	59.17	
From the University of Poona for purchase of Library Books	739.59	15,798.76
<b>Grants for Research Work</b>		
From the Planning Commission, Govt. of India for Research in Planning and Development	1,38,318.98	
From the Ministry of Health, Government of India for Demography Section	1,80,034.50	
From the Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation, Government of India, for :		
( i ) Agro-Economic Research Unit	2,29,869.20	
( ii ) Land Reforms Centre	1,26,632.50	
From the University Grants Commission (through the University of Poona) for :		
( i ) Centre of Advanced Study in Economics for fellowships	1,08,906.69	
( ii ) Forestry Economics Section	- 178.80	
( iii ) Non-Recurring Grant for Books and Furniture	40,835.46	
From the Govt. of Maharashtra for :		
( i ) Four Research Sections	1,79,192.60	
( ii ) III Plan Section	52,986.00	
( iii ) Centre of Advanced Study in Economics	2,14,827.06	
From the Indian Council of Social Science Research, for :		
( i ) A Comprehensive annotated Bibliography on Economic History of India	2,16,700.46	
( ii ) For Publication	91,188.20	
( iii ) A Study of Rural Development in Selected Areas of Maharashtra	22,262.61	
( iv ) A Study regarding Education and Social Change in India	7,613.22	
From the Reserve Bank of India, for Chair in Finance	3,804.91	
From the Rural Electrification Corporation Ltd. for Study of Investment-return and Cost-benefit of rural electrification	85,808.40	
From Others	61,010.00	17,60,169.59
<b>Total carried forward</b>		<b>17,75,968.35</b>

## GOKHALE INSTITUTE OF POLITICS

*Income and Expenditure Account*

EXPENDITURE	Rs.	Ps.	Rs.	Ps.
Total brought forward			11,49,719.05	
<b>Land Reforms Centre</b>				
Schedule 'I'			1,26,632.50	
<b>Government of Maharashtra :</b>				
<b>Four Research Sections</b>				
Schedule 'J'				
( i ) Development Planning	55,103.74			
( ii ) Applied Statistics	37,310.70			
( iii ) Urban Economics	27,902.90			
( iv ) Rural Sociology	31,274.87			
Expenditure on Office Establishment	27,600.39		1,79,192.60	
<b>Government of Maharashtra :</b>				
<b>III Plan Section</b>				
Schedule 'K'			52,986.00	
<b>Indian Council of Social Science Research</b>				
( i ) Bibliography Project—Schedule 'L'			2,16,700.46	
( ii ) Publication Expenses			91,188.20	
( iii ) Study of Problems of Rural Development in Maharashtra—Schedule 'M'			22,262.61	
( iv ) Study regarding Education and Social Change in India—Schedule 'N'			7,613.22	
<b>Reserve Bank of India Chair in Finance</b>				
Schedule 'O'			3,804.91	
<b>Investment Return and Cost-Benefit of Rural Electrification in Maharashtra :</b>				
Schedule 'P'			85,808.40	
<b>Forestry Economics Section</b>				
Payment of arrears on revision of pay-scale			357.60	
<b>Note : Sale of Publications :</b>				
Publication sales are inclusive of sales of the Institute's Publications by the following Distributors :				
Orient Longman Ltd. for the period from 1-10-75 to 30-9-76.				
<b>Total :</b>			<u>19,36,265.55</u>	

## AND ECONOMICS, PUNE 411 004

for the year ended 31st March, 1977

INCOME	Rs.	Ps.	Rs.	Ps.
Total brought forward			17,75,968.35	
<b>Receipts</b>				
For Tabulation & Statistical Services	15,901.35			
For Overhead Charges	16,995.44			
Contribution from the University of Poona	552.75			
Sale of Publications	32,321.29			
Miscellaneous and Other Receipts	6,387.42		72,158.25	
<b>Interest Received</b>				
On Fixed Deposits	11,641.45			
Less : Transferred to Reserve for Gratuity	352.12			
	11,289.33			
On Employees' Advances	2,357.48		13,646.81	
Transferred from Reserve for Statistical Laboratory			8,088.50	
<b>Staff Quarters and Hostel Account</b>				
Rent and Other Receipts	71,520.94			
Transferred from Reserve for Staff Quarters and Hostel Repairs etc.	6,362.09			
	77,883.03			
Less : Maintenance	57,646.03			
Provision for Depreciation	20,237.00		77,883.03	
<b>Contribution Towards Deficit for the Year</b>				
( i ) From R. B. R. R. Kale Trust	33,000.00			
( ii ) From the Rockefeller Foundation Stabilization Grant	33,403.64		66,403.64	
			19,36,265.55	
	Total :		19,36,265.55	

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

Date : June 11, 1977

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

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

*Schedule Forming Part of Income and Expenditure Account  
for the year ending 31st March, 1977*

**SCHEDULE 'A'**

	Rs.	Ps.	Rs.	Ps.
<b>Library</b>				
Books and Periodicals			937.29	
Establishment			41,004.52	
Book-binding Charges			4,273.00	
Printing, Stationery and Contingencies			6,875.51	
Furniture and Equipment			880.00	
			<hr/>	
			53,970.32	
			<hr/>	

**SCHEDULE 'B'**

**Establishment Expenses**

Salaries of Office Staff	4,560.55
Postage and Telephones	7,166.18
Printing and Stationery	838.00
Travelling and Conveyance	619.03
Building, Lift, Intercom, Telephone and Garden Repairs and Maintenance etc.	17,865.39
Rent, Taxes, Insurance, Water Charges etc.	2,003.23
Electricity Charges	1,890.85
Miscellaneous Expenses	4,364.13
Audit Fees	2,000.00
Legal Expenses	878.50
	<hr/>
	42,185.86
	<hr/>

**SCHEDULE 'C'**

**Tabulation Section**

Salaries and Allowances including piecework payments	75,727.38
Printing, Stationery and Miscellaneous	3,952.97
Machinery Maintenance	21,919.41
Charges for the Use of Computer	10,484.00
Provision for Statistical Laboratory	8,000.00
	<hr/>
	1,20,083.76
	<hr/>

## SCHEDULE 'D'

	Rs.	Ps.	Rs.	Ps.
<b>Demography Section</b>				
Salaries and Allowances :				
Professor	23,976.00			
Lecturer	17,358.00			
Research Assistant	12,568.04			
Investigators	22,077.72			
Office Establishment	38,722.32			
Library Assistant	12,932.20			
Key Punch Operators/Tabulators	25,714.18		1,53,348.46	
Printing, Stationery and Contingencies			8,666.37	
Investigational Expenses			3,727.35	
Tabulation Expenses and Statistical Services			9,285.38	
Books and Periodicals			5,006.94	
			<u>1,80,034.50</u>	

