

THE
Servants of India Society

(Registered under the Societies Registration Act)

REPORT

FOR 1944-45

POONA

Tuesday, 12th June, 1945

CONTENTS

	<i>Page</i>
Mr. Gokhale's Preamble to the Constitution of the Society	i
Report of the Society	1-36
Report of the Gokhale Institute of Politics and Economics	37
Financial Statements of the Society	39-43
Financial Statements of the Gokhale Institute of Politics and Economics	43-44
List of Donations for the Society	46-47
List of Members of the Society	48-49

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The Hon'ble Mr. G. K. Gokhale



FOUNDER
The Servants of India Society

The Servants of India Society.

PREAMBLE.

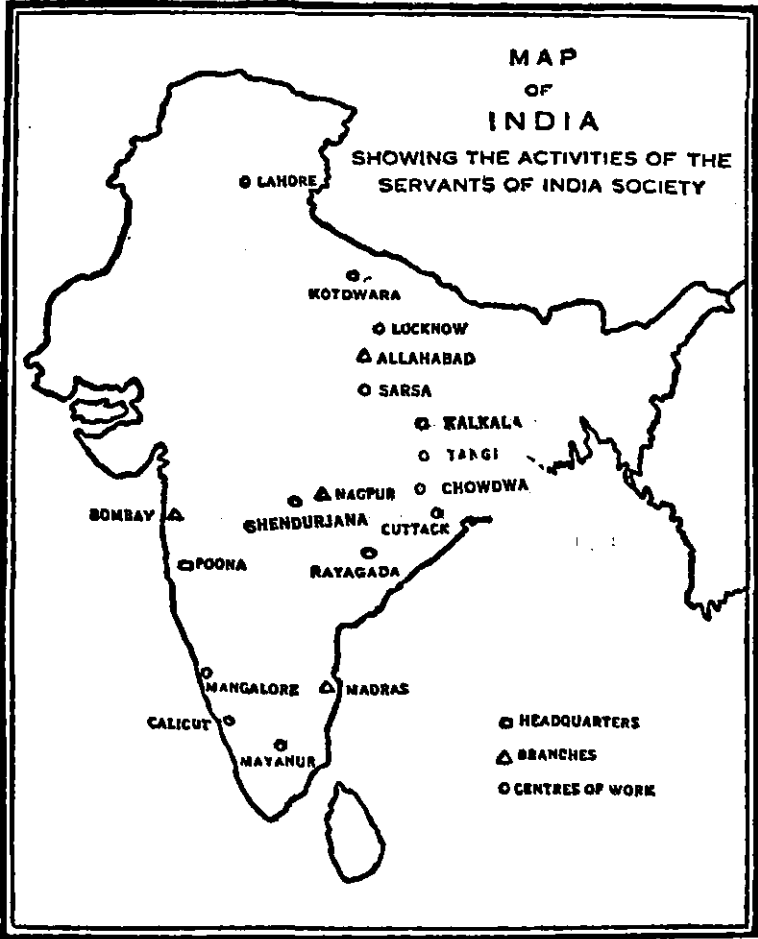
The following paragraphs written in 1905 by the illustrious founder, the late Mr. G. K. Gokhale, formed the original Preamble to the Constitution of the Society :

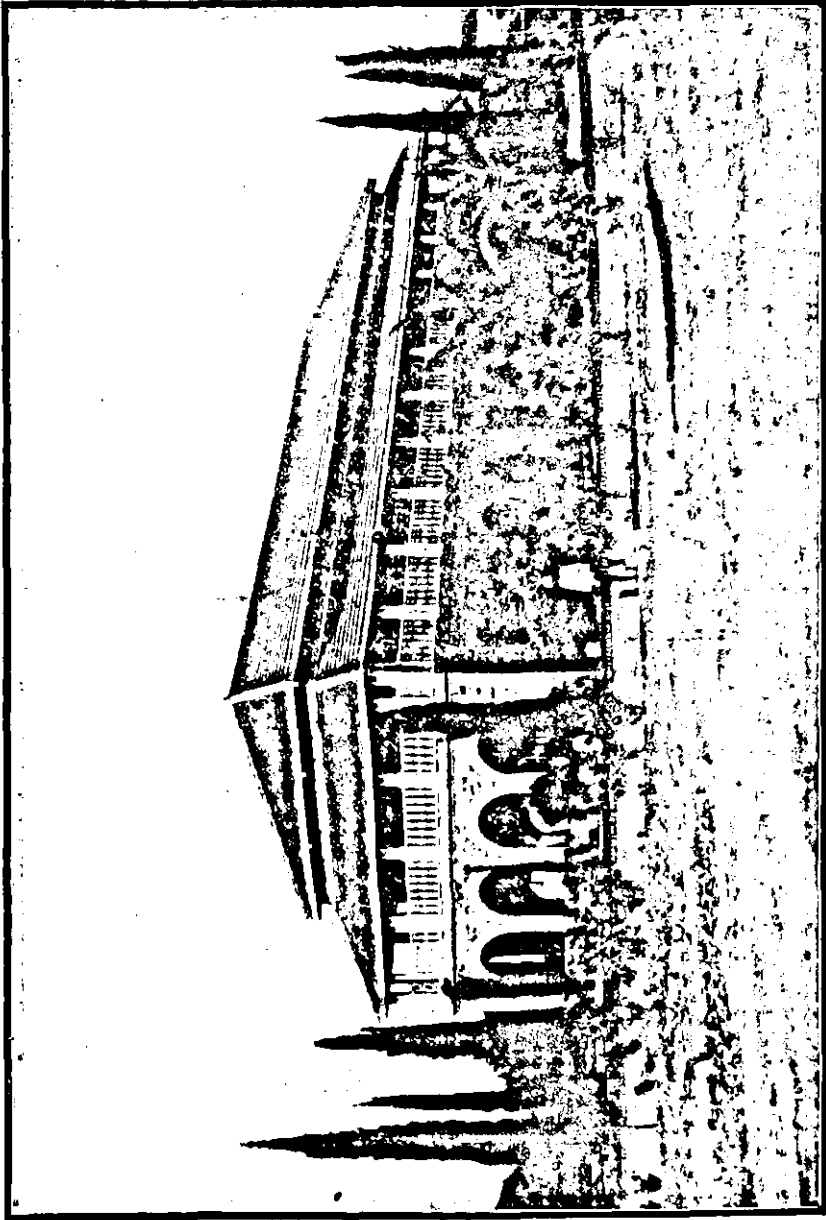
For some time past the conviction has been forcing itself on many earnest and thoughtful minds that a stage has been reached in the work of nation-building in India when, for further progress, the devoted labours of a specially trained agency applying itself to the task in a true missionary spirit are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

The Servants of India Society has been established to meet in some measure these requirements of the situation. Its members frankly accept the British connection as ordained, in the inscrutable

dispensation of Providence, for India's good. Self-government within the Empire for their country and a higher life generally for their countrymen is their goal. This goal, they recognise, cannot be attained without years of earnest and patient effort and sacrifices worthy of the cause. Much of the work must be directed towards building up in the country a higher type of character and capacity than is generally available at present, and the advance can only be slow. Moreover, the path is beset with great difficulties; there will be constant temptations to turn back; bitter disappointment will repeatedly try the faith of those who have put their hand to the work. But the weary toil can have but one end, if only the workers grow not faint-hearted on the way. One essential condition of success in this work is that a sufficient number of our countrymen must now come forward to devote themselves to the cause in the spirit in which religious work is undertaken. Public life must be spiritualised. Love of country must so fill the heart that all else shall appear as of little moment by its side. A fervent patriotism which rejoices at every opportunity of sacrifice for the motherland, a dauntless heart which refuses to be turned back from its object by difficulty or danger, a deep faith in the purpose of Providence which nothing can shake—equipped with these, the worker must start on his mission and reverently seek the joy which comes of spending oneself in the service of one's country.

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





View of the Central Library of the Society, Poona

The Servants of India Society

Report for 1944-45

Introductory

The Servants of India Society was founded by the late Mr. G. K. 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, religion or community. The members of the Society are pledged to give the best that is in them to the cause of the country in all secular fields. In the preamble, which is reproduced elsewhere, the Founder indicated his hopes and aspirations for the Society. These have been a source of unfailing inspiration to the Society during the forty years that it has been in existence.

Organisation

The Headquarters of the Society are situated in Poona where all the members meet every year in June for the annual session. The Society has Branches at Madras, Bombay, Nagpur and Allahabad, and Centres of work at Lahore, Cuttack, Mayanoor (Trichy Dist.) and Calicut. The membership of the Society was 26 in the year.

The Hon'ble Pandit Hirday Nath Kunzru continued to be President and Mr. A. V. Thakkar Vice-President of the Society. Messrs. H. N. Kunzru, N. A. Dravid, S. G. Vaze and R. R. Bakhale continued to be Senior Members of the Society's Branches in the U. P., C. P. and Berar, Poona and Bombay respectively. Under the constitution of the Society, Senior Members are also *ex-officio* members of the Council. Messrs. A. D. Mani, Haradatta Sharma and K. G. Sharangpanj were elected to the Council by the members of

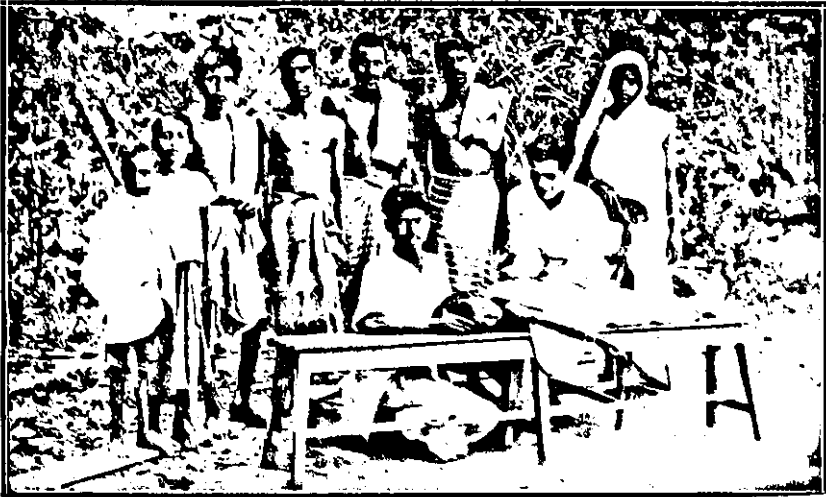
Nevertheless a total of 812 maunds (262 maunds secured by private negotiation and 550 maunds through the co-operation of the Civil Supply Department) were distributed to about 4,000 cultivators. The recipients of the seed were what may be termed petty cultivators, i. e. agriculturists who owned five bighas or less of land and cultivated it themselves. As a rule, eight seers per bigha was given to each cultivator, so that the maximum received by any cultivator did not exceed one maund. Had it not been for the difficulties mentioned above, the Society would have liked to see its scheme of seed distribution cover a very much larger area. As it was, these operations were restricted. Incidentally it may be mentioned that the Society was the only source, official or non-official, from which the small agriculturist in this area received seed by way of a free gift. The total cost of this operation to the Society exceeded Rs. 7,000.

