

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 1978-79

POONA

Tuesday, 12th June, 1979

Donations to the Society are exempted from Income Tax.

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The Hon'ble Mr. G. K. Gokhale



FOUNDER

The Servants of India Society



View of the Central Library of the Society, Pune.

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AAYAKAR AAYUKTA KARYALAYA
Office of the
Commissioner of Income-tax,
Pune-II, Pune.
Dated. : 5/5/1979.

From: The Commissioner of Income-tax,
Pune-II Pune.

To

The Secretary,
Servants of India Society,
Deccan Gymkhana, Pune-411 004

Sir,

Sub : Exemption u/s 80-G of the Income-tax
Act. 1961.

Ref : Your application dated 2/4/1979 and
26/4/1979.

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PUNE, _____

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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 1/4/1979 to
31/3/1982

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Sd/-

(P.S. BHASKARAN)

Commissioner of Income-tax,
Pune-II, Pune.

The Servants of India Society

PREAMBLE

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

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

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

The Servants of India Society will train men, prepare 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 specially those for the education of women, the education of backward classes and industrial and scientific education; (5) promoting forward the industrial development of the country; (6) the elevation of the depressed classes.

The Servants of India Society

Report For 1978-79

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-four 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.

During the year 1977-78, the Society lost three valued members, viz. the President Pandit Hriday Nath Kunzru, the Vice President Shri A. D. Mani and Shri R. S. Gupte within a brief space of three months. In spite of this unprecedented calamity, the Society means to carry on with greater vigour and determination its benevolent work to the best of its opportunities and according to its capacity on the lines indicated by the Founder. In pursuance of the same the Society elected Shri S. R. Venkataraman, a Senior Member of Madras, and Shri. R. S. Misra, a Senior Member of U. P. Branch, as President and Vice-President respectively. Shri S. G. Gokhale, Shri Dinkar Desai and Shri S. S. Misra continued to be Senior Members of the Society's branches in Poona, Bombay and Cuttack respectively. Shri R. G. Kakade, Shri S. S. Ajgaonkar

and Shri Madhusudan Sahoo were elected to the Council by the members of the Society. Shri R. G. Kakade was Secretary of the Society.

Gokhale Day Dinner

The Gokhale Day Dinner was cancelled owing to circumstances beyond control. A tea party was arranged instead which was attended by all the members in Poona and Prof. P. N. Driver, the speaker of that day. The expenses of the party were 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 on 9th May 1978 in Poona, Madras and Cuttack. In Poona, Gokhale Day address was delivered by Prof. P. N. Driver, his theme of address being—“The Vision of Gokhale and Political Developments in India Today.” Dr. G. S. Mahajani presided on the occasion.

The Gokhale Day was celebrated at Madras on 9th May 1978 under the Chairmanship of Dr. K. Venkatasubramaniam, Director of School Education, Madras. An issue of Gokhaleana—No. 16 was released by Shri A. Ranganathan, a free lance journalist. Smt. Saraswati Srinivasan and Shri K. Parthasarathi participated.

The Gokhale Day was celebrated in Cuttack on the 9th May, 1978. Shri H. Mahapatra, Retd. Judge, Patna High Court, presided. Dr. Shriram Ch. Das, a well-known student of political questions, spoke on “Gokhale the Statesman” and Shri M. Ahmed, Retd. I. A. S. and President of the Urdu Library, spoke on “Gokhale the Educationist”.

The Sastri Day

The Sastri Day was celebrated in Madras on 22nd Sept. 1978 with Shri. Prabhudas Patwari, Governor of Tamilnadu in the chair. Shri C. R. Pattabhiraman and Prof. K. R. Sreenivasa Iyengar spoke on Sastri's relevance to-day. Earlier on the 17th Sept. 1978 an oratorical contest was held for college students when 42 students participated. The first three winners were given prizes in the form of books.

Pandit H. N. Kunzru's Portrait

On 26th Aug. 1978, a portrait of Kunzru, former President of the Society, was unveiled by Shri Vallappa Subbarama Reddy, in the Thakkar Bapa Gurukulam, Chittlakur, when Shri Venkataraman presided over the function.

Thakkar Bapa Jayanti

The 105th Birthday Anniversary of Thakkar Bapa was celebrated at the Thakkar Bapa Ashram at Rayagada in Koraput District (Orissa) on the 29th November, 1978. The programme of the Day included procession of all the students (numbering 400) in the morning through the town, lunch to the students in the afternoon and a public meeting in the evening. The prize distribution ceremony was held in the noon when Shri K. C. Mahapatra, Project Director Tribal Development Authority, distributed about 80 prizes. The public meeting was presided over by Shri K. C. Baxipatra, Ex-Chairman of the Rayagada Municipality. High tributes were paid to Thakkar Bapa for his various services to Orissa. Inmates of the Ashram staged a dance-drama programme at the end of the meeting.

General

Indian Council of World Affairs, Madras

Shri Venkataraman continued to be the Secretary and Treasurer of the Indian Council of World Affairs, Madras Branch. During the year Dr. Mrs. Urmila Phadnis, Associate Professor of Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi, spoke on India and Sri Lanka under the Chairmanship of Shri. C. R. Pattabhiraman. On 3rd Jan. 1979, Dr. Bimal Prasad of the J. N. University spoke on India's Foreign Policy. On 26th Feb. 1979, Dr. K. N. Ramchandran, Research Officer, Institute of Defence Studies and Analysis, New Delhi, spoke on India-China Relations. All these meetings, arranged on the campus of the Society, were well attended.

Shri Venkataraman spoke on Mrs. Margaret Cousins on 21st Sept. 78 at the International Headquarters of the Theosophical Society, at Adayar, Madras, when her Centenary was celebrated under the chairmanship of Shri. Prabhudas Patwari, Governor of Tamilnadu.

Shri D. V. Ambekar continued 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 Chintamanrao Appasaheb Patwardhan, soon after Gokhale's death in 1915. He attended the Committee's meeting held in the Nowrosji Wadia College on 30th Sept. 1978. The Committee normally settles the subject for debate and selects the judges for the competitions.

Book of Epigrams

During the year under report, the book of Kannada epigrams written by Shri Desai was published. This book contains 2500 four-line poetic selected epigrams written by Shri Desai. These epigrams which have been appearing in various Kannada magazines have become very popular. They are considered unique in Kannada literature. The book was very well reviewed and highly appreciated.

Shri Kakade continued to be Hony. Treasurer of the Defence Affairs' Study Centre in Poona. The Centre has been named by making a suitable amendment to its constitution as Kunzru Centre for Study of Defence Affairs. The Trustees of the Centre have now decided to conduct some training classes for students seeking admissions to N. D. A., under its own auspices and take up one research project of defence budgets since 1947. The Centre has applied to Govt. for a plot of land for its office and library building.

Shri. S. S. Misra contributed a number of articles both in English and Oriya, to the local newspapers during the year. "Centre-State relations", "Is democracy doomed in our country", "Gandhiji's relevance in the modern age", "Evolution of Democratic traditions in our Country", "Responsibilities and duties of social welfare workers", "The salient features of the teaching of late G. K. Gokhale" were some of the topics of his articles.

Shri Ajgaonkar was re-elected Hon. Secretary of the Bombay Social Reform Association, a non-political and non-party organisation, founded by the late Justice Narayan G. Chandavarkar and others in 1903, an off-shoot 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 inte-

gration by creating a common civil code, has a distinguished record of service for the furtherance of social reform in the country. It has played a valuable part in bringing many beneficial measures on the statute book.

During the year under report the Association organised a seminar on problems of Social Reform of the day with particular reference to the aspirations of the National Muslims and Dalits. Among those who participated in the discussion were : Prof. A. B. Shah, President of the Indian Secular Society; Mrs. Mehrunnisa Dalwai of the Muslim Satyashodhak Mandal; Prof. Kasbe and other prominent Harijans.

The Association also held a unique meeting inviting persons who have devoted their life to the cause of serving humanity in various fields. Among the participants were Shri Yadunath Thatte, who has made Antar-Bharati his life-Mission; Shri M. V. Jayakar of Vishva Hindu Parishad and Shri H. C. Mehta, Founder of Sanjivani which gives food to the poor and hungry, aids and services to the sick and the handicapped. It has spread its wings of love and service to about 80 institutions throughout Bombay.

The special programme in connection with completion of 75 years by the Association was held. The highlights of the programme was the exhibition of the history of 150 years of Social Reform through light and sound in which the work of three members of the Society (viz. N. M. Joshi, G. K. Deodhar and Thakkar Bapa) was exhibited. The Foundation Day Dinner was held at the Secretariat Gymkhana. Mrs. Shanti Naik, Minister of State for Social Welfare and Housing, Government of Maharashtra, was the Chief Guest.

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 villages and starting, conducting and aiding reading rooms and libraries in the villages, holding group meetings of villagers in which they could discuss their problems with a view to finding out solutions thereto, and such other schemes as would induce the villagers to undertake a more constructive approach to life. The project was started with the initial contributions of Rs. 10,000/- from Industrial Credit and Investment Corporation

of India and Rs. 2,000/- from Dorabji Tata Trust. Although the Association cannot boast of conspicuous work and progress, the object of promoting and spreading education in the villages is being served and furthered by the modest efforts continuously carried on in Maval taluka. During the year under report, Book-Clothes Bank for school children was started for providing the poor and needy boys and girls from villages Takve Khurd and Shilatane from Maval taluka with the help of Rs. 5,000/- donated by Hindustan Welfare Trust. Under the auspices of this project the Mahatma Phule Day was held at Lonavla and in the neighbouring villages of Takve Khurd, Walvan and Oundhe. The special feature of this year's programme was the presentation of awards to the best primary teacher and the best student of the primary schools in the Maval taluka. The Community Dinner was served in which Harijans and other backward classes participated.

Welfare Work for the Adivasis, Harijans and Backward Classes

The welfare work for the Adivasis, Harijans and Backward Classes done by the Servants of India Society in Uttar Pradesh during the year under report kept Shri R. S. Misra busy for most part of the year. Besides exercising general supervision and control, he confined himself to planning and co-ordination of the various activities. The field organisation and supervision of the centres of work was done by Shri P. K. Dwivedi in the Nainital district and by Shri Atma Nand Misra in the Mirzapur district.

U. P. Tribal Welfare Committee

The entire welfare work for the weaker sections of the community was carried on under the guidance of the U. P. Tribal Welfare Committee constituted by the Servants of India Society. The Committee is recognised both by the Government of India and the State Government who are represented by their nominees on it. This Committee was reconstituted for a term of three years with Shri Amir Hasan, one of the Associate Members of the Society, as its chairman. The Committee held two meetings during the year under report, one on 8th Oct., 1978 at Bazpur and the other on 25th Feb., 1979 at Allahabad.

The U. P. Tribal Welfare Committee set up a sub-committee called the Survey, Research and Publications Division with a view to encourage a proper scientific approach to the problems relating to Adivasis in Uttar Pradesh and finding solutions to them. This Committee consists of Dr. Mirza Rafiuddin Ahemad, Professor and Head of the Department of Social Work in the Lucknow University, Dr. Banvir Singh, Head of the Department of Anthropology in Lucknow University, Mr. Amir Hasan, Chairman of U. P. Tribal Welfare Committee and Shri R. S. Misra, Vice-President of the Society as convener.

Shri Amir Hasan, the chairman of the U. P. Tribal Welfare Committee published two books during the year; viz. (1) Folklore of Buxar (Oct. 78) and (2) The Buxas of Tarai (Jan. 79).

The Survey, Research and Publications Division has since been recognised by the State Government and given an initial grant of Rs. 5,000/-. The Committee decided as the first step to carry on a socio-economic survey of the Tharus scattered in the districts of Lakhimpur-Kheri, Baharaich and Gorakhpur and of the Bhotias scattered in Almora and Pithouragarh districts U. P.

Shri P. K. Dwiwedi with the help of four research students of the Department of Social Work of the Lucknow University carried on the survey of the Lakhimpur-Kheri, Baharaich and Gorakhpur districts. The material collected by them is being processed for further action.

Tribal Welfare Conference

In October 1978 a Bhoksa-Tharu Tribal Conference was successfully organised at Bazpur over which Shri S. R. Venkataraman the President of the Society, presided. More than 2,000 people attended the Conference.

The Conference was attended by several district officials. Several Adivasis, including women, spoke at the Conference and pleaded for the restoration of the land taken away by the Sardars and new Punjabi settlers in the area. They also aired their grievances against the local officials who oppressed them and exploited them in releasing various grants and other benefits sanctioned by the Government.

The Conference demanded consolidation of holdings as a solution to the land problems and established a Complaints Cell in the Bhoksa Boys Hostel to receive complaints from Adivasis against oppression and exploitation.

As follow-up action the question of land alienation was taken up with the officials of the State Government and the resolutions of the Bazpur Conference were brought to their notice. As a result, the Secretary of the Harijan and Social Welfare Department toured the Bhoksa area and studied the problem and in December, 1978, he convened a meeting of the Secretaries of the various Departments and representatives of the Servants of India Society and the Adivasis were invited to Lucknow for a discussion of the matter. This meeting was attended by Shri P. K. Dwivedi with ten Bhoksas, including a woman, who narrated their grievances at the official meet at Lucknow. Among the officials who attended this meeting were Secretary and Deputy Secretary of the Harijan and Social Welfare Department, Secretary of Revenue Department, the Director and Additional Director of Harijan and Social Welfare Department, the D. I. G. Police and Special Research Officer for Tribes and the Chairman of the Land Development Bank. The unanimous view of the meet was that the consolidation of land holdings was a reasonable solution which the Government may consider.

Complaints Cell

The Complaints Cell registered fifteen complaints in all. Five complaints related to the Land Development Bank, six to Revenue Department and four to the Cane Development Society. These complaints were carefully looked into and brought to the notice of higher authorities. A regular enquiry had been ordered by the Cane Development Department. The cases relating to the Revenue Department are being looked into by the Peshkar (highest revenue official in the area) and the complaints relating to the Land Development Bank are being looked into by the higher authorities of the Bank.

The welfare work of the Society can be broadly put under three heads :— (A) EDUCATIONAL, (B) MEDICAL, (C) SOCIO- ECONOMIC.

(A) EDUCATIONAL**Primary Schools for Boys and Girls**

The Society maintained 17 (seventeen) primary schools, sixteen in the Mirzapur tribal area and one at Bidauri in the Nainital district. All the children attending these schools were given free education besides providing them with books, slates, pencils and other reading and writing material. The total number of students attending these schools was 1,100 of whom 771 belonged to SC/ST and 329 to other backward classes. The total expenditure on primary schools during the year under report was Rs. 74,633/-.

Junior High Schools

The Society maintained three Junior High Schools, at Siltham, Salkhan and Muirpur in the Mirzapur district. They have got pakka buildings of their own and to meet the growing needs of the Junior High School at Siltham, the Society has been constructing some additional rooms including a Science Laboratory and a library building. The number of students attending these schools was 415 of whom 248 were Harijans and 167 Adivasis. The total expenditure on the maintenance of these Schools during the year under report was Rs. 82,573/—

Hostels

The Society maintained four hostels at Siltham, Salkhan and Muirpur in the Mirzapur district and at Konhdar in the Allahabad district. The Khantara Ashram which was primarily intended for the primary school boys also provided hostel facilities to ten Adivasi students reading in the neighbouring Junior High School at Patchara. The number of inmates in these hostels was 190. The inmates were provided free lodge, common kitchen facilities, lighting, medical attention and free coaching. The expenditure on these hostels was Rs. 12,978/-.

Harijan and Adivasi Hostel, Mirzapur City

Harijan and Adivasi hostel in Mirzapur City had 40 students reading in the poly-technic in Mirzapur City. The old building in which the hostel was previously accommodated was severely damaged during the rains. Another building has been taken on rent. The total expenditure on maintaining this hostel during the year was Rs. 9,694/-.

Bhoksa Boys Hostel, Bazpur, District Nainital

Bhoksa Boys Hostel at Bazpur in the Nainital district provided free of cost hostel facilities including free food and clothing to 62 Adivasi students reading in the local Intermediate College. Of the 62 inmates, 13 were Bhotias, 18 Tharus, 19 Bhoksas, 2 Jaunsaries and 10 Kharwars, Cheroes and Dhangars. The State Harijan and Social Welfare Department gave scholarships amounting to Rs. 12,764/- to the inmates of the hostel. As a result of special coaching arrangements provided in the hostel, there was improvement in the results of the examinations conducted by the U. P. Board of High School and Intermediate Education. The result of the Intermediate Examination held in April, 1978 was 100% and that of the High School 98%. One Adivasi student secured first class.

Shri M. L. Aloria, Office Suptd. of the Home Ministry inspected the hostel on 8th May, 1978 and was there for four days checking the accounts and assets of the hostel. Besides Mr. Aloria, Shri N. D. Tiwari, Ex. Chief Minister, U. P., Deputy Secretary to the Harijan and Social Welfare Department, U. P., Smt. Chandra Govinda, Deputy Director, Additional Nutrition Programme, Lucknow, and Asstt. Director, Fishery, Haldwani visited the Bazpur hostel and inspected the various activities connected with the hostel. The total expenditure on the hostel was Rs. 69,158/-.

Ashram Type Schools

The Society maintained two Ashram type schools, one at Siltham in the Robertsganj tahsil and the other at Khantara in the Sadar tahsil of Mirzapur district. There were 60 inmates in the Siltham Ashram and 62 in the Khantara Ashram. All these inmates were Adivasis and were given free food, clothing etc.. Besides providing teaching facilities for the curriculum in the Junior High School examination prescribed by the Education Department, facilities for practical training in agriculture, vegetable gardening and fruit growing were provided to the inmates at both the centres.

The Republic Day celebrations were organised at the Siltham Ashram over which the Deputy Inspector of Schools presided.

Over 1,000 Adivasis joined the celebrations. All the Zilla Parishad Schools in the neighbourhood attended the function. The District Harijan and Social Welfare Officer, Mirzapur, inspected the Ashram School, Khantara, during the year under report. The total expenditure on the maintenance of these Ashram Schools was Rs. 1,19,758/-.

Ramanuj Intermediate College, Konhdar

The Ramanuj Intermediate College at Konhdar has been serving the people in an extremely backward and draught-prone area of the Allahabad district since 1963. There were 437 students in the College. Of the 79 students sent up for the last High School Examination, 54 were declared successful, six in the first division. One student got distinction in Mathematics and 7 students in Sanskrit. Of the 32 students sent up for the Intermediate Examination, 28 were declared successful. One student got distinction in Sanskrit.

The total expenditure on the maintenance of this College during the year under report was Rs. 1,89,244/-.

The Government gave a maintenance grant of Rs. 1,71,551/- and scholarships amounting to Rs. 20,720/-. The rest of the money needed for the College was raised by way of fees and other local collections.

Balwadis

The Society maintained 30 Balwadis during the year under report. Twenty-five were located in the Bhoksa and Tharu areas of Nainital district and 5 in the integrated tribal development area of Lakhimpur-Kheri district. The total number of children attending these Balwadis was 1,232, of whom 1,201 belonged to SC/ST. The total expenditure on these Balwadis was Rs. 75,073/-.

Womens' Welfare Schemes

Five centres of womens' welfare activities were maintained at Bharatganj in Allahabad district, Basudeva, Dudhi, Muirpur and Siltham in Mirzapur district. Besides providing facilities for general education, practical training was provided in tailoring, knitting, embroidery and toy-making. The total number of women attending these centres was 210 of whom 107 belonged to SC/ST

and the rest to backward classes and others. The total expenditure on these centres was Rs. 20,256/-.

Creche

A creche for the pre-nursery age-group children was managed at Beria-Daulat in Nainital district. Thirty children attended this. The total expenditure on the maintenance of the creche during the year under report was Rs. 5,696/-.

A. N. P. Centres

Three Additional Nutrition Programme Centres were run at Dhaki, Barahani and Bidauri in Nainital district. One hundred and fifty children took advantage of this scheme and received supplementary nutrition. The total expenditure on these A. N. P. Centres during the year under report was Rs. 8,772/-.

U. P. Adivasi Rangmanch

The establishment of this Rangmanch was announced in December 1977. It was formally inaugurated on 8th October 1978 at the hands of the President of the Society. Shri S. R. Venkataraman. The inaugural function was attended by about 2000 people.

On this occasion the book written by Shri Amir Husan entitled "Folklore of Buxas" was released by the President Shri. S. R. Venkataraman.

Socio-Economic Schemes

The Society feels that while education is very important for the advancement of the Harijans and Adivasis, education alone may not meet fully the requirements of the situation. Steps have to be taken to improve their economy and living conditions. The Society, therefore, took up the following projects for the economic development of the weaker sections of the community living in tribal and backward areas.

Kandia Project

The Kandia Project covering 28 villages in the Ghorawal Block of Mirzapur district, taken up two years ago, is making steady progress. It continued to claim the attention of Shri Atma

Nanda Misra who brought one hundred bighas of land out of 413 bighas at Ghuvas under cultivation during the year under report. The construction by the CASA Mission of 26 houses for the landless Adivasis to be settled there, is in progress and so far, 13 houses have been completed. Of the two blast wells sanctioned for the Project area, one at Purna is nearing completion. The work at the blast well in Ghuvas although started, could not be taken in hand with the same speed as at Purna, mainly because the technicians have been busy at Purna and will take up Ghuvas work only after completing the well at Purna. One Ayurvedic dispensary has been established at Ghuvas and a new centre for the development of welfare activities for women started at Kanhari. The construction of a Pump Canal for the irrigation of these villages has been taken up by the State Government with full vigour. Construction of school building at Babhani has been completed. One hundred and fifty plants of eucalyptus, mango, ashok and gulmohar have been planted at Siltham Centre.

Tikuria Project

The services rendered by the dispensary established at Tikuria last year were appreciated by the people and as a result it has been possible to construct a pakka building for the dispensary at Tikuria with public help. The development of a Co-operative Dairy at Tikuria is in its initial stages and efforts continue to be made for the enrolment of members.

Brick-Kiln

The brick-kiln at Konhdar continued to work during the year under report and will go on till the end of June next. It is apprehended that the stock of earth suitable for brick making will soon exhaust.

Fruit Development Centre, Konhdar

Fruit Development Centre at Konhdar in the Allahabad district continues to grow. The soil specialists who were invited to study the soil contents of the centre have reported that the soil lacked phosphorus and was not suitable for the growth of jack fruit trees. They have suggested the extension of guava plantation for which the soil was good.

Khantara Development Project

A new project for the development of fruit trees has been initiated at Khantara. It is proposed to plant 1,000 bamboo roots of a special variety, 1,000 Varanasi plums and 1,000 mango plants, etc. The digging of pits is nearing completion.

Sericulture

The Mulberry Plantation Project covered 27 villages in the Bhoksa area with 20,000 mulberry plants. Besides this, two hundred mulberry trees were planted during the year. Two thousand nine hundred laying eggs were reared during the year under report, yielding 578 Kg. of silk valued at Rs. 5,780/-.

Fishery Demonstration Farm

Ten thousand fingerlings secured from Calcutta were put in the tanks for rearing. The Farm was able to sell fish worth Rs. 1,590/- during the year under report. The development of fisheries was extended in four villages viz: Banna-Khera, Tilpura, Matkota and Sitpuri of Nainital district.

The total expenditure on the development of the Fishery Demonstration Farm was Rs. 4,512/- including the cost of a pumping set newly installed on the farm.

Shri P. K. Dwivedi was in charge of our work in the Nainital District. He was directly responsible for the conduct of the Bhoksa Boys Hostel at Bazpur. He devoted considerable attention to the Fishery Development Project which has yielded encouraging results. The project of popularising sericulture industry and encouraging the people to plant mulberry trees in the 40 villages selected last year, was also looked after by him.

Most of the time of Shri Atma Nand Misra's was taken up by the various activities connected with the rural development work in Kandia, Siltham and Tikuria areas in Mirzapur district of Uttar Pradesh.

Andhra Pradesh

Shri S. R. Venkataraman was a member of the Bharatiya Adim Jati Sevak Sangh, New Delhi, and a member of the Editorial Committee of its Anglo Hindi Quarterly called "Vanyajati". He reviewed for the journal the Karayan Socio-Economic reports published by the Institute of Techno-Economic Studies, Madras.

Shri Venkataraman continued to manage the Thakkar Bapa Gurukulam at Chillakur (near Gudur), Nellore district of Andhra Pradesh. The Gurukulam is a residential-school-cum-hostel, primarily intended for the educational advancement of the children of Yenadhi tribe.

The School provided education from classes I to VII. The total number of pupils on rolls during the year under report was 200 of whom 137 were boys and 63 girls. Of these 106 children (70 boys and 36 girls) belonged to Yenadhi Community, 81 children (56 boys and 25 girls) to Scheduled Castes (Harijans), 11 children (9 boys and 2 girls) to Backward Classes and the remaining two boys were Muslims.