## SCHEDULE 'E'

<b>Planning and Development Section</b>				
Salaries and Allowances :				
Reader	19,368.00			
Lecturers	4,307.57			
Research Assistants	38,339.58			
Office Establishment	27,223.34			
Library Establishment	18,504.79		1,07,743.28	
Printing, Stationery and Contingencies			7,638.22	
Investigational Expenses			1,736.50	
Tabulation Expenses and Statistical Services			7,322.46	
Books and Periodicals			10,002.44	
Computer Processing of Data			3,697.28	
			<u>1,38,140.18</u>	

## SCHEDULE 'F'

<b>Centre of Advanced Study in Economics, Government of Maharashtra</b>				
Expenditure from Recurring Grant				
Salaries and Allowances :				
Professors	51,408.00			
Readers	41,964.00			
Lecturer	15,134.00			
Technical Staff	25,545.70			
Administrative Staff	55,157.85		1,89,209.55	
Other Expenditure			9,818.77	
Travel			740.82	
Books and Periodicals			15,057.92	
			<u>2,14,827.06</u>	

## SCHEDULE 'G'

	Rs.	Ps.	Rs.	Ps.
<b>Agro-Economic Research Unit</b>				
<b>Non-Plan Expenditure</b>				
<b>Salaries and Allowances :</b>				
Reader	23,256.00			
Lecturers	51,024.00			
Research Assistant	14,276.70			
Field Inspector	9,007.81			
Field Investigator	10,893.33			
Office Establishment	55,267.70			
Library Establishment	19,355.73		1,83,081.27	
Investigational Expenses			1,280.65	
Tabulation Expenses and Statistical Services			31,888.02	
Printing, Stationery and Contingencies			8,619.86	
Books and Periodicals			4,999.40	
			<u>2,29,869.20</u>	

## SCHEDULE 'H'

<b>Centre of Advanced Study in Economics : U. G. C.</b>				
Senior Research Fellowships			5,051.61	
Senior Research Fellowships Contingencies			2,816.25	
Junior Research Fellowships			24,806.13	
Junior Research Fellowships Contingencies			5,003.35	
National Scholarships			17,774.67	
Teacher Fellowships			51,301.72	
T. A. bills and Advertisement expenses			2,152.96	
			<u>1,08,906.69</u>	

## SCHEDULE 'I'

<b>Land Reforms Centre</b>				
<b>Salaries and Allowances :</b>				
Reader	21,096.00			
Lecturer	17,358.00			
Research Assistant	10,622.41			
Office Establishment	27,539.10			
Library Assistant	11,479.00		88,094.51	
Printing, Stationery and Contingencies			9,423.76	
Investigational Expenses			6,485.05	
Tabulation Assistance and Statistical Services			15,721.78	
Books and Periodicals			6,907.40	
			<u>1,26,632.50</u>	

## SCHEDULE 'J'

Government of Maharashtra :	Rs.	Ps.	Rs.	Ps.
<b>Four Research Sections</b>				
<b>1. Development Planning</b>				
Salaries and Allowances :				
Professor	26,568.00			
Reader	21,322.00			
Research Assistant	34.30		47,924.30	
Books and Periodicals			1,504.34	
Tabulation Expenses and Statistical Services			3,044.81	
Contingencies			2,630.29	
			<u>55,103.74</u>	
<b>2. Applied Statistics</b>				
Salaries and Allowances :				
Lecturer	16,770.00			
Research Assistant	14,138.35		30,908.35	
Books and Periodicals			1,503.49	
Tabulation Expenses and Statistical Services			3,216.63	
Contingencies			1,682.23	
			<u>37,310.70</u>	
<b>3. Urban Economics</b>				
Salaries and Allowances :				
Reader			21,096.00	
Books and Periodicals			1,502.21	
Tabulation Expenses and Statistical Services			3,860.96	
Contingencies			1,443.73	
			<u>27,902.90</u>	
<b>4. Rural Sociology</b>				
Salaries and Allowances :				
Reader	23,256.00			
Lecturer	1,307.40		24,563.40	
Books and Periodicals			1,508.07	
Tabulation Expenses and Statistical Services			2,999.57	
Contingencies			2,203.83	
			<u>31,274.87</u>	
<b>Expenditure on Office Establishment</b>				
Salaries and Allowances			27,600.39	
			<u>1,79,192.60</u>	
<b>Grand Total for Four Research Sections</b>				



## SCHEDULE 'K'

	Rs.	Ps.	Rs.	Ps.
Government of Maharashtra :				
III Plan Section				
Salaries and Allowances :				
Lecturers				52,986.00
				<u>52,986.00</u>

## SCHEDULE 'L'

ICSSR—Bibliography Project				
Salaries and Allowances :				
Annotators	1,54,128.00			
Library Assistants	13,629.05			
Office Establishment	23,343.34			
				<u>1,91,100.39</u>
Travel				10,055.22
Printing, Stationery and Contingencies				5,225.85
Overhead Charges				10,319.00
				<u>2,16,700.46</u>
Publication Expenses				91,188.20

## SCHEDULE 'M'

ICSSR—Study of Problems of Rural Development in Maharashtra				
Research Officer and Investigators				12,547.42
Investigational Expenses				1,890.00
Tabulation Assistance and Statistical Services				6,546.19
Contingencies				190.00
Overhead Charges				1,089.00
				<u>22,262.61</u>

## SCHEDULE 'N'

ICSSR—Education and Social Change in India				
Research Officer				7,290.32
Printing, Stationery and Contingencies				284.90
Overhead Charges				38.00
				<u>7,613.22</u>

## SCHEDULE 'O'

R. B. I.—Chair in Finance				
Fellowship				585.71
Contingencies				3,219.20
				<u>3,804.91</u>

## SCHEDULE 'P'

	Rs.	Ps.	Rs.	Ps.
<b>Investment-Return and Cost-Benefit of Rural Electrification in Maharashtra</b>				
Lecturers and Research Assistants			53,907.11	
Tabulation Assistants and Statistical Services			16,037.75	
Travel			10,856.44	
Printing and Stationery			778.10	
Overhead Charges			4,229.00	
			<hr/>	
			85,808.40	
			<hr/>	