As already stated, 812 maunds distributed by the Society helped as many as 4,000 agriculturists' families. In this connection it is interesting to see to what extent the Society also helped in the food production campaign in Bengal. One seer of paddy put into the soil is known, under reasonably favourable conditions of agriculture, to yield one maund. On this basis, the Society must be said to have helped in producing 32,480 maunds of paddy valued at over Rs. 2½ lakhs at the then prevailing controlled rate of Rs. 7-8-0 per maund. Thus, apart from the help which the Society was enabled to render to the petty cultivators, it contributed somewhat towards Bengal's food production. Mr. Ambekar subsequently went round the whole area which received seeds from the Society and was able to report that the seed had been put to proper use.

Medical Relief:—The Bengal relief operations of the Servants of India Society started in December 1943 were suspended in May 1944 with the approach of the rains. Reports, however, began to come in after the rains from various parts of Bengal, about the heavy incidence of epidemic diseases, particularly malaria. Though the food situation in that Province seemed to have eased to some extent on account of the reduction in prices of rice, still epidemic diseases were

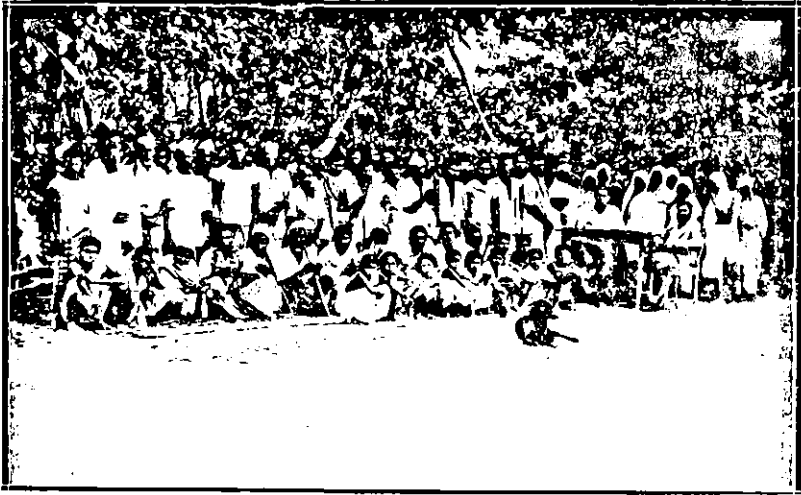


Medical Relief Centre at Chhafulla-Candee (Dist. Tippera) —
A kala-ajar patient being injected

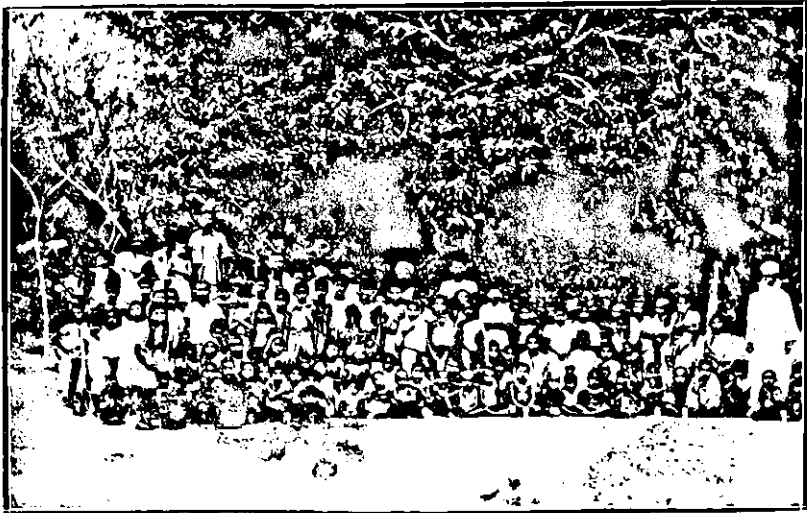


Medical Relief Centre at Ranidia (Dist. Tippera) —
A kala-ajar injection being given.

To face page 4]



Our Doctors attending to patients at the Ranidia Centre,
(Dist. Tippera.)



Milk canteen at Chhaffulla-Candee, (Dist. Tippera)

reported to be taking a heavy toll of human life. The Society, therefore, decided to recommence its relief operations in Bengal with particular stress on medical relief. Accordingly Mr. Ambekar and Mr. Gupte with Mr. L. R. Mulay, of the Society's Rural Uplift Centre at Shendurjana, C. P., reached Calcutta on the 22nd October 1944 and opened the Calcutta Office for organising relief measures. Mr. Gupte went to East Bengal and Mr. Mulay was sent to Contai (Dist. Midnapore) to start medical relief centres in those areas. Mr. Ambekar had to return to Poona by the end of November 1944 and Mr. Sharangpani was deputed to be in charge of the Calcutta Office, from where the work of general organisation, supply of medicines, posting of medical personnel, keeping of accounts, etc. was done,

Field of operations :—In all, thirteen medical relief centres were started. Four of these were situated at Mairilya, Arial, Vikrampur-Paikpara and Bagra, in the Munshiganj Sub-Division of the Dacca District, two at Suchipara and Algi-Durgapur in the Chandpur Sub-Division and two at Ranidia and Chha-fulla-candee in the Brahman-baria Sub-Division of the Tippera District, making a total of eight centres in Eastern Bengal. Three Centres, one each at Teghary, Gopalchak and Daoki in the Contai Sub-Division and two centres, one each at Amaratalia and Reapara in the Tamruk Sub-Division of the Midnapore District were started. All these centres were situated in villages which in many cases were situated at long distances from Railway or Steamer stations without facilities of easy communications and in some cases even without the usual postal facilities. This entailed difficulties with regard to transport of medicines, food-stuffs, etc.; but it must be said to the credit of our workers that all these were faced cheerfully by them. Out of these thirteen centres one was started in the last week of October, seven in November, two in December 1944 and three in January 1945. All these were closed down by the 15th of April 1945 when the relief operations were brought to an end. The total number of patients treated at all these centres was 3,33,327. Out of these 1,31,658 were treated for malaria, 6,099 for kala-azar, 10,378 for dysentery, 6,481 for diarrhoea, 1,948 for

dropsy, 41 for small-pox, 232 for cholera, 10,047 for scabies, 10,191 for respiratory diseases and 1,56,252 for other diseases. In addition 8,416 injections were given for various diseases at these centres and 2,275 patients were visited in their homes by the doctors. 1,720 vaccinations and 7,666 anti-cholera inoculations were done.

Personnel:—Twenty-nine doctors (including two lady doctors) and two medical assistants, all of whom came from the Bombay Province, worked at these thirteen medical relief centres. In addition to these, at some of the centres, help was taken of local paid workers and volunteers in the work of compounding, etc. Twenty-eight doctors were past students of the Ayurvedic institutions at Poona, Satara, Ahmednagar, Nadiad and Patan and held the A. V. V. qualifications of the Bombay Board of Indian Systems of Medicine, and one held the Bombay L. C. P. S. diploma. It was found necessary to post two doctors at each of the centres on account of the rush of patients and the time involved in giving injections, inoculations and vaccinations. The centres as well as the doctors were housed in private buildings placed at their disposal by the Society's friends. Our thanks are due to all those who thus co-operated with us. At the Chhaffullacandee centre in the Brahman-baria Sub-Division where kala-azar was rampant, anti-kala-azar treatment and injections were given on a large scale. This checked the incidence of that disease in that area.

Supply of medicines:—Allopathic medicines, with Ayurvedic preparations wherever useful, were used at all these centres. Medicines were generally purchased from Sub-Divisional places in which the centres were situated or at the nearest big towns. Injections and other requisites as well as medicines, which could not be easily had locally, were purchased and supplied from Calcutta. Anti-malarial drugs like quinine and atebirin were received free from Sub-Divisional Officers and Sub-Divisional Health Officers in necessary quantities. For the three centres in the Contai Sub-Division in addition to anti-malarial drugs, spleen mixture and sulphur ointment were also received from the Assistant Director of Public Health. The Society was on the list of approved organisations



Medical personnel with the host, Babu Sharad Kant Kar, and his family at the Chhaffulla-Candee Centre, (Dist. Tippera.)



Medical personnel with the host, Babu Satish Chandra Sinha, at the Ranidia Centre, (Dist. Tippera)

To face page 6]



“ The Servants of India Society places on record its sense of deep grief at the sad and untimely death of Mr. V. R. Nayanar which occurred at Kunhimangalam, Malabar, on May 14, 1945. During his twelve years' membership of the Society Mr. Nayanar had built up, by dint of hard work, an enviable record of social service in the fields of Harijan reform, relief of distress, spread of literacy, rural uplift, the co-operative movement, etc. His earnestness, exemplary devotion to duty and utter disregard of himself made a profound impression on every one who came in contact with him. His death creates a void in the ranks of public workers in Malabar which cannot be easily filled and is a great loss to the Servants of India Society which was very proud of him and to which he brought much credit.

The Society offers its heartfelt sympathies to the bereaved family.”

— Resolution passed by the Council of the Society on 1st June 1945.

of the Director of Public Health, Government of Bengal, for the supply of Government quinine and anti-malarial drugs. The American Friends' Service Committee, Calcutta, also gave us free 39,200 multi-vitamin tablets, 3,000 atebirin tablets, 5,000 sulfathiazol, 3,000 sulfapyridine, and 3,000 sulfaguadinine tablets. These costly drugs were carefully distributed by our centres. We are thankful to the various Sub-Divisional Officers, Sub-Divisional Health Officers and particularly to the American Friends' Service Committee for this help.

Milk Centres :—In all four milk centres were run, of which three were at Suchipara, Ranidia and Chhaffulla-candee in the Tippera District of East Bengal and one at Daoki in the Contai Sub-Division of the Midnapore District. At all these centres a quarter of a seer of milk was given to children and invalid patients. The daily attendance at all these centres was in the neighbourhood of 500. Milk was prepared from tinned evaporated milk and fresh cows' milk in the proportion of half to half and before being distributed, was boiled and sugar added to it. Milk tins were received from the Sub-Divisional Officers at Chandpur and at Brahman-baria and from the American Friends' Service Committee for the Daoki centre.

Cloth Distribution :—Unfortunately we could not, this year, distribute cloth on a large scale, as we did last year, as an item of our relief measures. This was chiefly due to our inability to get cloth in required quantities either in the open market or through Government though we made attempts in this direction from the very commencement of our relief operations. After much effort it was possible to get from Government at concession rates only 1360 shirts, 1060 pants and 300 frocks for free distribution. These were distributed free to school children in Union No. X (Kalindi Union) of the Ramnagar P. S. (Contai Sub-Division). The amount spent on this item was Rs. 2,873-6-0.

Finance :—The accounts of the Bengal medical and other relief operations are yet to be audited. But the total expenditure on account of medical relief may roughly be put at Rs. 47,000 including Rs. 2,873-6-0 on cloth distribution and Rs. 708-8-0 given as grants for reconstruction of school buildings, digging of tanks, etc. This expenditure has been

met from the Society's Bengal Relief Fund which has been made up mainly of contributions from the Indians in Trinidad and Dutch Guiana.

Bihar Relief work.