All the 17 students of the class VII who were sent for the common examination conducted by A. P. Government in April 1978, came out successful, securing 100% pass for the school, as a result of intensive coaching by the teachers. The District Education Officer who visited the school, has commended this performance and has suggested provision of some more class rooms for the school. Hindi is also taught to all the pupils from III standard onwards along with Telugu, the mother-tongue. Mid-day meals were given to all the day-scholars, numbering 110 on an average, during the year.

With the addition during the year under report of a Music-cum-Tailoring teacher, the staff strength of the School went up to eight. Of these, three belonged to Scheduled Tribes, three to Backward Classes and one to others.

In the hostel there were 80 inmates, 59 boys and 21 girls. They were provided free boarding and lodging facilities. The hostel had a warden, a matron, 2 cooks who looked after the boarders, with an Hony. Superintendent Shri B. Raghaviah, to supervise the affairs of the Gurukulam. Of the hostel staff, 3 belonged to Scheduled tribes and 2 to Backward community. Free medical aid, books and slates, two sets of uniforms and bedding were supplied to the boarders. They were also given buttermilk, eggs and fruits regularly which resulted in the improvement of health of the inmates.

The Zonal Dy. Director of Scheduled Castes and Tribes Madras, who visited the Gurukulam on 28th July, 1978 was

“impressed by what is being done in spite of lack of accommodation and certain amenities”. The Collector of Nellore Shri T. Gopal Rao, I. A. S. was “delighted to visit this model educational institution” on 18th March 1979.

The school and hostel children were taken on an excursion during the year. While the young children were taken to places of interest within a radius of 20 miles of Gudur, like temples, factories, mines etc., the elderly students were taken on excursion to Kalahasti, about 80 miles away, a place of pilgrimage with a big Siva Temple of historical importance.

The affairs of the Gurukulam were looked after by an Advisory Committee with Lion, Shri. C. V. Krishniah as the Chairman, and Secretary of the Servants of India Society as the Secretary of the Committee, with other 5 elites of Gudur who are members of the Lions and Rotary Clubs of Gudur and prominent businessmen.

With the benevolence of Mrs. C. R. Rao and Mrs. Venkata-lakshmanamma, two philanthropic minded ladies of Gudur, the Society was able to construct at a cost of Rs. 15,000 a common hall of 49 ft. by 15.5 ft. for the use of the children of the Gurukulam. During the year the Gurukulam was electrified.

During the year under report, a sum of Rs. 1,48,066.87 p. was spent on the running of the school and the hostel of the Gurukulam; against a Government of India grant of Rs. 1,15,044.

The deficit of Rs. 33,022.87 p. was met by the management from its own funds and public donations.

The Servants of India Society, with the financial help from the Bharatiya Adimjati Sevak Sangh, conducted two creches, each of 25 children of the age of 0 to 5 years in Gudur (one in the Sankaran Yenadhi Colony near the Gurukulam, and another in Nellatur, West of Gudur). The children were looked after by Ayahs. The creches are visited weekly by the local doctors.—Dr. Seetharamaiah, and Dr. C. R. Reddy. They check up the children, prescribe necessary medicines, and render necessary medical advice for the Ayahs of the creches to carry out and to properly look after these children. The children were given rice kanji with milk during the mid-day. The general health of the children in both the creches was satisfactory.

Tamil Nadu

Thakkar Bapa Gurukulam Nirgacimund, 8 miles away from Ootacamund, caters to the educational needs of the Toda and Kota Tribal children of the Nilgiris. The school attached to the Gurukulam is a Middle School and provided education from Standards I to VIII, for the 201 pupils on its rolls. Of these, Tribal children were 88, Scheduled Castes 55, backward classes 16, muslims 6 and the remaining 36 belonged to other communities. The school has a staff of 5 teachers, one of whom was a Toda, the remaining four belonged to backward communities. They were all Secondary Grade trained teachers and one was a pre-vocational teacher. The School was visited by the Dy. Inspector of Schools four times during the year under report, for regular and surprise inspection and found the same working satisfactorily. He has commended the percentage of pass which stood at 93% during the year. Permanent recognition of Standards VI, VII and VIII was given last year by the D. E. O. to this school.

In the hostel attached to the Gurukulam, 87 Toda and Kota tribal inmates (65 boys and 22 girls) were maintained. They were given free food, lodging, clothing, books, slates, woollen blankets and medical aid. The warden, the cook and the assistant cook looked after the hostel; the warden assisted the hosteliars in their studies. All the Govt. officials of various departments, who visited the Gurukulam, were satisfied with its working. During the last three years, all the students of the Std. VIII from this School who appeared for the common examination conducted by the Government passed.

During the year, a sum of Rs. 69,411.22 p. was spent by the management of the school and the hostel against which a sum of Rs. 67,218.55 p. was received as grant-in-aid from the State Government. The balance of Rs. 2,192.67 p. was met by the Society from its own funds and donations.

Kerala

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

During the year under report the five schools—three upper primary and two lower primary—continued to function smoothly as before. They had no trouble either from the staff or students or from vested interests. The total number of students on the rolls of the five schools was as under, classified communitywise.

	Boys	Girls
Schedules Caste (Harijans)	163	124
Scheduled Tribes	14	12
Backward Classes	437	354
Muslims (Moplas)	753	717
Others	191	218
	1558	1425
	Grand Total =	2983

The five schools had a staff of 86 teachers consisting of 57 males and 29 females. Of them, 5 were from Scheduled Castes, one from Scheduled Tribes, 25 from Backward Classes, 13 Muslims and 42 from other communities.

The salaries of school staff amounting to Rs. 5,38,656 per annum were disbursed directly to the teachers through the head masters of the respective schools by the Education Department of Kerala Government.

During the year maintenance grants were received for only four schools. It was not received for the Nediyruppu school for two years. It is expected to be received in the current year. The total expenditure on the running of the schools, including the managerial expenses during the year, was Rs. 12,755·81 p. as against a sum of Rs. 8,209·50 p. received as maintenance grant from Kerala Government. The deficit of Rs. 4,545·31 p. was met by the Society.

Orissa

Shri Madhusudan Sahoo was in charge of the Rayagada Centre of the Society in the Koraput district of Orissa. The Servants of India Society runs the Thakkar Bapa Ashram for 75 Adivasi and Harijan students at Rayagada, a residential Middle English School called the Thakkar Bapa Bidyapeeth, Thakkar Bapa 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 75 students is maintained at Rayagada. During the year there were 55 boys and 20 girls residing in the Ashram. Out of them, 71 belonged to the Scheduled Tribes and 4 to the Scheduled Castes. Seven students were reading in the High School, 25 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 indoor recreational facilities. They were doing well both in study and games.

A group of 15 students received training in the Tailoring Training Class.

A batch of 17 students went on an educational tour to Konark, Bhubaneswar, Cuttack and Puri.

In 1978 two Scheduled Tribe students of the Ashram appeared for the Matriculation Examination. One of them passed in the First Division and the other one in the Second Division. Both of them are continuing their higher studies.

Shri Sahoo supervised the construction work of the Girls' hostel building of the Ashram. During the year a 4" dia, 120' deep tube well was bored in the compound of the Ashram to meet the water shortage in the Ashram. A deep-electrical pump-set is being installed on the well during the current year.

Thakkar Bapa Bidyapeeth

This is a residential Middle English School for the inmates of the Ashram. During the year 1978-79, 27 Adivasi and 2 Harijan students were reading in this school.

Thakkar Bapa Upper Primary School

This school is situated on the premises of the Ashram. There were 190 students in the school. Out of them 87 were Adivasi and Harijans.

Rural Primary Schools

The four Primary Schools run by the Society, one each in the villages Tumbiguda, Barijhola, Jayaramguda and Adibasi Sahi, were recognised by the Education Department of Orissa. During the year, 148 students were reading in these schools. All the Adivasi students were provided with necessary reading and writing material.

Balwadis

The Society managed two Balwadis, one at Barijhola 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 years got the benefit of these centres. The children were given mid-day snacks for 22 days in a month.

Maternity Centre

The Maternity Centre at Hajaridangu village has been functioning since 1964. There is a mid-wife in charge of the Centre. She moves round in 30 surrounding adivasi villages, conducts normal deliveries and treats ante-na'al and post-natal cases. During the period under report, she conducted 59 normal deliveries and distributed vitamin and iron tablets to the anaemic and expectant mothers. She also treated cases of malaria and other minor ailments.

The total expenditure on different welfare activities came to Rs. 1,58,501, including the expenditure on the general development of the Ashram. As against this the grant-in-aid received from the Government of India totalled up to Rs. 76,397 and the grant from the Bharatiya Adim Jati Sevak Sangh for the two Balwadis came to Rs. 8,232. The rest of the deficit was met by the Society.

Rural Development and Co-operation

Dr. P. K. P. Nair was honorary adviser on rural development to Jyoti Consultants Limited of Baroda which place he visited in January 1979 for a few days. He was also an honorary faculty member for a Masters' Degree course for rural development being organised by Pilani University in Rajasthan. He was the convener of the following activities launched by the Ashram Pratishthan, Sevagram (Dist. Wardha) from the middle of Jan. 1979.

(1) Action research in district development in Wardha district in collaboration with the Gandhi Peace Foundation, New Delhi

(2) Experimental studies in watershed management.

(3) Establishment of a Service Centre at Sevagram for the handicraft industries sponsored by the All-India Handicrafts Board. The preliminary survey in Wardha Block for the purpose has already started.

(4) All-India Workshops for organisers of State programme for training of voluntary workers in rural development, to be taken up under the financial sponsorship of the Industrial Credit and Investment Corporation of India, Bombay.

(5) Adult Education work in 30 Centres in Wardha district.

Shri Ajgaonkar as a General Secretary was an ex-Officio member of the Florence Nightingale Village Sanitation Fund Committee of the Social Service League, Bombay. From this fund grants not exceeding Rs. 1,000/- are paid to institutions and individuals in rural areas, undertaking to do rural sanitation work by such means as sinking wells, cleaning streets, sweeping refuse, filling in insanitary pools and ditches, digging drains, etc.

Shri Kakade continued to be the Honorary Secretary of the Deccan Agricultural Association, established in 1910, for agricultural development and all-sided advancement of the agriculturist. The Association has been publishing a monthly journal, the Shetaki and Shetakari since 1910. The work of the Association's journal kept Shri Kakade engaged for a week or so every month.

Shri Kakade was reelected Chairman of the District Industrial Co-operative Association, Poona. The Association conducts two cloth shops in Poona and one in Baramati. It conducted a Handicraft Emporium in Poona and a Leather Sale Depot at Baramati. All the shops are doing very well. The Association supplies raw materials like coal ash, yarn, leather, etc. to artisans and their societies. It has been appointed by the Collector of Poona as one of the authorised distributors of cement. To help the co-operatives of artisans the Association has taken on loan a Govt. hand at the cost of Rs. 10,000 a year. The Association is celebrating its Silver Jubilee in 1979-80.

As Chairman of the DICA he was an Associate Member of the Zilla Parishad. He attended as many meetings of the Agriculture and Co-operation Committee and also of the general body of the Z. P. as possible. The Committee meets every month.

Shri Kakade was a member of the District Co-operative Board of Poona. He was elected to the Regional Co-operative Board for 12 districts of Western Maharashtra. He was also elected to the Maharashtra Rajya Co-operative Board towards the end of the year and attended one meeting. He tried to attend meetings of the District and Regional Co-operative Boards, whenever possible.

Shri Kakade's association with the Yeravda Gadi Wadar Majoor Co-operative Society continued in an advisory capacity.

The Society's Rural Centre at Shendurjona Bazaar in Amravati district, started more than 43 years back, continued to function as before. The activities included a maternity home, a medical dispensary, a circulating library and an agricultural farm. A multi-purpose co-operative society conducted a fair price shop on the premises of the Society's Centre. The Centre was looked after by Shri R. S. Gupte who expired in March 1978. The Centre is proposed to be strengthened by consolidation of the existing activities and by addition of some new ones. The Society has a farm of 16 acres.

Shri Madhusudan Sahoo was a member of the Advisory Committee of the Agricultural Training Centre at Gopalwadi.

U. P. MEDICAL AID

With a view to provide medical facilities in the far-flung areas where no medical facilities exist the Society maintained Ayurvedic dispensaries at Khantara, Ghuvas and Tikuria in the Mirzapur tribal area and at Konhdar in Allahabad district. Registered and qualified Vaidyas are working in these dispensaries. The total number of patients treated in these dispensaries was 13,029 of whom 7,323 were new patients. The number of patients treated at each of these dispensaries was as follows :

Khantara- 4, 655, Ghuvas-2,226, Tikuria-2,919 and Konhdar-3,229. Distributed sex-wise, the number of patients treated was :

Dispensaries	Males	Females	Children
1. Khantara	1,105	1,020	2,530
2. Ghuvas	1,014	774	438
3. Tikuria	1,039	820	1,060
4. Konhdar	976	785	1,468

The total expenditure on maintaining these dispensaries was Rs. 7,081/-.

Orissa

Leprosy Clinic :— The oldest activity of the Orissa Branch of the Society is the clinic for the treatment of patients suffering from leprosy. The clinic was started by the late L. N. Sahu in the year 1927 and is in-charge of a person who has been specially trained for treating leprosy patients. The clinic provides medicines and mid-day snacks to the patients out of the grant made by the Central Social Welfare Board for the purpose. The patients are given Dapson, Vitamin, Iron, Avil, Resochine and other tablets. There are 137 patients under regular treatment. There are also arrangements for domiciliary treatment facilities. The clinic works on every Sunday. The number of patients treated during the year was 3,900, while average number of patients attending the clinic on Sundays was 75. The total expenditure incurred on running the clinic amounted to Rs. 18,350.

Karnataka

The Kanara Welfare Trust, of which Shri Dinkar Desai is Chairman, conducts two dispensaries in the rural areas. These dispensaries are situated at Bankikodla in Kumta Taluka and at Shirali in Bhatkal Taluka. Both these dispensaries were managed by qualified doctors and were well-equipped with medicines. The work of these dispensaries was appreciated by the people. Two years ago the dispensary at Bankikodla was handed over to the Government of Karnataka for running the same on behalf of the Trust. This was necessary as it was extremely difficult for the Trust to find a doctor for the dispensary.

Mother and Child Welfare Centre, Murdeshwar

The Kanara Welfare Trust is also running, with the financial assistance of Sir Dorabji Tata Trust, the Mother and Child Welfare Centre at Murdeshwar in Bhatkal Taluka. Miss Ganga Sthalekar, who is a highly qualified midwife, is in-charge of this Centre. The Centre has already become popular. The Centre serves the villages of Murdeshwar, Kaikeni and the neighbouring rural areas which are densely populated and which are very backward. There are two quarters for this Centre.

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

In this Bal Mandir there are 47 children between the age of 2 and 6. 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 also taught. 17 Girls are attending this class.

In this Centre, ante-natal examination and guidance are also given, preventive health measures are taken, after delivery, guidance on Family Planning and Infant Care given.

Maharashtra

The Society's Rural Centre at Shendurjana Bazaar in Amaravati has been conducting a dispensary under a qualified doctor and a maternity home since 1935-36. The dispensary is used by people in the surrounding villages as well.

Shri Ajgaonkar as a General Secretary was a member of the Supervising Committee of the Bai Bachubai Kanji Karsandas Charitable Allopathic Dispensary and Ayurvedic Dispensary of the League. Both the dispensaries are located at League's Parel office. In the allopathic dispensary children are treated by a lady doctor at nominal charges. The total number of patients treated during the year was 5,871. In the ayurvedic dispensary, men, women and children are treated by a qualified Vaidya. The total number of patients treated at the ayurvedic dispensary was 3,711. Total expenses incurred were Rs. 9,700/-.

RELIEF OF DISTRESS

Flood Relief In U. P.

Thirty-seven districts in U. P. were in the grip of heavy floods in August, 1978. All the three major rivers Ganga, Ghaghra and Rapti were above the danger mark in all the districts through which they flow. The flood menace was officially reported to have gripped six million people and 15,000 villages in the State.

Shri R. S. Misra took immediate steps to organise relief. He constituted the Servindia Flood Relief Committee which started rescue and relief operations in Meja tahsil. Mr. Misra himself toured the flood affected areas of Allahabad, Mirzapur, Varanasi, Azamgarh, Jaunpur, Faizabad and Basti districts and ultimately decided to confine the Society's relief work in the Meja tahsil of Allahabad district and Harraiya tahsil of Basti. It is gratifying to note that at the request of the Society Shri J. S. Tilak, M. P. and Editor of the Kesari of Poona made available to the Society a handsome amount of Rs. 20,000/- out of its Flood Relief Fund, for the relief work in Uttar Pradesh. Our sincere thanks are due to Shri J. S. Tilak and the Kesari Trust for the valuable financial support that they lent to the Society in this behalf.

Shri S. R. Venkataraman took interest in flood relief work and collected 28 cartons of woollen garments and money from the South. He toured the flood-affected areas of Allahabad and Mirzapur districts in October 1978 to see the devastation caused by the floods.

Relief Operations in Orissa

Shri Damodar Sahoo provided relief in the form of domestic animals and clothing to those families whose inmates suffered death and injuries as a result of sudden uprooting of a big banyan tree in Bantua, a tribal village in the district of Cuttack.

Shri Sahoo was in charge of Kunzru Feeding Centres in Bhograi and Baliapal Panchayat Samities in the worst affected Balasore district which was devastated by the floods of the Subarnarekha river.

With the help of Dr. A. A. Khan and the Rotary Club of Chaudwar, he also organised a Medical Relief Camp at Dalijoda, Berhampur, Jama Deipur and Bantua which are situated in the tribal areas. He distributed polio vaccines amongst the Adivasi Harijan Children. The Volkart Foundation Trust of Bombay had given a donation for the purpose.

Tamil Nadu

Shri Venkataraman visited Coimbatore and Nilgiris areas which were affected by the gales and floods in November and December 1978 and arranged relief to the victims through the Rotary Club members of Coimbatore. When Madras was affected by floods caused by the heavy and unprecedented rain in the city he arranged to distribute 4000 loaves of bread to the affected people.

Shri Kakade continued to be Hony. Secretary of the Maharashtra State Association for the Relief and Eradication of Famine, which has been registered as a public charitable trust. He also continued to be one of the Hony. Secretaries of the Poona District Famine Relief Committee, also registered as a trust.

As one of the Trustees of the Bijapur Famine Relief Committee (legally wound up), he visited Bijapur in Feb. 1979 and saw three wells constructed by Govt. of Karnataka for supplying drinking water to Harijans and others. It may be recalled that the Committee, while dissolving itself, handed over an amount of Rs. 2,00,000 to Karnataka Govt. on the specific condition that the Government should contribute an equal amount, sink wells at suitable places and name them after Thakkar Bapa, who was the Chairman of the Committee that was formed in 1942-43.

EDUCATION

Karnataka

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.

Institutions of the Trust

The Trust runs the Gokhale Centenary College (Arts and Science) at Ankola, the Divekar College of Commerce at Karwar and two Junior Colleges at Dandeli and Kadtoka. The Trust also runs 15 High Schools, one English Medium School, one free Hostel for Adiwasli students, two Nursery Schools, one Mother & Child Welfare Centre and two dispensaries. One of these dispensaries is now given to the Government for running the same on behalf of the Kanara Welfare Trust, as the Trust could not find a doctor for this dispensary. 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 28.

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 and Science sections. 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, ex-President of India, on 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 1070. Of these 382 are girls. As many as 897 students belong to backward classes. The College showed satisfactory results in the various University examinations.

A separate building for the Dadabhai Naoroji Library of the College was constructed in 1972. This is the biggest library

building for any Colleges in the Karnataka University, with a floor area of 6,600 square feet. The College has also an Indoor Games Hall and a separate building for the canteen and quarters for the night-watchman. It has also an extensive cycle stand. A Guest House for the College has also been constructed. Last year, a quarter for the Chairman of the Kanara Welfare Trust, has been constructed in the compound of the Gokhale Centenary College. This year an Open-Air Theatre for the College has been constructed.

The College is permanently affiliated to the Karnataka University. So far only two Colleges in North Kanara district are so permanently affiliated viz. Dr. A. V. Baliga College at Kumta and the Gokhale Centenary at Ankola. It may be noted in this connection that Dr. A. V. Baliga College was established many years before the Gokhale Centenary College.

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 726. The number of girls in the College is 215. The number of backward class students is 552. 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 four years ago with the financial help of the Municipality of Karwar and the Taluka Development Board. An additional class-room has been constructed in the main building of the College two years ago. The College showed satisfactory results in the University examinations. The College has also a full-fledged Naval Wing. This was introduced five years ago. A special feature of the College is the tutorial system under which the students receive individual coaching and attention.

The College stands on a beautiful site on the seashore. The area of this land is five acres. 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 building, the quarters for the night-watchman and the cycle stand.

Junior Colleges

Two of the High 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 Kaditoka in Honavar Taluka. These Junior Colleges have introduced "commerce" also in addition to Arts subjects. The number of students in these Junior Colleges was 1055. Of these 694 were boys and 361 were girls. The total number of backward-class students in these Junior Colleges was 515. Of these 372 were boys and 243 were girls. Two years ago the building of the Junior College at Kaditoka was extended. The building for the Junior College at Dandeli will be extended shortly, as the number of students is increasing.

High Schools in Villages

In addition to the two 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) Dhareshwar in Kumta Taluka; (10) Bedkani in Siddapur Taluka; (11) Katgal in Kumta Taluka; (12) Anilgod in Honavar Taluka; (13) Kulve-Baroor in Sirsi Taluka.

The total number of students in these 13 High Schools was 2507. Of these 1517 were boys and 984 were girls. The total number of backward-class students was 1455. Of these 956 were boys and 499 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. Two years ago the building for the High School at Baad-Kagal and also the building for the High School at Mirjan were extended.

English Medium School

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 of 689. Of these 291 were girls. The total number of backward-class pupils was 279.

Examination Results

The examination results of the Colleges and the High Schools of the Trust were satisfactory during the year. They were much above the general average results. For instance, the percentage of passes in the S. S. L. C. Examination for the Trust High Schools was 71 as against 50.8 for the whole Karnataka State.

Silver Jubilee of the Kanara Welfare Trust

During the year under report, the Kanara Welfare Trust celebrated its Silver Jubilee. The Silver Jubilee celebrations were held in the month of February 1979 at Ankola which is the head-quarter of the Trust. The celebrations were inaugurated by Shri K. S. Hegde, Speaker of the Lok Sabha, on 7th February 1979. His Excellency the Governor of Karnataka, Shri Govind Narayan, was the Chief Guest for the Valedictory Function which was held on 12th February 1979. In his speech, the Governor highly appreciated the educational and social welfare work of the Trust. Shri S. S. Wodeyar, Vice Chancellor of the Karnatak University, spoke on the occasion. On behalf of the Silver Jubilee Committee, a cheque of Rs. 1,11,111/- was handed over to Shri Desai, in his capacity as the Chairman of the Kanara Welfare Trust by Hon'ble

Shri S. M. Yahya, Finance Minister of the Karnataka Government, who was the President of the Silver Jubilee Committee. A Silver Jubilee Souvenir was released by Shri S. M. Yahya. A symposium on the Development of North Kanara district was held in three sessions from 8th to 9th February 1979. A number of experts of the District participated in this Symposium.

Shri S. R. Venkataraman contributed an article to the Souvenir.

Finances of the Trust

Since the foundation of the Trust in 1953, the total donations collected till 31st March 1979 came to about Rs. 38,00,000. The total assets of the Trust as on 31st March 1979 amounted to about Rs. 55,00,000.

Tamil Nadu-Kerala

Madras School of Social Work

Shri. Venkataraman continued to be a member of the Board of Management as well as the Hon. Secretary and Treasurer of the Madras School of Social work, a post graduate institution in Social Sciences. Shri. Venkataraman spoke at the orientation course for programme officers of Adult Education, and women Police officers on juvenile delinquency. On 28-2-1979, Shri. Venkataraman, welcomed Smt. Jothi Venkatachalam, Governor of Kerala when she laid the foundation stone of the M. S. S. W's new building. On 19-1-1979, he spoke to the Stella Mary's college students of the M. A. course on the Servants of India Society and the Tribal welfare work.

Shri Venkataraman was re-elected to the Council of the Moongibhai Girls High School, Madras, and attended its working committee meetings.

Shri Venkataraman was coopted as a member of the Indian Council for Cultural Relations and attended the preparatory meetings for observing the Anti-Apartheid Day all over the State of Tamilnadu.

Shri Venkataraman awarded Nayanar Scholarships amounting to Rs. 250/- each to three Harijan M. B. B. S. students of the Calicut Medical College in Kerala on the recommendation of the Principal.

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

Maharashtra

Shri K.G. Sharangpani continues to be incharge 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 Governments 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 1,72,975 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 1395 and the number of books issued was 15,145. The Library also serves as the Library of the Gokhale Institute of Politics and Economics in particular and research scholars in general. The number of books added during the year was 4,825. About 875 periodicals are received in the Library.