Signature to the Schedules 'A' to 'P'  
Sd/-M. P. Chitale and Co.,  
*Chartered Accountants*

11th June, 1977

Sd/-V. M. Dandekar,  
Director,  
Gokhale Institute of  
Politics and Economics,  
Pune 411004

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

**SERVANTS OF**  
*Balance Sheet as at*

<b>FUNDS AND LIABILITIES</b>	Rs.	Ps	Rs.	Ps
<b>1. Trust Fund or Corpus :</b>				
Balance as per last Balance sheet			21,56,19034	
<b>2. Other Earmarked Funds :</b>				
a. Trust Funds (List 'A')	3,81,896.23			
b. Funds set aside out of income or resources by the society (List 'B')	17,41,633.06			
			21,23,529.29	
<b>3. Loans (Secured) :</b>				
Overdraft with State Bank of India			6,859.89	
<b>Loans (Unsecured) :</b>			NIL	
<b>5. Liabilities :</b>				
a. Hitawada Trust for payment of liabilities	5,32,489.53			
b. Liabilities of A. B. Press	8,837.52			
c. Expenses	54,071.01			
d. Advances	1,33,181.36			
e. Deposit	32,302.55			
f. Others	49,232.50			
g. B. V. Press Account	41,774.77			
			8,51,889.24	
<b>Total C/f.</b>			<b>51,38,468.76</b>	

## INDIA SOCIETY

31st March, 1977

PROPERTY AND ASSETS	Rs. Ps.	Rs. Ps
<b>1. Immovable Property :</b>		
<b>a. Building and Sites</b>		
Balance as per last B/sheet	7,37,491.60	
Add : Additions during the year	—	
	<u>7,37,491.60</u>	
Less : Sold during the year	—	7,37,491.60
<b>2. Investments (At Cost) :</b>		
<b>a. In Govt. Securities</b>	69,412.95	
<b>b. In Shares &amp; Debentures</b>	15,963.25	
<b>c. In Fixed Deposits with Nationalised;         banks</b>	<u>24,00,000.00</u>	24,75,376.20
<b>3. Furniture and Fixtures :</b>		
Balance as per last B/sheet	44,250.00	
Add : Additions during the year	2,999.47	
	<u>47,249.47</u>	
Less : Depreciation	<u>2,361.47</u>	44,888.00
<b>4. Loans : (Secured or Insecured)</b>		
<b>5. Advances and Deposits :</b>		
<b>a. Hitawada Trust for Recovery of         dues</b>	9,37,343.59	
<b>b. Hitawadas Trust for Rent dues</b>	6,100.00	
<b>c. Members</b>	2,003.00	
<b>d. Employees</b>	1,415.98	
<b>e. Others</b>	2,45,973.16	
<b>f. Deposits</b>	25,711.33	
<b>g. A. B. Press Assets</b>	1,29,681.57	
<b>h. B. V. Press Assets</b>	<u>19,765.83</u>	13,67,994.47
<b>6. Income Outstanding :</b>		
Rent	85,266.69	
Interest	<u>925.23</u>	86,191.92
<b>7. Cash and Bank Balances :</b>		
In Banks at various centres and branches	4,16,140.64	
Cash on land	<u>6,435.93</u>	4,22,576.57
<b>8. Food Grains and Livestock :</b>		3,950.00
	<b>Total Rs.</b>	<u><u>51,38,468.76</u></u>

As per separate report of even date.

A. H. JOSHI & CO.  
Chartered Accountants.

## SERVANTS OF

*Income and Expenditure Account*

EXPENDITURE	Rs. Ps.	Rs. Ps.
<b>1. Expenses In Respect of Property :</b>		
a. Rates, Taxes and Cesses	1,49,157.02	
b. Repairs & Maintenance	25,274.45	
c. Property Insurance	1,403.95	
d. Garden Expenses	11,536.15	
e. Lease Rent	322.64	
	1,86,694.21	
<b>2. Establishment Expenses :</b>		
a. Members expenses	31,769.40	
b. Staff expenses	55,234.74	
	87,004.14	
<b>3. Remuneration to Trustees :</b>		NIL
<b>4. Legal Expenses :</b>		10,628.57
<b>5. Audit Fees :</b>		2,000.00
<b>6. Contribution and Fees :</b>		NIL
<b>7. Bad Debts Written off :</b>		19,045.02
<b>8. Miscellaneous Expenses :</b>		58,725.87
<b>9. Depreciation :</b>		
i. On deadstock	2,361.47	
ii. On Buildings	—	
	2,361.47	
<b>10. Amounts Transferred to Reserve Or Specific Funds :</b>		NIL
<b>11. Expenditure on the Objects of The Trusts :</b>		
a. Tribal & backward class welfare work. (Educational, Distress, Relief Medical etc.)	14,46,238.81	
b. Library Expenses	26,079.49	
c. Gokhale Day	228.98	
d. Shastri Day	223.61	
	14,72,770.89	
<b>12. A. B. Press</b>		4,114.83
B. V. Loss		1,852.10
	18,45,197.10	
	<b>Total Rs.</b>	<b>18,45,197.10</b>

**INDIA SOCIETY***for the year ended 31st March, 1977*

INCOME	Rs. Ps.	Rs. Ps.
1. Rent ( Realised)		2,69,177.22
2. Interest :		
a. On securities	2,482.75	
b. On Bank Accounts	<u>2,27,247.10</u>	2,29,729.85
3. Dividends :		217.00
4. Donations (In cash or kind)		
a. From Members	324.15	
b. From Others	<u>80,289.88</u>	80,614.03
5. Grants Received for Tribal and Backward Class Welfare Work :		12,03,158.54
6. Income From Other Sources :		
Miscellaneous Receipts	16,125.02	
Gokhale Hall Surplus	14,600.41	
Library Deposits Forfited	<u>4,825.00</u>	35,550.43
7. Transfer From Reserves :		
South India Flood Relief Fund		2,000.00
8. Deficit Transferred to B/Sheet		24,750.03
	Total Rs.	<u><u>18,45,197.10</u></u>

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

## SERVANTS OF INDIA SOCIETY

## LIST A

Statement of Earmarked Funds passed on to the Society As Trust Fund  
as on 31 st March 1977.

