

Indian Renaissance Institute

(Registered under the Societies Registration Act XXI of 1860)

Prospectus

**Head Office :
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New Delhi - 110 049**

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(1991-1992)

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Indian Renaissance Institute

The Indian Renaissance Institute was founded on November 20, 1946 as a non-profit organisation and registered under the Societies' Registration Act, 1860, with a view to developing a renaissance movement in India on the basis of scientific humanism. M.N. Roy was the founder and guiding force of the Institute. Till his death on January 25, 1954 he was the Institute's Director.

Location

The residence of M.N. Roy and Ellen Roy - a bungalow with lawns stretching over about seven bighas - at 13, Mohini Road, Dehradun, was purchased by the colleagues and admirers of M.N. Roy. However, as the Roys were not interested in personal property, the same was made over to the Institute when it was registered. A library building was constructed on a part of the lawns in 1948. Till early 1980s the Head Office of the Institute was located at this address.

Work During Roy's Lifetime

Acutely conscious of the necessity of providing a philosophical foundation to the values of democracy, Roy formulated a number of theses, which were published under the title *Twenty Two Theses of New Humanism*. In 1947, Roy published a manifesto under the title *New Humanism* in support of the *Twenty Two Theses*.

In order to make the Institute primarily a research body, Roy got together in 1950 a group of fifteen known as the Indian Renaissance Institute Research Group. Numerous seminars and study camps were arranged by the Institute in pursuance of its objective. The annual summer study camp at Mussoorie or Dehradun was one of the features of Institute's work.

A study of European Renaissance and a critical assessment from a humanist point of view of all the subsequent ideological developments in modern history

were presented in *Reason, Romanticism and Revolution*, which was prepared by M.N. Roy at the headquarters of the Institute and published in two volumes.

Work After Roy's Death

The passing away of M.N. Roy was an irreparable loss. Though Ellen Roy continued to function as the Secretary of the Institute with determination and dedication, the absence of Roy resulted in a void. The immediate concern was to collect, list and classify, as far as possible, the writings of Roy during the four decades of his stormy and eventful life. The Institute completed the project of "M.N. Roy Archives" and housed the Archives at its headquarters at Dehradun. Scholars from all over India and abroad visited the archives and used the materials for their research work.



M.N. Roy (Founder Director)

The gruesome murder of Ellen Roy in 1960 soon after the completion of the Archives project almost halted the activities of the Institute for some time. With great difficulty the functioning of the Institute was resumed, but it was then confined mainly to publication of the journal *The Radical Humanist* and a few monographs, and to organisation of symposia. The M.N. Roy Archives were transferred to the Nehru Museum and Library at New Delhi for safe custody and for use by scholars. Among the more important publications of the Institute during those years are :

1. Aesthetical Norms and Value Modification in Modern India.
2. A Probe into the Gandhian Concept of Ahimsa.
3. Rationalists of Maharashtra.
4. On the Materialistic Interpretation of History.
5. Reflections on the Economic Transition in India.
6. Power and Purpose.
7. The Philosophical Potential of Indian Esotericism.
8. Humanism and the Indian Situation.

9. Radical Humanism
10. For Freedom.

The Institute also sponsored publication of M.N. Roy's writings through established publishers. The following titles were brought out, some in more than one reprints :

1. Memoirs
2. New Humanism
3. Beyond Communism
4. Politics, Power and Parties
5. Historical Role of Islam
6. India's Message
7. Men I Met
8. New Orientation
9. Materialism
10. Science and Philosophy
11. Revolution and Counter-revolution in China
12. India in Transition
13. Reason, Romanticism and Revolution



Ellen Roy (Founder Secretary)

Shifting of Head Office to New Delhi

In the absence of M.N. Roy and Ellen Roy, the Institute found it difficult to continue the activities of the Institute from its head office at Dehradun. The publication of *The Radical Humanist*, the monthly journal of the Institute, and of other renaissance literature was shifted from Calcutta to New Delhi. Gradually the activities of the Institute developed in New Delhi. It was decided that the main building at the premises at 13, Mohini Road, Dehradun, where M.N. Roy and Ellen Roy lived, worked and breathed their last, would be preserved as M.N. Roy Museum and the remaining part of the premises would be used as M.N. Roy Humanist House for boarding and lodging of members of the Institute and fellow humanists from India and abroad. Subsequently the head office of the Institute was shifted from Dehradun to New Delhi.