Having received reports about the prevalence in epidemic form of cholera and malaria in Bihar, the Servants of India Society decided to start relief work there and deputed Mr. Bajpai to study the situation on the spot. His enquiry showed that cholera had played havoc in the province from March to June 1944, and that, according to the Governor of the Province himself, about 2,00,000 people had died in North Bihar as a result of the cholera epidemic. By the time, however, it was decided by the Society to start relief work, cholera in an epidemic form had ceased to exist in that area. The Society therefore decided to concentrate its attention on fighting the malaria epidemic in the Lakhandei belt, which had claimed the largest number of victims last year.

It was proposed to start centres for giving free medical treatment at once. But the plan could not immediately materialise for want of medical personnel. However, the Society deputed to Bihar 11 of the medical men intended for Bengal, and the work could therefore be commenced.

The number of medical relief centres at work in North Bihar was 17 and that of hospitals 2. Of the 17 centres 9 were located in the Muzaffarpur district, 6 in the Durbhanga district and 2 in the Purnea district. Nine dispensaries, one of which was financed by the Hindustan Scout Association, were opened in September 1944 and 8 in the following month. Five of these latter were the joint responsibility of the Servants of India Society and the Marwari Relief Society of Calcutta. All the centres except two were in charge of medical graduates from the Benares Hindu University and the Tilak Vidyapeeth of Poona who were trained in both the Ayurvedic and allopathic systems of medicine.

When Messrs. Kunzru and Bajpai were making detailed enquiries with a view to studying the situation closely, they came across instances of patients living in very insanitary surroundings, having nobody to attend to them, no adequate clo-



Mr. S. R. Bajpai with three scouts of the National Headquarters of the Hindustan Scout Association.

To face page 8 }

should be distributed among the needy people and the rest used in the Servindia Hospitals. But since there was no need for more hospital accommodation the whole lot was distributed among the poor. The distribution work was done by the scouts of the National Headquarters Group of the Hindustan Scout Association. These squads stayed in North Bihar for a month and distributed the chaddars after making careful enquiries about the economic conditions of the people. The scouts also proved useful in training patients to form queues at medical centres. Each centre had a maximum of four stipendiary volunteers with three villages assigned to each. The volunteer's duty was to go to every house in his beat once a day to distribute anti-malaria tablets and direct patients requiring closer attention to dispensaries and report serious cases to the medical officers. The medical officers in charge had one compounder each to assist them in their work. In the morning and afternoon they were busy with the patients, while their evenings and even a part of their nights were occupied in visiting serious cases in the villages. They also went out occasionally to check the volunteers' work and to do propaganda work by giving short talks relating to health. This arrangement helped in establishing close contact with the patients and in providing speedy medical assistance to the sick and the suffering. Incidentally this served to minimise the evil of hoarding and profiteering in medicines, especially quinine substitutes.

The total number of cases treated at the centres was 2,16,967. Out of these 1,16,533 were malarial patients and 5,456 kala-azar patients while the rest suffered from other diseases. Of the malaria cases 35,533 were treated in their homes, while the remainder received medical treatment at our centres. Cases of scabies and worms were so numerous that it was no exaggeration to say that nearly 90% and 80% of the rural population suffered from these diseases respectively. The patients who attended our hospitals and dispensaries were, therefore, treated for scabies and worms along with their other complaints.

Among the chronic cases were specially those of pernicious anaemia and odema. Our hospitals and dispensaries were primarily meant for the treatment of malaria and allied



A patient being given a kala-ajar injection.

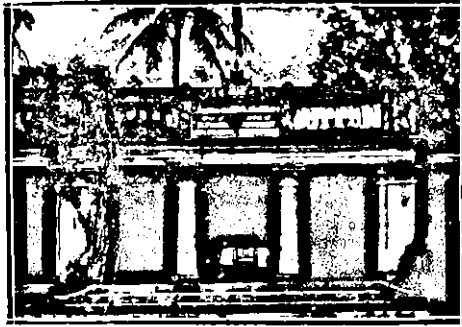


Two of these orphans are from Bihar and one from Bengal.



Hindustan Scouts helped in the distribution of bedsheets in Muzaffarpur and Purnea districts.

To face page 10]



The building which housed the Headquarters.



Runisedpur Hospital—indoor patients in hospital dress.



Patients being trained to form queues.

To face page 11]

diseases; but patients suffering from almost all types of diseases used to flock to them in large numbers with the result that the hospitals and dispensaries had to be equipped for the treatment of all diseases and not only malaria and other seasonal diseases. This unexpected factor and the supply of both Ayurvedic and allopathic medicines went to add to the cost of our medical relief work.

There were two outbreaks of the malaria epidemic during the continuance of our relief work in Bihar. But the situation was on both occasions promptly brought under control. But the relieving feature was that as compared with last year, deaths this year were about one-tenth. Preventive measures were also adopted by distributing indigenous medicines like the Hindustan anti-malaria tablets which considerably reduced the number of attacks by malaria. With the checking of the epidemic it became unnecessary to continue our relief centres beyond the end of 1944.

The Governor of Bihar visited Singhia Thana in the early part of December 1944. He was greatly concerned at the condition of the inhabitants of a village called Bargan and desired that our doctors should pay frequent visits to it. A dispensary was, therefore, started in the village and it functioned for the whole of January 1945. But its one month's work helped greatly to improve the health conditions of the village. The Governor wrote to Mr. Bajpai appreciating this action.

Mention must be made of the other help received from the Bihar Government who supplied about 3,00,000 of quina-crine tablets free of charge. Medicines for kala-azar and anti-cholera injections were also given to us gratis by them. For this the Society is indebted to the Bihar Government. The Health-through-Herbs Department of the Hindustan Scout Association supplied in bulk their cheap, but efficacious, medicines.

All the centres were housed in private buildings whose use was permitted free of cost. Help in the form of offers of free boarding for our medical men was received from residents of places where our centres were located.

The total cost of the medical relief operations in North Bihar came to Rs. 42,792-8-9. This includes Rs. 1,585-11-3, being the price of medicines supplied to the Society's relief work in Chicacole. The Servants of India Society contributed Rs. 32,398-14-3 towards this relief work out of the funds at its disposal, while Rs. 6,533-2-9 was received from public donations. And the Hindustan Scout Association paid Rs. 3,445-4-9.

Relief Work in Travancore and Cochin

The relief work started in Travancore last year by Mr. K. G. Sivaswamy was continued during the year under report. It took the form mainly of giving midday meals to school children. The cost came to about one anna per child per day and the meal ordinarily consisted of rice or wheat gruel and green gram. In Alleppey 3,200 children used to be fed every day. In view, however, of the expanded activities of the Vanchi Poor Fund by the State, this was discontinued. It had also to be discontinued in Karunakapalli taluq for want of a working agency. In Karthikapalli and Ambalpuza, South and North, 4,000 children reading in 35 schools were being given midday refreshments. Since November 1944, however, coir prices started going up much to the improvement of the general economic condition. Consequently the number of children to be fed went down to 2,400. With a further improvement in the economic condition of the people, it fell to 800 in February and March last. The work was stopped altogether from 1st April 1945.

The amount spent upto the end of March last on this form of relief came to Rs. 66,162-8-7. It was found, as a result of an economic inquiry in Shertally and Thaurvoor areas, that poor people could not for want of money buy their rations. 100 families in Cochin and 300 families in Shertally were therefore helped with a subsidy of Rs. 5 each per month. The total amount spent on this item between May and September was Rs. 5,764-12-1. The subsidy was stopped since November 1944. A grant of Rs. 100 per month each was given to four non-official relief agencies on the understanding that an equal sum was raised by them. These agencies maintained a number of children who, owing to death of or desertion by their

parents during the famines of 1941 and 1943, were rendered orphans. Two of these provided a midday meal for poor children and the other two conducted children's homes. In the case of the fifth agency, which was conducting three homes for poor children, an additional grant of Rs. 100 per month was given. Other institutions like orphanages conducted by the Y. W. C. A., the Latin and the Syrian Churches, received occasional grants varying between Rs. 100 and Rs. 200. A home for children belonging to families which ceased receiving any subsidy after September was started at Calavancodom near Shertally. The home was intended for 45 children and had one matron, one assistant matron and a cook. The total amount spent on grants to poor homes amounted to Rs. 6,211 and the expenditure on the Society's Home came to Rs. 3,785-1-5.

Mr. Sivaswamy found that mere distribution of food was not enough. Poverty and high prices had led to general malnutrition, which called for urgent remedial measures. A large number of people were found to be suffering from anæmia. Thanks to the co-operation of a number of doctors, Mr. Sivaswamy was able to render medical aid to the needy. Two centres were opened at Cheria-Azzikkal and Panur where an experienced compounder used to give medical assistance. At other centres like Pallipport and Kuthiathodu local workers were given medicines for distribution. Grants of Rs. 300 and Rs. 250 were made to the Leprosy Clinic and the Mission Hospital respectively for the purchase of medicines like shark liver oil, oral liver extract tonic and injections, calcium tablets, etc. The total amount spent on this head was Rs. 4,478-11-0. Rs. 1,000 out of this was spent on the feeding of patients at different centres and an equal amount on the travelling expenses of doctors. The work is being continued at Cheria-Azzikkal and Panur, where sufficient competent aid is available for the distribution of medicines.

Owing to the rise in the price of rice due to the occupation of Burma by the enemy and the absence of any form of rationing in rural areas till March 1944, a large number of people, habituated to high-land agriculture in Travancore,

left their homes in the hope of settling on similar lands in Malabar. The attractions were better security of tenure under the Malabar Tenancy Act, which was lacking in Travancore, the availability of waste lands from the land-owners of Malabar who had a legal proprietary right over all classes of lands and forests and the low rate of rent. But these lands lay in jungles which were highly malarious with the result that in addition to their serious economic difficulties, their health suffered considerable deterioration. Mr. Sivaswamy visited these settlements and gave help. A sum of Rs. 350 was spent on orphanages, Rs. 500 on medicines and Rs. 300 on cows, goats and fishing nets for these settlers from relief funds at his disposal.

Orissa Relief Work

Conditions in Orissa rendered necessary the continuance throughout the year of the relief work started last year. Distress prevailed in the coastal districts of Balasore, Cuttack, Puri and Ganjam which comprise a population of 65,00,000. As a result of the famine of 1943 many children had become orphans. And the Orissa Relief Committee, of which Mr. A.V. Thakkar is the President, started 5 Children's Homes with nearly 250 inmates. Half the cost of maintaining these Homes was met by the All-India Women's Conference out of its "Save the Children" Fund, and the balance was shared between the Orissa Relief Committee and the Orissa Merchants' Relief Committee. Mr. Sahu being one of the Secretaries and Mr. Shyam Sundar Misra being a member of the executive committee of the Orissa Relief Committee, a large part of the responsibility for the conduct of the Committee's work was shouldered by them.

The famine brought in its wake ill-health and disease on a large scale. To cope with this situation, twelve medical relief centres were originally started, five of which are still working. The number of patients treated at these centres averages about 250 daily. The Orissa Relief Committee and the Orissa Children's Homes Society have been registered under the Charitable Societies Registration Act XXI of 1860.

By way of help to widows and other indigent people, fourteen spinning centres were initially started. Some of them

had to be closed down, while others have been financially strengthened with a view to making them eventually self-supporting.