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

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

Shri Sharangpani continued to be associated with the work of the Students' Welfare Association. The Association aims at helping boys and girls from economically backward families from rural areas who come to Poona for higher education after passing the S. S. L. C. examination with 50 per cent or higher percentage of marks. It runs two hostels for boys (total number of boys 150) and one for girls (total number of girls 60) and three dining clubs where 420 boys and girls are given meals at a subsidised rate. The total annual deficit to the extent of Rs. 50,000 is met out of donations and monthly contributions.

The building construction project that the Association had undertaken last year for a hostel for boys, offices of the Association, students' centre and quarters for the Rector, was nearing completion by the end of the year under report. The cost of the building is estimated to exceed Rs. 12 lakhs.

Shri Kakade was a member of the Board of Management of the Gokhale Institute of Politics and Economics. As a representative of the Board he was also a member of the Internal Management Committee and of the Selection and Confirmation Committee. He attended almost all the meetings of the Internal Management Committee and one meeting of the Board during the year.

Shri Kakade continued to be Hony. Secretary of the Institute of Regional Development Planning at Wardha. The Institute helps development authorities in formulating and evaluating development plans and programmes. It receives survey projects from the Planning Commission, the Ministry of Agriculture and Community Development, Government of Maharashtra, the Rural Electrification Corporation of New Delhi and others. Besides, a regular grant of about two and half lakhs of rupees is received by the Institute. Dr. P. K. P. Nair, Director of the Institute joined the Society in Sept. 1978, but continued to work as Director in honorary capacity. The Institute has been shifted to Nagpur in November 1978. Dr. Nair has handed over charge of his office to his successor Dr. Lokre in December 1978. He however, continues to be a member of the Board of Trustees. He attended three meetings of the Board during the year under report. The new Director is at present completing three survey projects of Dr. Nair and is taking some new ones. Shri Kakade was in touch with the working of the Institute and attended all the meetings of the Board of Trustees, except one, in Wardha and later in Nagpur.

Shri Kakade was elected Hony. Treasurer of the Maharashtra Association for the Cultivation of Science, Poona, and in that capacity was a member of the Executive Committee, the Budget Committee, the Building Committee and the General Council. The Association is affiliated to the Poona University. It receives research projects and grants from the Central and State Governments, ICMR, ICAR and such other research bodies. Retired scientists give benefit of their knowledge and experience

in honorary capacity to young researchers and students of the Association. The Association owns an experimental farm, with irrigational facilities, in Baramati taluka of Poona district. Shri Kakade attended almost all the meetings of the bodies of which he was member during the year under report.

Shri Kakade was chairman of D. R. Gadgil Memorial Committee appointed by the Pravara Sahakari Sakhar Karkhana, of which he was a member of the Board of Directors for about 16 years. One meeting held at Pravaranagar was attended by him.

Shri Kakade continued to be a member of the Board of Trustees of the Kanara Welfare Trust. He attended all the programme of the Silver Jubilee function of the Trust at Ankola and Karwar in February 1979.

Shri Kakade subscribed to the establishment of an Academy for Education and Youth Services, which has been registered both under the Societies' Registration Act, and the Bombay Public Trusts Act, 1950. The main objectives of the Academy are to organise and conduct (a) the Extension work, (b) Teaching and (c) research pertaining to education above the S. S. L. C. Examination level and youth welfare services. The Academy has not yet formally started functioning.

After the Institute was transferred to Nagpur Dr. Nair started supervising the work of the Gokhale Memorial Library. The Library, open for a few hours on week days, does not lend books to outsiders.

Shri Ajgaonkar as a General Secretary continued his work on the Education Committee of the Social Service League, Bombay. The Committee manages four High Schools—a Day High School and three Night High Schools—a pre-primary school, a primary school, a Junior College in Arts, Science and Commerce and a Night Junior College in Commerce. 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 under report, there were three divisions of Standard V, three divisions of Standard VI, two divisions of Standard VII, eight divisions of Standard VIII, seven divisions of Standard IX and five divisions of Standard X and one division each of Arts Science, and Commerce for the First Year of the Junior

College and one division each for Arts, Science and Commerce for the second year. The total strength of the High School was 1708. The number of students covered under the State Government's Backward Class, Other Backward-Class and P. T. Schemes was 400.

The Night High School is one of the oldest educational institutions working in this area for the last 57 years. The school is a full-fledged one and conducts classes from Std. V to Std. X and the First Year and Second Year Classes of the Junior College in Commerce. During the year under report, the total number of pupils on the roll was 654.

Pre-Primary School : The School received a very good response and the number of children enrolled was 220. The children on roll as on 31st March 1978 was 70 in Junior Class and 150 for Senior Class. The number had to be restricted for want of accommodation.

Pragati Night High School : The School has classes from Std. VIII to Std. X. Both boys and girls take advantage of it. The strength of the School was 118.

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 Backward-Class Scheme. The school has both boys and girls and its strength in the classes from VII to X was 190.

Primary School : The primary section was started with two divisions of Standard I. During the year two divisions of Std. III were added to the school. 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. From next year, the League will have educational facilities for the children of working class population and the lower middle class from Parel area right from the pre-primary stage to the Higher Secondary stage.

The Primary section has both boys and girls and the total number of children in both the Standards was 294.

The Committee started G. L. Mehta Book-Bank with the donation of Rs. 10,000/—in the form of debentures that the League

received from the I. C. I. C. I. The students of the Social Service League High School were given on loan, text-books for the academic year 1977-78. The books worth Rs. 1,250/- (Rs. 625/- being the interest on I. C. I. C. I. debentures and Rs. 625/- with League's matching contribution) were purchased for Book-Bank. During this year Hindustan Welfare Trust contributed a donation of Rs. 5,000/- towards the G. L. Mehta Book-Bank. Forty students took advantage of the library during the academic year.

The two class rooms were provided free of cost from 6.30 p. m. to 9.00 p. m. to the students of the High School who had no facilities for study at home. The scheme started operating from 1st March 1978 and 60 students were selected during the year on an experimental basis. A qualified teacher is appointed to help the students in solving their difficulties and supervise their studies.

Shri Ajgaonkar as General Secretary continued to be a member of the Mafatlal Gagalbhai Textile Technical Institute Supervising Committee of the Social Service League. The Institute was started in 1924 to provide facilities for systematic training to those who seek entry in the textile industry as a career and to those who are already in the industry. The school is only one of its kind in the country which imparts theoretical and practical training in the textile technology to students without interfering with their jobs in any way. The training in the school is divided into two sections : the Post-Employment Training Section and the Pre-Employment Training Section.

Thus the Institute is doing its utmost in helping the Textile Industry and improving economic condition of the workers by equipping them with technical know-how for their trades. During this year the League organised a class in Participative Management for the apprentices in the Weavers trade. The class proved very useful for the trainees and the response from the trainees to the discussions that followed the lectures was very encouraging. Fifty trainees completed the training and they were awarded certificates.

Shri Ajgaonkar as General Secretary was a member of the League's Supervisory Committee for six Industrial Schools for Women. These schools are conducted in different parts of the city. They were started in 1925 with the object of giving women such practical training in crafts and professions as would enable

them to supplement their family incomes and promote social intercourse among women of different classes, castes and creeds. At present the following courses of the Department of Technical Education are taught in these schools. :-

(1) Certificate Course in Tailoring and Cutting. (2) Certificate Course in Embroidery and Fancy Work (3) Crafts Teacher's Course in Card Board Work and Book-Binding (4) Craft Teacher's Course in Needle Work and Embroidery. All these courses are of one year's duration except the course in Card Board Work and Book-Binding, which is of six months' duration.

During the year under report, 632 girls enrolled their names for the various courses conducted in six schools. Total expenses for running these courses were Rs. 1,49,400/-. Vacation classes in Tailoring were organised at Parel, Girgaon and Dadar in May and June-1978. 196 girls took advantage of it.

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 with a view to equip people for better citizenship by disseminating knowledge of social theories and social problems. The course which is of six months duration is held every year from July to January by experts in those subjects and visits to 35 social welfare institutions are arranged. The number of students enrolled in the class was 51. Total expenses incurred were Rs. 13,150/-. The course was inaugurated by Shri B. N. Deshmukh, Chief Justice of the Bombay High Court.

Shri Ajgaonkar as General Secretary was also a member of the Library Committee of the League which conducts Libraries and Reading Rooms at Chinchpokli and Madanpura. At Chinchpokli Lending Library, the number of books was 27,697 and the number of readers was 293. In its Reading Room, the number of readers was 27,846 and average daily attendance was 94. At Madanpura (Urdu) Library, the number of books was 4,818. In its Reading Room, the total number of readers was 38,948 and average daily attendance was 126. During the year, the League spent Rs. 23,000/- for running these Libraries and Reading Rooms.

Orissa

Shri S. S. Misra is closely associated with the administration of the Kala Vikas Kendra of Cuttack, an institution for the promotion of dance, drama and music, both as a founder-member of the institution and as a member of the Board of Trustees. He attended many of the meetings of this institution.

Shri Madhusudan Sahoo was a non-official member of the Managing Committee of the G. C. D. High School, Rayagada.

Shri Damodar Sahoo attended regularly weekly meetings of the Rotary Club of Choudwar and of Sarvodaya Relief Committee as a member.

Laxminarayan Pathagar, a Library and Reading Room, is conducted by the Choudwar Centre of the Society for the use of inmates and local school children. A Nursery School named after Shri L. N. Sahoo is conducted by the Choudwar Municipality on the premises of the Centre.

National Adult Education Programme

The Society has decided to participate in the Adult Education Programme. Accordingly, the Uttar Pradesh Branch of the Society has submitted proposals for seven units, each unit covering 30 centres, to the Government of India. The proposal for the Bhoksa tribal area unit has so far received sanction of Government and the first instalment of the grant-in-aid is also received. The proposals for the remaining six units are still at different stages of Govt. scrutiny.

The headquarters of the Society have submitted proposals for three units, one each in Western Maharashtra, Marathwada and Vidarbha. They are yet to receive sanction of Government of India.

The Madras Branch of the Society had also submitted proposals for a few units. But they were pending sanction.

Dr. Nair was the convener of the Adult Education programme with 30 centres in Wardha district, Maharashtra, conducted under the auspices the Sevagram Ashram Pratishtan.

SOCIAL SERVICE

U. P.—All India Seva Samiti

Shri R. S. Misra was elected Hon. General Secretary of the All India Seva Samiti on the 27th August, 1978 to succeed Dr. H.N. Kunzru. Since taking over charge of the Seva Samiti, he has been able to wipe out the accumulated debts and clear all arrears of salaries. He has tapped new sources of revenue amounting to Rs. 1,700/- per month by securing the permission from the Municipal Corporation to construct ten shops on the premises of the Seva Samiti. Each shop will fetch a monthly rent of Rs. 250/-.

Karnataka

Snacks, Clothes and Books Service in Schools :

The Servants of India Society, in close co-operation with the Kanara Welfare Trust and with the financial assistance of the Central Government, is conducting this Scheme for the benefit of High School children. The backward-class pupils who attend our High Schools from considerable distance are daily given mid-day snacks, free of charge. The total number of children benefitted under this scheme during the year was 489.

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 536, while the number of pupils who received books was 435. The total number of students who were benefitted under the scheme was 1460.

Thakkar Bapa Hostel, Ankola :

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

The Hostel has three buildings specially constructed for the purpose. In two buildings students live, and the third building is meant for the 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 44. The School is recognised by the Board of Technical Education of Karnataka Government. During the year 35 pupils appeared for the Tailoring Examination of this Board. Ten passed in the Second Class.

The Tailoring School at Mundgod was opened in 1969, mainly for the benefit of the backward-class girls, including the Lamanis who are very backward. The strength of this school is 32. This school is also recognised by the Board of Technical Education of the Karnataka Government.

SOCIAL WELFARE WORK

Tamilnadu

Shri Venkataraman continued to be the Vice-President of the Tamilnadu Branch of the Indian Council of Social Work. He attended its Central Executive Committee meeting held in Bombay on 29th March 1979. He also attended its Working and Executive Committee meetings regularly. On the 12th and 13th August 1978, Shri Venkataraman attended the Golden Jubilee celebrations of the Central Social Welfare Board held at Hyderabad when Smt. Durgabai Deshmukh, the founder of the Central Social Welfare Board, was honoured. Shri Venkataraman congratulated her for her outstanding services.

Shri. Venkataraman continued to be Chairman of the Balsevika Training Course and on 17th April 1978 attended its valedictory function. On 16th May, he interviewed the candidates for the Balsevika Training Course, as its Chairman. He also participated in the Childrens' Day organised on 14th November.

Shri. Venkataraman attended the annual meeting of the Tamilnadu Association for the handicapped on 23rd Aug. and was again re-elected to be a member of its governing body. A handicapped rehabilitation centre was opened on 30th Aug. which trains 20 persons in various trades.

Shri. Venkataraman continued to be the senior Vice-President of the Guild of Service, Central, Madras. He attended its working committee meetings and presided over its Girls Home Committee on 4th July. He participated in the G. O. S. Girls Training Institute function and distributed diplomas to 40 girls. He attended the campus meetings of the G. O. S. and presided over the Annual Day of Mary Clubwala Jadhav's High School. On 24th Feb. 1979, at the Annual Body meeting of the G.O.S. Shri Venkataraman welcomed the guests and delegates from the districts held at Rajbhavan and later presided over the General Body meeting at Clubwala Jadhav Auditorium.

Shri Venkataraman continued to be the President of the Tamilnadu Branch of the Association for Social Health. He presided over its valedictory function and the teachers orientation course. A contest for teachers and students was held on Social Health in connection with the Golden Jubilee celebrations, at S. I. S. and prizes were awarded to the first three students. Shri. K. Narayanswami Mudaliar, retired High Court Judge and Minister for Law and Justice, presided over the Golden Jubilee celebration function held in the Society's premises.

Maharashtra

Shri Desai was the General Secretary of the Social Service League, Bombay, till the end of January 1979. This is one of the oldest social welfare organisations in the Country.

Shri Kakade was re-elected Chairman of the District Probation & Aftercare Association, which conducts two Remand Homes in Poona, one for boys and the other for girls, and a Child Guidance Clinic for problematic children. He presided over all the meetings of the Executive Committee, Managing Committee, the Silver Jubilee Celebration Committee and the Building Committee. He was representing the Dist. Association at the Regional Probation & Aftercare Association at Baramati.

Shri Kakade was re-elected Vice-President of the Maharashtra State Probation & Aftercare Association, a federation of the district and regional associations in the State. He was chairman of one sub-committee. Along with the Hony. Treasurer he was operating the accounts of the State Assn.

Shri Kakade was one of the members of the Board of Trustees of the Society for the Prevention of Malnutrition, a registered trust. The Society does not undertake any commercial activity on its own but initiate, encourage and help production of balanced food articles by other agencies. It tries to educate public opinion on the positive and negative aspects of malnutrition. The **Poorna Ahar** biscuits approved by the Society is attracting the attention of the people.

Shri Kakade continued to be one of the Hony. Secretaries of the Society for the Welfare of the Physically Handicapped at Wanawadi. The Society conducts a Home for Crippled Children in its own building, in which food, clothing, bedding, schooling, medical and surgical treatment, prosthetic appliances, pre-vocational training etc. are provided free of cost to about 70 orthopedically handicapped children between 6 and 18 years of age. The Society has decided to put up one floor on the present Home for boys and to undertake a project for a Home for Crippled Girls, estimated to cost about Rs. six lakhs. An application for a building grant from the Central Govt. has been made some months back. Efforts are also being made simultaneously to collect funds. The proposed Home for Girls will be constructed in the Society's spacious compound.

Shri Kakade was one of the Hony. Treasurers of the Mahila Seva Mandal which conducts a Rescue Home, a Fit-person Institute for children, a hostel for working women and a primary school. The vocation training centre is its special feature. To keep the girls and women in distress occupied in some gainful employment a number of trades and crafts are conducted in the Centre by different industrial concerns which take the entire responsibility of production, finance, marketing, etc. During the year under report, another floor was added to its building for the Centre and construction of another building for the court-committed children in the Fit-Person Institute, costing about Rs. four lakhs, has been taken up. The Mandal is getting financial assistance from some foreign agencies for specific purposes.

Shri Kakade was a member of the Managing Committee of the Navjeevan Mandal, which works for the rehabilitation and welfare of the released prisoners.

Shri Kakade was a member of the Managing Committee of the David Sassoon Infirm Asylum. He attended all the meetings of the committee during the year.

Shri Ajaonkar was elected General Secretary of the Social Service League. The League conducts among other things, four High Schools, a Textile Training Institute, six Industrial Schools for Women, Primary and Pre-Primary Schools, three Libraries, a Gymnasium, a Co-operative Credit Society, a Co-operative Dramatic Association and two Dispensaries. The League spent Rs. 18,00,000 for its various activities during the year under report.

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

Shri Ajaonkar as General Secretary continued to be a member of the Social Service League Gymnasium which was started in 1923. During the year under report, average number of members on the roll was 429 and average daily attendance was 269. The total expenses incurred on Gymnasium were Rs. 24,000/-.

The Gymnasium won the District Championship in Powerlifts competition this year too, and created a record in winning it for six successive years. Some of the participants created national records in the championship. The Gymnasium also owns the Championship in the weight-lifting competition for the juniors.

Andhra Pradesh

Shri S. S. Misra supervised the management of the G. C. Home at Narasannapeta, dist. Srikakulam. 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 under report there were 26 children in the Home. Their ages ranged between 7 and 16. Of these children 9 belonged to the other backward classes; one to the scheduled tribes and the others to economically backward communities. This institution is providing free boarding and lodging and clothing, soap and oil, education and free medical aid to the inmates of the Home. The annual expenses of the Home amounted to Rs. 17,918-39. The Society pays a lump sum

grant of Rs. 5,250/— 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. K. Sahoo is working as the warden of the Home.

Orissa

Shri S. S. Misra continues to be the Vice-President of the Orissa Branch of the "GUILD of SERVICE" and has attended almost all the meetings of that institution. He was present at Choudwar on the occasion of the 16th death-anniversary of late L. N. Sahu which, many well-known persons of Orissa including Dr. Radhanath Rath, Editor, "The Samaja", Shri Pratap Ch. Mohanty, Revenue Minister, Orissa, Dr. Sadasiv Misra, Ex-Vice Chancellor of the Utkal University, Shri G. I. Patnaik, General Manager, O. T. M., Shri Rajkishore Ram, M. L. A. and Shri Bhagwat Behera, M. L. A. also attended.

The Destitute Children's Home was started at Choudwar with 30 destitute children in the year 1975. The children between the ages of 3 and 5 years are admitted. They are expected to reside in the Home till each of them completes the age of 18 years. During the year 1978-79, 20 more children were admitted, raising the total number of children in the Home to 50.

The inmates are provided with free boarding, lodging, clothing, educational and other essential facilities. The children are nurtured in such a loving atmosphere that they feel the Home to be their own. The children are continuing their studies in the local educational institutions. The eldest child in the Home is reading in Std. VIII, while the youngest one is in the pre-nursery class. One child has been receiving a U. P. scholarship for the last two years. Dr. A. A. Khan looked after the medical care of the children in the Home.

A Creche has been started from 1-1-78 in the local Laxminarayan Seva Gram with the financial assistance from the Bharatiya Adimjati Sevak Sangh, New Delhi. It is in the heart of a slum area of sweepers and tribals of Andhra Pradesh and Orissa. 25 children of working women have been included in the scheme.

They are provided with supplementary nutrition, medical care and other facilities as provided in the scheme.

Shri Damodar Sahoo has been elected one of the joint secretaries of the Utkal Kendriya Balaseva Sangh established at a conference of the authorities of Destitute Children's Homes and other such voluntary organisations in Orissa. The Sangh aims at all-round development of children in the destitute homes. He was the chief guest in the children's fair organised by the Choudwar Thermal Station.

OTHER ACTIVITIES

Shri S. G. Gokhale looks after the affairs of the Gokhale Hall in Poona 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 Madhusudan Sahoo was a member of the Sub-Divisional Vigilance Committee which was constituted by the Orissa Govt to detect and to rehabilitate the bonded labourers of the Rayagada Sub-Division.

Shri Madhusudan Sahoo was a member of the Citizens' Committee whose job is to watch the supply position of the controlled commodities.

Shri Madhusudan Sahoo continued his efforts to establish a Sanskrit Pathshala at Rayagada. He has collected a sum Rs. 5000/- towards this project and has got some assurances.

Shri Damodar Sahoo extended his co-operation to the Choudwar Municipality in all its public activities.

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

ANNUAL REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1978-79

We had a number of research projects in progress during the year under report. In the following are some of the studies completed during the year under report.

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| (1) A Study of Problems of Rural Development in Selected Regions of Maharashtra State | Submitted to the Indian Council of Social Science Research, New Delhi, in April 1979 | Mrs. S. Brahme |
| (2) A Survey of Labour Conditions and Industrial Relations in the Building Industry in Poona | Submitted to the National Buildings Organisation, New Delhi, in March 1979 | G. Niranjan Rao and K. P. Deo |
| (3) A Structural Study in India's Trade Dependence 1957-75 (Phase I) | Submitted to the Indian Council of Social Science Research, New Delhi, in April 1979 | S. V. Bokil, Miss Vidya Pitre, Ranganath Murthy |
| (4) Economic Benefits of Electrification of Villages from Nasik Dist. under the REC (SU) Scheme | Submitted to the Rural Electrification Corporation (REC), New Delhi, in May, 78 | A. K. Mitra |
| (5) Economic Benefits of Rural Electrification in Aurangabad District with reference to the Villages Electrified under the REC-II Scheme | Submitted to the R. E. C., New Delhi, in June 1978 | S. W. Muranjan |

- (6) Economic Benefits of Rural Electrification in Buldhana District with reference to the Villages electrified under the REC-II Scheme Submitted to the R. E. C., New Delhi, in July 1978 S. W. Muranjan
- (7) Long Term Agricultural Finance through Co-operative Societies Submitted to the Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation, New Delhi in July 1978 M. B. Padki
- (8) Consolidation of Land Holdings : A Case Study of Maharashtra State Submitted to the Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation, New Delhi in April 1978 G. R. Mulla
- (9) Selected Bibliography on Land Reforms in India Submitted to the Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation, New Delhi, in June 1978 G. R. Mulla
- (10) Inventory of Projects conducted by Gokhale Institute, 1935-1977 Submitted to the Indian Council of Social Science Research, New Delhi, in February 1979 V. M. Dandekar, D. B. Sardesai
- (11) Population Projections for the Poona Municipal Corporation Area Submitted to the Town Planning Department, Government of Maharashtra Mrs. K. Dandekar

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

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| (1) भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्थेतील
अंतर्गत वसाहतवाद | Presidential Address at the Marathi Arthashastra Parishad, 1978 (Nagpur University), Nagpur, 26-28, October, 1978 | V. M. Dandekar |
| (2) "Presidential Address" XI Annual Conference of the Orissa Economic Association, Berhampur | Orissa Economic Journal, Vol. XI, No. 1, Jan-June 1978 | N. Rath |
| (3) Terms of Trade of Agriculture with Industry and Related Questions of Income Distribution between Urban and Rural People in India | Paper submitted to the Joint Indo-Hungarian Seminar at Lonavala, 26th February-2nd March, 1979 | N. Rath |
| (4) Contraceptive Practice and its Impact on Birth Rate of Maharashtra | Journal of the Gujarat Research Society, July 1978 | Mrs. K. Dandekar, Mrs. V. Bhate |
| (5) Demographic Profiles for U. P., Kerala, 1951 to 1971 | Presented at the Panel Meeting held on 19-20 March 1979 at Washington, D. C., U. S. A. | Mrs. K. Dandekar, Mrs. V. Bhate, Mrs. S. Nikam |
| (6) Report on the Community Health-Worker Scheme in Maharashtra | Economic and Political Weekly, Bombay, 16th December 1978 | Mrs. K. Dandekar, Mrs. V. Bhate. |

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| (7) Child in India :
Demographic Profiles
1950-1975-2000 | Accepted for
publication in a
UNESCO publi-
cation to be out
in 1979 | Mrs. K. Dande-
kar |
| (8) बालमृत्यु कमी करणे :
संतती नियमास साथ | 'Sakal', Pune,
8th May 1978 | Mrs. K. Dande-
kar |
| (9) Seasonal Dimensions
of Credit Planning in
India | Paper to be
published in
Papers and Proce-
edings of the Semi-
nar on the National
Framework for
Credit Planning
in India, National
Institute of Bank
Management,
Bombay | V. S. Chitre |
| (10) Nature of Class Con-
flict in India-Marxian
Approach | Artha Vijnana,
Vol. 20, No. 2,
June 1978 | K. K. Das-
Gupta |
| (11) Nicholas Georgescu-
Roegen and Methodo-
logy of Economic
Science | Artha Vijnana,
Vol. 21, No. 1,
March 1979 | K. K. Das-
Gupta
<i>includes
197</i> |
| (12) An Examination of
the Rationality of the
New Economic System
in Soviet Union | Seminar Paper for
the All-India
Seminar on Soviet
Society and Poli-
tics at Jawa-
harlal Nehru Uni-
versity, New
Delhi, 28th, 29th
and 30th March
1979 | K. K. Das-
Gupta |