Annual M.N. Roy Memorial Lecture

The Institute organises each year annual M.N. Roy Memorial Lecture on March 21, the birthday of M.N. Roy. Wellknown experts are invited to deliver the Memorial Lectures on themes of their own choice. These Lectures are published in the Institute's monthly journal *The Radical Humanist* as well as separate titles. Some of these published Lectures are :

1. Rationality of Developmental Planning by Dr. B.N. Ganguli
2. Whither Indian Planning by Dr. B.S. Minhas
3. Dissent in the Early Indian Tradition by Dr. Romila Thapar
4. Marxism, Pluralism and Orthodoxy by Dr. Andre Beteille
5. Man in Technological Society by S.H. Vatsyayan.
6. Freedom in the Age of Technology by Hiranmay Karlekar
7. Indian Secularism : Proclamation vs Performance by Justice V.R. Krishna Iyer
8. Ideology as Obstacle : Aspects of Left Movement in India by Arun Shourie
9. Humanism, Socialism and Constitutionalism by Justice O. Chinappa Reddy
10. The Problem of Reservations : Economic Backwardness or Social Injustice by Dr. D.L. Seth
11. Secularism in India by S. Sahay
12. Nature of Political Crisis in India and Future of the Indian State by Girilal Jain.

People's Plan II

In May 1976 the Institute decided to prepare a plan of economic development for India, to be called People's Plan II. In 1943 M.N. Roy had prepared with the assistance of his colleagues a plan of economic development which became well known as People's Plan. The object of the new venture was to prepare a new people's plan on the basis of the principles embodied in the people's plan of 1943 and in the light of the experience gained since then in the field of promoting economic development as well as recent conceptual and theoretical advances. A Planning Committee was set up consisting of Prof. Amlan Dutta, Dr. G.R. Dalvi, Prof. G.D. Parikh, Prof. Amritananda Das and V.M. Tarkunde (Convenor). After a great deal of preparatory work, People's Plan II was prepared and it was published in April, 1977. It received wide publicity throughout the country.

M.N. Roy Centenary Celebrations

The mid-1980s witnessed an upsurge in the activities of the Institute. In order to celebrate the birth centenary of M.N. Roy in the year 1987 in a befitting manner, the Institute constituted the M.N. Roy Centenary Celebration Organising Committee and a major part of the programmes for centenary celebrations as described below have been executed :

1. Selected Works of M.N. Roy

The selected writings of M.N. Roy, published separately and some unpublished, will be published in a chronological sequence in six or more volumes under the editorship of Prof. S.N. Ray. The First and the Second volumes of the planned selected Works have already been published and the Third volume is about to be published.

2. Anthology of M.N. Roy's Writings

An anthology of Roy's writings, compiled by the late Prof. G.D. Parikh, has been published under the title *Essence of Royism*.

3. Publication on Roy's Activities and Ideas

Dedication to Freedom, a book depicting the life and concern of M.N. Roy, written by Shushant Das, has been published.

4. M.N. Roy Commemoration Volume

A collection of essays by several authors under the title *A Revolution From Below*, edited by Prof. S.N. Ray, has been published.

5. Publication in Indian Languages

The important works of M.N. Roy are being published in Hindi and other Indian languages. The Hindi translations of *Beyond Communism*, *India's Message*, and *Twenty Two Theses* have been published. The publication of Bengali, Gujarati, Malayalam, Marathi and Telegu translations is in progress. Most of the important writings of Roy have been brought out earlier in Telegu.

6. International Seminar

A three-day International Seminar on Crisis of Civilisation, Humanism and New Renaissance was organised by the Bombay branch of the Institute at Bombay on December 18-20, 1987. Sir Hermann Bondi, wellknown scientist and the President of the British Humanist Association, delivered the inaugural address.

Several Indian, British and American scholars participated in the Seminar. Publication of the papers presented at the Seminar with a summary of discussions is in progress.

7. Coloured Slide Show on Roy's Life

An one-and-half hour projection of coloured slides with commentary on M.N. Roy's life and activities was prepared and shown at many places. A set of slides and audio cassette are available for sale.

8. Documentary Film on M.N. Roy

The Film Division of India is preparing a documentary film on M.N. Roy's life. The film will run for 40 minutes.

9. Memorial Lecture on Centenary Day

Professor Svetozar Stojanvic of the Department of Philosophy, University of Belgrade, Co-Chairman of International Humanist and Ethical Union and Editor of Praxis, delivered the M.N. Roy Memorial Centenary Lecture on 21st March 1987. The subject of his lecture was : *Crisis of Marxist and Christian Humanism in the Shadow of the Apocalypse*.