NAME OF THE FUND	Rs.	Ps.	Rs.	Ps.
<b>1. Gokhale Memorial Trust Fund :</b>				
Received in securities from the Memorial Committee formed in Bombay the face value of the securities being Rs. 1,33,000.00 The benefit of which may be used for the general purpose of the Society.				
Balance as per last B/sheet	1,33,000.00			
Add : Interest		9,310.00		
			1,42,310.00	
<b>2. Gokhale Memorial Library Trust Fund :</b>				
Received from the ex-trustees at Nagpur for Managing the Public Library situated there on a lease hold plot of land. The building was valued at Rs. 6,075.00. Securities and cash balances handed over to the society were Rs. 5,843.86. The whole of the fund has been spent over the G. M. Bldg. Balances as per last B/Sheet'	11,918.86			
Add : Interest		834.00		
			12,752.86	
<b>3. Rao Bahadur D. Laxminarayan Trust Fund :</b>				
Received from the executors at the will of late Shri D. Laxminarayan for maintaining a branch of Nagpur for that area (former province of Madhya Pradesh) with three members. The amount was received in cash.				1,00,000.00
<b>4. South India Flood Relief Fund :</b>				
Received as per the order of the High Court out of the residual balance of the above fund in the form of securities worth Rs. 21,415.47 and cash balance at Rs. 10.92. The benefit of the fund is to be utilised in the specified area affected by floods in the Madras Presidency Balance as per last B/s.	25,123.00			
Add : Interest		1,759.00		
	26,882.00			
Less : Transferred to Income & Expenditure A/c.		2,000.00		24,882.00
	Total C/f.		2,79,944.86	



## SERVANTS OF INDIA SOCIETY

## List 'A' (Contd)

Statement of earmarked funds passed on the Society as Trust Funds  
as on 31st March, 1977.

NAME OF THE TRUST FUND	Rs. Ps.	Rs. Ps.
	Total B/f	2,79,944.86
<b>5. Late Mr. Narayan Memorial Trust Fund :</b>		
This fund was raised by the friends of Mr. Narayan a deceased member of Society to celebrate his memory, by giving suitable scholarships, educational aids to Harijan Students in Madras Presidency.		
Balance as per last B/Sheet	14,880.00	
Add : Interest	1,044.00	
		15,924.00
<b>6. Hiralal Atmaram Patel Trust Fund :</b>		
Received from the executors as per conditions in the Deed for relief work in Gujarath and Kathiawar		
Balance as per last Balance/Sheet	48,467.00	
Add : Interest	3,394.00	
		51,861.00
<b>7. Lady Laxmibai Distress Relife Fund :</b>		
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	26,868.00	
Add : Interest	1,882.00	
		28,750.00
<b>8. Gokhale Day Celebration Fund :</b>		
Balance as per last Balance sheet		2,000.00
	Total C/f.	3,78,479.86

## SERVANTS OF INDIA SOCIETY

## LIST 'A' (Contd.)

Statement of earmarked funds passed on to the Society as Eruss Funds  
as on 31st March, 1977

NAME OF THE TRUST FUND	Rs.	Ps.	Rs.	Ps.
	Total B/f.		3,78,479.86	
9. Dr. P. Narsinha Raju Distress Relife Trust Fund :				
Received in form of Debentures and Shares from Dr. P. Narsinha Raju the total face value being Rs. 2640/- The benefit of which is to be spent mainly for distress relief.				
Balance as per last B/S.	3,328.	29		
Add : Interest	Rs.	60.00		
Dividend	Rs.	28.08		
			88.08	
				3,416.37

Total Rs. 3,81,896.23

Pune  
18, Oct. 1977

A. H. JOSHI & CO  
Chartered Accountants



## Servants of India Society Pune 411004

## List of the Donors for the year 1976 - 77

## Headquarters

Sr. No.	Name of the Donor	Amount	
		Rs.	Ps.
1.	Sir Dorabjee Tata Trust-Bombay	7,000	00
2.	N. M. Wadia Charities, Bombay	5,000	00
3.	Kirloskar Oil Engines Ltd., Pune.	5,000	00
4.	Ratan Tata Trust, Bombay.	3,000	00
5.	Millowners Asso. Relief Fund Society, Bombay	2,500	00
6.	Groundnut Extractions Export Development Asso. Bombay	1,000	00
7.	Orissa Cement Ltd. Orissa.	1,000	00
8.	Lady Hirabai Jehangir Charitable Trust, Bombay	1,000	00
9.	Champkal Bros. Pvt. Ltd., Bombay	501	00
10.	Dr. (Mrs.) Leela Bhagwat, Poona	501	00
11.	Greaves Cotton Ltd. Bombay	500	00
12.	Kasturbhai Lalbhai Charity Trust, Bombay	500	00
13.	Central Bank of India, Bombay	500	00
14.	Air India, Bombay	500	00
15.	Glaxo Laboratories, Bombay	500	00
16.	Late Justice M. G. Ranade Trust	100	00
17.	Sums below Rs. 25/-	5	00
Total Rs.		29,107	00

## Servants of India Society, Madras Branch

1.	Smt. B. V. Lakshamma	Madras	760	00
2.	Mr. N. Sridhar	Gudur	500	00
3.	The Aryamatha Sabha	"	400	00
4.	Smt. K. Navaneethamma	"	300	00
5.	Mr. K. V. Ramaniah	"	235	00

6. Shri C. V. Subbamma	"	220-00
7. Smt. Gangadharamma	"	200-00
8. Mr. B. Konda Reddy	"	200-00
9. Smt. M. Sujathamma	"	200-00
10. Dr. Suselamma	"	200-00
11. Shri S. V. Ramakrishnan	"	170-00
12. Mr. K. V. Ramaniah	"	120-00
13. Smt. B. Sulochana	"	101-00
14. Mr. A. F. Byramshah	"	101-00
15. Mrs. Anusya Surya Narayana	Madras	100-00
16. Mr. V. N. Subba Rayan	"	100-00
17. B. Ramalingaiah	Gudur	100-00
18. Shri A. Koteeswara Rao	"	50-00
19. Shri K. V. Ramaniah	"	50-00
20. Sums Below Rs. 25/-	Madras	5-00
		4,112-00

### II. Thakkar Bapa Gurukulam [Chillakur] Gudur

1. Tribal Welfare Officer, A. P. Govt.		
School — For Value of Books	380-00	
Hostel	295-95	676-85
2. Shri Rokkam Venkata Ramanaiah	Gudur	200-00
3. Divine Life Society	Nellore Br.	175-10
4. Smt. Krishnamma	Gudur	40-00
		1,091-95