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| (13) Identification and Organisation of Economic Programmes for Small Farmres | Being published in the Seminar Volume of the National Seminar on Interventions for Rural Development — Experiences of the Small Farmers' Development Agency organised by the Indian Institute of Management, Ahmedabad, in June 1978 | D. P. Apte |
| (14) Social Costs of Industrial Location | Published in 'Dispersal of Industry—Report of a Study Project' by the Bombay Regional Centre, Indian Institute of Chemical Engineers, April 1978 | D. P. Apte |
| (15) Formulation and Appraisal of Programmes under the SFDA: A critical Review | Annual Conference Number of the Journal of the Indian Society of Agricultural Economics, December 1978 | D. P. Apte |
| (16) Extent of Wastage and Stagnation in Schools | Economic Times, May 17, 1978 | A. Bopegamage
Ratna N. Rao |
| (17) Deciding on the Right Kind of Education for Tribal Children | Economic Times May 18, 1978 | A. Bopegamage |

- (18) Nature of Class Conflict in Indian Society Artha Vijnana Vol. 20, No. 2, June 1978 A. Bopegamage
- (19) Living in Indian City Neighbourhoods Journal of Town and Country Planners, December 1978 A. Bopegamage
- (20) Womanpower in the Metropolitan Labour Force in India Conference Paper, Indian Sociological Society, December 1978 A. Bopegamage
- (21) A Sociological Study of Neo Buddhist Movement in India European Journal of Sociology, Vol. XIX, November 1978, A. Bopegamage
- (22) Private Archives in the United Kingdom relating to India and Problems in Consulting Them Indian Economic and Social History Review, Vol. 14, No. 4, December 1977 V. D. Divekar
- (23) Survey of Material in Marathi on the Economic and Social History of India-1 (a) Source Material Indian Economic and Social History Review, Vol. 15, No. 1, March 1978 V. D. Divekar
- (24) Survey of Material, in Marathi on the Economic and Social History of India-2 (b) Works on ancient and medieval times; (c) Works on Maratha times Indian Economic and Social History Review, Vol. 15, No. 2, June 1978 V. D. Divekar

- (25) Survey of Material in Marathi on the Economic and Social History of India-3 (d) Works on British times Indian Economic and Social History Review, Vol. 15, No. 3, September 1978 V. D. Divekar
- (26) गणसामर्थ्याचा अभाव आणि आर्थिक शोषण Arthasamvad, October-December 1978 A. S. Nadkarni
- (27) On Class Conflict in Indian Society Artha Vijnana, Vol. 20, No. 2, June 1978 A. S. Nadkarni
- (28) Economic Landscape of Maharashtra Forwarded to the Centre for the Study of Social Change, Bombay, to be incorporated in a book being published by the Centre A. S. Nadkarni
- (29) Co-operative Farming New Quest, January-February 1979 A. S. Nadkarni
- (30) Trends in Corporate Financing in India Artha Vijnana, Vol. 20, No. 1, March 1978 V. S. Patvardhan
- (31) सहकारी शेतीतील समस्या-स. ह. देशपांडे यांचा इंग्रजी ग्रंथावरील परिक्षणात्मक लेख Arthasamvad, Vol. 1, No. 4, January-March 1978 V. S. Patvardhan
- (32) विकेंद्रित औद्योगिकरण : भारताचा अनुभव Arthasamvad, Vol. 2, No. 2, July-September 1978 V. S. Patvardhan
- (33) १९८१ सालची जनगणना - काही विचार Arthasamvad, Vol. I, No. 4, January-March 1978 V. P. Pethe

- (34) Indian Population : Size and Growth : Included in the Monograph on Indian Population, being published by UN-ESCAP, Bangkok V. P. Pethe
- (35) Compulsion in Family Planning : The Fundamental Considerations Artha Vijnana, Vol. 21, No. 1, March 1979 V. P. Pethe
- (36) How to Spur Family Planning Movement? Financial Express, 5th January 1979 V. P. Pethe
- (37) Why Do Weaker Sections Have More Children? Financial Express, 18th February 1979 V. P. Pethe
- (38) कुटुंबनियोजन-पिछेहाट कशी थांबणार ? 'Kesari', 10th December 1978 V. P. Pethe
- (39) Is Organized Labour Exploiting or Exploited? Artha Vijnana, Vol. 20, No. 2, June 1978 P. Venkat-ramaiah
- (40) Zamindaris at Work (1793-1956) : Case Studies in the Dhanbad District } Included in the book entitled "Zamindars, Mines and Peasants — Studies in the history of an Indian Coalfield and its Rural Hinter-land" Edited jointly with Prof. Dietmar Rothermund, New Delhi, 1978 D. C. Wadhwa
- (41) Zamindars and their Land } D. C. Wadhwa
- (42) Zamindars in Debt. } D. C. Wadhwa
- (43) Status of Tenants in Bihar : An Analytical Survey of the legal Provisions (1793-1978) Submitted to the Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation, New Delhi in January 1979 D. C. Wadhwa

- (44) Common Market for Conflict in India — Marxian Approach. Financial Express, June 22, 1978 N. Benjamin
- (45) A Note on the Trade of the Central Provinces of India (1861-1880). Indian Economic and Social History Review, December 1978 N. Benjamin
- (46) Evaluation of the Project of Energization of Wells for Lift Irrigation in Poona District. Annual Conference Number of the Journal of The Indian Society of Agricultural Economics, Oct-Dec. 1978 A. K. Mitra, S. W. Muranjan
- (47) Case Study of Biogas Plants — Problems and Prospects. Submitted to the Chairman, Patel Gas Crafter, Bombay, in December 1978 A. K. Mitra, S. W. Muranjan
- (48) Some Basic Issues in Rural Credit. Annual Conference Number of the Journal of the Indian Society of Agricultural Economics, December 1978 M. B. Padki, C. S. Gajarajan
- (49) आजची भारतीय स्त्री Shikshan Aani Samaj, Varsha 1, Anka 3, April-June 1979 Mrs. K. Pore
- (50) Stagnation and Decay of Agricultural Economy of Coastal Andhra. Artha Vijnana, Vol: 20, No. 3, July-September 1978 G. N. Rao

- (51) Political Economy of Railways in British India, 1850-1900. Artha Vijnana, Vol. 20, No. 4, December 1978 G. N. Rao
- (52) A Note on Industrial and Trade Classification. Artha Vijnana, Vol. 20, No. 3, September 1978 Miss V. Pitre, Mrs. L. Argade
- (53) सौरशक्ति : भारतातील संशोधन 'Yojana', November 14, 1978 S. D. Kulkarni
- (54) जयप्रकाशजींच्या आर्थिक धोरणाचे समालोचन 'Saptahik Vidi-Kadi' 17th September 1978 S. D. Kulkarni
- (55) भारतीय उपखंडातील सामुदायिक बाजारपेठ-एक अवलोकन 'Raviwar Sakal', May 31, 1978. S. D. Kulkarni
- (56) शेत तलावाला खरोखरच कोरडवाहू शेतीचा विमा म्हणता येईल का ? 'Tarun Bharat' May 3, 1978 S. D. Kulkarni
- (57) Districtwise Distribution of Scheduled Commercial Bank Credit in Maharashtra — A Perusal. Summary published in the Annual Conference Number of the Journal of Indian Society of Agricultural Economics, December 1978 S. D. Kulkarni L. V. Ambegaonkar, S. C. Sharma
- (58) The Case for Betterment Levy 'Yojana', Vol. XXII (10) June 1, 1978 L. V. Ambegaonkar
- (59) आर्थिकदृष्ट्या खतांचा वापर लाभदायक 'Yojana' 15-31 March 1979 L. V. Ambegaonkar, S. D. Kulkarni

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| (60) | पाटबंधारे प्रकल्प-खर्चाच्या
मानाने उत्पन्न कमी | 'Yojana' 15-31
January 1979 | L. V. Ambe-
gaonkar,
S. D. Kulkarni |
| (61) | Financial Results of
Irrigation Works | Financial Express,
July 26, 1978 | L. V. Ambe-
gaonkar |
| (62) | फवारा व विदुस्त्रावी सिंचन
पद्धतीची उपयुक्तता | 'Sakal' May 5,
1978 | L. V.
Ambegaonkar |
| (63) | Peasantry as a Revo-
lutionary force in a
Proletarian Revolution-
A Possibility. | Artha Vijnana,
Vol. 20, No. 2,
June 1978 | R. S. Mahat |
| (64) | A Simple Comparative
Analysis of Municipal
Finances | Submitted to
Shivaji
University,
January 1979 | J. F. Patil,
T. K. Sen |
| (65) | Grants-in aid in India | UGC Seminar on
Centre-State
Relations
held at Kumta,
Karnataka State | J. F. Patil |
| (66) | Growth of Irrigation in
Maharashtra (1960-61
to 1971-72) | Published in
Artha Vijnana,
Vol. 21 No. 2 | M. P. Khare |
| (67) | Implementation of the
Employment
Guarantee Scheme
through Labour Co-
operatives | The Maharashtra
Co-operative
Journal, October
1978 | K. G. Pathan |

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

- (1) Indian Economy Since Independence. V. M. Dandekar
- (2) Problems of Water Distribution, Management and Use in Three Irrigation Projects in Maharashtra. N. Rath

- (3) Education and Social Change. A. R. Kamat
- (4) Study of Female Workers in Rural Government Services. Mrs. K. Dandekar
- (5) Study of Female Workers in Employment Guarantee Scheme. Mrs. K. Dandekar
- (6) The Change in the Employment Level During the Last Fifteen Years as Depicted by the National Sample Survey Data. Mrs. K. Dandekar
- (7) Applicability of Demographic Transition Theory Depicted by the National Sample Survey Data in various rounds during 1961 to 1974 on Size of Household. Mrs. K. Dandekar
- (8) Evaluation of Community Health Worker and Multipurpose Worker Schemes in Rural Areas of Maharashtra State. Mrs. K. Dandekar
- (9) Evaluation of Family Welfare Programme in Maharashtra. Mrs. K. Dandekar
- (10) Analysis of Fluctuation in India's Economic Activity : Phases of High and Low Growth 1950-1975. V. S. Chitre
- (11) Estimates of Cost of Capital to Selected Indian Industries. B. S. R. Rao
- (12) Rates of Return on Ordinary Shares in India. B. S. R. Rao
- (13) Bench-Mark Survey of a Sample of Villages under Bhima (Ujjani) Irrigation Project. D. P. Apte
- (14) Problems of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in Maharashtra. A. Bopegamage

- (15) Urban Neighbourhood and Slums in India. A. Bopegamage
- (16) Socio-Economic Survey of Some Villages of District Chandrapur (Maharashtra) Mrs. S. Brahme
- (17) Preparation of Research and Teaching Material on Planning and Management of Socialist Economies. B. G. Bapat, K. K. Das Gupta
- (18) Study of (a) the Role of Foreign Trade and (b) Pricing and Exchange Rate Policies in the CMEA. B. G. Bapat
- (19) A Structural Study in India's Trade Dependence — Phase II. S. V. Bokil, Ranganath Murthy
- (20) Annotated Bibliography on the Economic History of India (1500 A. D. to 1947 A. D.) Vol. IV. V. D. Divekar and Others
- (21) Theory of Profits (in Marathi) A. S. Nadkarni
- (22) Investments in the Agricultural Sector of Maharashtra through Budgetary Resources. A. S. Nadkarni
- (23) Centre State Financial Relations. A. S. Nadkarni
- (24) Corporate Industrial Growth V. S. Patvardhan
- (25) Performance of State Finance Corporation. V. S. Patvardhan
- (26) Joint Sector—Transfer of Technology V. S. Patvardhan
- (27) Regional Input-Output Tables for 1965 P. Venkatramaiah, A. R. Kulkarni, Mrs. L. Argade
- (28) Land Reforms in Bihar and Tamil Nadu. D. C. Wadhwa

- (29) Zamindaris at Work in Dhanbad District, Bihar (1793-1970). D. C. Wadhwa
- (30) Agrarian Legislation in India (1793-1966), Vol. II. D. C. Wadhwa
- (31) Problems of Crop Insurance in India. S. N. Gadani
- (32) Agricultural Development of Maharashtra (1960-61 to 1971-72). M. P. Khare
- (33) Economic Benefits of Rural Electrification in Maharashtra-Consolidated Report. S. W. Muranjan, A. M. Mitra
- (34) Impact of Some Policies of the Timber Development Corporation on the Working of the Forest Labourers' Co-operative Societies in Thana District. S. W. Muranjan
- (35) Evaluation of the Schemes of Assistance to the Recipients of Land Distributed Under Land Ceiling Act. G. R. Mulla, S. W. Muranjan, M. V. Joglekar
- (36) Review of the Research Work in the Agricultural Economics Research Centre, Pune, 1955-56 to 1978-79. M. B. Padki, D. P. Apte
- (37) Bibliography on India with Special Reference to the Social Sciences. M. Timmaraju
- (38) Population Policy and Compulsory Family Planning in India. V. P. Pethe
- (39) Population Growth in India-A Reappraisal. V. P. Pethe
- (40) Compulsory Family Planning-A Symposium (Ed.) V. P. Pethe
- (41) Evaluation of Integrated Dry Land Agricultural Development Project—Bijapur District. C. S. Gajarajan

During the year 1978-79 two National Scholarships for M. A (Economics) were awarded. The scholarships of the students awarded last year were continued during the year under report.

In the programme of fellowships for Ph. D. sanctioned by the University Grants Commission the Institute requested the UGC to allow the selected candidates to work on the M. Phil. programme in Economics and on completion of the M. Phil. degree course work on Ph. D. thesis. During the year under report we awarded four Junior Fellowships for Ph. D. The four Research Fellows worked for the M. Phil. degree course during the year. Besides we awarded four Teacher Fellowships to College Teachers under the UGC's Fellowship Programme for College Teachers and five Fellowships for M. Phil. Programme. Seven Research Fellows who were awarded Ph. D. fellowships in previous years worked on their theses at the Centre during the year under report. Besides one research fellow worked on her Ph. D. thesis under the financial assistance from the Reserve Bank of India for Chair in Finance.

There were three teacher fellows working on their Ph.D. theses in Sociology under the UGC's Faculty Improvement Programme under the recognised guide at this Institute. Besides there were two other Ph. D. students working on their Ph. D. theses in Sociology under the recognised guide at this Institute under the financial assistance from the Indian Council of Social Science Research.

Of the two teachers who were deputed in previous years by the Agricultural Universities in Maharashtra to work on their Ph. D. theses at this Institute Shri M. P. Dhongade, M. P. Krishi Vidya-peeth, Rahuri, was awarded Ph. D. degree in Economics in February 1979. The work of the other teachers is nearing completion.

In the Scheme of Guidance and Consultation Services to Social Scientists in data processing and data analysis of the Indian Council of Social Science Research, the Institute rendered services to three research fellows.

As regards the Pandurangi Essay Prize Competition, the Institute has decided to discontinue the competition and in its place to consider the dissertations of the M. Phil. (Economics) students registered for the year 1978-79 may submit for selecting the best dissertation for an award.

The University of Poona has started a one year course for M. Phil. degree in Economics, and the Institute is organising and conducting this programme since July 1978. As a part of this programme, the Institute has arranged with the Bruno Leuschner School of Economics in Berlin, GDR, for some of its senior professors to come and conduct at the Institute a four-month course on the logic and working of socialist Economy of the GDR. The total M. Phil. Course is as follows.

A. Mathematical and Statistical Pre-requisites

B. Advanced Courses in Economics

Or

BS. Socialist Economics and Management of Socialist Economies.

C. Dissertation.

Twelve candidates have been admitted for the M. Phil. Programme 1978-79, nine of whom are College Teachers under the UGC's Fellowship Programmes.

The following research scholars from other universities/institutions worked at the Institute during the year under report :

(1) Dr. Avinash Bhagwat from the International Monetary Fund, Washington, U. S. A. while on Sabbatical leave for six months worked as a Visiting Fellow from 1-3-1978 on "The Relationship Between Monetary Financial Aggregates and Inflation."

(2) Miss Joy Richardson, a Ph. D. student, Department of Geography, University of Cambridge, England, worked on "The Sugar Industry in Maharashtra" for her Ph. D. degree in Geography from October 1977 to March 1978 and from August 1978 to December 1978.

(3) Mr. Rex Edwards, Ph. D. student from University of Texas, Austin, worked from 23-1-1978 under a Fullbright Fellowship from the United States Education Foundation in India on "Economic History of a District in Maharashtra" until August 1978.

(4) Dr. (Miss) A. Hafner of the Central Institute of History Academy of Sciences of the GDR visited this Institute from 7-10-1978 to 12-10-1978 under the Indo-GDR Cultural Exchange Programme 1978-79.

(5) Professor K. U. Brossmann, Professor Dr. Sc. D., Hünstock, Professor Edward Stiller and Professor Manfred Engert from the Bruno Leuschner School of Economics, Berlin, German Democratic Republic, visited this Institute to offer lecture courses in Working of Socialist Economy for the M. Phil. students. Each professor spent eight weeks at the Institute between November 1978 and March 1979, under the Cultural Exchange Programme settled between the GDR and the Republic of India.

(6) Shri A. K. Singhal, Senior Research Assistant, Govind Vallabh Pant University of Agriculture and Technology, Pantnagar, who is on deputation continued to work on his Ph. D. thesis entitled, "Marketing of Rape Seed and Mustard in U. P."

(7) Miss Ishita Mukherjee continued to work at the Institute under a fellowship from the Indian Council of Social Science Research, New Delhi, on her Ph. D. thesis entitled "Economics of Fruit Marketing in Poona".

(8) Mrs. Indira Rothermund joined the Institute as a Senior Fellow under a fellowship from the Indian Council of Social Science Research, New Delhi, to work on "Mahatma Gandhi and the Maharashtra-Regional Response to Gandhian Appeal".

(9) Dr. D. W. Attwood from McGill University worked in the area of Malegaon Sahakari Sakhar Karkhana, Baramati, District Pune, to collect additional material for the publication of his Ph. D. thesis.

(10) Prof. Richard D. Lambert, Professor of Sociology, University of Pennsylvania, U. S. A., under a fellowship from the American Institute of Indian Studies, New Delhi, worked on "Factory Worker's Recruitment in Poona" for a period of 9 months from September 1978.

(11) Dr. U. N. Singh, Lecturer, Department of History, College of Commerce, Patna, worked on a UGC Research Project as the UGC's National Associate Scholar from 9th June 1978 to 30th September 1978.

(12) Prof. Enrico Fasana from the University Cattolica del Sacro Cuore (Institute of Political Science), Milano, Italy, visited the Institute in August-September 1978 in connection with his Ph. D. thesis entitled "Social History of Small Native State in Bombay Presidency during the British Period."

Professor V. M. Dandekar continues to be the Chairman of the National Sample Survey Organisation, Government of India, Ministry of Planning; and the Chairman of the Pimpri-Chinchwad New Town Development Authority. He is the Member of the Land Reforms Committee of the Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation, Government of India. He attended the Group of Expert's Planning Workshop for an International Survey Research Centre for Developing Countries convened by the International Statistical Institute (Voorburg, Netherlands) at London (21-23) June, 1978. He participated in the Seminar on 'Inter-dependence and Development' at Paris (11-13 December 1978) organised by the OCDE (Paris). He attended the third session of the High Level Advisory Committee of Experts of the World Conference on Agrarian Reform and Rural Development of the Food and Agriculture Organization in Rome from 17-19 January 1979. Prof. Dandekar was the Chairman of the ICSSR Second Review Committee and submitted its report in October 1978. As a member of the Committee on the Introduction of Eight Monthly Supply of Water on Irrigation Projects of the Government of Maharashtra, Prof. Dandekar submitted its Interim Report in February 1979. He organised and participated on behalf of the Institute the Indo-Hungarian Economists' Seminar held at Lonavala from 26th February to 3rd March 1979. Prof. Dandekar delivered the Presidential Address at Nagpur on 26th October 1978. He also delivered the Convocation Address on 'Education, Employment and the Plan' at the University of Poona on 25th March 1979.

Professor N. Rath was appointed a member of two study groups set up by the Planning Commission in April-May 1978, one on Farm Mechanisation and another on Training of Programme Evaluators. He was appointed Chairman of a Committee set up by the Agricultural Refinance and Development Corporation to study and report on the Demand for Irrigation Pumpsets in the country in the next five years. He attended the Indo-Hungarian Seminar on Terms of Trade in Agriculture on February 26, 27 and 28, 1979 at Lonavala. He also attended as an invited Expert from 12th to 23rd February 1979 the World Climatic Conference convened by the World Meteorological Conference to discuss the Interaction of Climate and Mankind at Geneva.

Professor Mrs. K. Dandekar participated in the panel meeting of the National Research Council (National Academy of Sciences) Washington, D. C., U. S. A. as a member of the panel on India in March 1979.

Dr. V. S. Chitre attended the Seminar on the National Framework for Credit Planning in India held at Pune in July 1978. He delivered two lectures on " Recent Trends in Monetary Theory and Policy " at the Summer Workshop for Bombay University College Teachers, Bombay in May 1978. Prof. Chitre delivered five lectures on the 'Micro-economic Foundations of Macro-economics' at the Summer Workshop in Research Methodology, Sardar Patel Institute of Economic and Social Research, Ahmedabad, in May 1978. He also delivered in February 1979, four lectures at the Department of Economics, Shivaji University, Kolhapur, on " Keynesian and Monetarist Frameworks and their Relevance for Monetary Policy in India ".

Shri D. P. Apte presented a paper entitled " Community Cost of Industrial Location " for the Seminar on Dispersal of Industry, convened by Indian Institute of Chemical Engineers at Bombay in May 1978. He also presented a paper " Identification and organization of Economic Programmes for Small Farmers " for the Seminar on the Small Farmers Development Agency, at the Indian Institute of Management, Ahmedabad, during 14-17 June 1978.

Dr. S. V. Bokil, Reader in Economics, who was deputed for training abroad at the Princeton University, U.S.A. under the Fullbright Programme of the U. S. Educational Foundation in India, returned in June 1978.

Dr. V. D. Divekar presented a paper on " Economic Writings in Marathi " at the Seminar on Economic Writings in Bengali, 1818-1947 held at Calcutta in April 1978. He presented a paper on 'Centre-State Relations and Plan Financing in India' at the seminar on Government and Politics in India, held at Baramati in November 1978. At the annual session of the Indian History Congress held at Hyderabad in December 1978 he read a paper on 'Demand for European Articles in India at the beginning of the Nineteenth Century'. At the Annual Meeting of the Indian Historical Records Commission (Academic Session) held at Aurangabad in January 1979 he presented a paper on 'Private

Archival material in India in other countries'. In March, 1979 he presented a paper on 'Early Reaction to the British Rule in Maharashtra, 1818 A. D. to 1870 A. D.' at the Seminar on 'Economic and Social Changes in India, 1857 to 1947', held at Magadh University, Bodh-Gaya.

Dr. A. S. Nadkarni was invited by the Indian Council of Social Science Research, New Delhi, to attend the Seminar on 'Multiplying Amul' held at Anand, Gujarat, organised by Vaikunth Mehta National Institute of Co-operative Management (22nd to 25th January 1979). Prof. Nadkarni participated in the Second Annual Conference of the Marathi Arthashastra Parishad, Nagpur, in October 1978 and initiated discussion on the 'Theory of Profits'. Prof. Nadkarni delivered the following lectures : Two lectures on 'Ability-to-Pay : Approach to Taxation' at the Postgraduate Centre in Economics at the Sangamner College (1-9-1978). Three lectures at the Tilak Maharashtra Vidyapeeth on the 'State of Economic Theory in Modern Times'. Two lectures to teachers of Shivaji University on 'Complementary Finance' (28-11-1978). Two lectures on Research Methodology to Ph. D. students at the B. M. College of Commerce, Pune, on 4th and 5th January 1979.

Shri V. S. Patvardhan submitted a paper for the International Seminar on Strategy of Industrialization in Developing Countries and Experiences in Socialist Countries and participated in the Seminar at Berlin (GDR) in June-July 1978. He also attended the Workshop on Research into Joint Ventures at Hong-Kong in December 1978 sponsored by the Association of Development Research and Training Institutes of Asia and the Pacific (ADIPA) in conjunction with the Centre of Asian Studies, University of Hong-Kong.

Dr. V. P. Pethe contributed a paper and participated in the Seminar on Family Planning held at Pune in October 1978. He contributed papers to the National Seminar on Child held at the International Institute for Population Studies, Bombay (26-28 February 1979) and to the Conference of the Indian Institute for Population Studies, held at Delhi from 22-24 March 1979. He led discussion on Voluntary Family planning on the All India Radio, Pune on 19th September 1978. He delivered a lecture to the Population Education Unit of the S. N. D. T. College, Pune on 5th March 1979.

Professor B. S. R. Rao participated as an Honorary Faculty Member in the Executive Development Programme on "Merchant Banking" organised by the Management Development Institute, New Delhi in December 1978.