10. Study Camps and Seminars

As a part of the Centenary Celebration a study camp was held in Dehradun under the joint auspices of the Indian Renaissance Institute and Dev Dutt Siksha Sansthan of Dehradun. It was attended by more than 100 persons. The following topics were discussed : M.N. Roy and His Times; Roy, Nationalism, Communism and the Comintern; Roy, Gandhi, Congress, Radical Democratic Party and the War; Revolution from Below, Revolution and Renaissance; Socialism and Social Reconstruction - Reappraisal; Nature of Global Crisis of our Times; Crisis in India Today; A Movement for Free and Just Society; What can Conscientious Citizens Do in India Today; Personal and Social Life of a Radical Humanist: Some Basic Guidelines.

State level seminars were held at several places: Ernakulum (August 29-30, 1987), Bangalore (November 6-7, 1987), Delhi University (December 13-14, 1987), Burdwan, West Bengal (January 24-26, 1988) and Srinagar (October 1, 1988).

A large number of lectures and other functions in connection with the centenary celebrations were held in all parts of the country.

11. Donations for Centenary Programme

A large number of donations for the expenses of preparing and publishing the Selected Works of M.N. Roy and for the other programme of the centenary celebrations were received from several members and sympathisers. Particular mention may be made of the donations of Rupees five lakhs by the U.P. Government, Rupees two lakhs by the Karnataka Government and Rupees one lakh by the Government of India.

Recent Activities

A workshop on grass-roots workers from Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat and Maharashtra (March 26-27, 1988) was conducted at Deolali, Maharashtra, in collaboration with Leslie Sawhny Programme. The following topics were discussed : Development of an Individual as Basic Factor in Democracy; Voluntary Organisation as Schools of Democracy; Citizenship and Election; Women's Problem; Rural Development and the Role of Non-Governmental Organisations (N.G.Os); How N.G.Os can use Adult Education Programme for Development of the Individual; and How Health Programmes Can be the Vehicles for Developing the Individual and Democratic Way of Life.

An all India youth camp at Mehmedabad, Gujarat, (June 4-6, 1989) on "Challenges before the Indian Youth" was organised in collaboration with the Indian Radical Humanist Association. The discussion centred round the following themes: Challenges before the Indian Youth; The Philosophy that will help to Face the Challenges; and the Activities to be Undertaken to Effectively Face the Challenges.

The Institute has decided to organise and develop Renaissance Clubs at different places in the country for the development of rational humanist outlook. A Renaissance Club has been formed at New Delhi with Mr. Hiranmoy Karlekar as Chairman and Mr. Balwant as Secretary.

From the middle of 1980s two branches of the Institute at Bombay and Calcutta have been functioning. These two branches organise lectures, seminars, study camps, etc. and publish renaissance literature in mainly the regional languages and English.

The members get a 20% discount on all publications of the Institute. They also get exemption from admission fee to study camps organised by the Institute.

Donations made to the Institute by members and non-members get exemption under Sec. 80 G of the Income Tax Act. The Institute issues receipts with certificates of exemption.

Constitution of Indian Renaissance Institute

AIMS AND OBJECTS

The object of the Society is to help the rebirth of the Indian people after centuries of stagnation in the backwaters of the world. There are ups and downs in the history of peoples. Before they entered the period of modern civilisation, European peoples slumbered in the darkness of the Middle Ages, which lasted for nearly a thousand years. The intellectual and cultural resurgence in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries was inspired by the Greco-Roman antiquity. The previous heritage of ancient learning and culture fired the imagination of the Renaissance movement, which opened up a new chapter in the history of the European peoples.

It is historically necessary for India also to make a similar experience in order to come out of the twilight of a long period of social and cultural stagnation. Intellectual efforts to rescue the positive contributions of ancient thought and learning to inspire a great intellectual and cultural resurgence are the crying need of the day. Those contributions are the heritage of the Indian people, who have remained for centuries steeped in ignorance and superstition, glorified as the spiritual genius of India. The Indian people should come into their heritage if they are to occupy their place in the modern world and contribute to its reconstruction as the home of a truly free mankind.

Spiritual freedom, the individual becoming conscious of his dignity and sovereignty, is the greatest freedom. The noble ideal of Humanism should inspire a resurgent and renascent India, so that the positive contributions of her ancient culture, revalued in the light of the experience of modern humanity, might not only place her on the road to a future brighter than her venerable past, but also enrich the totality of human heritage.