### III. Devdhar Schools : Calicut Centre

Local donations collected by Head Master

D. A. L. P. School, Pulliyil.	200-00
	200-00

**Servants of India Society, U. P. Branch, Allahabad**

1. Shri H. L. Tandon,	Allahabad	60·00
2. Sums below Rs. 25/-		15·60
	Total Rs.	<u>75·60</u>

**Servants of India Society, U. P. Branch Allahabad****(Aboriginal Welfare Works Mirzapur, Allahabad / Nainital Dists)**

1. Bazpur Centre	Nainital	16,560·00
2. Muirpur "	Mirzapur	4,313·00
3. Konhdar "	Allahabad	3,500·00
4. Khantara "	Mirzapur	3,163·55
5. Salkhan "	"	2,376·00
6. Siltham "	"	2,038·35
7. Ghuwas "	"	903·00
8. Rampur "	Mirzapur	645·00
9. Phulwari "	"	439·00
10. BaijNath "	"	420·00
11. Khantara "	"	413·43
12. Konhdar "	Allahabad	410·50
13. Malua "	Mirzapur	400·00
14. Antsaila "	"	400·00
15. Bharatganj	Allahabad	300·00
16. Ram Tarak "	Lerua	280·00
17. Dudhi "	Mirzapur	250·00
18. Kandia "	"	200·00
19. Delaunha "	Allahabad	50·00
20. Haragarh "	"	25·00
	Total Rs.	<u>37,086·83</u>

**Servants of India Society, Bombay Branch**

1. Bank of India, Sandhurst Road, Branch	2,500·00
2. Gujrati Stri Sahakari Mandal Ltd.	151·00
3. A Sympathiser	60·00
	<u>2,711·00</u>

**Servants of India Society, Orissa Branch**

1. Orient Paper Mills Ltd. Brajrahuagar, Dist-Sambalpur (Orissa)	2,500·00
2. Shri J. K. Jhunhunwala, President Orissa Industries, Barang, Dist-Cuttack	200·00
3. Shri Vijay K. Rathor, Partusar, Bhima Ice Factory Flour Mills, Ranihat, Cuttack	101·00
4. Shri Khatau Sundar Das, Ranihat, Cuttack	101·00
5. Shri Basudeo Modi, Nayasadak, Cuttack	101·00
6. Jahurimal Public Charitable Trust, Bakharabad, Cuttack	101·00
7. The Rajmata of Darpani Chandi Chouk, Cuttack	100·00
Total Rs.	3,204·00

**Gokhale Children's Home, Narasannapet  
Srikaulam, Dist (A. P.)**

1. Gokhale Seva Samaj, Narasannapet	2,250·00
2. Sums below Rs. 25/-	51·00
Total Rs.	2,301·00

**Thakkar Bapa Ashram, Rayagada**

1. Shri Ch. Sætaream Swamy	400·00
	400·00

## Should Public Life be spiritualised ?

Speech delivered on 9 May, 1977 on the Occasion  
of 111th Birthday of G. K. Gokhale

Prof. N. V. Sovani

*The following is the text of an address delivered by Prof. N. V. Sovani before a public meeting organised by the Servants of India Society in the Gokhale Hall, Pune, on the occasion of the 111th birthday celebration of Gopal Krishna Gokhale on Monday, the 9th May 1977 :—*

Belonging to a generation that was born after Gokhale's death, I can only visualise Gokhale as a historical figure, one among the many that at one time adorned the Indian public scene. I can therefore speak about him only in a historical context. I cannot, even if I wish and have the competence, which I very much doubt, do this comprehensively. I shall confine myself to one aspect of thought and deed which seems to recur in Gokhale's writings and speeches, a thought that had not its origin in deep philosophical and sociological research but one which Gokhale instinctively felt and experienced as he functioned as a leader on the Indian scene. I am referring to his famous pronouncement 'Public life must be spiritualized'.

The pronouncement has been misinterpreted and wrongly understood. I am more concerned with its historical meaning and significance. Did it embody an ideal, a dream, and if so has it been realized? Was it the right kind of ideal? Did it suit the challenge of Indian political development?

Gokhale's famous pronouncement was made in the preamble to the original constitution of the Servants of India Society. He wrote :

"Its members frankly accept the British connexion as ordained in the inscrutable dispensation of providence, for India's good. Self-government on the lines of the English Colonies is their goal. This goal, they recognise, cannot be attained without years of earnest and patient work and sacrifices worthy of the cause. 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 difficulties; there are constant temptations to turn back; bitter disappointments 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 not grow faint-hearted on the way. One essential condition of success 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 spiritualized. 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 land, 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 the country."

What did Gokhale mean by spiritualizing public life? The word spiritualize, according to the dictionary, means "to render spiritual; to refine intellectually or morally; to purify from corrupting influences of the world" and "to give spiritual meaning to". Surely Gokhale was not pleading for fair play in public life, the observance of good manners, avoiding personalities, shunning calumny, promoting mutual respect, etc. though this meaning has been read into this pronouncement by some.<sup>1</sup> From the context in which it was made, however, it is quite clear that that would be a very narrow and shallow interpretation of it, for Gokhale was clearly referring to the faith and zeal, like in religion, which must inspire all activities of public life. He was only too aware of the tribulations, sufferings, pains of public life and the thankless task that in actuality it often proved. Yet this necessary activity had to be undertaken and pursued for the good of the country in the future. And this could be only done by persons who had the

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1. Ramaling Reddy (4-3-1920) "*Gokhale—An Appreciation and Reminiscences*," Vakkaliga Sangha Press, Bangalore.

faith—a faith that was like religious faith—which survives and is sustained through disappointments, sufferings, mental pain, humiliation.

But the reference to religion was not meant only as a simile. I wish it were. Evidence is too much to show that it was with Gokhale not a simile but the thing itself. There is evidence that Gokhale from being an agnostic was slowly turning to religion again before 1898, and that he very nearly came to the threshold of accepting theosophy later. It is also recorded that in founding the Servants of India Society he was much influenced by the example of the Jesuit missionaries, and their institutions. It was possibly because of this, as John Hoyland records, that “he resented strongly in conversion the suggestion that the Society was a purely secular body and to show its affinity to the religious orders of mediaeval christianity.”<sup>2</sup>

In asking for spiritualising public life therefore, he was pleading for making public life and politics a religion not in the narrow sense but in a broad one, nonetheless an activity endowed with the religious spirit. And this is where the paradox is encountered; a basically secular activity to be carried on with a religious faith. Is it not a contradiction in terms? But whether a contradiction or not, was it the proper prescription for the political development of India? Was it not pregnant with consequences that could not have been conducive to the very purposes for which the whole activity was to be undertaken? But before going into these problems, it is necessary to appreciate the historical setting in which it was made.