Shri P. Venkatramaiah attended a Seminar on Methodology of State Planning held in Lucknow in July 1978 and contributed a paper on "Crop Planning in Satara District". He delivered 5 lectures on National Income at the M. S. University, Baroda, in February 1979.

Dr. Ashok Mitra delivered two lectures on 'Agricultural Price Policy in India' at the S. P. College in February 1979 under COHSIP Programme.

Mrs. K. Pore participated in the meeting of the Working Group at Dakar, Senegal, for preparing paper on "Technical Co-operation among Developing Countries" for UNDP Conference at Buenos Aires in May-June 1978. She also participated in the UN Asian and Pacific Centre for Women in Development Association of Development Institutes in Asia and Pacific Project Development Meeting on 'Women and Development' at Asian Institute of Tourism, University of Philippines, Quezon City, Philippines in March 1979. She delivered a lecture on Foreign Aid to M. Com. students at the B. M. College of Commerce, Pune in July 1978 and three lectures at the Arts and Commerce College, Dhulia on 11-13 February 1979.

Dr. G. N. Rao delivered a lecture on 'Poverty in Rural India: Measurement, Magnitude and Political Economy' to the M. A. students of the S. P. College Pune, under the UGC COSH / (OSH) programme on 3rd March 1979.

Dr. A. R. Kamat under a grant from the University Grants Commission for the Utilization of the Services of Retired Teachers and a research grant from the ICSSR continued to work in the Institute on "Education and Social Change in India with special reference to Maharashtra". He wrote papers and participated in the following seminars :

(1) Participated and contributed a paper on "Education, Politics and Political Content of Education" to the Seminar on the same theme held at Pune in May 1978.

(2) Seminar on the " Dalit, Non-Dalit Tensions " held at Pune in October 1978.

(3) Participated and contributed a paper on "Action Research and Social Action : Some Basic Issues " to the Seminar on Action Research, held at Lonavala in October 1978.

(4) Participated in the Symposium on 'Scientific Temper', Annual Session of the Maharashtra Academy of Sciences, held at Pune in October 1978.

(5) Participated and presented the lead paper on 'Educational Policies in India : Critical Issues' at the Indian Sociological Conference held at Jabalpur in December 1978.

(6) Participated in a Seminar on Education Planning initiated by Dr. Du Bean Vias (Director, International Institute of Education Planning, Paris) under the auspices of Indian Institute of Education, Pune, in January 1979.

(7) Participated and presented two papers to the Seminar on the All-India Seminar on the Philosophy of History, held at Pune in March 1979.

(8) Participated and presented a paper : " Comparative Education : The Question of Perspective " for the All-India Seminar on Comparative Education, held in March 1979 at the Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi.

Besides Professor A. R. Kamat delivered the following Lectures and Addresses.

(1) Lecture to the Marathi Vijnan Parishad, Pune, on " Taking Science to the People : Kerala Experiment ", May 1978.

(2) Founder's Day Lecture on " Then and now in Education: Its social dimensions " at the Willingdon College and Commerce College, combined auspices, Sangli, August 1978.

(3) Inaugural address to the Shivaji University Sociological Association on " Social Context of Educational Advance " at Kolhapur in August 1978.

(4) Three lectures in a lecture series-Mumbai Marathi Sahitya Sangh, at Bombay, 12th to 14th January 1979 on भारतीय शिक्षणची वादचाल.

Some senior members of the staff worked on different committees appointed by the Central and State Governments, the Planning Commission, University Grants Commission, Indian Council of Social Science Research, University of Poona, and some other Indian Universities and Research Institutions.

At the instance of the University Grants Commission the Institute organised an Indo-Hungarian Economists' Seminar at the Indian School of Political Economy, Lonavala. On February 26, 27 and 28 the "Terms of Trade in Agriculture" were discussed. Six Economists from Hungary and six Economists from India participated in the discussions. The problems of "Public Sector Enterprises" were discussed on 1st, 2nd and 3rd March 1979. Six Economists from Hungary and 10 Economists from India participated.

The institute organised Summer Institute-cum-Workshop in Economics for post-graduate teachers in colleges in the Poona University area at Lonavala for three weeks in May-June 1978 to discuss the first and second Semester Courses in Economics. Twenty post-graduate teachers participated in the workshop. The Institute also organised a Short-Term Workshop for College Teachers teaching Economics to Under-graduate Classes in the Poona University area, from 11th to 20th May 1978 at Lonavala to discuss the Second Year B. A. Economics courses. The workshop was attended by 25 college teachers. The UGC extended financial assistance for the two workshops.

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

- (1) Kale Memorial Lecture-'Educational Reform in India-A Historical Review': J. P. Naik.
- (2) Vol. XX of the Institute's Quarterly Journal Artha Vijnana.

The publication entitled "Zamindars, Mines and Peasants" edited by Dr. D. C. Wadhwa jointly with Dr. D. Rothermund was published by Manohar Publications, New Delhi, in 1978.

The Book based on the first survey of village Dandeli from Supa Taluka, North Kanara District, carried out by Dr. Victor S. D'Souza in the Agro-Economic Research Centre, Pune, in the

year 1956-57, and subsequent resurvey carried out in the year 1969 while he worked as Professor of Sociology at Punjab University, Chandigarh, has been published as **Inequality and Integration in an Industrial Community** by Victor S. D'Souza, Indian Institute of Advanced Study, Simla, 1977.

The book entitled **Planning Process in Indian Polity**, by V. D. Divekar, was published by Popular Prakashan, Bombay, in 1978.

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

- (1) B. N. Kulkarni "Crop Loan Operations of Organized Credit Institutions with particular reference to Potato Cultivators."
- (2) S. V. Char "Choice in Technology in Iron and Steel-making in India".
- (3) M. P. Dhongade "A Study into the Relationship Between Size of Holding and Productivity in Indian Agriculture".
- (4) Besides, Mr. Kenneth Chawngliana, who worked under the guidance of Dr. A. Bopegamage was awarded Ph. D. Degree in Sociology for his thesis entitled "Christianity and the Mizo Society" (A Study of the Impact of Christianity on the Mizo Social Structure).

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

- (1) A. Mukhopadhyay "Inter-regional Variation in Cost of Production and Relative Profitability of Some Major Crops in India".
- (2) Biswanath Santra "Temporal and Spatial Variations in Agricultural Wage Rates in India."
- (3) Smt. Malathi Timmaraju "A Study of the Transport Equipment Industries in India, 1951-77."

- (4) M. B. Padki " Long Term Agricultural Finance Through Co-operatives in India (with special reference to Maharashtra State) ”.
- (5) V. D. Deshpande " Political Economy of Prof. D. R. Gadgil ”.

The work of construction of building for the extension of library taken up in March 1978 was nearing completion by March 1979. It is expected that the building will be ready for use by July 1979. Out of the total estimated expenditure of about Rs. 4.5 lakhs the UGC has sanctioned a grant of Rs. 3.0 lakhs for construction work. The UGC has also sanctioned Rs. 1.5 lakhs for furniture and office equipment.

The R. B. R. R. Kale Memorial Lecture was delivered this year (1979) by Dr. Tarlok Singh; the subject of his lecture was " The Planning Process and Public Policy : A Reassessment ”.



**Gokhale Institute of Politics and Economics,
Pune 411 004**

Balance Sheet as at 31st March 1979

and

Income and Expenditure Account

For the Year Ended 31st March 1979

GOKHALE INSTITUTE OF POLITICS

Balance Sheet as

FUNDS AND LIABILITIES	Rs.	Ps.	Rs.	Ps.
Publication Reserve				
Stock of Publications	41,959.73			
Advance Provision for Publications as per last Balance Sheet	31,273.88		73,233.61	
Reserve For Buildings and Equipment				
As per last Balance Sheet	3,73,037.00			
Add : Amount transferred from Income and Expenditure Account	54,975.00		4,28,012.00	
Reserve For Replacement of Tabulating Machinery				
As per last Balance Sheet	1,84,338.93			
Add : Interest received or accrued on earmarked investments	17,065.23		2,01,404.16	
Reserve For Statistical Laboratory				
As per last Balance Sheet	84,626.37			
Add : Provision made this year	—			
Add : Interest received or accrued on earmarked investments	7,368.15			
	91,994.52			
Less: Transferred to Income and Expenditure Account	4,367.50		87,627.02	
Reserve For Staff Quarters And Hostel Repairs Etc.				
As per last Balance Sheet	35,565.31			
Less : Transferred to Income and Expenditure Account	10,276.56		25,288.75	
Reserve For Gratuity				
As per last Balance Sheet	5,425.56			
Add : Interest transferred from Income and Expenditure Account	434.04		5,859.60	
Liabilities				
For Expenses	35,299.38			
Mess Deposit	3,003.55			
Electricity Deposits	2,155.70			
Hostel Deposit	1,780.00			
Total carried forward	42,238.63		8,21,425.14	

AND ECONOMICS, PUNE 411 004
at 31st March 1979

ASSETS		Rs.	Ps.	Rs.	Ps.
Freehold Land (At Cost)					
As per last Balance Sheet				1,93,328.	46
Buildings (At Cost)					
As per last Balance Sheet		21,82,017.	15		
Less : Provision for Depreciation made upto 31st March 1970		1,51,032.	00	20,30,985.	15
Building Under Construction					
				2,12,955.	58
Tabulation Machines (At cost including installation expenses)					
As per last Balance Sheet		90,621.	90		
Less : Provision for Depreciation made upto 31st March 1975		89,918.	03	703.	87
Furniture, Deadstock And Equipment (At cost)					
As per last Balance Sheet		2,22,983.	58		
Addition during the year		3,705.	00		
		2,26,688.	58		
Less : Provision for Depreciation made upto 31st March 1970		98,006.	00	1,28,682.	58
Investment (At Cost)					
Earmarked Investments					
For Replacement of Tabulating Machines and Equipment					
Fixed Deposits with Banks					
(i) Bank of Maharashtra, Pune		1,25,000.	00		
(ii) United Commercial Bank, Pune		59,000.	00	1,84,000.	00
For Statistical Laboratory					
Fixed Deposit with Banks					
(i) Bank of Maharashtra, Pune		45,000.	00		
(ii) United Commercial Bank, Pune		26,000.	00		
12 Years' National Defence Certificate (Face Value)		5,000.	00		
Add : Interest accrued		2,400.	00	78,400.	00
Total carried forward				28,29,055.	64

GOKHALE INSTITUTE OF POLITICS

Balance Sheet as

FUNDS AND LIABILITIES	Rs. Ps.	Rs. Ps.
Total brought forward	42,238.63	8,21,425.14
Sundry Credit Balances and		
Advance Receipts	24,214.24	
Retention Money and Tender Deposits	22,504.22	
Provision for Contingencies	40.01	88,997.10
Building and Equipment Grant		
As per last Balance Sheet	24,16,349.77	
<i>Add</i> : UGC CASE (NR) V Plan :		
Furniture and Equipment	3,705.00	24,20,054.77
Advance Grants		
Schedule One		4,67,535.25
The Rockefeller Foundation Stabilization Grant		
Balance as per last Balance Sheet	12,93,822.86	
<i>Add</i> : Interest received during		
this year	1,14,323.10	
	14,08,145.96	
<i>Less</i> : Transferred to Income and		
Expenditure Account	38,289.38	13,69,856.58
P. V. Pandurangi Prize		
Endowment Grant		
Balance as per last Balance Sheet	5,722.40	
<i>Add</i> : Interest received during the year	546.35	
	6,268.75	
<i>Less</i> : Prizes awarded during this year	—	6,268.75
B. N. Datar Grant Account		
Balance as per last Balance Sheet	63,024.60	
<i>Add</i> : Interest received during the year	6,304.15	69,328.75
Total Carried forward		52,43,466.34

AND ECONOMICS, PUNE 411 004

at 31st March 1979

ASSETS	Rs.	Ps.	Rs.	Ps.
Total brought forward			28,29,055.64	
P. V. Pandurangi Prize Endowment Grant Investment				
Fixed Deposit with Bank of Maharashtra, Pune			5,800.00	
B. N. Datar Grant Investment				
Fixed Deposits with Banks				
(i) Bank of Maharashtra, Pune	49,000.00			
(ii) United Commercial Bank, Pune	17,000.00		66,000.00	
Other Investments				
Fixed and Short Term Deposits with Bank				
*(1) Bank of Maharashtra, Pune	11,50,000.00			
Equity Shares of Poona University Federal Co-operative Consumers' Stores, Ltd.	1,000.00		11,51,000.00	
* Lodged for arrangement of Cash Credit with the Bank Rs. 5 Lakhs				
Publications				
Stock on Hand : At Cost	41,959.73			
Stock of Paper on Hand : At Cost	4,107.98		46,067.71	
Deposits				
With the Maharashtra State Electricity Board for Electric Connection	3,105.00			
With the Superintendent, Government Milk Supply Scheme, Pune	4,992.00			
With the Divisional Engineer, Telephone, Pune	640.00			
With Kosangas Company for Gas Cylinder	100.00		8,837.00	
Advances				
For Purchases	14,721.44			
For Expenses	53,639.11			
To Employees	41,115.00		99,555.55	
Total carried forward			42,06,315.90	

GOKHALE INSTITUTE OF POLITICS*Balance sheet as*

FUNDS AND LIABILITIES	Rs. Ps.	Rs. Ps.
Total brought forward		52,43,466.34
Bank of Maharashtra , Pune		96,959.73

Notes :

- (1) Stock of Publications on 31-3-1979
Rs. 41,959.73 is inclusive of stock with the following distributors as per their latest Statements of Accounts on the record of the Institute :
- (i) Asia Publishing House, Statement upto the period 31st Dec. 1975
- (ii) Orient Longman Ltd., Statement upto the period 30th Sept. 1978
- (2) The UNESCO Book Coupons in Dollars acquired before 6th June 1966 have been converted into rupees at the pre-devaluation rate of exchange

Total :	53,40,426.07
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Examined and found correct
Sd/-M. P. Chitale and Co.,
Chartered Accountants
Date : 9th June 1979

Sd/- V. M. Dandekar,
Director,
Gokhale Institute of
Politics and Economics,
Pune 4

AND ECONOMICS, PUNE 411 004

at 31st March 1979.

ASSETS	Rs.	Ps.	Rs.	Ps
Total brought forward			42,06,315.90	
Amount Receivable				
(Unsecured, considered good)				
Schedule Two			7,35,121.77	
Cash and Bank Balances				
Postage Stamps in Hand		550.35		
Cheques on Hand	2,55,308.41			
In Savings Account with State Bank of India, Pune	1,13,596.11		3,69,454.87	
In Current Account with Banks				
With United Commercial Bank, Pune	24,533.53			
With State Bank of India, Pune	5,000.00		29,533.53	
Total :			53,40,426.07	

GOKHALE INSTITUTE OF POLITICS

Income and Expenditure Account

EXPENDITURE	Rs. Ps.	Rs. Ps.
General Section		
Research-Salaries and Allowances and Investigational Expenses		11,624.43
Library — Schedule 'A'		48,230.69
Publication Section		25,922.86
Establishment Expenses — Schedule 'B'		48,510.52
Contribution to Employees' Provident Fund	92,037.78	
Less : Charges to Research Works and Other Sections	92,037.78	
Depreciation on Buildings and Furniture		34,738.00
Furniture and Office Equipment		3,936.30
Statistical Equipment		4,367.50
Contribution to Development Levy for Staff Quarters		2,896.75
Tabulating Section		
Schedule 'C'	1,58,136.99	
Less : Charged to various Projects	1,36,950.55	21,186.44
Demography Section		
Schedule 'D'		1,98,549.90
Planning And Development Section		
Schedule 'E'		1,51,523.58
Centre of Advanced Study In Economics :		
Government of Maharashtra		
Schedule 'F'		2,26,165.78
Sir Dorabjee Tata Section in		
Agricultural Economics		
Agro-Economic Research Unit		
Schedule 'G'		2,82,062.76
Centre of Advanced Study in		
Economics U. G. C. Fellowships		
Schedule 'H'		1,33,642.49
Non-recarring Expenditure		23,088.14
Books and Journals		
Centre of Advanced Study in Economics U. G. C.		
Fifth Plan Assistance		
Recurring Expenditure — Schedule 'I'		1,30,876.69
Total carried forward		13,47,322.83

AND ECONOMICS, PUNE 411 004
for the year Ended 31st March 1979

INCOME		Rs.	Ps.	Rs.	Ps.
Grant : Receipts and Appropriations					
From the Government of Maharashtra :					
Grant-in-aid				15,000.00	
Grants for Research Work					
From the Planning Commission, Government of India for Research in Planning and Development					
		1,51,523.58			
From the Ministry of Health, Government of India for Demography Section					
		1,98,549.90			
From the Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation, Government of India, for :					
(i) Agro-Economic Research Unit		2,82,062.76			
(ii) Land Reforms Centre		1,47,160.29			
From the University Grants Commission (through the University of Poona) for :					
(i) Centre of Advanced Study in Economics for Fellowships		1,33,642.49			
(ii) Area Studies Programme		1,07,766.54			
(iii) Non-recurring Grant for Books and Furniture		23,088.14			
(iv) Fifth Plan Assistance		1,30,876.69			
(v) Summer Institute-cum-Workshop in Economics		23,865.65			
From the University Grants Commission for Indo-Hungarian Seminar					
		24,193.77			
From the Government of Maharashtra for:					
(i) Four Research Sections		1,92,674.39			
(ii) III Plan Section		52,894.00			
(iii) Centre of Advanced Study in Economics		2,26,165.78			
From the Indian Council of Social Science Research for :					
(i) A Comprehensive Annotated Biblio- graphy on Economic History of India		845.57			
(ii) Publication		40,471.62			
(iii) A Study of Rural Development in Selected Areas of Maharashtra		6,811.28			
Total carried forward		17,42,592.45		15,000.00	

GOKHALE INSTITUTE OF POLITICS

Income and Expenditure Account

EXPENDITURE	Rs.	Ps.	Rs.	Ps.
Total brought forward			13,47,322.	83
U. G. C.'s Development of				
Area Studies Programme				
Schedule 'J'			1,07,766.	54
Land Reforms Centre				
Schedule 'K'			1,47,160.	29
Government of Maharashtra				
Four Research Sections				
Schedule 'L'				
(i) Development Planning	48,971.	80		
(ii) Applied Statistics	27,058.	96		
(iii) Urban Economics	31,651.	71		
(iv) Rural Sociology	53,911.	05		
Expenditure on Office Establishment	31,080.	87	1,92,674.	39
Government of Maharashtra :				
III Plan Section				
Schedule 'M'			52,894.	00
Indian Council of Social Sciences Research				
(i) Bibliography Project— Schedule 'N'			845.	57
(ii) Publication Expenses			40,471.	62
(iii) Study of Problems of Rural Development in Maharashtra Schedule 'O'			6,811.	28
(iv) Study regarding Education and Social Change in India—Schedule 'P'			1,253.	54
(v) Structural Study in India's Trade Dependence Phase I— Schedule 'Q'			23,787.	46
Phase II— Schedule 'R'			13,127.	07
(vi) Inventory Project			1,811.	56
(vii) Study of Employment Guarantee Scheme			7,876.	01
(viii) Socio-Economic Survey of Chandrapur District			6,196.	46
Total carried forward			19,49,998.	62

AND ECONOMICS, PUNE 411 004
for the year ended 31st March 1979

INCOME		Rs.	Ps.	Rs.	Ps.
Total brought forward		17,42,592.45		15,000.00	
(iv)	A Study regarding Education and Social Change in India	1,253.54			
(v)	Inventory Project	1,811.56			
(vi)	A Structural Study in India's Trade Dependence — Phase I	23,787.46			
	—Phase II	13,127.07			
(vii)	A Study of Employment Guarantee Scheme	7,876.01			
(viii)	Socio-Economic Survey of Chandrapur District	6,196.46			
	Bhima (Ujani) Project Bench Mark Survey	41,458.73			
	From the Reserve Bank of India for Chair in Finance	57,812.63			
	From the Rural Electrification Corporation Ltd. for Study of Investment-return and Cost-benefit of Rural Electrification	25,194.53			
	From the Joint Director, National Buildings Organisation, New Delhi, for Survey of Construction Labour	5,047.56			
	From the Government of Maharashtra Agricultural Land Ceiling Survey	9,332.92			
	From Others	13,334.43		19,48,825.3	
Receipts					
	For Tabulation & Statistical Services	15,214.18			
	For Overhead Charges	6,226.29			
	Contribution from the University of Poona	4,553.85			
	Sale of Publications	47,833.77			
	Miscellaneous and Other Receipts	9,968.57			
	M. Phil. (Economics) Fees	4,204.00		88,000.66	
Interest Received					
	On Fixed Deposits	8,099.46			
	Less : Transferred to Reserve for Gratuity	434.04			
		7,665.42			
	On Employees' Advances	2,756.10		10,421.52	
Total carried forward				20,62,247.53	

GOKHALE INSTITUTE OF POLITICS*Income and Expenditure Account*

EXPENDITURE	Rs.	Ps.	Rs.	Ps.
Total brought forward			19,49,998.	62
Investment — Return and Cost-Benefit of Rural Electrification in Maharashtra				
Schedule 'S'			25,194.	53
Reserve Bank of India Chair in Finance				
Schedule 'T'			57,812.	63
Survey of Construction Labour				
Schedule 'U'			5,047.	56
U.G. C. Summer Institute-Cum-Workshop in Economics			23,865.	65
U. G. C. Indo-Hungarian Seminar			24,193.	77
Bhima (Ujan) Project Bench Mark Survey				
Schedule 'V'			41,458.	73
Government of Maharashtra — Agricultural Land Ceiling Survey				
Schedule 'W'			9,332.	92
Total :			21,36,904.	41

Note : Sale of Publication

Publication sales are inclusive of sales of the Institute's Publications by the following Distributor : Orient Longman Ltd., for the period from 1-10-1977 to 30-9-1978.