Mr. Sahu wrote an illustrated pamphlet, which is intended to draw public attention to the fact that distress in Orissa was in no way less severe than in Bengal. The heavy censorship imposed by the Orissa Government on the publication of reports of distress in Orissa however delayed its publication. These restrictions having been somewhat relaxed, the pamphlet has now been made public with the result that the fact that Orissa passed through as serious a food crisis as Bengal during the years 1942-1944 no longer remains hidden from public view.

Chicacole Relief Work

The talukas of Chicacole, Tekkaly, Sompetta and Iccapuram having a population of about 7,00,000 form the northern sector of the Vizagapatam district. With the exception of Chicacole, where some irrigation facilities exist, all other talukas are dry areas. So far as foodgrains are concerned, this deficit area has to depend on substantial imports of rice from outside. Due to the unprofitable nature of agriculture, a considerable proportion of the population used to migrate to Burma with a view to supplementing their meagre income by working there as labourers. The occupation of Burma by Japan dislocated the rural economy of this area to an unimaginable extent. As if these difficulties were not enough, a terrible cyclone swept over the coastal areas of north Vizag in October 1943. Besides destroying houses and standing crops, the cyclone caused heavy loss to fishermen by rendering their nets and fishing implements completely unserviceable. The Government was very slow in running to the rescue of the people. The daily ration of rice was at first fixed by them at ten tolas for an adult and five tolas for a child. From the first week of April 1945, however, this has been raised to 40 tolas and 20 tolas per adult and child respectively.

Mainly as a result of malnutrition, the people's power of resistance to disease was very much lowered with the result

that epidemics of malaria and scabies caused havoc among them. The heavy toll of human life taken by these epidemics was at least partly avoidable if there had been adequate medical facilities available in the area. But these, if at all, were utterly inadequate. Even today there is not a single permanent hospital, either Government or non-official, in that area.

The sufferings of the people increased to alarming proportions about September 1944, when the Government opened a number of free kitchens to feed the famished population. Non-official organisations were also doing their best in the same direction. When the situation was brought to the notice of the Servants of India Society, Mr. L. N. Sahu was deputed to study the situation on the spot. On receipt of his report the Society sent Mr. L. N. Rao to Chicacole to organise relief measures. Soon after, however, Mr. Rao's services were required in the office of the Harijan Sevak Sangh, Delhi. And Mr. Shyam Sundar Misra from Orissa was deputed to carry on the work. He continued to be in charge of the work till it was closed down at the end of May 1945.

The relief work consisted mainly in making free medical treatment available to the needy. For this purpose, six centres were initially started in February 1945. But as the epidemic situation had considerably improved by the end of April 1945, two of them were closed down so that during May 1945 there were only four such centres at work. The doctors in charge of these centres were all drawn from the Province of Bombay. Each doctor was given an English-knowing assistant to act as an interpreter. The doctors did not content themselves merely with treating patients who came to the Society's dispensaries, but also attended such of them as were too ill to move in their homes. Upto about the middle of May 1945 the number of patients treated at our centres was 23,700 of whom about 6,000 were sufferers from malaria, about 7,000 from skin diseases and the rest from other diseases.

The Society has also started a Children's Home at Narasannapeta. The Home is intended to give food and shelter

to 50 orphans. Pending construction of a permanent Home for which arrangements are under way, the Home is accommodated in one of the buildings belonging to Mr. P. Swami Babu, a friend of the Society. There are now 15 orphans in the Children's Home.

Though the worst of the distress seems to be over, the situation demands careful attention from all concerned. The rehabilitation of the destitutes now fed at free kitchens is a pressing need. They must be provided with means of earning their livelihood and encouraged to settle down as self-respecting citizens. Fishermen need to be given yarn either gratis or at concession rates so as to enable them to stand on their own legs. Steps must also be taken to wean people away from the drink habit which consumes a large part of their earnings. Last but not the least, the provision of adequate irrigation facilities, which alone can really protect the area from scarcity and famine, is an imperative necessity.

Political

The political deadlock in the country remained unresolved. While there were piecemeal releases of political prisoners, there has been a studied unwillingness on the part of Government to release some of the more important ones among them. Mahatma Gandhi was, however, released in May 1944, on grounds of health. The situation created by his release was considered by the Council of the Society in June 1944 when the following resolution was recorded on the subject :—

(a) The Council of the Servants of India Society is of opinion that in spite of the apparent calm the situation in the country is such as to cause concern to all who believe that the future of the world depends on the establishment of relations based on freedom and equality between nations. To put an end to the ever-growing bitterness between India and England and to establish lasting friendship between the two countries it is necessary that the British Government should part immediately with as much power as possible and establish a national government and thus inspire confidence in its professed desire to give India full power to decide her destiny after the war.

(b) The Council rejoices with the whole country at Mahatma Gandhi's release after a year and three-quarters' detention, particularly because it believes that the release, though sanctioned on grounds of health alone, can with good-will on all sides be made to lead to a general pacification of the country. The first step in this direction is obviously for the Government to release other Congress leaders who are in gaol or under detention in order that a new atmosphere may be created and the Congress enabled collectively to revise its policy and adapt it to the changed conditions both here and abroad. In the Council's opinion such a revision of policy is necessary in the interests of the country. Peace and order are now so firmly established in the country and the war situation has so much improved that the Government can no longer put forward the excuse that it will run any risk if it restores to freedom all those Congressmen who have not been found guilty of any violent acts.

(c) The Council trusts that Mahatma Gandhi will use all his influence and power to bring about unity so that the country may be in a position to compel compliance with the demand for the establishment of a national government. The leaders of the other parties too must make their contribution to the achievement of this object. A heavier responsibility rests on Government in this connection. It should cease to follow policies which have accentuated communal differences and should make it clear that it will not allow any community or interest to make the realisation of Indian freedom impossible by adopting an intransigent attitude.

(d) The Council is of the view that it is of the utmost importance that India should participate as a free country through her chosen representatives in the Peace Conference which will follow the war and thus be in a position to make her own contribution to the solution of world problems.

By another resolution dealing with the political situation passed by the Council at its meeting held in Allahabad in December 1944, after the failure of the Gandhi-Jinnah talks, the imperative necessity of releasing Congress leaders and the

holding of elections as a means of breaking the deadlock was once again pressed on the attention of Government :—

The Council of the Servants of India Society urges once again the imperative necessity of setting at liberty the members of the Congress Working Committee and other Congressmen who are either in gaol or in detention and who are not convicted of any violent acts. While the Council has felt for a long time that the Government could have done so without any risk of peace and order in the country being disturbed, the expediency of this course of action has been conclusively proved by Mahatma Gandhi's advice to Congressmen not to start a civil disobedience campaign in the present circumstances, his unequivocal condemnation of sabotage and his suggestion to those who have gone underground to uncover themselves. In the altered circumstances of the country and in the present state of the war there can be no conceivable excuse for the continued detention and imprisonment of Congressmen who were put under restrictions for reasons of public security. The release of these men will not by itself solve the political problem, but that is an indispensable preliminary to any measures that can and ought to be taken with this end in view.

The Council very much deplores that the efforts so far made to bring about unity have not succeeded. While desiring that adequate protection should be given to every minority, the Council is unable to accept the demands put forward by the Muslim League. It hopes that the Committee established under the chairmanship of Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru will be able to propound solutions which will command the assent of all reasonable sections in every community and provide a solid basis for framing a constitution which will enable India to achieve full self-government.

The Council also hopes that this Committee will explore means for the establishment of a provisional National Government at the Centre on the basis of a working agreement between all communities and for the restoration of popular Governments in those provinces in which section 93 of the Government of India Act is in force. It appears to the Council that the best means of achieving this end is to hold general elections. Conditions everywhere are so settled now that there is no valid reason

for postponing the elections any longer. The existing legislatures have long become antiquated and require to be reconstituted in accordance with the result of fresh elections. The party that will obtain a majority, the Council believes, will be willing to assume the responsibility of forming governments and in the event of its unwillingness to do so, will allow the formation of Governments by other progressive elements, so that in any case the one-man rule that obtains in certain provinces will come to an end.

Mr. Kunzru continued to be a member of the Defence Consultative Committee, and the Standing Emigration Committee of the Central Legislature and the Central Food Advisory Council. He also served as a member of the Selection Board of the General Headquarters for interviewing candidates for Army Commissions and as a member of the Joint Committee on the Hindu Code Bill. He toured Bengal, Bihar, Orissa and Malabar extensively in order to study the food situation in those parts, to the seriousness of which he drew public attention by means of press statements. He continued to be the President of the U. P. Liberal Association and one of the Vice-Presidents of the Indian Council of World Affairs which was established last year with a view to stimulating active discussion from the Indian point of view of problems relating to post-war reconstruction on the basis of freedom and international collaboration.

He was one of the delegates selected by the Indian Council of World Affairs to represent India at the Pacific Relations Conference which was held at Hot Springs in January 1945. He attended the Conference and took a prominent part in its deliberations. In a press statement issued by him in America, he criticised the failure of the Government of India to give representation to the Indian legislature at the San Francisco Conference.

After the Conference was over, Mr. Kunzru went to Washington and New York. Other American cities visited by him were New Haven, Boston, Cleveland, Detroit, Chicago, Des Moines, Knoxville, Tuskegee, Los Angeles and San Francisco. During his tour he visited the Tennessee Valley. His visit enabled him to understand the principles on which the Tennessee Valley Authority's plans are based and to appreciate the

great work accomplished by it. Through the kindness of the military authorities he was able to visit a few military institutions including the U. S. Military Academy at West Point. He also visited several educational institutions including those started by the Negro leaders to promote the interests of their community.

During his American tour, he had many opportunities of speaking about India and of meeting people interested in international affairs. In British Columbia, Canada, apart from the other meetings that he addressed, he addressed a meeting of the Indian community at Vancouver and a public meeting of the citizens of Vancouver. He met the Premier of British Columbia, the Minister of Lands who deals with the question of franchise, and the Minister of Education who is a supporter of the Indian demand for the provincial franchise in connection with the representation submitted by the Indian community to the British Columbia Government, asking for the extension of the provincial franchise to the Indian community. At Ottawa he met the Prime Minister and the Minister of Mines and Resources in the same connection. The Canadian Institute of International Affairs arranged meetings for him in Victoria, Vancouver, Winnipeg, Toronto, Kingston, Ottawa, and Montreal. On his way back to Washington from Ottawa he addressed a public meeting at Boston which was organised by Indian students. His speeches were intended mainly to present facts about the Indian situation and to counteract British propaganda which was largely of an anti-Indian character.

Later on he visited Trinidad, British Guiana and Surinam (Dutch Guiana) where he studied the grievances of the Indians settled there, and the problems bearing on their future welfare, and made suitable representations to the local authorities.

He halted at Nairobi on his way back to India and met Indian leaders in East Africa who acquainted him with their difficulties.

The Rt. Hon. V. S. Srinivasa Sastri addressed public meetings and wrote to the Press on current questions of constitutional, political and educational importance. While addressing the Gokhale Day meeting at the Madras Branch of the Servants of India Society on Feb. 19 last, he had a fainting

fit in the middle of his speech. Since then his health continues to be particularly unsatisfactory. This has made it necessary for him to refrain from public speaking and undertaking any journeys.