Indian antiquity is much more remote today than the Greco-Roman antiquity was at the time of the European Renaissance. The ancient Indian learning and the teachings of the sages of antiquity have come down to us heavily adulterated with spurious matters of subsequent interpolations. They are known to us mostly through tendentious interpretations; the originals are almost lost. Several bright chapters of India's past history are practically forgotten. They must be recovered if the intellectual achievements and cultural traditions of India are to be rescued from the ruins of her Middle Ages, of theological bigotry, sacerdotal orthodoxy and appalling mass ignorance. To make the positive contributions of thought and learning of ancient India shine in their pristine purity so as to inspire greater intellectual efforts and bolder adventures of ideas, history will have to be critically studied and scientifically reconstructed. That is a stupendous task, which can be accomplished only by a brotherhood of numerous scholars, imbued with the iconoclastic spirit of enquiry and learning and qualified to carry on historical research according to modern scientific method.

The Indian Renaissance Institute proposes to be that intellectual brotherhood, engaged in the historical task of submitting tradition to a critical examination with the object of discovering our immortal heritage, which will illumine the path to a more glorious future.

The rebirth of a people presupposes revaluation of traditional values. The past is dead. It cannot be resurrected. Renaissance is not revival. It is efflorescence of a new life, pulsating with new ideas, inspired by new ideals, and looking out to a new horizon. While delving into the past to find an inspiration for the future, it must not be forgotten that the present also is determined by the past. Judged by the present, the past could not have been free from all evil. That lesson should guide our approach to history. That is the spirit of Renaissance. To foster that spirit is the object of this Society.

With the torch of enlightenment in our hand, we shall retrace Indian history to discover the permanent intellectual and cultural values created in the past. We shall make those genuine treasures shine as against the false glamour of spurious traditional values having no greater sanction than the ignorance and the superstition of the masses. Ours is the search of truth, which is not limited by space and time, which is cosmopolitan as well as eternal. Armed with the truth of modern scientific knowledge, we shall be more qualified to discover and appreciate what is true and imperishable in Indian tradition.

Indian Renaissance coincides with the greatest crisis in the history of mankind. It may have the privilege of helping the solution of the crisis if it will reinforce Cosmopolitan Humanism as the common heritage of the race. In that case, Indian Renaissance will merge into a much greater movement embracing the entire civilised world. This Society will work for that grand consummation of its object, which is search for truth and enlightenment

RULES AND REGULATIONS

1. The name of the Society is *Indian Renaissance Institute*.
2. The Head Office of the Society will be in Dehra Dun or at such other place as may be determined from time to time by the Board of Trustees.
3. The objects of the Society are :
 - (a) to develop, organise and conduct a movement to be called the Indian Renaissance Movement, whose aim will be to rescue the positive contributions of ancient Indian thought and learning, so that they may inspire a great intellectual and cultural resurgence; to discover what is true and imperishable in Indian tradition; to organise historical research with a critical and scientific spirit in order to rescue the intellectual attainments and cultural traditions of India from the ruins of bigotry, orthodoxy and ignorance; to delve into the past so as to find an inspiration for the future; to reevaluate old values in the light of modern knowledge and experience; to elaborate a system of philosophy adequate to present problems and future developments; to examine all current traditions of thought and behaviour as well as all problems with a critical and scientific attitude; and to spread the spirit of enlightenment, humanism and search for truth;
 - (b) to maintain, finance and help persons and bodies engaged in Renaissance activities, as described above;
 - (c) to establish and maintain libraries and reading rooms;
 - (d) to publish journals, newspapers, periodicals, and books in furtherance of the Indian Renaissance Movement, and for that

purpose to maintain and conduct printing presses, publishing houses, etc;

- (e) to establish Boards of Studies, to organise and conduct classes, regular or periodical, to conduct examinations, to grant certificates and diplomas, to award scholarships, and make other arrangements for giving adequate training to workers and students of the Indian Renaissance Movement;
- (f) to organise clubs and associations for the advancement of the Indian Renaissance Movement;
- (g) to conduct or stimulate research in various branches of learning and to make all arrangements for the same;
- (h) to own and acquire and dispose off properties, movable or immovable, for the Indian Renaissance Movement;
- (i) to propagate, in India and abroad, the ideals of the Indian Renaissance Movement as well as its contributions;
- (j) to cooperate, federate, associate or otherwise establish contacts with other organisations, in India or abroad, having similar objects; and
- (k) to do everything that may be necessary for promoting the Indian Renaissance Movement.

Any person above the age of 18, who agrees with the aims and objects of the Institute and also its Rules and Regulations, is eligible for membership, provided he applies in the prescribed form, pays the prescribed fee and his application is sanctioned by the Board of Trustees at their discretion.