AND ECONOMICS, PUNE 411004
for the year ended 31st March 1979

INCOME	Rs.	Ps.	Rs.	Ps.
Total brought forward			20,62,247.53	
Transferred From Reserve for Statistical Laboratory				4,367.50
Staff Quarters and Hostel Account				yearly
Rent and Other Receipts	73,077.86			
Transferred from Reserve for Staff Quarters and Hostel Repairs	10,276.56	83,354.42		
	<u>63,117.42</u>			
Less : Maintenance Provision for depreciation	20,237.00	83,354.42		
Contribution towards Deficit for the year				
(i) From the R. B. R. Kale Trust		32,000.00		
(ii) From the Rockefeller Foundation				
Stabilization Grant		<u>38,289.38</u>	<u>70,289.38</u>	
Total :			21,36,904.41	

Examined and found correct
Sd/ M. P. Chitale and Co.
Chartered Accountants
Date : 9th June 1979

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

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

*Schedules Forming Part of Income and Expenditure Account
for the Year Ending 31st March 1979*

SCHEDULE 'A'

Library	Rs. Pcs.
Books and Periodicals	227.96
Establishment	34,885.61
Book-binding Charges	9,533.00
Printing, Stationery and Contingencies	3,582.12
Furniture and Equipment	—
	48,230.69

SCHEDULE 'B'

Establishment Expenses	
Salaries of Office Staff	13,525.74
Postage and Telephones	6,349.94
Printing and Stationery	1,890.15
Travelling and Conveyance	2,201.88
Building, Lift, Intercom, Telephone and Garden, Repairs and Maintenance etc.	6,901.38
Rates, Taxes, Insurance, Water Charges etc.	1,621.38
Electricity Charges	1,756.88
Subscriptions	2,397.42
Miscellaneous Expenses	9,045.75
Audit Fees	2,000.00
Legal Expenses	820.00
	48,510.52

SCHEDULE 'C'

Tabulating Section	
Salaries and Allowances including piecework payments	1,29,392.20
Printing, Stationery and Miscellaneous	6,323.14
Machinery Maintenance	13,837.05
Charges for the Use of Computer	8,584.60
	1,58,136.99

SCHEDULE 'D'

	Rs.	Ps.	Rs.	Ps.
Demography Section				
Salaries and Allowances :				
Professor	17,054.	39		
Lecturer	19,747.	00		
Research Assistant	10,785.	68		
Investigators	38,529.	06		
Office Establishment	41,423.	46		
Library Assistant	12,331.	80		
Key Punch Operators/Tabulators	27,054.	22	1,66,935.	61
Printing, Stationery and Contingencies			9,644.	74
Investigational Expenses			6,673.	60
Tabulation Expenses and Statistical Services			10,297.	62
Books and Periodicals			4,998.	33
			<u>1,98,549.</u>	<u>90</u>

SCHEDULE 'E'

Planning And Development Section				
Salaries and Allowances :				
Reader	21,463.	00		
Lecturer	13,400.	50		
Research Assistants	31,680.	27		
Office Establishment	32,116.	15		
Library Establishment	23,827.	60	1,22,487.	52
Printing, Stationery and Contingencies			7,764.	45
Investigational Expenses			2,223.	21
Tabulation Expenses and Statistical services			11,047.	33
Books and Periodicals			8,001.	07
			<u>1,51,523.</u>	<u>58</u>

SCHEDULE 'F'

Centre of Advanced Study in Economics :				
Government of Maharashtra				
Expenditure from Recurring Grant				
Salaries and Allowances :				
Professors	55,274.	00		
Readers	43,883.	77		
Lecturer	11,864.	04		
Technical Staff	28,006.	62		
Administrative Staff	61,146.	38	2,00,174.	81
Other Expenditure			9,203.	89
Travel			1,767.	66
Books and Periodicals			15,019.	42
			<u>2,26,165.</u>	<u>78</u>

SCHEDULE 'G'

	Rs.	Ps.	Rs.	Ps.
Agro-Economic Research Unit				
Non-Plan Expenditure				
Salaries and Allowances :				
Reader	24,295.00			
Lecturers	73,312.00			
Research Assistant	15,217.50			
Field Inspector	18,075.37			
Field Investigators	15,172.24			
Office Establishment	62,329.30			
Library Establishment	17,892.16		2,26,293.57	
Investigational Expenses			7,833.70	
Tabulation Expenses and Statistical Services			31,382.03	
Printing, Stationery and Contingencies			10,554.09	
Books and Periodicals			5,999.37	
			<u>2,82,062.76</u>	

SCHEDULE 'H'

Centre of Advanced Study in Economics : U. G. C. Fellowships				
Senior Research Fellowships			—	
Senior Research Fellowships : Contingencies			—	
Junior Research Fellowships			49,419.58	
Junior Research Fellowships : Contingencies			7,383.72	
National Scholarships			16,298.84	
Teacher Fellowships			57,566.87	
T. A. Bills and Advertisement expenses			2,973.48	
			<u>1,33,642.49</u>	

SCHEDULE 'I'

Centre of Advanced Study in Economics				
U. G. C.'s Fifth Plan Assistance				
Salaries and Allowances :				
Reader	45,650.00			
Lecturer	40,694.00			
Research Associates	5,630.61		91,974.61	
Books and Periodicals			35,004.20	
Printing, Stationery and Contingencies			3,897.88	
			<u>1,30,876.69</u>	

SCHEDULE 'J'

	Rs.	Ps.	Rs.	Ps.
U. G. C.'s Development of Area Studies Programmes				
Salaries and Allowances :				
Professor	22,855.00			
Reader	17,018.00			
Lecturer	1,589.93			
Documentation Officer	20,450.17			
Library Assistant	12,279.00			
Office Establishment	5,863.97		80,056.07	
Books and Periodicals			18,005.35	
Investigational Expenses			367.50	
Printing, Stationery and Contingencies			9,337.62	
			<u>1,07,766.54</u>	

SCHEDULE 'K'

Land Reforms Centre				
Salaries and Allowances :				
Reader	23,575.00			
Lecturer	19,747.00			
Research Assistant	9,158.90			
Investigators	8,709.68			
Office Establishment	30,403.08			
Library Assistant	12,499.80		1,04,093.46	
Printing, Stationery and Contingencies			7,185.60	
Investigational Expenses			4,729.85	
Tabulation Assistance and Statistical Services			16,632.01	
Books and Periodicals			14,519.37	
			<u>1,47,160.29</u>	

SCHEDULE 'L'

Government of Maharashtra : Four Research Sections				
1. Development Planning				
Salaries and Allowances :				
Professor	28,531.00			
Reader	12,215.00		40,746.00	
Books and Periodicals			1,502.38	
Tabulation Expenses and Statistical Services			5,098.63	
Contingencies			1,624.79	
			<u>48,971.80</u>	

SCHEDULE 'L' (Continued)

2. Applied Statistics	Rs. Ps.	Rs. Ps.
Salaries and Allowances :		
Lecturer		19,087.00
Books and Periodicals		1,497.77
Tabulation Expenses and Statistical Services		4,991.90
Contingencies		1,482.29
		<hr/> 27,058.96 <hr/>
 3. Urban Economics		
Salaries and Allowances :		
Reader		23,575.00
Books and Periodicals		1,501.30
Tabulation Expenses and Statistical Services		5,118.12
Contingencies		1,457.29
		<hr/> 31,651.71 <hr/>
 4. Rural Sociology		
Salaries and Allowances :		
Reader	24,295.00	
Lecturer	20,407.00	44,702.00
Books and Periodicals		1,500.98
Tabulation Expenses and Statistical Services		6,200.16
Contingencies		1,507.99
		<hr/> 53,911.05 <hr/>
 Expenditure on Office Establishment		
Salaries and Allowances :		31,080.87
Grand Total for Four Research Sections		<hr/> 1,92,674.39 <hr/>

SCHEDULE 'M'

Government of Maharashtra : III Plan Section

Salaries and Allowances :		
Reader	12,080.00	
Lecturers	40,814.00	52,894.00
		<hr/> 52,894.00 <hr/>

SCHEDULE 'N'

	Rs.	Ps.	Rs.	P.
ICSSR — Bibliography Project				
Salaries and Allowances :				
Annotators	324.92			
Library Assistants	42.60			
Office Establishment	478.05		845.57	
				<u>845.57</u>
Publication Expenses			40,471.62	

SCHEDULE 'O'

ICSSR — Study of Problems of Rural Development in Maharashtra				
Research Officer	44.10			
Investigator	208.07		252.17	
Investigational Expenses			344.10	
Tabulation Assistants and Statistical Services			4,450.48	
Printing, Stationery and Contingencies			1,440.15	
Overhead Charges			324.38	
				<u>6,811.28</u>

SCHEDULE 'P'

ICSSR — Education / Social Change in India				
Research Officer			1,000.00	
Printing, Stationery and Contingencies			193.85	
Overhead Charges			59.69	
				<u>1,253.54</u>

SCHEDULE 'Q'

ICSSR — A Structural Study in India's Trade Dependence — Phase I				
Research Assistant	11,807.94			
Office Establishment	4,191.76		15,999.70	
Travel			155.75	
Tabulation Assistants and Statistical Services			6,145.78	
Printing, Stationery and Contingencies			353.50	
Overhead Charges			1,132.73	
				<u>23,787.46</u>

SCHEDULE 'R'

	Rs.	Ps.	Rs.	Ps.
ICSSR — A Structural Study in India's Trade Dependence — Phase II				
Research Assistant	6,531.00			
Office Establishment	2,151.38			
			8,662.38	
Tabulation Assistants and Statistical Services			3,507.09	
Printing, Stationery and Contingencies			312.50	
Overhead Charges			625.10	
				13,127.07

SCHEDULE 'S'

Investment-Return and Cost-Benefit of Rural Electrification in Maharashtra				
Lecturers			9,466.50	
Tabulation Assistants and Statistical Services			13,144.04	
Printing, Stationery and Contingencies			1,384.25	
Overhead Charges			1,199.74	
				25,194.53

SCHEDULE 'T'

R. B. I. — Chair in Finance				
Professor	27,091.00			
Fellowship	4,946.43			
Office Establishment	16,392.58			48,430.01
Travel			756.79	
Books and Periodicals			3,004.93	
Tabulating Assistants and Statistical Services			4,000.00	
Printing, Stationery and Contingencies			1,620.90	
				57,812.63

SCHEDULE 'U'

Survey of Construction Labour				
Lecturer	1,440.50			
Research Assistant	37.20			1,477.70
Printing, Stationery and Contingencies			55.00	
Tabulation Assistants and Statistical Services			3,082.72	
Travel			191.78	
Overhead Charges			240.36	
				5,047.56

SCHEDULE 'V'

	Rs.	Ps.	Rs.	Ps.
Bhima (Ujani) Project — Bench Mark Survey				
Salaries and Allowances :	15,780.	50		
Lecturer	9,073.	18		
Investigator			24,853.	63
Travel			5,875.	75
Tabulation Assistants and Statistical services			7,205.	65
Printing and Stationery			1,549.	48
Overhead Charges			1,974.	22
			41,458.	73

SCHEDULE 'W'

Government of Maharashtra Agricultural				
Land Ceiling Survey				
Investigators			3,600.	00
Travel			4,895.	92
Printing, Stationery and Contingencies			837.	00
			9,332.	92

Signatures to the Schedules 'A' to 'W'.

Sd/-

M. P. Chitale and Co.
Chartered Accountants

Sd/-

Director
Gokhale Institute of
Politics & Economics,
Pune 411 004

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

*Schedules forming Part of Balance Sheet as at 31st March
1979*

SCHEDULE ONE

Advance Grants	Rs. Ps.
Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation, Government of India for :	
Land Reforms Centre	27,839.71
Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Government of India for :	
Demography Section	20,583.72
University Grants Commission for Studies Seminars and Other Expenses :	
(i) Forestry Economics	6,100.03
(ii) Non-recurring — Books and Furniture	26,644.47
(iii) Indo-Hungarian Seminar	806.23
(iv) Development of Area Studies	3,541.63
Government of Maharashtra, for :	
(i) Third Plan Section	28,213.58
(ii) Four Research Sections	17,662.28
(iii) Agricultural Land Ceiling Survey	5,667.08
Indian Council of Social Science Research, for :	
(i) Guidance and Consultancy Service	4,229.20
(ii) Bibliography Project	35,805.90
(iii) Publication	39,725.57
(iv) Education and Social Change in India	14,530.64
(v) Employment Guarantee Scheme	3,123.99
(vi) Historical Statistics of India	68,328.00
(vii) Study of Problems of Rural Development in Maharashtra	1,535.99
(viii) Socio-Economic Survey of Chandrapur District	6,273.54
Joint Director, National Buildings Organization New Delhi for :	
Survey of Construction Labour	6,923.69
Central Water Commission, New Delhi, for Irrigation Study	1,50,000.00
Total :	4,67,535.25

SCHEDULE TWO

Amount Receivable	Rs. Pa.
(Unsecured, considered good)	
Government of Maharashtra for :	
(i) Centre of Advanced Study in Economics	
— for 1976-77	32,205.93
— for 1977-78	44,369.43
— for 1978-79	1,22,174.78
(ii) Third Plan Section	
— for 1976-77	2,215.59
— for 1978-79	14,051.26
(iii) Four Research Sections	
— for 1978-79	56,304.89
University Grants Commission (through University of Poona) for :	
(i) Centre of Advanced Study in Economics for Fellowships	1,06,510.65
(ii) Utilization of Services of Retired Teachers	2,347.60
(iii) Fifth Plan Assistance for 1977-78 for 1978-79	28,253.00
(iv) Revision of salary scales	1,30,876.69
240.00	
Rural Electrification Corporation for :	
R. E. C. Project — for 1977-78	2,290.73
for 1978-79	25,194.53
Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation for :	
Agro-Economic Research Centre	4,763.49
Planning Commission for :	
Research in Planning and Development	37,767.85
Indian Council of Social Science Research for :	
(i) Inventory Project	62.63
(ii) Structural Study in India's Trade Dependence —Phase I	4,392.82
—Phase II	13,127.07
The Administrator, Command Area Development Authority for Ghod Bhima (Ujani) Project	1,458.73
Reserve Bank of India for Chair in Finance	4,224.63
R. B. R. R. Kale Trust	32,000.00
*Others (including amount considered doubtful Rs. 19,544.88)	70,289.47
Total :	7,35,121.77

**Financial Statements of
The Servants of India Society
1978-79**

SERVANTS OF
Balance Sheet as at

FUNDS AND LIABILITIES	Rs.	Ps.	Rs.	Ps.
1. Trust Fund or Corpus				
Balance as per last Balance Sheet			21,56,190.	34
2. Other Earmarked Funds :				
(a) Trust Funds (List A)	3,79,381.			
(b) Funds set aside out of Income or Reserve by the Society (List B)	16,18,784.29		19,98,165.	52
3. Loans (Secured or Unsecured)				Nil
4. Liabilities :				
(a) Liabilities of A. B. Press	7,921.	80		
(b) For Expenses	62,478.	04		
(c) Deposits	53,454.	84		
(d) For Advances	94,690.	85		
(e) Others	1,02,751.	58		
(f) Gokhale Hall, Liabilities	34,521.	66	3,55,819.	77
			<hr/>	
	Total Rs.		45,10,175.	63

INDIA SOCIETY

31st March, 1979

PROPERTY AND ASSETS		Rs.	Ps.	Rs.	Ps.
1. Immovable Property :					
Building and Sites					
Balance as per last Balance Sheet				7,37,491.60	
2. Investments :					
In Govt. Securities		60,934.89			
In Shares and Debentures		5,963.25			
In Fixed Deposits with Nationalised Banks		26,85,000.00		27,51,898.14	
3. Furniture and Fixtures :					
Balance as per last Balance Sheet		43,931.00			
Add : Additions during the year		2,286.03			
		46,217.03			
Less : Depreciation for the Year 10%		4,622.03		41,595.00	
4. Advances :					
(a) Members		1,692.85			
(b) Employees		910.00			
(c) Others		61,407.33			
(d) Deposits		15,363.01			
(e) A. B Press Assets		97,317.79			
(f) Gokhale Hall, Assets		1,01,665.22		2,78,356.20	
5. Income Outstanding :					
Rent		9,239.92			
Interest		Nil		9,239.92	
6. Cash and Bank Balances :					
In Banks at various Centres & Branches		6,88,224.87			
Cash on hand		3,369.90		6,91,594.77	
		Total Rs.		45,10,175.63	

21 Sept. 1979

As per our report of even date

JOSHI & SAHNEY

Chartered Accountants

SERVANTS OF
Income and Expenditure Account

EXPENDITURE	Rs. Ps.		31-3-1979	
	Rs.	Ps.	Rs.	Ps.
1. Expenses in Respect of Property :				
Rates, Taxes and Cesses	1,55,359.76			
Repairs and Maintenance	27,967.07			
Property Insurance	1,210.00			
Garden Expenses	9,675.97			
Lease Rent	322.64		1,94,535.44	
2. Establishment Expenses :				
Members' Expenses	49,064.00			
Staff Expenses	64,142.05		1,13,206.05	
3. Remuneration to Trustees				—
4. Legal Expenses				706.35
5. Audit Fees				2,475.00
6. Contribution and Fees				—
7. Bad Debts Written off				2,12,022.21
8. Miscellaneous Expenses :				65,078.35
9. Depreciation				
(a) On Furniture and Fixtures	4,622.03			
(b) On Buildings	—			4,622.03
10. Amount Transferred to Reserves or specific funds :				9,094.00
11. Expenditure on the Objects of the Trust :				
(a) Tribal and Backward Class Welfare Work (Education, Distress, Medical, Relief, etc.)	19,95,215.88			
(b) Library Expenses	26,868.43			
(c) Gokhale Day Expenses	848.26			
(d) Shastri Day Expenses	335.17		20,23,267.74	
			Total Rs.	26,25,007.17

Secretary

INDIA SOCIETY*for the Year ended 31st March, 1979.*

INCOME	Rs. Ps.		31-3-1979	
	Rs.	Ps.	Rs.	Ps.
1. Rent Realised			2,44,906.58	
2. Interest :				
On the Securities	3,323.25			
On Bank Accounts	2,60,596.15		2,63,919.40	
3. Dividends :				9.00
4. Donations (In cash) :				
From Members' earnings	15,028.73			
From Others	1,62,768.11		1,77,796.84	
5. Grants Received for Tribal and Backward Class Welfare Work			16,97,674.40	
6. Income from Other Sources :				
Miscellaneous Receipts	45,511.04			
Gokhale Hall Surplus	28,142.56			
Library Deposits Forfeited	1,210.00			
A. B. Press Surplus	7,009.30		81,872.90	
7. Transfer from Reserves :				2,029.00
Excess of Expenditure over Income transferred to deficit Cover Fund				1,38,538.05

Total Rs. 26,25,007.17

As per our report of even date
JOSHI & SAHNEY
Chartered Accountants

21 Sept. 1979

SERVANTS OF INDIA SOCIETY

LIST A

*Statement of Earmarked Funds passed on to the Society as Trust Funds
as on 31st March 1979*

NAME OF THE FUND	Rs.	Ps.	Rs.	Ps.
1. Gokhale Memorial Trust Fund :				
Received in securities from the Memorial Committee formed in Bombay. The face value of the securities being Rs. 1,33,000.00. The benefit of which may be used for the general purpose of the Society.				
Balance as per last Balance Sheet			1,42,310.00	
2. Gokhale Memorial Library Trust Fund :				
Received from the ex-trustees at Nagpur for Managing the Public Library situated there on a lease-hold plot of land. The building was valued at Rs. 6,075.00. Securities and cash balance handed over to the Society were Rs. 5,843.86. The whole of the fund has been spent over the G. M. Bldg. Balance as per last B/S			12,752.86	
3. Rao Bahadur D. Laxminarayan Trust Fund :				
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.				
Balance as per last Balance Sheet			1,00,000.00	
4. South Indian Flood Relief Fund :				
Received as per the order of the High Court out of the residual balance of the above fund in the form of securities worth Rs. 21,415.47 and cash balance of Rs. 10.92. The benefit of the fund is to be utilised in the specified area affected by flood in the Madras Presidency.				
Balance as per last Balance Sheet	26,624.00			
Add : Interest	1,864.00		28,488.00	
	Total C/F.		2,83,550.86	

SERVANTS OF INDIA SOCIETY

LIST A (Contd.)

Statement of Earmarked Funds passed on to the Society as Trust Funds
as on 31st March, 1979

NAME OF THE TRUST FUND	Rs.	Ps.	Rs.	Ps.
	Total B/F.		2,83,550.86	
5. Late Mr. Nayanar Memorial Trust Fund :				
This fund was raised by the friends of Mr. Nayanar, 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 Balance Sheet	17,038.00			
Add : Interest	1,193.00		18,231.00	
6. Hiralal Atmaram Patel Trust Fund :				
Received from the executors as per conditions in the Deed for relief work in Gujarath and Kathiawar.				
Balance as per last Balance Sheet	55,491.00			
Add : Interest	3,884.00		59,375.00	
7. Lady Laxmibai Distress Relief Fund :				
Received from the executors of the will of the late lady Laxmibai w/o Sir Jagmohandas Voorjeevandas, Bombay for Distress relief in India.				
Balance as per last Balance Sheet	30,762.00			
Add : Interest	2,153.00			
	32,915.00			
Less : Relief granted during the year	20,290.00		12,625.00	
8. Gokhale Day Celebration Fund :				
Balance as per last Balance Sheet			2,000.00	
	Total C/F		3,75,781.86	

SERVANTS OF INDIA SOCIETY

LIST A (Contd.)

Statement of earmarked funds passed on to the Society as Trust Funds
as on 31st March, 1979

NAME OF THE TRUST FUND	Rs.	Ps.	Rs.	Ps.
	Total B/F		3,75,781.86	
9. Dr. P. Narsinha Raju Distress				
Relief Trust Fund :				
Received in form of Debentures and Shares from Dr. P. Narsinha Raju the total face value being Rs. 2,640/-. The benefit of which is to be spent mainly for distress relief.				
Balance as per last Balance Sheet		3,515.37		
Add: Interest	Rs.	60.00		
Dividends	Rs.	24.00	84.00	3 599 37
			<hr/>	
			Total Rs.	3,79,381.23

SERVANTS OF INDIA SOCIETY
LIST 'B'

*Statement of Funds and Other Reserves set aside by the Society
from its Income or Resources as on 31st March 1979*

NAME OF THE FUND	Rs.	Ps.	Rs.	Ps.
1. Servindia Relief Fund :				
Balance as per last Balance Sheet			23,637.00	
2. Investments Fluctuation Reserve Fund :				
Balance as per last Balance Sheet			29,371.04	
3. Servindia Welfare Fund :				
The fund has been built up by the Society for the general benefit of its employees				
Balance as per last Balance Sheet			7,823.00	
4. Insurance Fund :				
Fund is built up of matured Life Policies of members. The amounts are pay- ble on death (vide Bye-law No. 5).				
Balance as per last Balance Sheet	43,757.00			
Add : Addition during the year	6,000.00			
	49,757.00			
Less : Paid during the year	5,000.00		44,757.00	
5. Building Depreciation Fund :				
Balance as per last Balance Sheet			3,86,787.11	
6. Servindia Deficit Cover Fund :				
Balance as per last Balance Sheet	12,64,947.19			
Less : Deficit during the year	1,38,538.05		11,26,409.14	
Total Rs.			15,18,784.29	

RAO BHADUR R. R. KALE TRUST FUND

Balance Sheet as at 31st March 1979

LIABILITIES		Rs.	Ps.	ASSETS		Rs.	Ps.
1. Trust Fund of Corpus		5,36,498.	71	1. Fixed Assets			
2. Investments Reserve Fund				2. Investment			
Balance as per last Balance Sheet		11,635.	76	(As per separate schedule)		5,48,761.	51
3. Liabilities				3. Current Assets & Loans & Advances			
Account payable to Gokhale Institute of Politics & Economics		32,000.	00	(i) Amounts due from			
Amount payable to Joshi & Sahney		100.	00	Servants of India Society	39,491.	79	
4. Income and Expenditure A/c				(ii) Interest Receivable	15,252.	50	
Balance as per last Balance Sheet	16,694.	36		(iii) Income Tax Deducted			
Add: Surplus transferred from				at source	231.	78	54,976.
income & expenditure							
during the year	6,808.	75					
			23,503.				
			11				
	Total Rs.	6,03,737.	58		Total Rs.	6,03,737.	58

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

Pune
June 15, 1979

As per our report of even date
Joshi & Sahney
Chartered Accountant

RAO BAHADUR R. B. KALE TRUST FUND

Income and Expenditure Account for the year ending 31st March 1979

EXPENDITURE		INCOME	
EXPENDITURE ON THE OBJECT OF OF THE TRUST		INTEREST ON SECURITIES	
To Grants to Gokhale Institute of Politics & Economics	32,000.00	Interest on Securities	36,221.25
" Sundry Expenses & Bank Charges	12,500.00	Dividends Received	2,700.00
" Audit Fee	100.00		
" Surplus Transferred to Income & Expenditure Account	6,808.75		
Total Rs.	38,921.25	Total Rs.	38,921.25

Pune
June 15, 1979

As per our report of even date
 Joshi & Sahney
Chartered Accountants

RAO BAHADUR R. R. KALE TRUST FUND

Schedule of Investments as at 31st March 1979

S. No.	Particulars	Face Value	Cost Price	Market Value as on	Interest receivable	Interest received	Last year outstand. Interest	Interest Outstanding Recd.	
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
1.	3½ % Bombay Municipal Debenture 1979	10,000.00	9,642.60	10,000.00	325.00	325.00	—	—	
2.	4% Satara Inamdar Mandal	5,000.00	5,000.00	5,000.00	200.00	200.00	200.00	—	
3.	4½ % Govt. of India Loan 1986	50,000.00	47,675.00	46,300.00	2,250.00	1,125.00	—	1,125.00	
4.	5½ % Rajya Sahakari Bhoo-Vikas Samiti Ltd.	2,000.00	1,901.41	2,000.00	115.00	115.00	—	230.00 5831.25	76.77 78.79
5.	5½ % Maharashtra S. D. Loan 1979	2,00,000.00	1,97,592.50	2,02,000.00	11,500.00	6,468.75	—	1,437.50 3,593.75	77.78 76.77
6.	5½ % M. P. State Co-op L. M. Bank Debentures	40,000.00	39,200.00	40,000.00	2,300.00	2,300.00	—	3,335.00	76.77
7.	6% Bombay Municipal Debenture	75,000.00	75,000.00	75,187.50	4,500.00	4,500.00	—	—	

Schedule of Investments (Contd.)