Mr. Thakkar is Vice-chairman of the Distress Relief Committee, Bombay, which helps families of political workers in jail with monthly remittances varying between Rs. 10 and Rs. 30 per month. But paucity of funds made it necessary to curtail the work very much.

Mr. Vaze continued to be the President of the Phaltan Legislative Council and Chairman of the Bhor Forest Grievances Committee. He is the editor of the Society's Marathi daily, the *Dnyan Prakash*, published from Poona and is also one of the Secretaries of the Deccan Sabha, Poona. He has been nominated a member of the Standing Committee of the All-India Newspaper Editors' Conference.

Mr. Bakhale resigned the chairmanship of the Miraj (Sr.) Reforms Enquiry Committee as public co-operation with the Committee was not forthcoming. The Committee was dissolved after his resignation. He was, however, consulted by the Rajasaheb in framing a dyarchic constitution for the State. He continued to be a member of the Miraj (Jr.) Rayat Sabha.

Mr. Kodanda Rao continued to be Vice-President of the C. P. Liberal Association. He and Mr. Venkataraman attended the session of the Liberal Federation held at Lahore in March last. Mr. Kodanda Rao spoke on the resolution demanding the release of the political prisoners at the Conference. He delivered a number of lectures on the political situation and wrote a series of articles on what is known as the C. R. formula, the Gandhi-Jinnah talks and other aspects of the political situation. He led discussions on current political questions at some meetings of the Servindia Study Circle at Nagpur. Mr. Kodanda Rao gave a radio talk on Post-War Indian Emigration and wrote an article on the same subject for the Institute of Pacific Relations. He contributed an article on "Indians Abroad" to the "India Speaking" number of the Annals of the American Academy of Political Science.

Mr. Ambekar continued to be a Treasurer and a member of the Council of the Deccan Sabha, Poona, till February 1943.

when he was elected one of its Secretaries. Mr. Desai continued to be the Treasurer of the Bombay Civil Liberties Union. He is also Chairman of a committee appointed by the Karnatak Unification Conference for preparing a case in favour of a unified Karnatak province.

Mr. Limaye was re-elected a member of the Standing Committee of the Marathi Journalists' Conference which held its last annual session at Sholapur in March 1945. The Conference passed a resolution demanding the establishment of a National Government in India. This resolution was moved by Mr. Limaye. He was elected one of the Vice-Presidents of the Poona Journalists' Association and a member of its Welfare Fund.

Mr. Gokhale was re-elected a member of the Council of the Deccan Sabha and is working as one of the secretaries of the Poona Journalists' Association and of the Journalists' Relief Fund. As Secretary of the Marathi Journalists' Conference he helped in organising its session held at Sholapur in March 1945. He was elected a member of the Standing Committee of that Conference.

Mr. Mani continued as Editor and General Manager of the *Hitavada*. He was connected with the All-India Newspaper Editors' Conference as Secretary of the Provincial Branch and as convener of the C. P. Press Advisory Committee. He was elected a member of the Standing Committee of the Editors' Conference for the third term in January 1945.

Mr. Haradatta Sharma devoted a considerable part of his time to the work of the Liberal Federation which held its session at Lahore in March last. He also worked as General Secretary of the Punjab Liberal League and collected a number of books and pamphlets on the Indian communal problem. A reading room was opened where this collection was made available to the public. He continued to be the General Secretary of the Lahore Ratepayers' Association. He gave evidence before the Public Health Survey Committee of the Government of India.

Economic

Mr. Kodanda Rao continued to be a member of the Provincial Advisory Committee designed to deal with the evils of

boarding and profiteering and of the District Price Advisory Committee. He also served as a member of the C. P. Provincial Industries Committee which presented its report to Government at the end of February 1945. He is also a member of the C. P. Post-War Development Advisory Committee.

Mr. Desai continued to be a member of the D Ward Rationing Committee of Bombay City appointed by Government. He also continued to be one of the secretaries of the People's Provincial Food Council formed in Bombay in March 1944. The objects of the Council are to remain in touch with the Government's food policy and to educate public opinion as to the real nature of the food problem. Mr. Desai devoted a considerable part of his time to the work of the Food Council. He drafted representations on procurement, distribution, prices, etc. which were submitted to Government by the Council. He saw to the publication of "Our Food", a monthly bulletin issued by the Council. Mr. Desai was deputed by the Food Council to Mysore to study the food policy of the Mysore Government with special reference to procurement and distribution. In his detailed report submitted to the Council he drew a comparison between the food policies of the Governments of Bombay and Mysore. He inaugurated the Dharwar District Food Conference held in July 1944 and presided over the Dharwar District Rayat Conference held in February 1945, which considered the food procurement policy of the Bombay Government. In September 1944, Mr. Desai submitted to the Indian Famine Enquiry Commission a memorandum dealing with the food situation in Bijapur district in 1943. Messrs. Thakkar and Desai also gave joint oral evidence before it regarding famine conditions in Bijapur district and Orissa province.

Mr. Sahu gave evidence before the Famine Enquiry Commission at Madras, to which a memorandum dealing with famine conditions in Orissa in 1943 and prepared by Messrs. Sahu and S. S. Misra was submitted on behalf of the Orissa Relief Committee.

With the failure of the South-West monsoon and the dislocation of the usual transport facilities the deficit areas in

Madras Province began to feel acute food shortage about the end of August. With a view to focussing public attention on the problem, Mr. Sivaswamy organised a Food Conference which was held at Coimbatore on September 10, 1944. His inquiries regarding procurement and distribution in Malabar and South Kanara brought out the fact that a large number of people in deficit areas were either taking to cheap and unsubstantial food or reducing the number of their meals, which led to an increase in the spread of nutritional diseases. Thanks to the co-operation of a number of doctors which Mr. Sivaswamy was able to secure, an enquiry into the prevalence of deficiency diseases was arranged in Orissa, and in the Vizagapatam and Ceded Districts of Madras Province.

Mr. R. S. Misra went on a tour in April and July 1944 in four districts of U. P. in order to study the extent of damage caused to rabi crops by the untimely rains during the winter of 1944. His impressions of the tour were published in the press.

Mr. Chitalia was elected Chairman of a committee formed at Chalala in Kathiawar for supplying food grains, clothes, etc. at cost price to the general public and without payment to the destitutes. The Baroda State helped the work by giving a loan of Rs. 3,000 and a monthly grant of nearly Rs. 500. Buttermilk was distributed free to the needy in the hot season.

Mr. Venkataraman visited a number of villages in Coimbatore district in order to study the food situation there. A report of this study tour was submitted to the Food Conference held later in Coimbatore. In order to popularise the use of wheat which was introduced as part of the rationing system in Madras he suggested to the Commissioner of the Madras Corporation and the Civil Supplies Commissioner the desirability of arranging demonstrations of wheat preparations. His suggestion was accepted. He also participated in a conference convened by the Mayor of Madras to consider the problem of milk supply.

Labour Organisation

Mr. Desai continued to be General Secretary of the Bombay Seamen's Union whose membership exceeds 3,000. It

is registered under the Indian Trades Union Act and is recognised by the Scindia Steam Navigation Co. The Union was able to secure employment in rotation to many of its members. Thanks to its untiring efforts, the evil of corruption which was rampant in the port of Bombay has been reduced to some extent. On behalf of the Union, Mr. Desai submitted to the Health Survey and Development Committee appointed by the Indian Government a note on measures necessary for protecting the health of Indian seamen.

Mr. Desai also continued to be associated as its General Secretary with the Bombay Electric Supply and Tramway Scheduled Staff Union, registered under the Trade Unions Act. Out of the whole staff of nearly 900, about 550 persons or 60 per cent. have joined the Union. At the request of the Union, the Government of Bombay appointed an Adjudicator to consider the grievances of the staff. Under his award given in November 1944, which was made binding upon the Company and its employees by the Bombay Government, the staff's demand for an increase in dearness allowance was accepted, besides granting some of their comparatively minor requests. Mr. Desai was also the General Secretary of the Government Central Press Industrial Employees' Union, Bombay.

For the fifth year in succession Mr. Desai was elected General Secretary of the Bombay Trade Union Congress. The B. P. T. U. C. has 71 unions affiliated to it with an aggregate membership of over 1,03,000. Mr. Desai gave evidence, both written and oral, before the Labour Investigation Committee appointed by the Indian Government. He appeared before the Industrial Health Sub-Committee of the Health Survey and Development Committee and also before the I. L. O. experts on social insurance who came out to India in order to consider the proposals contained in the report on health insurance of industrial workers in this country. In October 1944, Mr. Desai, acting for the B. P. T. U. C., organised a Provincial Conference to consider the question of unemployment caused by the stoppage of factories for want of coal.

As a member of the General Council of the All-India Trade Union Congress, Mr. Desai attended its annual session

held at Madras in January 1945. He was elected a member of the Working Committee of the A. I. T. U. C. and is also a member of the Standing Credentials Committee set up by the A. I. T. U. C. He attended two meetings of its General Council.

Mr. Desai is one of the three non-official members of the Port Welfare Committee for Indian Seamen in Bombay which was set up by the Government of India in December 1944. He was elected chairman of its Education Sub-Committee.

In March 1945 Mr. Desai was nominated a member of the Provincial Labour Supply Committee formed by the Bombay Government. The functions of this Committee are to co-ordinate and lay down principles governing the recruitment of unskilled labour, to lay down standards of conditions of service and to advise Government on the rates of wages.

Upto the end of March 1945 Mr. Bakhale continued to be a member of the Bombay Port Trust Board as a labour representative. He moved for the appointment of a Standing Committee to revise the conditions of employment including salaries and wages of the employees of the Port Trust. His motion was accepted by the Finance General Committee of the Board. Before, however, the proposal came up for consideration by the Board, Mr. Bakhale had ceased to be a Trustee. Mr. Desai was nominated by Government in Mr. Bakhale's place as a Trustee.

The grass cutters trading in Mangalore number over 400 and are mostly Harijan women who bring grass for sale from surrounding villages. Mr. Kakade was able to organise them in a union, and the union elected him as its President. The Municipality has accepted his suggestion for the provision of sheds in the town for the sale of grass.

Harijan Welfare

Mr. Thakkar continued to work as General Secretary of the All-India Harijan Sevak Sangh throughout the year. In April 1944 he started the Harijan Girls' Industrial Residential Home called the Kasturba Balika Ashram at Okhla, 8 miles from Delhi, which has 33 girls on its rolls. He presided over the Harijan Workers' Conference held in May 1944 at Palni in the Madura district and attended a meeting of the Exe-

cutive Committee of the Harijan Sevak Sangh held at Sevagram in November 1944. He visited Nasik in January 1945 in order to supervise the building work of the Tryambak Vidya Mandir, a residential public school to be conducted by the Birla Education Trust. About 25 Harijan boys will receive education free of cost in this residential school. In the course of his extensive tours in different parts of the country he visited Harijan localities and institutions everywhere and supervised the Harijan Sevak Sangh's work in those places.

Mr. S. S. Misra continued to be Secretary of the Utkal Harijan Sevak Sangh. The Sangh maintains three free hostels for Harijan students and spends about Rs. 1,600 every year in supplying books and slates to poor Harijan students. The Sangh receives an annual grant of Rs. 2,000 from the Orissa Government.