Besides the Founder-Trustees, the membership of the Institute shall be divided into the following classes :

- (a) Patrons who will pay Rs. 5000/- or more in a lump sum;
- (b) Life Members who will pay Rs. 1,000/- or more in a lump sum;
- (c) Members who will pay an annual fee of Rs. 50/-.

6. The affairs of the Institute will be managed by a Board of Trustees composed as follows:

(a) Eight Trustees for Life, who will be:

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Address</i>	<i>Occupation</i>
1.	Laxman Shastri Joshi	Editor, "Dharma Kosh" and "Dhyana Kosh", Wai, Maharashtra.	Writer
2.	V.M. Tarkunde	M-16, Sector XI, Noida - 201301	Senior Advocate
3.	M.L. Sen	Mithapur, Patna	Advocate
4.	R.L. Nigam	S-261, Greater Kailash New Delhi - 110 048	Writer
5.	S.N. Ray	AC-158, Salt Lake, Sector One, Calcutta.	Writer
6.	Indumati Parikh	276, Telang Road, Matunga, Bombay-19	Doctor
7.	M.V. Ramamurty	9, MIGH Colony, Mehdipatnam, Hyderabad	Social Worker
8.	M.A. Rane	29, Joothica, Naushir Bharucha Road, Bombay.	Advocate

In case of vacancy occurring in any post of a Trustee for Life, the Board of Trustees will appoint another Trustee for Life in his or her place.

- (b) Upto six Trustees to be elected once in two years by a General Membership Meeting. In case of vacancy occurring in the post of an elected Trustee, the Board of Trustees will appoint another Trustee in his or her place till the next General Membership Meeting.
- (c) Upto two Trustees may be co-opted in a meeting of the Board of Trustees.

Amendment to Rule 6(b)

Upto seven Trustees to be elected once in two years by a General Membership Meeting. In case of vacancy occurring in the post of an elected Trustee, the Board of Trustees will appoint another Trustee in his or her place till the next General Membership Meeting.

(Made at the General Membership Meeting held on the 25th December, 1990 at New Delhi.)

7. (a) The Board of Trustees shall elect from among themselves one Chairman, one or more Secretaries, and one Treasurer for attending to the day-to-day working of the Institute.
- (b) The Chairman shall supervise the conduct of the affairs of the Institute on behalf of the Board and he will do so in furtherance of the objects of the Institute and decisions of the Board in general. The Secretary or Secretaries will function under the direction of the Chairman.
- (c) The Chairman or any Secretary in consultation with the Chairman shall convene the meetings of the Board.
- (d) The Board of Trustees may also appoint from among the Trustees a Research Director to direct and supervise research work of the Institute.
8. The Board of Trustees will meet at least once in six months.
9. The properties of the Institute will vest in the Board of Trustees.
10. The funds of the Institute shall be spent for conducting its activities, for maintaining and developing its properties, for maintaining its staff, and for such other purposes of the Institute as may be decided from time to time by the Board of Trustees.
11. Deleted.
- 11A. Deleted
12. (a) A General Meeting of the members will be held at least once in two years for election of upto six Trustees, for approving the report and statement of accounts, for appointment of an auditor and for reviewing the work of the Institute.
- (b) An Extra-ordinary General Meeting of the members may be summoned by the Board of Trustees when required for transacting any specific business.

13. (a) A General Meeting of the members can be convened by 45 days' notice.
(b) An Extra-ordinary General Meeting of the members can be convened by giving 30 days' notice.
(c) Immediately after the end of a General Meeting of the members, a meeting of the new Board of Trustees will be held in order to elect the Chairman, Secretary or Secretaries, Treasurer, and if so desired, the Research Director. Subsequent meetings of the Board of Trustees will require a notice of 21 days.
14. The Board of Trustees shall from time to time make bye-laws, not inconsistent with these Rules and Regulations, for the conduct of the affairs of the Institute, and those bye-laws shall be binding as if they were incorporated in these Rules and Regulations
15. Except as laid down by the provisions of the Societies Registration Act, 1860, these Rules and Regulations may be amended by a General Meeting of members by a simple majority.

To

The Secretary

INDIAN RENAISSANCE INSTITUTE

A-12, Necti Bagh

New Delhi-110049

Sir,

I desire to be enrolled as an annual/life member of the Indian Renaissance Institute. I agree with the aims and objects of the Institute and shall endeavour to promote them. I shall abide by the Rules and Regulations of the Institute. The prescribed fee of Rs..... is being sent by Cheque/M.O.

Yours truly,

Date

Name (in block letters)

Profession

Address

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