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
8. F. D. R. With United Commercial Bank								
No. AF/03 696510, @ 9%								
Date of Matur, 1-12-83		—	1,10,000.00	—	9,900.00	9,900.00	—	—
No. AF/03 210186, @ 10%								
20-1-1983		—	50,000.00	—	5,000.00	4,500.00	500.00	500.00
9. Kirolokar Bros. Ltd. 900								
Equity Shares of	22,500.00	12,750.00	28,350.00	—	2,700.00	Dividend		—
Rs. 25/- each 24.50								
each Bonus Shares 3:2.								
	4,14,500.00	5,48,761.00	418,837.50	36,090.00	32,133.75	700.00	15,252.50	
10. Matured 4 1/2% Mysore Central Co-op. during the L. M. Bank Debentures year.								
	7,000.00	7,000.00	7,000.00	131.25	131.25	—	—	
Total Rs.				36,221.25	32,265.00			

Pune
June 15, 1979

Examined & Found correct
Joshi & Sahney
Chartered Accountants

Servants of India Society, Poona 4

List of Donors for the year 1978-79

Headquarters (Pune)

No.	Name of the Donor	Rs.	Ps.
1.	Lotus Trust, New Delhi	100,000	00
2.	Daily Kesari, Purgrasta Sahayak Samiti	20,000	00
3.	Sir Dorabji Tata Trust, Bombay	7,000	00
4.	N. M. Wadia Charities, Bombay	5,000	00
5.	Sir Ratan Tata Trust, Bombay	3,000	00
6.	Dr. S. H. Gokhale, Indore	1,000	00
7.	Raja Bahadur Motilal Mills Ltd., Bombay	1,000	00
8.	Blue Star Ltd., Bombay	1,000	00
9.	Bank of Maharashtra, Pune	1,000	00
10.	Raymond Woolen Mills Ltd., Thana	1,000	00
11.	Air India Bombay,	500	00
12.	Dr. P. N. Driver	200	00
13.	Shri B. N. Gokhale	125	00
14.	Raja Bahadur Chow Narayan Singh Pratap Sinha Trust, Karnal	101	00
15.	Late Justice M. G. Rapade Trust	200	00
16.	Shri & Smt. Dandavate	25	00
17.	Sums Belows Rs. 25/—	66	00
Total Rs.		141,217	00

Servants of India Society, Bombay Branch

1.	The Bank of India, Bombay	1,000	00
2.	Lady Hirabai Jahangir Charitable Trust, Bombay	1,000	00
3.	M/s, Gujarati Stri Sahakari Mandal Ltd., Bombay	151	00
4.	Shri W. S. Kane, Bombay	150	00
5.	Shri G. A. Kamtekar, Bombay	75	00
6.	A Sympathiser	60	00
Total Rs.		2,436	00

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

1.	Bazpur Centre Nainital District	18,628.54
2.	M/s. Triveni-Sheet Glass Works Ltd. Allahabad	10,000.00
3.	Salkhan Centre Mirzapur district	8,854.06
4.	Siltham Centre " "	8,846.25
5.	Khantara Centre, " "	5,868.00
6.	Muirpur " "	3,279.00
7.	Kondhar Centre, Allahabad	3,000.00
8.	Kohndar for Eye Relief Camp	963.00
9.	Khantara (dispensary)	804.86
10.	Krishi Evam Godhan Vikas Centre, Siltham	800.00
11.	Ledua Centre Mirzapur district	568.00
12.	Bajjnath Centre Mirzapur	568.00
13.	Rampur Centre Mirzapur	400.00
14.	Malua Centre	400.00
15.	Dudhi Centre Mirzapur district	375.00
16.	Muirpur Centre Mirzapur district	375.00
17.	Siltham Centre Mirzapur district	375.00
18.	Basudeva Centre Mirzapur district	375.00
19.	Tikuria Centre Mirzapur	348.00
20.	Muirpur Centre Mirzapur	284.00
21.	Injani Centre Mirzapur	284.00
22.	Bhaluhi Centre Mirzapur	284.00
23.	Kusmbha Centre Mirzapur	284.00
24.	Kundadih Centre Mirzapur	284.00
25.	Savakunda Centre Mirzapur	284.00
26.	Kandia Centre Mirzapur	284.00
27.	Konhdar dispensary	253.00
28.	Sendur dispensary	200.00
29.	Deoinjani dispensary	200.00
30.	Rajasaraj	284.00
31.	Bharatganj Centre Allahabad district	125.00
	Total Rs.	67,677.71

Servants of India Society, Madras Branch

1. Aryamatha Sabha, Madras	400·00
2. Smt. Anasuya Suryanarayana Rao, Madras	75·00
3. Dr. N. Vasudeva Rao, Madras	50·00
4. Shri S. N. Sadashivan, Coimbatore	15·00

Total Rs.	<hr/> 540·00 <hr/>
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II. Thakkar Bapa Gurukula, Nirmacimund : Ootacamund

1. The Nilgiris Co-operative Central Bank Ltd., Ootacamund, the Nilgiris	200·00
2. Hindustan Photo Films, Ootacamund	200·00

Total Rs.	<hr/> 400·00 <hr/>
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III. Thakkar Bapa Gurukulam, Chillakur, Gudur A. P.

1. Alluru Audiseshiah Reddy, Gudur	1,500·00
2. Shri Bathina Konda Reddy, Gudur	1,000·00
3. Shri B. Sridhar Rao, Gudur	1,000·00
4. Shri C. Chandrasekara Rao, Gudur	500·00
5. Shri. B. Ramchandraiah, Gudur	400·00
6. Shri G. V. Ramahiah, Gudur	300·00
7. Shri K. Ramakrishna Reddy, Gudur	300·00
8. Lions Club of Gudur, Gudur	300·00
9. Shri A. C. Krishna Rao, Madras	250·00
10. Dr. S. Suseela, M. B. B. S., Gudur	200·00
11. Dr. B. Sulochanamma, Gudur	201·00
12. Shri B. Vishnu, Gudur,	201·00
13. Gouse Mohindeen, Gudur	200·00
14. Shri M. Krishna Reddy, Gudur	150·00
15. Shri C. Chandrasekaran, Gudur	160·00
16. Shri K. Subbarama Reddy, Gudur	116·00
17. Shri Konda Venkataramaiah, Gudur	100·00
18. Shri A. Kondiah, Gudur	100·00

<hr/> 6,438·00 <hr/>

19.	Mrs. R. Rao & Smt. Venkatalakshmanamma Gudur, for construction of prayer hall	15,000-00
20.	Social Welfare Department A. P. for hostel books and clothes	1,645-45
21.	Smt. C. Menaka Prabhakar, Gudur for Radio	800-00
22.	Social Welfare Department A. P. for School Books	408-60
	Total Rs.	<u>24,832-45</u>

IV. Calicut Centre :

1.	Donations by Headmaster, Mr. P. Mohammed, Deodhar School, Nediyruppu	200-00
	Total Rs.	<u>200-00</u>

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

1.	Shri Gokhale Seva Samaj, Narasannapet	2,000-00
2.	The Tennis Players, Narasannapet	90-00
3.	Shri P. S. Prasada Rao	25-00
4.	Smt. P. S. Prasada Rao	20-00
5.	Shri Vatti Papayya & Brothers	12-00
6.	Smt. P. Emiliyamma	6-00
7.	Shri K. Shanta Rao	5-00
	Total Rs.	<u>2,158-00</u>

Servants of India Society, Orissa Branch

(Cuttack)

1. Volkart Foundation, Bombay, House, 24, Homi Modi Street, Fort, Bombay-23	5,000-00
2. Sir Ratan Tata Trust, Bombay House, Homi Mody Street, Bombay-23	3,000-00
3. Kalinga Tubes Ladies Club, Choudwar, (Kunzru Memorial Library)	1,000-00
4. Orissa Industries Ltd., Lathikata, Rourkela, (Kunzuru Memorial Library)	501-00
5. Rajmata of Darpani, Chandimichouk, Cuttack	101-00
6. Shri Vijay K. Rathor, Parture, Bhima Ice Factory and Flour Mills, Ranihat, Cuttack	101-00
7. Shri Basudeo Modi, Bankabazer, Cuttack	101-00
8. Shri Jaharimal Public Charitable trust, Bakharabud, Cuttack	101-00
9. Shri Khatausundar Das Ranihat, Cuttack	100-00
Total Rs.	10,005-00

Servants of India Society, Orissa Branch, Thakkar Bapa Ashram,**Rayagada**

1. Shrimati Kanchanbala Das	540-00
2. Shri Niranjana Das	100-00
3. Donations below Rs. 100/-	745-00
Total Rs.	1,385-00

**The Servindia Destitute Children's Home, S. I. S., Choudwar
Cuttack**

1. Donation through B. C. Nayak from O. T. M. Choudwar	1,502·00
2. Dr. A. A. Khan, Gopabandhu Seva Sadan, Choudwar	1,272·00
3. Members, Kalinga Tubes Ladies Club, Choudwar	1,000·00
4. Srikant Nath, Rambila	150·00
5. Collection below Rs. 100/-	3,354·00
Total Rs.	<u>7,278·00</u>

Servants of India Society, Choudwar Centre, Cuttack

1. Shri A. P. Singh, M. D. O. T. M., Choudwar	4,500·00
2. Members Kalinga Tubes Ladies Club, Choudwar	1,000·00
3. Begum Nurjehan, C/o, Dr A. A. Khan, Choudwar	531·00
4. Gopal Sundar Pattnaik, Lecturer, M. S. Law College, Cuttack	400·00
5. Shri Sukadev Sahoo, Cuttack	150·00
6. Mrs. Rachita Das, President, T. P. M. Women's Club	101·00
7. Head master & staff members, Municipal High School, Choudwar	65·00
8. Head master and staff members, Kalinga Vidya- Pith.	31·00
9. Collection below Rs. 25/—	863·00

THE DIVIDED SOCIETY AND OUR SOCIAL AWARENESS

A. R. Kamat

I am indeed grateful to the Servants of India Society for giving me this opportunity to remember the late Gopal Krishna Gokhale on the occasion of his birth anniversary. I had a similar privilege in 1966 when I was invited by them to write for the Gokhale centenary volume on Gokhale the Educationist.

When friends in the Society approached me for this lecture I agreed promptly and without any hesitation. It must have probably surprised them. I did so because I considered their desire to be my obligation, in view of my association for the last twenty years with an institution which bears Gokhale's name, and also because of my earlier association as a student and a teacher with a college which carries his hallowed memory.

It is customary on such occasions to shower eulogies on the person concerned, even when, as in the present case, they are hardly ever needed. Moreover, many other persons, much more qualified than me, have done so in the past in ample measure. Therefore without lingering on such formalities I shall proceed with my theme of the evening, a theme of which Gokhale and other patriots of the period were deeply conscious, and which is of fundamental importance to us in the present period.

—1—

The subject I have chosen for this evening is the divided society, our divided Indian society, and *our* awareness about it. When I speak of divided society it is not so much with reference to our many diversities of language, religion and culture. These are facts of geography and history which one has to accept and live with, taking care that they do not lead to social inequalities, and social disintegration. What I have in mind today are the serious structural inequalities with which our society is riven due to socio-economic factors, ascriptive factors of religion, caste and custom, and other factors like income, wealth, occupation and status. This

evening I propose to review the growth of our social awareness of this grossly iniquitous and unjust social structure during the modern period.

For this purpose this long period of the last century and half will be divided into three sub-periods : From the establishment and consolidation of the British colonial rule in India to the First World War, then upto the coming of independence, and finally the post-independence period. Secondly, the social awareness will be considered at three levels : general thinking, which is usually the thinking of the advanced sections of society, secondly, thinking of those directly affected by these inequalities, and finally the organisational level. In the course of this discussion I may refer to these inequalities sometimes in abstract terms like caste, feudalism or capitalism, or more often in terms of the actual suffering segments of society, such as the minorities, women, the former untouchables (the Scheduled Castes), the tribal people (the Scheduled Tribes), the exploited rural society, toilers in the factories, toilers in the rural society (e. g. the poor peasants and the landless agriculture labour) etc. Although the general setting will be that of India as a whole specific references will be largely confined to Maharashtra with which you and I are more familiar. (Since the question of minorities is a major theme by itself it is not considered in this lecture. We shall be therefore confining our discussion to Hindu society).

—2—

We are all aware that the pre-British social structure, which has been described as Indian feudalism by famous historians (e. g. Professor D. D. Kosambi,) largely combined the economic, social, occupational and religious hierarchies into a composite whole under the umbrella of caste. It was the massive impact of British imperial power, with its superior technology, advanced capitalist economy and social formations, which for the first time shook this society to its foundations. This does not mean that Indian society did not undergo any change at all ever since it became structured some three thousand years ago, as caste society and Indian feudalism. There were a number of attempts mostly at the religious level to reduce its rigour, e. g. Buddhism, Jainism, Veerashaivism, etc., in the earlier period. Then after the confrontation with Islam which had a more egalitarian religious and social outlook there was

the widespread movement of saints in the medieval period towards the same objective. But the element of awareness of inequality and harshness in society in all these attempts was predominantly that of compassion (Karuna), not of the social right of equality, which is a relatively modern concept. Consequently the redress aimed at in these earlier attempts was also mostly at the religious-spiritual level, in the kingdom of god, in the other world, rather than in this world, here and now. Occasionally there also occurred peasant revolts and revolts of other oppressed segments of society, which could be interpreted as attempts for secular change. But they were local and sectional and they did not leave a lasting impress on the social structure as a whole.

The British colonial rule was an altogether different kind of confrontation: its industrial capitalist economy, the rule of law which proclaimed the principle of (at least formal) equality, its polity advocating representative government (although principally in their own country), western learning consisting of modern, natural and social sciences, and the bourgeois liberal thought which gave all these various facets a philosophical basis. The first few generations of our English-educated intelligentsia had to grapple with all these and more, for instance, the missionary onslaught on religion, and on our "hide-bound obscurantist and unequal society". For them it was not only necessary to arrive at a working relationship with the new colonial order, but to revive this 'stone-cold' prostrate society, to search for a new social and political identity befitting the modern age. This gave rise to many movements of religious and social reforms of the nineteenth century and also the beginning of national and political consciousness and organisation. As is well-known the latter led to the emergence of a rival contending centre of political allegiance in the form of the Indian National Congress.

The rise of modern social awareness of the divided society, of its unequal structure and harshly iniquitous practices, was a consequence of this ideological turmoil. It arose from the immediate tasks of meeting the challenge posed by the alien rule and its modern culture, and its attack on religion and caste society including untouchability. It was a product of the indigenous desire for social and economic modernisation. Its thought content was a combination of philosophical radicalism, liberal humanism and,

social revivalism. Such incipient social awareness was also implicit in the discovery and upholding of Indian nationalism because the modern concept of a nation assumes a minimum homogeneity and equality among its citizens.

This new Awakening (or *Prabodhan* as we describe it in indigenous terms) started in different parts of India at different times. In Bengal, which came under the British hegemony as early as the latter half of the eighteenth century, it began with Ram Mohan Roy and his contemporaries in the early nineteenth century. In Maharashtra it started later, by the middle of the nineteenth century and after. In some other parts of India the process had to wait until the last decades of the century.

Again, divided as our society was into separated social groups and communities, each one of them had to go jointly and severally through this process of self-discovery, awakening and adjustment to the new situation. For instance, in Maharashtra one finds three major streams in the development of social and political awakening. Their emergence roughly corresponds to the formation of modern intellectual nuclei in the respective sections of society. First, there was the upper-caste urban stream which was first exposed to English education and western thought. They manned the white-collar jobs in government and professions and later also formed the core of the nationalist opposition. Then there was the rural stream of middle and lower castes, led by their urban leadership. Although this stream started quite early with Phule, it matured much later with the emergence of non-Brahman movement and eventually with their entry into the National Congress during the thirties of this century. The third stream was that of the depressed classes, the former untouchables; it started much later, and passing through many vicissitudes, is only now reaching its full stature.

—3—

Against this background of the Awakening in India in general and Maharashtra in particular, I shall now consider the resulting social awareness during this early period, awareness at different levels about the many inequalities and injustices in our society. Let us first consider the advanced segment of which one may take Lokahitawadi, Ranade, Agarkar, Gokhale, Telang, Tilak

and Chiplunkar as leading representatives. Chiplunkar was a revivalist nationalist, and stoutly maintained that there was nothing basically wrong with the old social system. Tilak chose to emphasise political demands ignoring the question of social reforms (and therefore of social and economic injustice). It was much later in his life, almost towards the end that he conceded the necessity of action in respect of untouchability. But in fairness to him it must be said that in later years he also recognised the strength of trade union movement and the desirability of associating it with the national movement. My guess is that it was not so much the exploitation of workers by the capitalists as the potential strength of their political backing for the national cause which moved him to think along these lines.

Lokahitawadi was a perceptive observer in touch with the rural situation; as such he was no doubt aware of the many iniquities in rural economic and social life. But he has primarily championed the cause of social reforms with respect to child marriage, girls' education, widows, and many other outmoded customs and rituals. Agarkar was essentially a rationalist and, in his short span of life, laid stress on the same above-mentioned themes of social reforms, as well as generally on liberal-humanist values of rationalism, liberty, equality and freedom of the individual. Gokhale, a disciple of Ranade, no doubt valued and upheld the cause of social reforms, but his major contribution was in the political sphere where he was a powerful spokesman of the moderate school. Telang stood between the two trends represented by the reformers and the revivalists.

Ranade was the tallest amongst them all in this respect, having a deeper empathy with broad sections of society and in all-sided approach to its problems. In his own words the transition that he and his school of thought aimed at, was :

“from constraint to freedom, from credulity to faith, from status to contract, from authority to reason, from unorganised to organised life. from bigotry to toleration, from blind fatalism to a sense of human dignity.”¹

1. M. G. Ranade, *Miscellaneous Writings*, Manoranjan Press, Bombay, 1945, pp. 351-52.

Amongst the outstanding contemporaries Ranade was the only leader who had friendly cordial relations with Phule. He was deeply conscious of the injustice and iniquity in our society, and about the miserable social and economic conditions of the untouchables and other lowly sections. He asked his followers that they should "turn the searchlight inwards". Gokhale has mentioned this in his speeches while dealing with the treatment meted out to Indians in South Africa, or even to highly educated men like Ranade in our own country by the racialist rulers in India.² He was also aware of the plight of the rural poor having initiated inquiries into their conditions during the devastating famines of the period, and also into the famous Deccan riots.

But looking back it is clear that in spite of their acceptance of the values of liberal philosophy their main concern was political struggle against dependent political status. And in social matters their thoughts and activities were largely confined to the problems of the newly educated upper-class, upper-caste segments of society, as for instance the problems of women and family.³ As Professor Sardar, the most perceptive living authority on the social history of this period, aptly describes, all these social reform efforts were (*Ekavargiya*) mostly confined to one segment of society, its top segment.

As against this galaxy of outstanding men belonging to the upper stratum stands out Phule belonging to the middle stratum, with his deep involvement, both in thought and activities, with

2. See e. g. pp. 260-61 "Elevation of Depressed Classes," in Vol. III of *Speeches and Writings of Gopal Krishna Gokhale*, D. G. Karve and D. V. Ambekar (ed.), Asia 1967; also p. 287 in the same volume in a speech on Mahadev Govind Ranade.

3. It is interesting for instance to note the image of the educated woman they conjured up. "(The educated woman) will be ministers to men; secretaries at home, efficient watchmen; good cooks, good doctors and musicians; make conversation that would please men;...she would combine the admirable qualities of a European lady with her own Indian qualities if she were educated." (C. S. Lakshmi, "Tradition and Modernity of Tamil Women Writers," *Social Scientist*, April 1976; translation of a passage from the South Indian Writer Vedanayagam Pillai's book of 1869). Apart from the impossibility of attaining this ideal the passage gives us vivid idea of what social reformers of that period expected from their reformed women folk!

the problems of the variegated oppressed sections of society : women, untouchables, non-Brahmans smarting under the Brahman domination and injustice, workers in factories, the peasantry and the rural poor, etc. etc. His were the first native schools in Pune for women and untouchables, and that, too as early as the eighteen-fifties. These, together with his legendary appearances and stances on the occasions of the Congress session, the reception to the British Crown Prince and the first Marathi Sahitya Sammelan were indeed remarkable. He was not erudite in the accepted sense of the term, nor did he join the main stream of national awakening. But his writings were informed with authentic ground-level experience; and deep sensitivity and concern for the oppressed Indian humanity make his writings even now a refreshing reading. He, together with his thought and work, became a target of malicious attack and ridicule on the part of the dominant educated section of the day (with the exception, it must be said, of the great Ranade who evinced great sympathy towards his way of work and thinking). And it continued even later. It is only for the last two or three decades that his sterling contribution to the cause of social equality and economic justice has come into limelight, and received due recognition.

Two comments are perhaps in order at this stage. First, the rejection of Phule (and acceptance of his opponents, Chiplunkar, Tilak, etc.) then, and his acceptance now (often formal, almost ritualistic) and rejection of the social thought of his adversaries, provide a very striking illustration of what is invariably observed in history, that the dominant ideas of the period are the ideas of dominant classes in society. Second, what was lost sight of in that controversy, and even now, is that the two streams in the awakening in Maharashtra had two different textures. The contact with western learning and the tenets of liberalism and nationalism made the upper-caste, upper-class intelligentsia keenly aware of the discrimination and political dependence which they suffered at the hands of the British rulers. But many of them were singularly, impervious to, and reluctant to relentlessly apply the same logic to their own iniquitous society. This was true both of the Moderate and the Extremist political schools of the day. The difference between them was largely of degree and rhetoric and hence without much distinction. In the case of Phule and his colleagues and

his later-day followers, (and this is true also of Ambedkar and the depressed class movement), their contact with western learning and philosophy immediately made them conscious of the crass social inequities in our own society, and only later of the blanket slavery of the alien rule. It was in a sense the difference between the view from the top and the view from the ground, or the view of the socio-economically privileged and that of the deprived.

Before concluding this period I should say something about the organisational aspects of this social awareness. We have already mentioned peasant revolts which helped to remove to a certain extent the stupour of the dominant elite to rural poverty and exploitation at the hands of the government, its petty officers, feudal landlords and moneylenders. The Satyashodhak Samaj and the Non-Brahman movement of the two initial decades of this century, were direct inheritors of Phule's legacy but largely shorn of the original breadth of outlook and elan of its founder. It is true they voiced in a general way and also worked in an organised manner in certain districts, to fight for improving the lot of the peasantry. But the later NB movement had a pronounced political orientation and made a bid for a share in whatever political power conceded by the British rulers.

The trade union movement initiated by Phule's Satyashodhak followers and other urban elements did take roots. In contrast to the Moderates, Tilak (but not his entire flock of the Extremists) had realised the need for gaining political support of the common people. Thus he used to flaunt with pride the pejorative epithet "the leader of the riffraff" (तेल्या तांबोळ्यांचे पुढारी) Telya Tambolyanche Pudhari given to him by his opponents. But he himself hardly took any steps to organise the economically or socially oppressed sections of society, presumably because of fear of losing his hold over his orthodox following.

Finally, about the awareness of the position of the depressed classes; the scheduled castes and the scheduled tribes in modern parlance. By the turn of the century the system had produced a small group of educated untouchables, particularly in the Mahar community, whose military connection had helped in their awakening. Simultaneously, a few humanitarians in caste society (e. g. S. M. Mate and Vithal Ramji Shinde) had also become concerned

for their lot. The real thrust in this respect, however, had to await the entry of Gandhi in the political arena, and of Ambedkar as the mobiliser of the militant depressed class movement. And as regards the tribals there was not much awareness of their situation, except of course on the part of foreign Christian missions who were active in these areas right from the start of the British imperial rule!⁴

I am aware I have taken considerable time over these early beginnings. I am also aware it is rather sketchy. Even so I thought this was necessary because we often forget where and how we started. Moreover, it helps us in the assessment of the present situation.

—4—

The second phase starts with Gandhi's massive entry into the Indian political arena. This and other developments gave a head to the increasing political awakening and discontent in India as a consequence of the changed relationships on the national and international planes in the immediate post-war period. The national movement for the first time assumed a militant mass character. The struggle for national freedom attracted newer and wider sections of people. Under the leadership of the Indian bourgeoisie and the educated middle classes it passed through successive phases of strife and compromise. During the period of the Second World War and immediately after, due to vastly altered correlation of forces, the imperial rulers had lost most of their support in India and abroad, and had to quit, but not without partitioning the country. (The partition in a way "solved" the major minority problem but not really the problem of minorities in Indian society. I shall not touch this evening upon this rather complex problem which, as I have mentioned before, will need a separate full-length discussion).

4. This is not to say that there was no consideration *at all* for the miserable conditions of the peasantry, landless labour, untouchables and tribals in the thinking of the stalwarts like Ranade, Gokhale and others. But these problems appear to be peripheral and incidental to their main thrust rather than vital organic parts of their general outlook. As regards caste it is interesting to recall that a number of Congress leaders observed caste distinction in dining at the time of the annual Congress sessions, even as late as the twenties of this century.

Let me now pursue against this background the theme of the divided society and its awareness through this period. At the ideological level it was mainly the world of Gandhi and (later of) Nehru. The massive entry of the working class, peasantry and student youth had brought unprecedented strength to the freedom struggle. At the same time it contributed to the growing social consciousness, general as well as separate social awakening, of different sections of society. The Soviet Socialist revolution and the post-war advance of the world working class in general, that is the advance of socialist and communist movements in the world, germinated and fostered new ideological currents in India as well, within and without the main stream of national movement. This injected a significant radical egalitarian content into the objectives of national liberation. All these socio-political developments considerably enhanced our awareness of the inequities and inequalities in society at all levels including the organisational level.

Let us first consider Gandhi who wielded the most powerful influence on the main stream of national political thrust over almost three decades. His thought, speeches, writings and activities touched almost every unequal aspect and suffering section of society : caste, women, industrial and other urban proletariat, and even more so the village poor, the depressed classes and tribals. In this all-embracing approach to socio-economic and socio-political problems Gandhi takes after Ranade of the earlier period.⁵ It followed from his philosophical outlook and world view which involved a vision of a more egalitarian communitarian new society, devoid of the evils of Indian feudal heritage and also of modern capitalist society. Although Gandhi had an integrated personal philosophy the same cannot be said of his socio-economic and socio-political thinking and practices, which were often intuitive

5. Gandhi called himself Gokhale's disciple and attempt is often made to relate him to Ranade through Gokhale, (e. g. D. K. Bedekar on Gandhi). Gokhale himself has mentioned, however that "Ranade was a never-failing adviser of Gandhi (in the South African struggle), and had carried on a regular correspondence with him." (p. 261, Vol. III of Gokhale's Writings and Speeches, *op. cit.*)

and full of compromises and contradictions.⁶ But his all-perceptive approach and efforts were in a sense an objective imperative to arouse and bring all the massive detachments of Indian society into the fold of national movement. In this historic task he had an equally able lieutenant in Nehru. Nehru publicly associated himself with the socialist thought, backed the cause of the poor and exploited, and fought against hide-bound religious and social obscurantism. It was mainly under his influence that the Congress incorporated a progressive egalitarian content in its manifestoes and resolutions from Karachi Congress onwards.