Mr. Nayanar, whose sad and untimely death occurred on the 14th May 1945, continued to be the President of the Malabar District Harijan Sevak Sangh which conducts a girls' hostel at Calicut, a boys' hostel at Palghat and a dispensary at Payyoli. He was also a member of the District Advisory Board of the Labour Department.

Mr. Venkataraman was in charge of the Depressed Classes Mission, Mangalore, till July 1944. He was able to collect Rs. 3,500 for the Mission. He was elected honorary secretary and treasurer of the Madras Harijan Sevak Sangh. The Sangh conducts two dispensaries, gives scholarships to students and helps reading rooms in slums with newspapers. He visited several Harijan centres and addressed public meetings on Harijan uplift.

Mr. Kakade took charge of the Depressed Classes Mission at Mangalore in November 1944. The Mission maintains a higher elementary school with nearly 150 children and three elementary schools with almost an equal number of students, boys and girls, belonging to all classes and communities. At these schools education is imparted free and clothes, books, slates and midday meals are given to the day scholars free of charge. In the higher elementary school, training in weaving, carpentry and tailoring is also provided

for pupils of the three higher standards. In the three other elementary schools, spinning, gardening, basket-making and clay-modelling form extra-curricular activities. Of these schools, one is intended exclusively for the Koragas, the most backward community among the depressed classes of South Kanara. The Mission also conducts two boarding homes at Mangalore, one for boys and the other for girls, and a hostel at Puttur exclusively for the Koragas. There were in all more than a hundred boarders including 30 girls. The Mission maintains eight Harijan colonies with a total area of 53 acres on which 88 families have been settled. These colonies were reorganised on a permanent basis by Mr. Kakade. He leased out 38 plots at a nominal rental of Rs. 3 each per year.

Mr. Limaye continued to be Chairman of the Poona Harijan Reform Association. The Association maintained until recently a boarding school for Harijans and conducted a dispensary at the Pashan village near Poona mainly for Harijans. Mr. Limaye was also elected a Vice-President of the Poona City Harijan Sevak Sangh, which spent about Rs. 1,500 for the education of the Harijans and for propaganda.

Aborigines Welfare

Mr. Thakkar continued to be actively associated with the welfare work of the aborigines. In April 1944 the Gond Sevak Sangh was brought into existence in Mandla district in C. P. with Mr. P. G. Vanikar, a life-member of the Bhil Seva Mandal, Dohad, in charge as Secretary. 25 primary schools, 2 Hindi middle schools, and 2 hostels were started and conducted by the Mandal during the year at a cost of about Rs. 10,500. The whole of this amount came out of the Aborigines Welfare Fund collected on Mr. Thakkar's seventieth birthday. As in former years, he continued to help the aborigines welfare work that was being carried on in the Ranchi and Singhbhum districts of Bihar, Koraput and Cuttack districts of Orissa, Nellore and Malabar districts of Madras and the Surat, Nasik and West Khandesh districts of Bombay. He also gave for one year a fresh grant of Rs. 250 per month to the Bhil welfare work going on in the State of Mewar and gave help

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to two primary schools for Vakkals, a very backward community in the district of North Kanara. Towards the end of October 1944 he toured in the extremely backward tract of Jaunsar-Bawar in the Dehra Dun district in order to study the backward conditions of the people there. A tour was also undertaken by him in January 1945 in the Dang area of the Nasik district to inspect the work that is being done there for the benefit of the Bhil and Konkani tribes of that area.

His help to the Assam tribal welfare work was also continued as before. A sum of about Rs. 7,000 was spent on this work from the Aborigines Welfare Fund. 16 lower primary schools and one M. V. School, two hostels for tribal children and six lower primary schools for ex-tea garden coolies were conducted and a number of scholarships to high school and college students were awarded. In all, about Rs. 25,000 were collected and spent on welfare work for the aborigines.

Mr. Thakkar continued to be a member of the Backward Classes Board appointed by the Bombay Government and attended its quarterly meetings. The Bihar Government again nominated him a member of their Advisory Board for the welfare of the aborigines. The Board, however, has recently been abolished by the Bihar Government.

Rural Welfare

Mr. Dravid continued to be in charge of the Servindia Rural Centre at Shendurjana in Berar. The deputation of one of his experienced assistants to Bengal to help in the Society's relief operations there and the sudden departure of the Health Visitor on six months' leave dislocated the work of the centre. But at the close of the year, the work was placed on a normal footing.

Mr. Sivaswamy continued to be responsible for the conduct of the Servindia Agricultural and Industrial School and Hostel at Mayanoor in Trichinopoly district. There were 60 boys in this residential school. Owing to the difficulty in securing the services of agricultural graduates instruction had to be entrusted to a less qualified staff in agriculture.

From this year the School has started giving instruction in English, thus enabling the boys to join the high school.

Agricultural training for the village boys does not now receive much prominence in the school, as the present students are more desirous of pursuing the high school course than of receiving agricultural education. To rectify this defect a summer training class for agriculturists is being continued. The staff visits one centre in each Taluka for three days and utilises April and May for this work. Their close contact with the villagers will, it is hoped, help in a better appreciation of agricultural problems by them.

A new textile weaving section has been opened in order to give employment to the old boys, most of them Harijans, who find it difficult to get work in handloom factories where a large majority of the employees belong to the touchable classes. It is proposed to expand this section.

The organisation of peasants also engaged Mr. Sivaswamy's attention. He toured in the districts of Malabar and South Kanara in October last for this purpose. With a view to stimulating this organisational work, a whole-time paid worker was placed on the job. The worker paid visits to a number of villages round about Karur and explained the Kisan programme to them. On behalf of the Tamilnad Agricultural Worker's Union Mr. Sivaswamy sent representations dealing with the Inam Bill, Agricultural Wage Boards, Malabar Tenancy Act and the Agricultural Income-tax Bill to Government.

Mr. R. S. Misra continued to be in charge of the Servindia Rural Centres at Sarsa and Khiri in Allahabad district. At Sarsa he worked as Chairman of the Town Area Committee throughout the year. The litigation that was going on between the Court of Wards which was in charge of the Manda estate and the Town Area Committee regarding the realisation of certain local cesses by the Manda Estate was settled in favour of the Town Area Committee. This has given some relief to the public. The Town Area Committee has levied a nominal tax and has reduced the amount of the annual assessment to the extent of the income derived from its new market tax. The Town Area Committee again collected 100% of its taxes during the year. Mr. Misra

was also responsible for the conduct of the Thakkar Dispensary at Khiri. The dispensary rendered medical aid to about 15,000 people and its work has elicited high appreciation from the District authorities. The anti-malaria campaign organised by Mr. Misra for the fifth year in succession benefited about 8,000 persons in this area. A few primary schools opened by him in the Khiri area, not proving a success, had to be closed down. Mr. Misra also paid three visits during the year to the Rural Centre at Kotdwara in Garhwal District and looked into its affairs.

At the Servindia Rural Centre at Chowdwar near Cuttack, which is under the direction of Mr. L. N. Sahu, a dispensary is maintained where free homeopathic treatment is available to those that need it. Nearly 40 persons are treated daily in this dispensary. The Leprosy Clinic at the Centre gives anti-leprosy injections on an average to about ten persons a week. The Library maintained at the Centre helps in the spread of literacy among the villagers. Mr. S. S. Misra is in charge of the middle English School at Tangi which has 200 students on its roll. Mr. Sahu helped to establish a Health Home for Lepers at Kalkala in Cuttack district.

The late Mr. Nayanar continued to be the Secretary of the Devadhar Malabar Reconstruction Trust till his death in May 1945. Three higher elementary schools, two lower elementary schools, two Paniyar welfare centres, one dispensary and one village industries institute were conducted under the auspices of the Trust. Paper-making used to be taught in the schools at Gopalapuram and Nediyririp, while weaving was taught at Tanur and Gopalapuram. Gardening was a compulsory subject in all schools maintained by the Trust.

Education and Literacy

Mr. Kodanda Rao delivered lectures on technical and technological development and participated in the Nagpur University's scheme for air training and courses in journalism. He was appointed Chairman of the Jakatdar Elocution Committee of the Nagpur University and a member of the Committee on Diploma Course in journalism and social sciences of the Nagpur University. As a means of speeding up the implementation of

the Sargent Scheme of post-war educational development, Mr. Kodanda Rao advocated the conscription of teachers and discussed his proposals with the author of the scheme himself and many distinguished educationalists and publicists. He presided over the Secondary School Teachers' Conference which held its session at Nagpur. He moved in the Court of the Nagpur University resolutions proposing an amendment of the college code and reorganisation of the teaching courses. Both the resolutions have been referred to a committee for further consideration. He is a member of the Advisory Committee for post-war development of education in C. P.

Mr. Bakhale continued to be in charge of the 59 voluntary primary schools in the Thana district conducted by the Society. The average number of students was 1,814, of whom 313 were girls and 1,501 belonged to scheduled castes.

Through Mr. Chitalia's efforts 800 books were supplied free to Khadi and Harijan workers of Kathiawar. Periodicals and newspapers were also supplied to them. Reading rooms and study circles were conducted and pamphlets published and distributed.

Mr. Kunzru continued to be a member of the Courts and Executive Councils of the Allahabad and Benares Hindu Universities.

Mr. Dravid was President of the Hanuman Vyayam Mandal, Amraoti, which has for its objects the promotion of physical education and the training of physical instructors.

Messrs. Vaze and Ambekar continued their association with the work of the Poona Seva Sadan Society as members of its Council of Management.

Mr. K. P. Kaul worked as Secretary of the Ganga Prasad Varma Memorial Library at Lucknow. He also maintained his active interest in the affairs of the Mahila Vidyalaya College in Lucknow, of which he is a life-member. He has been co-opted as a member of the U. P. Hindustani Academy for three years. He continued his literary work. A volume of his short stories in Urdu is awaiting publication.

Mr. Limaye continued to be the Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Maharashtra Literary Conference, and

Mr. Sahu took interest in the work of the Oriya Literary Conference. Mr. Venkataraman was in charge of the Gokhale Free Reading Room conducted by the Madras Branch of the Society at Madras. He also contributed articles on current topics to two Madras journals.

Mr. Kakade was busy till the middle of October 1944 preparing a press copy of his thesis on "The Socio-Economic Survey of Weaving Communities in Sholapur with Special Reference to Padmasalis", a weaver caste. He has been elected a member of a committee appointed by the South Kanara District Educational Conference to prepare a detailed scheme of post-war educational development for that district as envisaged in the Sargent scheme.

Social Service and Social Reform

In March 1944 Mr. Thakkar was appointed a Trustee of the Kasturba Gandhi National Memorial Fund and was elected Secretary of the Board of Trustees. Till October 2nd, 1944, he was busy making collections for the Fund in different parts of the country. For this purpose he had to tour in different parts of the country. He stayed for long periods in Bombay where the Head Office of the Fund was located. Altogether a sum of about Rs. 1,28,00,000 has been collected upto date. He attended the formal presentation of the amount collected till then to Mahatma Gandhi on 2nd October 1944, his seventy-fifth birth-day, at Sevagram. He also attended meetings of the Board of Trustees and of its executive committee. Messrs. Sahu, Chitalia, R. S. Misra, S. S. Misra and Limaye and the late Mr. Nayanar helped in making collections for the Fund.