Let us for a moment imagine ourselves in the latter half of the nineteenth century and sketch the picture of India that faced these leaders. India was ruled by Britain and was politically a dependency. After the successful suppression of the 1858 Mutiny the might of the British rulers was too plain for anybody to see. That it was not possible to throw out this foreign yoke by armed revolt was clear to most, though not

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2. John S. Hoyland, *Gopal Krishna Gokhale—His Life and Speeches*, Builders of Modern India, Calcutta, 1933, p. 106.

to a few romantics. The only way to regain political independence was to follow the ways of modern political activity, to start the new political processes for the purpose, to develop nationalistic feeling and patriotism. This together with the 'sense of fair play' of the rulers was expected to be conducive to progress. But progress towards what? What was the objective? It could not only be freedom from foreign rule. It was that but also freedom for all in the land. It was not to be a harking back to the ways of old India, of rulers and the ruled, but to a system, where rulers ruled themselves, a secular democracy. And this was not an easily attainable goal that could be achieved in a few decades. It could only be a very long drawnout affair because India and the Indian people needed to change enormously to deserve that prize. Lokhitwadi writing in the middle of the 19th century wrote that it would take at least 200 years for Indians to act like Americans to demand and get a Parliament for themselves from Britain. In the early years of the 20th century Lord Morley, that apostle of liberalism, confessed to Gokhale that he could not imagine representative government for Indians even long after both of them would have been removed from the scene. It was indeed a period of tutelage for the Indian people, under stern British masters, in preparation for that heaven of freedom.

The absence of zeal, persistence and faith in secular causes and work among the Indian people was what struck Gokhale and his contemporary leaders as the greatest weakness of the land. And yet that was the essence of public affairs in the new world that had taken shape under British rule. The need to foster such endeavour was obvious but how to do it was a difficult problem. In starting and successfully running new social and political institutions the Indian leaders of Gokhale's and earlier generation were trying to set an example by doing what they considered important. Was it merely an intuitive reaction of great minds to the given situation or was it based on any deep analysis of the causes underlying the passivity of the Indian masses?

Regarding the passivity of masses and the lack of faith in secular aims and institutions the leaders were agreed. Ranade talked about the apathy of the people as the worst feature of

Indian society. Tilak spoke about the age-old slumber of his countrymen. What were the underlying causes of this state of affairs? All of them seemed to agree that foreign rule was an important cause. Yet, they had to concede that foreign conquest had been itself largely made possible by it. The need to do away with foreign rule required the removal of that apathy. Ranade recognised this and realised that the passivity was in a way, an abiding feature of the Hindu religious ethics and a considerable reform of Hindu society was necessary to bring about significant changes in the attitude of the masses. He therefore stressed religious and social reform along with political reform and regarded all of them as integral parts of a common national policy of modernization. Gokhale as a true disciple of Ranade concurred in this view. For Tilak, however, political dependence was the only cause of peoples' apathy. Cultural and other causes were not. The remedy in his opinion was to concentrate on the political aspect. Once foreign rule ended social and cultural reform could be brought about in a short time. There was no need to spend and waste energy for this purpose at that stage.

How to generate love of country, patriotism, nationalism, feelings of nationality in a society where it was almost totally absent? But why was it absent? Mainly because the cultural ethos of the Indian society put a premium on spiritual values, condemned materialistic objectives, laid emphasis on other-worldliness, salvation for the self, obedience to traditional values and de-emphasised any social duties. Individualism was totally absent. Hindu society was organised on the principle of fission and not fusion. The caste system was inviolate and sanctions against it were divine. How can men, born and bred in this ethos, devote themselves to a secular cause like the service of the 'nation', an abstract idea that was new and outside the traditional framework? The modern political process began with the assertion that man was born free but found himself every where in chains. In Hindu society, in contrast, man was not considered as born free.

In order to situate the problem we have to undertake a small historical exercise into the modernization of Europe. The reason for this is obvious. First, it is the only experience of

modernization recorded in detail. Secondly, Indian leaders were very much impressed and influenced by it and tried to read Indian history and the course of Indian evolution in the future in that light. Though Gokhale did not say so specifically, it is quite clear in the writings of his Guru, Justice Ranade, and we can take it that Gokhale also broadly subscribed to that view. Taking this preoccupation into account it would be quite appropriate for us to begin by looking into the nature and origin of European Reformation.

A group of European intellectuals, led by Max Weber, have maintained that the seeds of the Industrial Revolution that took place in Europe in the 18th and 19th centuries were to be found in the rise of Protestantism in the 16th century.

The transformative capacities of Protestantism really brought about the radical change in attitudes and institutions and that too curiously because of the failure of its initial totalistic socio-religious orientations. That is, the Protestant movement did bring about this transformation because it did not completely succeed. It succeeded just enough and not too much. Only because of its incompleteness did it serve as a catalyst furthering the development of the seeds of autonomy and pluralism in European culture. In essence, what it achieved was the orientation to "this-worldliness" and the separation of religious from the social and the economic, what is today described as secularization. No religious movement can be expected to practically reduce the role of religion to a private voluntary association and if the Protestant movement had totally succeeded it would not have permitted such a development. That is why the emphasis on its incomplete success. It is well-known that Martin Luther was a confirmed conservative and except in the rather narrow religious area where he was a rebel, he was elsewhere an ultra-orthodox person. He would not have liked many of the developments that emanated from his revolt. And in the same connexion one may also recall the famous remark of Erasmus, one of the pioneers of the Renaissance. Seeing in this own life time how his ideas were being developed along radical lines that he could not approve and yet conscious of the fact that he had provided the seed bed for them, he exclaimed "Oh! What an egg I laid and what a cock I hatched!"

The reason for sketching this European background is to bring the dimensions of the problem of modernization in India into focus. The Indian background, cultural, religious, political, etc. was totally different from that of Europe and yet in modernization the objective of the future society was essentially that presented by Europe. What were the problems of such a transition? Could one expect, as obviously, the Indian leaders, it seems, did expect, that the pattern of evolution in India would be the same as in Europe?