In the meanwhile, as mentioned earlier, the communist and socialist ideas were making themselves felt within and without the Congress. Their exponents championed not only the cause of the workers in the fields and factories and the antifeudal demands of peasantry but also broad social restructuring based on social equality and economic justice. The thirties of the century witnessed the rise of a militant trade union movement and also attempts in the countryside to organise the peasantry in the Kisan Sabhas. All India Trade Union Congress (AITUC) and the All India Kisan Sabha (AIKS) became the principal organisations voicing the demands of toilers. This decade also saw women coming out in large numbers to join the freedom movement and in the process fighting for their own rights. The All India Women's Conference (AIWC) became a powerful organisation championing complete equality and social justice for women in all segments of society and in all walks of life.

Gandhi also recognized from the very beginning, as early as 1917, the importance of taking up the cause of untouchables which had assumed both social and political importance. The Congress had so far largely neglected this segment of society. We have mentioned earlier the efforts of enlightened caste-Hindu individuals for the amelioration of this unjust social and economic aspect of Hindu society. By the twenties a small core of the educated had already formed among the untouchables themselves,

6. Contrary to popular misconception Gandhi was not an illread person. For instance he had perused Marx's *Capital* during his last incarceration. (See : B. N. Ganguli, *Indian Economic Thought of the Nineteenth Century*, Tata McGraw Hill, New Delhi, 1977, Chapter 12).

and their organisation was taking shape, under local leadership. The tallest amongst them in Western India, was Ambedkar, an erudite scholar, a fearless fighter and a tireless activist. Under his inspiring leadership the scheduled castes built their own organisation and fought valantly, starting from temple entry, access to wells, equal treatment in schools, etc., for their rightful equal place in society. They claimed a share in the political power, in the form of reserved seats and separate electorates in the legislatures. Incidentally, this had been partly conceded by the British, for their own selfish interests, in the 1919 Act.

Launching on an indefinite fast in 1932 Gandhi could coerce Ambedkar into accepting joint electorates. He also succeeded in weaning away important sections of the Scheduled Castes by starting the Harijan Sevak Sangh. The Sangh consisted of a band of his devoted caste-Hindu followers who did pioneering ground-level work as social reformers. Even so Ambedkar could build a powerful organisation of the scheduled castes, particularly in Western India, by arousing their self-respect and creating a separate self-identity. Even now, more than two decades after his demise, and in spite of his conversion to Buddhism before his death, he continues to be an object of reverence and inspiration, and a symbol of heightened self-awareness among large sections of the scheduled castes both within and without the Congress (or the Gandhian) fold.⁷

Tribal people also came to be generally recognized as an indivisible part of Indian society. It may be recalled here that the tribals had participated on a very large scale, and with great militancy, in the Jangal Satyagraha of 1930 in some districts of Maharashtra. A number of Gandhians started welfare work in Gujarat (A. V. Thakkar and others) and Maharashtra (Bhise, Nargolkar, Thakar, Barve and others). At other places such

7. It is interesting to note the important difference between the two approaches in organising the schedule castes, (as well as the scheduled tribes and other neglected sections in society). While in one the concerned section organised itself largely on its own efforts, seeking allies wherever possible, (e. g. Ambedkar), in the other this was done under the hegemony and with the patronage of (advanced) caste society (e. g. the Harijan movement of Gandhi). One should remember that the revised constitution of Harijan Sevak Sangh did not admit Harijans to the Sangh!

organisations arose among the tribals themselves where a small educated leadership had emerged. The Warli revolt of the forties under the leadership of Parulekars of the Communist Party may be considered as the peak-point of tribal awareness and organisation during this period.⁸

Thus in this period the awareness about unequal and unjust society in India had widened and deepened considerably. It had become a great deal stronger, with respect to all its aspects : caste divisions, the scheduled castes, the scheduled tribes, women's movement, industrial workers, peasants and landless labour under feudal exploitation and oppression. The social inequalities of the old structure, and the socio-economic inequalities of the new colonial capitalist structure which was superposed on it, had become a vital part of the consciousness of at least the advanced segments of the national movement. Under Gandhi and Nehru, and particularly under the latter and the socialists and communists, (working within and without the Congress), and also because of Ambedkar's epoch-making contribution, the national thinking acquired a radical-revolutionary orientation to a significant extent. The Congress resolutions, and the blueprints which they placed before the nation from time to time, reflected this general orientation. Nehru swore by socialism, and he and Gandhi maintained publicly that the independent India to come will remove all these harsh iniquities and inequalities and strive to build an egalitarian and just society.

Moreover, due to spread of education and growth of colonial capitalist economy, this consciousness had also permeated among the concerned segments of society, the victims of these iniquities, the sufferers of the unjust social structure. However, their organisation betrayed two significant weaknesses. First, many of these suffering segments of society (like the middle castes fighting against caste injustices) lost most of their radical social orientation after their leadership joined, and were assimilated, in the broad national movement whose leadership was effectively dominated by the vested interests in the urban and rural areas. They became lukewarm and even hostile to the independent class organisations of the working class, or of the peasantry, or of the landless poor.

8. Both S. V. Parulekar and Godavari Parulekar were connected with the Servants of India Society in the earlier part of their public life.

or of other suffering segments of society like the scheduled castes or tribals. The radicals in the Congress were not able to establish their own effective organisational leadership over these potentially revolutionary segments. On the other hand the right wing leadership of the national movement made skilful use of Nehru, Gandhi and the vague Nehruvian slogan of socialism to retain its effective hold on the Congress organisation at the time of the transfer of power. The working class and peasant organisations or the scheduled castes organisation under Ambedkar outside the Congress fold, did not combine to become a decisive force. They often suffered alternately from opportunism and sectarianism. Thus, as in the initial phase, even in this phase the anti-feudal struggle against caste, untouchability and land relations and the broad anti-imperialist freedom struggle did not merge into a united whole under a single leadership. This alone could have led to a radical social restructuring. This disunity was perhaps inherent in our existential situation itself, and continues to plague us even now.

This brings us to 1947 and the transfer of power, the partition of the country and its violent aftermath. Since the transition had taken place in a non-revolutionary manner the vested interests entrenched in the national movement could effectively bypass its potential or actual radical segments and their leadership, and could thus successfully strike a bargain with the imperialist rulers in their own favour. And to enforce this compromise, and to establish and maintain their hegemony, they had managed to secure the imperial state apparatus intact, including its powerful coercive machine and tradition of repressive rule. This was facilitated by the prevailing correlation of forces at the time, when the radical elements, although quite vocal, were weak both organisationally and ideologically. The stage was thus set for the present (post-independence) period.

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In pursuing our theme of the growth of awareness of the divided society we should note the two main developments of the immediate post-independence period. They were the Constitutional provisions of 1950 and the programme of socio-economic development pursued by the Nehru government. The Constitution contained many equalitarian provisions : equality of all citizens before law, abolition (in law) of caste distinctions and

untouchability, safeguards and protective discrimination for the advancement of weaker sections of society viz. women, the scheduled castes, the scheduled tribes and other backward communities, and a number of other directive (but non-justiciable) principles. These were strengthened by instituting scholarships, stipends and other monetary assistance in education for the SC, ST and the OBC, and reservations in political representation, educational institutions and government services for the SC and ST. Some States in the Indian Union also extended educational concessions to the EBC (economically backward classes). These measures were palliatives offered to the concerned aggrieved sections. They were also meant to create a liberal progressive image of the newborn Indian State in the outside world. Undoubtedly they have materially helped the SC and ST in their educational advance and the growth of their political and social consciousness and organisation.

Under the general politico-economic programmes an important step was the abolition of some of the worst features of feudalism (the princely states, zamindaris and also absentee landlordism to a certain extent). This together with the political democratisation due to adult franchise (and democratisation and spread of education) brought the dominant rural middle-stratum, middle-caste leadership into strategic positions of political power at State and lower levels. Eventually they have come to wield considerable influence also at the Centre. This and the other measures met to an appreciable extent the gross socio-economic hardships (of caste, land ownership, trade, money-lending, etc.) from which the upper rural and semi-rural sections had been suffering under the colonial rule. Their enhanced political and economic affluence, however, has given rise to new inequalities, or strengthened the old ones, bringing about further polarisation in the rural sector.

The general line of the Indian State and its rulers in the Nehru regime was the capitalist path of development, controlled with planning, a public sector and a few welfarish measures, mostly in the interests of a smooth advance of capitalism itself. This was done under the specious catch-words of socialism, socialistic pattern, social equality, social justice, modernisation, advance of science and scientific temper, and what have you. All this trapping was necessary to respond to the aspirations of the vocally radical segments in the national movement, the educated middle

class elements as well as the organised industrial working class, and also the newly awakened elements of the socially oppressed, the SC, ST and other lower and lowest segments of society. Moreover, the rapid industrial and socio-economic advance of the first decade or so of independence, which provided many job and other economic opportunities in the government services, public and private sectors, the rural sector, welfare services, etc., lulled these middle elements into illusions that the nation and the society were on a slow but sure path to the egalitarian millenium (of some sort of socialism). Even the militant working class elements and the left party leadership were not immune from the politically corroding influence of such illusions.

But early in the sixties, with the slowing down of industrial and economic development, the bubble of illusion began to shrink with the occurrence once again of increasing incidence of poverty, unemployment and misery. This is no occasion for describing the resulting critical political and economic situation, including the nineteen-month emergency rule. Nor shall we go into the details of the continuing 'permanent emergency', which has been the lot of the common poor and deprived, before and after this spell of a naked authoritarian rule.

What is pertinent for us this evening is to examine the extent and the manner in which our social awareness of the divided and unjust society has advanced. That there has been an advance in many ways, there is no doubt. At the same time it has a complex variegated pattern. Let me try and unravel it.

We should first remember that the context of the socio-political struggles has fundamentally changed after the transfer of power. Before, all struggles against socio-economic injustices were related, and were in a sense part of the general struggle for national emancipation, against the exploiting colonial rule. Now, the struggle is largely against the indigenous ruling classes who are interested in maintaining, if possible with some minor modifications, and if necessary by brute force, the status quo of the present unequal and unjust socio-economic relationships. The struggle is therefore mainly internal to the society and for the emancipation of the common people. Consequently it is much more complex and

it is also much more ruthless on the part of those who stand to lose in a more egalitarian restructuring of society.

Viewed against this background it is a fact that the general awareness in our country about social equality and justice has certainly increased, although it has also a certain vagueness and deceptiveness about it. The first is evident from the fact that not only the Congress party and its offshoots but, during the last few years, even top tycoons at one end and the supremo of the powerful communalist volunteer organisation at the other, have come to swear by socialism. They have realised that this vague, all-meaning (and therefore meaningless,) populist slogan is necessary even to establish their credentials with the common people. This is in a sense, an index of the growth of general awareness about justice and equality, both economic and social. Hardly any public figure, great or small, can now publicly uphold, not only the caste system and untouchability but also poverty and deprivation in general, although many of them may profess contrary views in private; and in actual practice, they may behave and act in support of the present highly skewed structure. As a result during the last thirty years socialism, socialist society, etc., have become devalued innocuous phrases which can be bandied about and interpreted according to one's convenience and vested interests.

What about the growth of awareness at the ground level, at the levels where the operation of the present structure is particularly harsh ? There also the concerned segments have on the whole become much more conscientised although the level of consciousness is extremely uneven; from abject apathy, through gradualist illusions, sham and real radicalism, to revolutionary consciousness. The usual alibis of the gradualist school are the same as before: the desirability of taking all sections of society together, the danger of a violent outbreak and the risk of anarchy, non-violence versus violence, eschewal of foreign ideologies, etc. etc. Consequently, in spite of a general advance of awareness there is a wide, very wide spectrum, depending on the hold of the old and new ruling myths and mystifications. At some levels there is also a regression, a strengthening of the inegalitarian trends due to the considerable advance of money power and political power of the old and new affluent classes in the town and the countryside, and their satellite formations among the middle-class educated. The latter are busy concocting

the necessary new mythology of all kinds: naive, semi-learned and also high-soundingly learned, technical and sophisticated. Some have become Gandhian oracles, some others speak in the name of a total revolution. It is sad for instance to see that these oracular intellectuals from amongst the political ideologues, journalists and, of course, the learned academicians, many of whom had taken a lot more clearer positions in the pre-independence and early-independence years and who should therefore know better, are busy wearing out their pens and tongues to attack the toiler's organisations, just because they are getting organised ! And all this under the absurd plea that the workers when organised *ipso facto* become the exploiters of the unorganised poor, a plea which certainly brings much delight and satisfaction to the real exploiting interests in the town and the countryside, for the services rendered.

Let us now have a look at the organisational level. Before doing so I should explain why I lay so much stress on the organisations of the deprived and the downtrodden in society. My understanding of the historical evolution of society tells me that no worthwhile restructuring of society can be ever brought about by mere awakening, whether it is the general awakening or the awakening of the concerned suffering segments. Economic, social or political justice is hardly ever won by merely trying to instil good sense in the minds of the powerful and privileged, the main pillars of the unequal and unjust society. It is only through a relentless struggle of the wretched of the earth that social justice can be wrested from the hands of their exploiters and the oppressors. For this reason the organisation of the economically exploited and socially oppressed assumes supreme importance in the fight for a just and equal Society.

At the organisational level, the actual victims of the divided society, women, toilers in the fields and factories, the SC, the ST and others, the old organisations (the AIWC, the TU front, the left in general and the political parties of the SC, etc.) are split and splintered. Some of them like the AIWC have lost all their vitality and élan except for making their elitist ineffectual annual noises. Among other sections organisation has spread far and wide but piecemeal, and shows no signs of solidarity both within and between the different deprived segments of society. At the same time, because of the very logic of the deepening socio-economic crisis new

foci of awakening and revolt are emerging, some of them naively sectarian in character, the most important and spectacular amongst them being the Naxalite movement of the late sixties. On the social plane a striking development in our own Maharashtra is the rapid rise (and equally rapid disintegration) of the Dalit Panthers. The events of the last few years show that on the one hand there have been massive working-class actions in many sectors including the All-India Strike of Railway Workers in 1974. On the other hand the most oppressed sections in the rural areas, the landless labour, particularly among the Scheduled Castes and tribals, are getting organised locally, and as a result facing brutal atrocities at the hands of both the dominant classes in rural areas and the repressive machinery of the State. Thus, the advance of the social forces for change, for a more egalitarian restructuring of society, has evidently reached a new pitch, but is proceeding in an uneven, fragmented and often in a rather confused manner.

The situation is complicated also because of the caste factor, a major specific of Indian society. Socio-economic change had already by 1947 started bringing about vertical stratification, class stratification across and within castes. The process has hastened considerably after independence. And yet caste remains a major factor in our social life and thinking. Scratch even gently a man, who looks a very epitome of a modernized person in his talk, posture, occupation, and ways of living including all the social graces. You will find, not very deep down, a strong caste feeling with all its prejudices and preferences. Because of this deep-seated caste-sensibility in the social ego almost every class conflict is beset with overtones of caste differences and conflicts, and vice versa. The fight against inequality and injustice has therefore to take into account this highly mixed-up social situation while planning its strategy and tactics. In other words the struggle for social equality has to merge with the struggle for economic justice, and vice versa.

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In the meanwhile, it has to be remembered, the forces for the status quo, for the preservation of the actual property, privilege and status relationships which form the basis of the present unequal and unjust structure, are certainly not idle. Camouflaging when necessary under a modern populist garb and posture, they are busy

consolidating themselves both ideologically and organisationally. We have already referred to some aspects of the ideological offensive including its acrobatics. At the organisational level one should take note of the emboldened stance of the Chambers of Commerce and Industries, of big and small business and trade, and the obliging government coming up with, to put it mildly, the highly controversial Industrial Relations Bill to smother the simmering discontent among the workers over the deteriorating economic conditions. The rural segment of the affluent rich peasantry is also flexing its muscles under the specious umbrella of the Kisan Sammelan. From Belchi to Bailadilla, and many other places in the north and also in the south, and right in our midst in the Marathwada holocaust of the last year, they have bared their aggressiveness and cruelty in a most naked form. Caste prejudices have been harnessed for this purpose to the chariot of political and economic power, as from times immemorial in our society, to preserve their property, power and prestige in rural society. Finally, the trading class in the town and countryside has amassed further economic strength, by means fair or foul and with it they can effectively influence the political power in urban and rural areas. They have shown that they are not behind other exploiting classes, in organisation as well as public protests, as was recently manifest with such demonstrative violence at the time of the impending strike of bankmen.

All in all, therefore, it seems the vested interests of the town and the countryside, the backbones of this highly unequal and unjust society, are fully conscious of what is at stake. They are determined to protect their highly unequal gains in terms of wealth, prestige and power, in anticipation of the impending confrontation with the forces of change. On the other hand the real protagonists of radical social change, the actual sufferers of this unequal society, are still in disarray. They have yet to come into their own, both ideologically and organisationally, in order to engage their opponents with the necessary strength and determination. It seems there are miles to go before the decisive encounter. It looks as though we are in for a long period of turmoil and disorder, stagnation and chaos, partial conflicts and confrontations. It is anybody's guess whether and when there will be a final breakthrough in favour of a more just and more equal society.

Even so, the struggle is on. And great responsibility lies on the educated middle class both urban and rural. This is a privileged class, privileged in the sense of having had the opportunity of getting educated; and it is often called the conscience of society. Its youthful members are often described as the engine of rapid social change. We have also a long tradition since Gokhale's time of selfless bands of highly educated young men committing themselves to dedicated service to society. The context has changed but the need and the obligation continue. The question of questions is therefore whether their counterpart in the present generation will, both subjectively and objectively, intervene actively in favour of radical restructuring of this outmoded social structure, in favour of the poor and the deprived, in favour of a more just and equal society. Let me hope with you they will have the courage and the wisdom to play their destined role in this overdue social transformation.

CONSTITUTION
OF THE
Servants of India Society

The following Constitution has been adopted for the Society*:-

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

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

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

4. The 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 and 13, every member of the Society shall be a member for life.

7. The 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.

* हिंद 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.

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 President, and shall do such work and devote himself to such studies as the President may direct.

11. An Ordinary Member may be sent by the 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 President and Council and shall obey orders and instructions that may be received from them.

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

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

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

14. (a) The Members of the Society shall elect from amongst the Ordinary Members one member to be President of the Society for a period of three years.

(b) The Members of the Society shall elect an Ordinary Member to be Vice-president of the Society for three years.

(c) The 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 Member.

(d) 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 Presidentship of the Society, the Council shall exercise all the powers vested by the Rules in the President singly or the President and Council, until such time as a new 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 President under rule 14 (a), as the case may be.

16 In special circumstances the 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 President and Council may determine.

13. The 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 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, a Permanent Assistant of the Society, on such terms as the 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 President and Council.

21. The 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 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 President and Council may determine.

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

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

27. (a) The property of the Society, whether immovable or movable, including stocks, funds, shares and other securities and all other property otherwise vested in or transferred to the Society as trustee or in any other capacity, shall be held in the name of the Society or the Council as constituted under Rule 7 and shall remain under the general control, supervision and management of the 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 President and Council may from time to time appoint. For the purpose of this rule any authority given by the 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 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 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 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 President or such other person or persons nominated or appointed by the President for that purpose.

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

30. The 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; (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 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.



Bye-Laws

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

1. The Society shall, as circumstances permit, establish Branches for work in different parts of the country. At the head of each Branch there shall be a Senior Member, whose appointment and removal shall vest in the 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. 300 a month for the first year, Rs. 320 for the second year of the training and thereafter he will get an increment of Rs. 20 annually in his allowance until he reaches the maximum Rs. 500 at the end of 10 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. 275 a month during the period of this probation.

(e) Every Member under Training, who may be deputed to work in the City of Bombay, will be paid Rs. 10 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. (a) A Member under Training is entitled to two months' leave every year, which may be granted by the 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 President for three months and the President and Council for longer periods.

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

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

4. (a) The life of a Member enrolled after June 12, 1962 will on admission, be assured by the Society in favour of the President for the time being, for a sum of Rs. 5,000 only, Rs. 5,000 being payable at death. If no Insurance Company accepts the life of any Member for assurance the President and 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 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 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.

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

7. 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 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.

8. (a) When the 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 respect of any question of policy to be laid down by the Society on occasions when momentous questions are before the country.

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

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

(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, October 1, 1979

Name of the Member	Date of admission to the Society	Address
<i>President :</i>		
§ 1 Singanallur Ramkrishna Venkataraman B.A., B.L. ...	25-9-1930	† S. I. S., 8, West Cott Road, Royapettah, Madras 600 014. Phone No. 86252.
<i>Vice-President :</i>		
§ 2 Rama Shankar Misra, B.A., LL.B. ...	12-6-1937	S. I. S., 1. P. D. Tandon Road, Allahabad 221 002. Phone No. 3685
<i>Senior Members :</i>		
§ 3 Shankar Govind Gokhale, M.A.	29-7-1928	S. I. S., Poona 411 004. Phone No. 56210
§ 4 Dinkar Dattatray Desai, M.A., LL.B., D. Litt. ...	12-6-1936	S. I. S., Vallabhbai Patel Road, Bombay 400 004. Phone No. 355014

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

Name of the Member	Date of admission to the Society	Address
§ 5 Shyam Sunder Misra, M.A. ...	12-6-1936	S. I. S., Cuttack, 753 001 Grissa- Phone No. 20658.
§*6 Raghunath Govid Kakade, M.A., LL.B., Ph.D. ...	12-6-1943	S. I. S., Poona, 411 004. Phone No. 56210.
<i>Ordinary Members :</i>		
§ 7 Keshav Ganesh Sharangpani, B.A., LL.B. ...	25-9-1930	S. I. S., Poona, 411 004. Phone No. 56210.
§ 8 Madhusudan Sahoo, M.A., D.A.M.S. ...	14-4-1963	Thakkar Bapa Ashram, At Post Rayagada, 765 001 Dist. Koraput, (Orissa State)
§ 9 Sarwadaman Shankar Ajgaonkar, M.A. ...	16-6-1966	S. I. S., Vallabhbhai Patel Road, Bombay 400 004. Phone No. 355014.
<i>Members under Training :</i>		
10 Damodar Sahoo, B.A. ...	17-6-1975	S. I. S., P. O. Choudwar, Dist. Cuttack (Orissa).
11 Prem Krishna Dwivedi, B.A., B.Ed. ...	12-6-1976	Bhoksa Boys' Hostel, Bazpur, 262 401. Dist. Nainital (U. P.)
12 Atma Nand Misra, M.A. ...	12-6-1978	Ghuwas, P. O. Amilaudha, Dis. Mizapur (U. P.)
13 P. K. Prabhakaran Nair, M.A., Ph.D. ...	11-9-1978	S. I. S., Wardha Road, Dhantoli, Nagpur 440 012.
14 Jawahar H. Shah, B.A. ...	12-6-1979	1. Chetan Society, Ellis Bridge, Ahamadabad 380007.
<i>Attache :</i>		
15 P. S. Rao, B.A., LL.B. Advocate ...	16-6-1972	Narsannapet, Shrikakulam, Dist. Andhra Pradesh

* Secretary.

§ Member of Council

WORK OF THE SOCIETY AT A GLANCE

<i>Nature of Work</i>	<i>Members engaged in it</i>
<p><i>Public Affairs</i></p> <p>Social :</p>	<p>Shri Venkataraman, Shri Ambekar, Shri Gokhale, Shri Sharangpani.</p>
<p><i>Education</i></p>	<p>Shri Desai, Shri S. S. Misra, Shri Ajgaonkar, Shri Kakade. Dr. Nair</p>
<p><i>Social Service</i></p>	<p>Shri Venkataraman, Shri R. S. Misra, Shri Kakade, Shri S. S. Misra, Shri S. S. Ajgaonkar, Shri Damodar Sahoo.</p>
<p><i>Aborigines</i></p>	<p>Shri Venkataraman, Shri R. S. Misra, Shri M. Sahoo, Shri P. K. Dwivedi.</p>
<p><i>Rural Uplift & Local Self-Government</i></p>	<p>Shri Desai, Shri Venkataraman, Shri S. S. Misra, Shri Kakade, Dr. Nair, Shri J. H. Shah.</p>
<p><i>Distress Relief</i></p>	<p>Shri Venkataraman, Shri R. S. Misra, Shri Kakade Shri M. Sahoo, Shri Damodar Sahoo</p>