Mr. Kunzru continued to be the General Secretary of the All-India Seva Samiti and Chairman of the Kamala Nehru Memorial Hospital Local Committee, Allahabad.

Mr. Kodanda Rao continued to be Secretary of the Society for the Elimination of Beggary in Nagpur. It was through the efforts of that Society that a Beggar Law was recently enacted by the local Government. He was Secretary of the Nagpur Rotary Club and President of its Community Service Committee. He was a member of the Committee

convened by Government to consider post-war medical and sanitary services in the Province. He was Treasurer of the Blind Relief Camp, a member of the Social Service Board of the National College and a lecturer in the classes conducted by the Board.

Mr. Sharma was in charge of the Lahore Poor Home. The Library and Reading Room which was opened at Chhalala in Kathiawar through Mr. Chitalia's efforts continued to do good work. The Bal Mandir conducted under his supervision at the same place has 25 children on its register. The annual expenditure on account of the Mandir comes to Rs. 1,200, which is borne by Mr. Chitalia himself. The work of the Mandir was commended by the Director of Public Instruction, Baroda State, when he visited it in December last.

Mr. Bakhale was connected with the Social Service League and the Bombay Presidency Social Reform Association and took part in the meetings of their executive committees.

Scouting

Mr. Kunzru continued to be the National Commissioner of the Hindustan Scout Association with headquarters at Allahabad, while Mr. Bajpai was its National Organising Commissioner. In that capacity Mr. Bajpai had to give a considerable part of his time to the organisational work of the Association. Besides attending to the office work at the Headquarters, he went out on tours, reviewed scout rallies and addressed public gatherings. He also took interest in the development of the "Health through Herbs" Department of the Hindustan Scout Association. It is interesting to note that herbal preparations turned out under his supervision were found to be very efficacious in combating epidemics which swept North Bihar and Vizagapatam district last year. On the occasion of the last Ardh Kumbh Mela at Hardwar Mr. Bajpai acted as the Chief Director of social service activities undertaken by several voluntary organisations. He has accepted a seat on the Technical Sub-Committee of the Executive Body of the Physical Education Council formed by the Governor of the United Provinces. He also continued as a member of

the Executive Committee of the Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society of Allahabad.

Mr. Venkataraman was the Headquarters Commissioner of the Hindustan Scout Association at Madras. He gave talks to the trainees at training camps on scouting topics.

Journals

Two daily newspapers, the *Dnyan Prakash* and the *Hitavada*, are owned and published by the Society. The *Dnyan Prakash*, which is the oldest Marathi daily, is edited by Mr. Vaze and published at Poona. He was helped in this work by Messrs. Limaye and Gokhale. A weekly edition is also issued on Sundays. Mr. Mani continued to be both editor and manager of the *Hitavada* which is issued in English from Nagpur.

Business Concerns

The Aryabhushan and the Dnyan Prakash Presses in Poona, which are also owned by the Society, had Mr. V. H. Barve as manager. Mr. K. G. Sharangpani assisted Mr. Barve in the management of the Presses for a part of the year. Mr. Bakhale was in charge of the Bombay Vaibhav Press, which also is owned by the Society.

For the fourth year in succession Mr. Sharangpani was elected one of the Secretaries of the Poona Press-Owners' Association in January 1944. He, however, resigned that office in December 1944 when he went to Bengal to organise the relief work started there by the Servants of India Society.

G. I. P. E.

The report of the Gokhale Institute of Politics and Economics, of which Mr. D. R. Gadgil is the Director, is appended to this report.

APPENDIX I

THE GOKHALE INSTITUTE OF POLITICS AND ECONOMICS POONA 4.

(Founded by Rao Bahadur R. R. Kale)

Report for the year 1944-45.

During the year under report the field investigations in connection with the series of Agricultural Economics Projects in the Wai Taluka were continued according to schedule. The bulk of the investigational work is expected to be completed by the middle of 1945. The work of tabulating the data has already been taken in hand. The Government of Bombay has continued this year the grant it made in order to enable us to carry on this work and we have to express our thanks for the help given.

The Institute published during the year an enlarged second edition of "War and Indian Economic Policy." This edition has also been well received.

The first part of the report of the Socio-Economic Survey of Poona was published during the year. This publication, a volume of 300 pages with over 60 tables, contains an account of the main investigations carried out as part of the survey and sets out the economic data in relation to which chiefly this survey was planned. The second volume will deal chiefly with data relating to social aspects. The work of preparing the second volume is well under way and it will appear in due course. Another work on which the Institute was engaged for a part of the year was a study of the problems met with in the process of federating in India. A review of the basic principles and procedures in this connection was published in April 1945, under the title "Federating India." The publication

also contains detailed statistical data relating to the composition by communities, languages, etc. of various districts and states in India, and a map based on these data.

The report on the results of the investigation into the lapse into illiteracy undertaken by the Institute on behalf of the Government of Bombay was completed and it was submitted to the Government during the year. We are glad that Government has thought it desirable to undertake the publication of the report and this is expected to take place within a month or two.

The total number of students enrolled during the year was 68 of whom 10 were research students (for Ph. D. degree). At the M. A. Examination held in April 1944, 18 students of the Institute appeared, of whom 10 were successful, 5 being placed in the Second Class.

The R. B. R. R. Kale Memorial lecture was delivered this year by Mr. S. R. Deshpande, of the Labour Department, Government of India, the subject of his discourse being "A Statistical Approach to Vital Economic Problems."

During the year under report Mr. D. R. Gadgil was re-elected Vice-President of the Indian Society of Agricultural Economics. He was appointed Chairman of the Agricultural Finance Sub-Committee of the Agricultural Policy Committee of the Government of India. He was invited to be a member of the Provincial Paper Advisory Panel. He was also invited to be Chairman of the Phaltan State Reconstruction Committee and of the Development Committee appointed by Kolhapur State. Mr. V. R. Gadgil was appointed member of the Sub-Committee appointed by the Agricultural Policy Committee of the Government of India for determining the lines along which the Land Utilisation Board for India should be established.

The Servants of India Society

Statement of Income and Expenditure for the year ending 31st March, 1945.

INCOME	1944-45.			EXPENDITURE	1944-45.		
	Rs.	As.	P.		Rs.	As.	P.
Donations	10,689	10	0	Allowances, etc.	34,102	1	5
Members' Earnings	6,278	2	9	Travelling Expenses	5,486	15	3
Interest	40,866	12	11	Library	2,996	8	0
Property Rents	16,828	4	6	Establishment	12,385	10	5
Miscellaneous	13,087	1	0	General Charges	8,631	9	7
Press Profits	87,267	12	9	Mess Charges	1,900	13	11
				Repairs to Buildings	2,086	3	11
				Rents and Taxes	5,405	0	1
				Rural Work	17,422	4	2
				G. M. Library, Nagpur	1,489	4	3
				Reserve Fund	40,000	0	0
				Surplus	43,110	12	1
Total ...	1,75,017	11	11	Total ...	1,75,017	11	11

39

Poona, }
9th June, 1945. }

K. T. DIXIT, B.A., B.Sc., G.D.A., R.A.
Auditor.

The Servants of
Statement of General Fund

	Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.
Society's General Fund :				
Balance as on 1st April, 1944	...	10,23,399-12-3		
B. V. Press Profits (Previous year)...		5,000-0-0		
Hitavada Profits (1938-39)	...	2,023-0-0		
Bonus (1943-44 Unpaid)	...	1,219-6-0		
Add Surplus as per Income and Expenditure a/c	...	43,110-12-1		
		-----	10,74,752-14-4	
Advances Payable :			44,810-11-1	
Society's Presses and Papers				
Credit Balances :				
A. B. Press	...	37,191-13-10		
Bombay Vaibhav Press	...	18,251-6-5		
Dnyan Prakash	...	15,260-7-6		
Hitavada Press	...	19,353-13-5		
		-----	90,057-9-2	

			12,09,621-2-7	

Poona,

9th June, 1946.

India Society

account as on 31st March, 1945.

	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Buildings and Sites:		3,93,858-5-3
Library expenditure to date has been charged to revenue ...		0-0-0
Dead Stock:		
As per last year's Statement ...	9,611-7-3	
Additions during the year ...	2,079-8-0	
	<hr/>	
	11,690-15-3	
Less depreciation ...	480-0-0	
	<hr/>	
		11,210-6-3
Advances recoverable:		23,888-6-7
 Society's Presses and Papers:		
Assets and Debtors:		
Aryabhushan Press ...	1,98,060-3-3	
Bombay Vaibhav Press ...	1,00,218-14-3	
Dnyan Prakash ...	31,932-1-11	
Hitavada Press ...	78,801-13-6	
	<hr/>	
		4,09,013-0-11
President's American Tour Expenses		10,599-13-6
Balance as shown in the Statement of Affairs		3,61,051-2-1
		<hr/>
		12,09,631-2-7

K. T. DIXIT, B. A., B.Sc., G.D.A., R.A.

Auditor.

THE SERVANTS OF

Statement of Affairs as on

LIABILITIES		Rs.	A.	P.
Society's General Fund :				
Balance as per annexed Statement	...	3,61,051	2	1
Gokhale Memorial Trust Fund (received in securities as per contra)	...	1,33,000	0	0
G. M. Library Trust Fund, Nagpur	...	11,918	13	10
Rao Bahadur D. Lakshmi Narayan Trust Fund (received in cash)	...	1,00,000	0	0
Gokhale Institute of Politics and Economics Trust Fund as per annexed Statement	...	1,38,229	4	4
South Indian Flood Relief Trust Fund	...	21,426	5	10
Presses' Reserve Fund	...	80,000	0	0
Hitavada Equipment Fund	...	12,225	0	0
Servindia Relief Fund	...	19,004	7	11
Sir W. Wedderburn Fund	...	3,250	7	2
Investment Reserve Fund	...	11,871	9	8
Building Reserve Fund	...	7,681	11	0
Workmen's Welfare Fund	...	6,500	0	0
Servindia Welfare Fund	...	2,146	7	6
Insurance Fund—Life Policies Matured	...	6,000	0	0
Gokhale Day Celebration Fund	...	2,000	0	0
Bengal Relief Fund	...	40,018	15	11
Malabar Relief Fund	...	11,957	8	0
Madras Province Relief Fund	...	6,337	2	9
Total	...	9,74,618	15	9

INDIA SOCIETY

31st March, 1945.