The Indian leaders were convinced that the process of modernization of Indian society must begin in the religious and cultural sphere. And the first stirrings of new thinking in India under the impact of the ideas from the West were marked in the religious sphere. The Brahmo Samaj, the Prarthana Samaj, the Arya Samaj were the straws in the wind. At the deeper philosophical and personal level Indian leaders faced the problem of the existence of freedom of the individual. According to the Hindu religious philosophy man was not born free. He was born in a caste, with a given set of ancestors, a given place and a given *karma*, and this defined for all practical purposes, his duties throughout life. If he carried them out he was assured of ascending on the ladder to salvation (freedom from birth and death), which was to be scaled across several births and rebirths. Man was therefore not free to do anything he liked unless he was prepared to dump all this Hindu religious ballast and start out on his own as an individual in society.

The question is not idle. I believe the Indian leaders themselves had to undergo this agonizing cogitation in their own minds before they could decide to devote their life to the secular cause of their nation. Ranade's philosophical musings led him to monotheism and the belief that the worship of the single god was capable of breaking the cycle of life and death for any individual in this life. Man therefore was not bound by *karma* in what he did in his previous existences, and free to pursue the worship of god in his own way. A part of this worship was the worship of the country. The Protestant ethic of "work is worship" had deeply impressed Ranade and public work in the cause of society was a form of worship of god for him.

For Tilak it was a curious dilemma. As a firm believer in Vedant *advait* philosophy he did not believe that man could be considered "free" of *karma*. Man had no choice. Tilak was afraid that Ranade's doctrine of monotheism justifying the freedom of man was disastrous and dangerous for Hindu society. It threatened the very foundations of that society. But if man was not free the only way towards salvation was *sanyasa*. Tilak did not want people to do that either, because that would have led to greater passivity on their part. He wanted them to act. So he evolved the formula that if one acts with the attitude of a *sanyasi*, that would free one from the cycle of *karma*. Yet the problem of the freedom of the individual remained which he tried to solve by an analogy but failed to do so convincingly. In fact Indian leaders before and after Gokhale never divested themselves of the religious and cultural moorings in their ideological formulations or practical political operations. They never really became secular.

If this purely personal problem was difficult the problem of the modernization of the total society was even more so. The social institutions were predominantly religious and the crystalization of human patterns of behaviour were also religious. Secular thought and behaviour were conspicuous by their absence and so were secular institutions. Human beings were not regarded as equal and the caste system provided the most rigid framework for a social hierarchy. Naturally there was a complete absence of democratic traditions in Indian society. Lastly, the ethos did not lay any stress on social duties or social responsibilities outside the narrow traditional circle around the caste and kin and the village. People were therefore largely indifferent to what happened outside that narrow circle of relationships.

On this cultural background the process of modernization had really to go against the grain, both for the common people as well as for the leaders. I make this statement with all responsibility because it so prominently stands out from the ideological reappraisal of the Indian ethos that took place during the closing decades of the 19th century. As I have remarked already it was a process of individual emancipation first for these leaders also. For Ranade and people of his ilk

it was difficult to think or conceive of anything in private or public affairs that was not instinct with the total doctrine of divine design. Purely secular institutions, activities, affairs were for them inconceivable. Ranade even regarded anything atheistic as immoral! For them therefore the initiation and development of new kinds of values, institutions, activities required for modernization had to be fitted into their own overall traditional framework of values, ideas and patterns of behaviour. It is in this connexion interesting and revealing that the secular sentiment of patriotism was conceived in the Indian tradition as the worship of the motherland, another godhead in the Hindu pantheon. It was "Vande Mataram." Patriotism was translated in the Indian languages as "Rashtrabhakti" (devotion to the nation) rather than "Rashtrabiman" (pride of the nation). It was another form of worship. The characterization of British rule in India as a divine dispensation merely followed from this. It could not have been otherwise. Public life and public affairs were in this context a spiritual activity or should be. This was the possible evolution and origin of Gokhale's pronouncement.

This merely reflects the incomplete and partial intellectual and philosophical self-introspection that the leaders of India were able to accomplish. Their attempts at reinvigorating the intellectual and philosophical climate in the country by the reinterpretation of traditional thinking and concepts was partial, theoretical and completely non-operational. They did not ever arrive at the stage of complete secularism and rationalism. As even a step to secularism it was unsatisfactory because the new thinking did not prescribe to the passive Indian individual what he should or ought to do but told him only the attitude with which he should do whatever he wanted to do. None of the new thinkers recommended to the individual the single minded pursuit of secular objectives like wealth, success, power, etc. The Indian leaders themselves only went half-way towards intellectual emancipation. And a half-way house is always dangerous. Like Erasmus they did lay an egg but it was an unfertilized one! Not only could it not have hatched a cock, it could not have produced even a chicken! It had not even the potentiality of intellectual revolt.



Given the ideal of a secular democracy of the western kind and given the socio-economic and cultural situation in India, the task of political modernization was one of building up a political community, a nation. Community means the institutionalization of trust. The prevalence of distrust limits the loyalties of individuals to groups that are intimate and familiar. The building up of a political community requires the development of non-traditional and broader centres of loyalties like the nation, the state, etc. that can subordinate and subsume the prevailing narrow and ascriptive loyalties. Community involves the relation of individual men and groups to something apart from themselves. Achievement and maintenance of a high level of community becomes dependent upon political institutions. In simple societies communities can exist without politics. In a complex society community is produced by political action and maintained by political institutions. A society with weak political institutions lacks the ability to curb the excesses of personal or parochial desire. The level of political community a society achieves reflects the relationship between its political institutions and social forces. A political organization or procedure is an arrangement for maintaining order, resolving disputes, selecting authoritative leaders, and thus promoting community among two or more social forces. In a complex society no single social force can rule, much less create a community without creating political institutions which have some existence independent of social forces that gave them birth. This further involves institutionalization reflecting the moral concensus and mutual interest. Institutionalization is a process by which organizations and procedures acquire value and stability. Morality requires trust, trust involves predictability; and predictability requires regularised and institutionalized patterns of behaviour. Without strong political institutions, society lacks the means to define and to realise its common interests and a soft state is born. The capacity to create public institutions is the capacity to create public interest.\*

\* For the ideas discussed in this and the next paragraph, I have drawn on the excellent discussion in S. P. Huntington, *Political Order in Changing Societies*, Yale University Press, New Haven; 1968.

For building up such a political community in an under developed society the political movement and its leaders must do three things : first, social mobilization, which means a change in attitudes, values and expectations of people from those associated with the traditional world to those common to the modern world. Secondly, to promote the differentiation of new political functions and development of specialized structures to perform these functions. And thirdly, to bring about increased participation in politics by individuals and social groups.