ASSETS		Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
G. M. Library Trust Property a/c	...	...	...	...	23,949	3	6
<i>Investments :</i>							
Gokhale Memorial Trust Fund							
3½% G. P. Notes	face value	...	1,21,000	0	0		
4% Bombay Port Trust	"	...	12,000	0	0		
					1,33,000	0	0
Gokhale Institute of Politics and Economics Trust Fund							
as per annexed Statement	...	...	...	...	1,38,229	4	4
South Indian Flood Relief Trust Fund Investment a/c:							
					21,415	7	0
<i>Other investments :</i>							
3% Punjab Loan 1949	...	...	32,000	0	0		
3% Bombay Govt. Loan	Face value...	...	8,000	0	0		
3% G. P. Notes	...	...	50,000	0	0		
3½% G. P. Notes	...	...	1,89,000	0	0		
3½% G. P. Notes 1954-59	...	...	23,000	0	0		
4% " " (1950-70)	"	...	20,300	0	0		
4% Bombay Port Trust Loan	"	...	96,500	0	0		
4½% G. P. Notes (1955-60)	"	...	1,43,900	0	0		
5% Bombay Municipal Debentures	...	...	17,000	0	0		
Total face value	...	...	5,79,700	0	0		
At cost price	...	...	...	...	5,37,467	0	4
Workmen's Welfare Fund Investment a/c							
					6,500	0	0
Gokhale Day Celebration Fund Investment a/c							
					1,990	8	0
Bombay Prov. Coop. Bank Shares							
20 Shares of Rs. 50 each	...	...	...	...	1,600	0	0
Agricultural Products Ltd., Poona							
one share of Rs. 50 (fully paid up)	...	...	...	...	50	0	0
Ogale Glass Works four shares fully paid up							
					100	0	0
Poona Central Co-operative Bank Shares-2 fully paid up.							
					100	0	0
Bank Balances at Centres and at Branches							
					1,08,803	13	4
Cash at Centres and at Branches etc.							
					1,414	11	3
					Total ...	9,74,618	15 9

I have examined the above Statement of Affairs and the annexed Statements of Income and Expenditure account and the General Fund with the books, accounts and vouchers of the Society, and I find the same to be correct. I have verified the investments of the Society.

Poona, }
9th June, 1945. }

K. T. DIXIT, B.A., B.Sc., G.D.A., R.A.
Auditor.

The Gokhale Institute of Politics and Economics, Poona.

Statement of Income and Expenditure for the year ending 31st March, 1945

INCOME	Rs. as.ps.	EXPENDITURE	Rs. as. ps.
Interest	... 5,277 9 3	Allowances	... 5,450 0 0
Fees	... 2,756 4 9	Establishment	... 2,901 15 0
Grants	... 7,800 0 0	Investigation Expenses	... 4,195 15 9
Publications	... 2,871 8 9	Books and Periodicals	... 1,455 12 8
Deficit	... 1,111 9 8	Stationery and Printing	... 177 9 9
		Postage	... 226 11 9
		Publications	... 3,600 0 0
		Audit	... 100 0 6
		Miscellaneous	... 508 15 0
		Scholarships	... 1,200 0 0
Total ...	19,817 0 5	Total ...	19,817 0 5

44

Poona, }
10th June, 1945.

K. T. DIXIT, B.A., B.Sc., G.D.A., R.A.,
Auditor.

The Gokhale Institute of Politics and Economics, Poona.
Statement showing the Trust Fund and its investments on 31st March, 1945.

TRUST FUND			Rs.	A.	P.	INVESTMENTS			Rs.	A.	P.
R. R. Kale Trust Fund General Fund.			1,07,630	10	0	Mortgage on Property of Sayagaon village	12,179	0	9		
Last year's balance	19,026	15 6				Govt. and other securities:					
Add Investment Reserve	1,475	0 0				3 % 1949 Punjab Loan face value	2,000				
						3½ % G. P. notes	24,800				
						4 % 1960-70 Loan	20,200				
						4 % B. P. T. Bonds	1,500				
						5 % B. M. Debentures	4,000				
						6 % B. M. Debentures	40,000				
						6 % Karachi Port Trust	10,000				
Less deficit for the year 1944-45.	20,501	15 6				12-Year Post Office National Certificates.	3,000				
	1,111	9 8					1,05,500				
			19,390	5	10		at cost	1,06,991	14	0	
Advance Grants	...		5,800	0	0	Provident Fund deposit a/c.	...	1,557	4	6	
Advances payable	...		1,351	0	0	Advances recoverable	...	2,201	10	3	
Provident Fund as per contra	...		1,557	4	6	Shares:					
Amount set aside for redemption of loss on maturity of Bombay Municipal and Karachi Port Trust Loans	...		2,500	0	0	Karlokar Bros. Ltd.					
						120 shares of Rs. 25 each fully paid up	2,250	0	0		
						Other Loans:					
						Satara Inamdar Mandal					
						50 Debentures of Rs. 100 each.	5,000	0	0		
						Balance in Bank	8,049	6	10		
			Total ...	1,38,229	4 4		Total ...	1,38,229	4 4		

Poona,
10th June, 1945. }

K. T. DIXIT, B.A., B.Sc., G.D.A., R.A.,
Auditor.

43

Mr. K. V. Srinivasaswami	
Iyer ...	25
" E. Vinayak Rao ...	25
" G. Somashekhar Rao	25
Sums below Rs. 25 ...	64
	<hr/>
Total ...	1,164/10

Mayanoor Centre

	Rs.
H. E. H. Nizam's Govt.	1,000
Janab Md. A. S. Sheikh Ibrahim ...	150
Mr. Mulji Ramji, Trichinopoly ...	125
" Varadarajan ...	100
" Virdhochak Reddiar ...	75
" K. N. P. Periyanna Mudaliar ...	50
" S. A. P. Palaniappa Mudaliar ...	50
" A. Mariappa Mudaliar	50
Palamappa Weaving Factory ...	50
Ambika Textile Parties	50
Periyasami Goundar	50
Munnuswami Goundar	50

M/s Swaminath Mudaliar & Sons ...	50
Mr. M. Ramaswami Goundar ...	50
" Seniappa Mudaliar	50
" Saptaridhi Reddiar	50
" Velusamy Goundar	25
" A. B. M. & Muthiyalu Krishna Chettiar ...	25
Sums below Rs. 25 ...	347

Total ... 2,397

Mr. Kunzru's American Tour

	Rs.
A Sympathiser (C A P)	1,000
A Well-Wisher (M. N. N.)	1,000
A Sympathiser (N. T. P.)	1,000
Mr. B. Kanoria ...	1,000
Mr. G. D. Birla ...	1,000
Sardar Bahadur Sardar Indra Singh ...	1,000
Mr. Ramjibhai Hansraj	1,000
Mr. Ambalal Sarabhai ...	500
Dr. Sailendra Nath Das ...	25

Total ... 7,525

Members of the Servants of India Society, 1st October 1945

Name of the Member	Date of admission to the Society	Address
<i>President :</i>		
1 The Hon'ble Pundit Hirday Nath Kunzru, B.A., B.Sc., LL.D.	11-7-1909	† S. I. S., 9 Malaviya Road, George Town, Allahabad.
<i>Vice-President :</i>		
2 Amritlal Vitthal Das Thakkar, L.O.Z. ...	6-2-1914	Harijan Sevak Sangh, Kingsway, Delhi.
<i>Senior Members :</i>		
3 Natesh Appaji Dravid, M.A. ...	13-6-1905	S. I. S., Dhantoli, Nagpur.
4 Shridhar Ganesh Vaze, B.A. ...	23-2-1908	" Poona 4.
5 Raghunath Ramchandra Bakhale ...	30-8-1923	" Sandhurst Road, Bombay 4.
6 Kodaganallur Ganapathi Sivaswami, B.A. ...	4-4-1922	S. I. S., Royapettah, Madras,
<i>Secretary :</i>		
7 Dattatraya Vasudeo Ambekar ...	20-12-1914	" Poona 4.
<i>Ordinary Members :</i>		
8 The Rt. Hon'ble V. S. Srinivasa Sastri, P.C., O.H., LL.D., D.Litt. ...	6-1-1907	"Swagatam", Mylapore, Madras.
9 Krishna Prasad Kaul, B.A. ...	11-7-1909	S. I. S., Lucknow.
10 Vitthal Hari Barve ...	10-4-1913	Aryabhushan Press, Poona 4.
11 Laxmi Narayan Sahu, M.A. ...	15-6-1918	S. I. S., Cuttack (Orissa).
12 Krishnaji Ganesh Limaye, M.A., LL.B. ...	26-4-1919	S. I. S., Poona 4.

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

Name of the Member	Date of admission to the Society	Address
13 Haradatta Sharma, B.A., LL.B. ...	4-4-1922	S. I. S., 17, MacLagan Road, Lahore.
14 Panduraugi Kodanda Rao, M.A. ...	12-5-1922	" Dhantoli, Nagpur.
15 Shri Ram Bajpai ...	12-5-1922	" 97 Malaviya Road, George Town, Allahabad,
16 Shankar Govind Gokhale, M. A. ...	29-7-1928	" Poona 4.
17 Keshav Ganesh Sharangapani, B.A., LL.B. ...	25-9-1930	Aryabhushan Press, Poona 4.
18 Singanallur Ramakrishna Venkataraman, B.A., B.L. ...	25-9-1930	S. I. S., Royapettah, Madras.
19 Ramchandra Sadashiv Gupte ...	30-6-1933	S. I. S., Dhantoli, Nagpur.
20 Annakavoor Duraiswamy Subramani (A. D. Mani), M.A. ...	14-6-1935	S. I. S., Dhantoli Nagpur.
21 Dinkar Dattatray Desai, M.A., LL.B. ...	12-6-1936	" Sandhurst Road, Bombay 4.
22 Shyam Sundar Misra, M.A. ...	12-6-1936	" Cuttoak.
23 Rama Sankar Misra, B.A., LL.B. ...	12-6-1937	" Sarsa, Dt. Allahabad.
24 Karsandas Jagjiwandas Chitalia ...	13-6-1941	" Sandhurst Road, Bombay 4.
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1 Raghunath Govind Kakade, M. A., LL. B., Ph. D. ...	12-6-1943	S. I. S., Bombay 4.
2 Lakshminarayan Rao, B.A. ...	19-6-1945	S. I. S., Calicut.
<i>Probationer :</i>		
1 K. Lakshminarayan Rao, B.Sc. ...	24-8-1945	S. I. S., Royapettah, Madras,

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Nature of Work	Members engaged in it	
Political :		
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<i>Legislatures</i>	—Kunzru (Council of State). Sastri (Madras Legislative Council).	
<i>Indian States</i>	—Vaze, Bakhale.	
<i>Journalism</i>	—Vaze, Kodanda Rao, Mani, Limaye, Gokhale.	
Social :		
<i>Labour</i>	—Desai, Kakade.	
<i>Education</i>	—Kunzru, Kodanda Rao, Sahu, Mani, Sivaswamy, Chitalia.	
<i>Scouting</i>	—Kunzru, Bajpai, Venkataraman, R. S. Misra.	
<i>Social Service</i>	—Kunzru, Kodanda Rao, Bakhale, Sharma, Dravid, Chitalia, Vaze, Ambekar.	
<i>Depressed Classes</i>	}	Thakkar, Limaye, S. S. Misra, Venkataraman, Kakade, R. S. Misra.
<i>Aborigines</i>	—Thakkar, Sahu, L. N. Rao.	
<i>Rural Uplift, & Local Self- Government</i>	}	Dravid, R. S. Misra, Sahu, S. S. Misra, Sivaswamy, Venkataraman, Sharma.
<i>Distress Relief</i>	}	Thakkar, Ambekar, Sharangpani, Sahu, Sivaswamy, Gupte, Bajpai, S. S. Misra, R. S. Misra, L. N. Rao.
<i>Business Concerns</i>	}	Barve, Sharangpani (A. B. Press, Poona). Bakhale (Bombay Vaibhav Press). Mani (Hitavada Press, Nagpur).

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1944 and 1945