Of these three, Indian political leaders managed to succeed with only one : the increasing participation of the people in politics. They paid much less attention to the first two. Consequently we have had in India increasing participation of the people but much less of the transformation of values and attitudes of people as also of the development of differentiated political and modern institutions in the country. I think that Gokhale's pronouncement, that public life must be spiritualized, was not conducive to the required change in the values and attitudes of people as well as to the development of secular political institutions in the country. If, anything it was against it. It was however in favour of the increased participation of people. I would like to dwell on each of these a little and go on to discuss their consequences for the whole course of later political development in the country.

How can the development and promotion of secular values be achieved if the pursuit of secular objectives is to be conceived on the lines of religious pursuits? It can only be done by making the secular objectives appear as religious objectives. This is exactly what Gokhale's pronouncement, which I have quoted in extenso, amounted to. A religious value is based on divine sanction; a secular value on the sanctions of society and fellow human beings. Religious values cannot be questioned; secular values can be. Religious values are eternal; secular values can change with times and knowledge. The promotion of religious, or religion-like values, is enemical to the development of secularism. It was and has been impossible for Indian leaders to conceive of purely secular objectives and processes. Gokhale was by

no means an exception. The consequences of such an ambivalent attitude and approach are visible today. Religion has occupied an important place in Indian politics. Casteism and communalism have always plagued the Indian political movement. The partition of the country on religious grounds was only the ultimate flowering of the seed that Indian political movement had been incubating from the very start.

Even after gaining political independence we have not been able to become a truly secular polity. Though our Constitution proclaims that India is a secular state that is only in name because we have attached a meaning to the secular, quite different from what it ordinarily means. Secular ordinarily means that religious activities are free to the same extent as behaviour proceeding from non-religious motives is. Religious activities enjoy no special dispensation from general regulation, even where this infringes heavily on certain religious activities. This usual meaning of the secular has been stoutly denied by Indian Supreme Court. The secularist notion that matters protected by government apply primarily to matters of faith, belief and worship, leaving matters of practice subject to state legislation is denied by the Indian Supreme Court. Their position is that the guarantees of religious freedom extend to whatever conduct is essential or integral to a particular religion. No wonder there is no common civil code for all Indians even after 30 years of independence.

Secondly, the emphasis on spiritual as against the secular in Indian politics has adversely affected the differentiation of political functions from others in Indian society together with the development of institutionalized structures to perform them. Political functions have been suffused with religious values. Political organisations have not been able to assume a purely secular character. Political parties based on religion, caste, creed, region, etc. have always characterised the Indian political scene. Parties formally and functionally based on only secular principles have rarely been seen in India. Consequently political organizations have not been able to develop around them non-traditional secular values to transform them into real secular political institutions. India

produces great leaders but not great institutions. The process of modernization in India has been characterised by dispersed institution-building or development of new-organisations in various institutional systems whether agricultural, industrial, administrative or cultural. As Eisenstadt remarks: "In a sense all these developments are limited each developing in its own sphere, through its own momentum and partial motivation; they are not fully connected with the overall motivational orientations focussed as they are on the cultural and religious sphere." \*

In regard to political participation of the people of course we have made tremendous strides. Spiritualization of public affairs has helped considerably in this development. In fact one can hazard the opinion that public participation could not have expanded to such a degree if the political movement had remained strictly secular. While this may be so, we have had to pay a high price for it and we will have to continue to pay it, because public participation has expanded and outpaced the development of differentiated political institutions. The problem is common to the underdeveloped world as it goes through the process of modernization. Modernization brings about tremendous expansion in political participation without concomitant expansion in the strength of political institutions thus bringing about political decay and disorder. I have already mentioned the 'soft state.' Such societies are vulnerable to political coups, as military (as well as other social forces) undergo a process of politicalization while civilian institutions remain weak. The weakness of institutionalization leads to two alternative ways of making demands by the constantly increasing number of participants: violence and corruption. One has merely to reflect a little on events and developments in India since Independence to realise the significance and truth of this general analysis.

I am not for a moment suggesting that Gokhale alone is to be held responsible for all this or that these developments

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\* S. N. Eisenstadt, "India's Response to Modernity" in *Tradition, Change and Modernity*, John Wiley, New York, 1973, p. 305.

which followed mainly resulted from Gokhale's politics. I am only suggesting, with of course the benefit of hindsight, that the causes of the present political and social malaise are deeply embedded in the ideological foundations that Indian leaders laid down quite early in the course of Indian political and social development. And Gokhale was one of them. He shared with them an ambivalent attitude towards secular things which was ultimately traceable to the very partial reformation of religious and political thought that most of the leaders underwent. He was the victim of his times.

The answer to the question which is the theme of this lecture, 'Should public life be spiritualized?' is an emphatic 'No.' If anything, there is need to despiritualize it. Let us not delude ourselves with the idea that the pursuit of secular objectives and secular values cannot but be immoral and wrong. Keep public life away from religion, caste, creed and things spiritual. The wisdom of the ancient words should still be cherished. "Render unto Caesar the things that are Caesar's and unto God the things that are His." Don't confuse the two.



**CONSTITUTION**  
**OF THE**  
**Servants of India Society**

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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.

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\* 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.

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\* 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 from its roll of members on a recommendation to that effect being made by the Council, with the concurrence of not less than three-fourths of the member of the Society, 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 like.

(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 but if the Vice President is unable to sign for any reason to any other Ordinary Members.

(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 enroll any person who is in full sympathy with the object of the Society and who is prepared to devote a portion of his time and resources to the furtherance of its work as an Associate of the Society.

25. Probationers, Permanent Assistant, 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

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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 Headquarters, 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 no 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 Member 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 adhoc 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 enroll any one as Associate, the fact will be communicated to the person concerned by the Secretary.

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

(c) A Branch may, where practicable, ascertain the opinion of the Associates assigned to it in respect of any new, schemes of work contemplated by it and in respects 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 purposes of study or work.

(f) The President and Council may remove the name of an Associate from the list of Associates maintained at the Headquarters on 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, 1977

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., 1. 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. Yallabhbai Patel Road, Bombay 4. Phone No. 355014
5 Rama Shankar Misra, B.A., LL.B. ...	12-6-1937	S. I. S., 1. 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 Sadashiv Gupte ...	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. 20658.
*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 Ajgaonkar, M.A. ...	16-6-1966	S. I. S., Vallabhbhai Patel Road, Bombay 4. Phone Ne. 355014.
<i>Members 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*

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