

THE
Servants of India Society
(Registered under the Societies Registration Act)

REPORT
FOR 1948-49

POONA

Sunday, 12th June, 1949

CONTENTS

	<i>Page</i>
Mr. Gokhale's Preamble to the Constitution of the Society	i-ii
Report of the Society	1-21
Report of the Gokhale Institute of Politics and Economics	22-24
Financial Statements of the Society	25-30
Financial Statements of the Gokhale Institute of Politics and Economics	31-33
List of Donations to the Society	34-35
Constitution of the Society	36-46
List of Members of the Society	47-48

Printed by Mr. K. G. Sharangpani at the Aryabhushan Press,
915/1, Shivaji Nagar, Poona 4 and published by Mr. D. V. Ambekar,
Secretary, the Servants of India Society, at the Society's Office, Poona 4.

The Hon'ble Mr. G. K. Gokhale



FOUNDER
The Servants of India Society

The Servants of India Society.

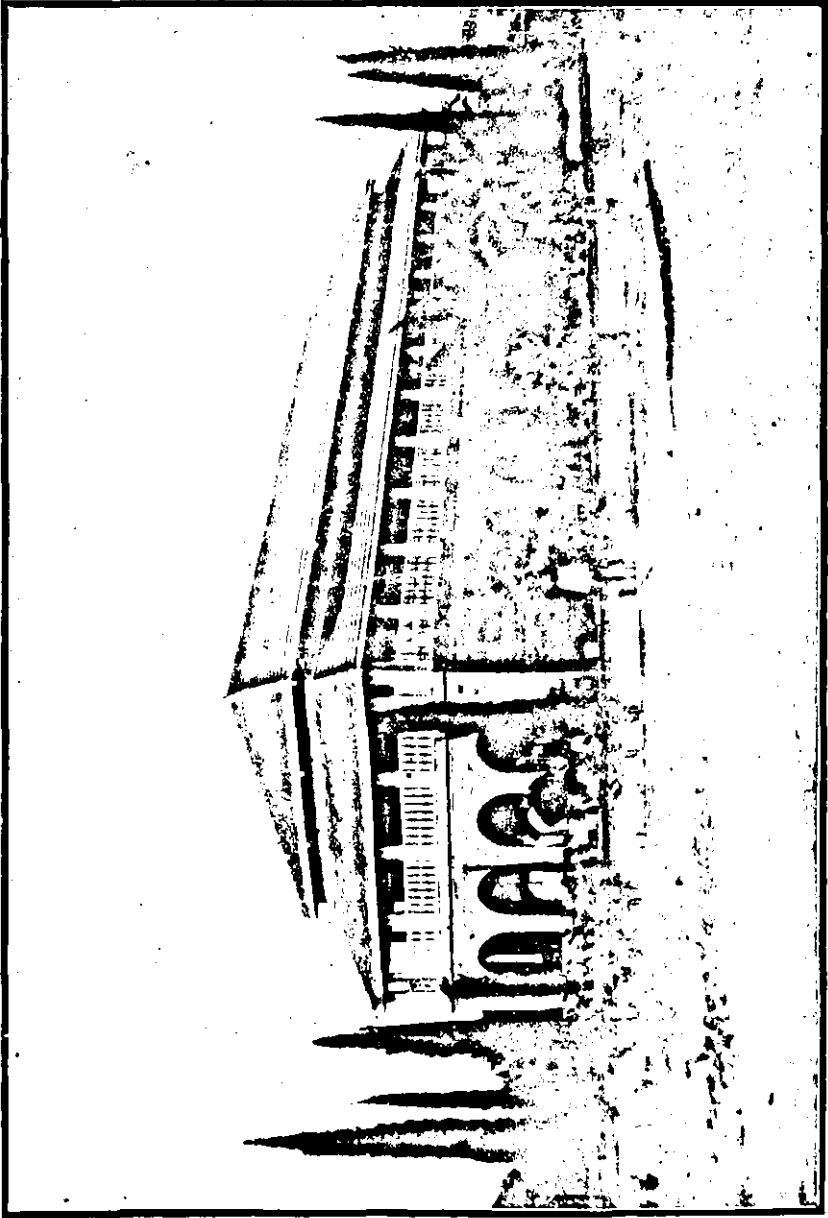
PREAMBLE.

*Extracts from the original Preamble to the Constitution of the Society
written by the illustrious Founder, the late Mr. G. K. Gokhale,
in 1905.*

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

The Servants of India Society has been established to meet in some measure these requirements of the situation. . . . Much of the work must (now) 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 these 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. . . .



View of the Central Library of the Society, Poona

The Servants of India Society

Report for 1948-49.

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 or creed. The members of the Society are pledged for life to give the best that is in them to the cause of the country in all secular fields. The circumstances in which the Society was founded and the objective which the Founder had in view in founding it are explained in the Preamble he wrote to the constitution in 1905, extracts from which are given on the preceding two pages. This Preamble has been a source of unflinching inspiration to the Society, and the members have striven their utmost during the forty-four years of the Society's existence to keep true to the ideals, placed by the Founder before them and give effect to these ideals to the extent of their capacity.

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 Ambala, Cuttack, Mayanoor (Trichinopoly Dist.), Calicut, Mangalore, and Delhi. The membership of the Society was 24 during the year.

Pandit Hriday Nath Kunzru continued to be President and Mr. A. V. Thakkar Vice-President of the Society, Messrs.

H. N. Kunzru, S. G. Vaze, R. R. Bakhale and A. D. Mani continued to be Senior Members of the Society's Branches in the U. P., Poona, Bombay and C. P. and Berar respectively. Mr. P. Kodanda Rao was appointed Senior Member of the Madras Branch in July 1948. Messrs. D. V. Ambekar, Dinkar D. Desai and S. S. Misra were elected to the Council by the members of the Society. Mr. D. V. Ambekar also continued as Secretary.

The Hiralal Atmaram Patel Trust Fund.

During the year under report, the Servants of India Society received the Hiralal Atmaram Patel Trust Fund amounting to Rs. 29,681-3-0. The fund is intended for the relief of distress by fire, flood or famine in Gujerat and Kathiawar. The Society takes this opportunity to express its best thanks to the Trustees of the Fund for this gift.

The Founder's Day Celebration

The usual Gokhale Day celebrations were held at the Headquarters on February 19th, 1949, the expenses being met out of the interest on the Ichalkaranji endowment made by the late Shrimant Baba Saheb Ghorpade, Chief Saheb of Ichalkaranji, for the purpose. Similar celebrations were also held at Madras, Cuttack, Bangalore and Bhavnagar.

Political

For the greater part of the year Mr. Kunzru was busy with the work of the Indian Railway Inquiry Committee. The work involved considerable touring and visits to railway workshops. The report of the Committee was submitted early in November last.

Since then he has been busy with the work of the Constituent Assembly. He attended the meetings of the Assembly from November to January and from February onwards the meetings of the Constituent Assembly (Legislative). In the Constituent Assembly he spoke, among other

subjects, on the article providing for cultural and educational rights for minorities. He moved an amendment seeking to limit reservation of appointments for backward classes to ten years. He opposed the official amendment for the deletion from the original clause of the draft Indian Constitution of the three years' time-limit within which the provincial and state Governments were enjoined to effect the separation of judicial and executive functions. Another amendment moved by him aimed at putting the Indian States on a par with the provinces in the matter of readjustment of boundaries.

In the Constituent Assembly (Legislative) he took part in the debates both on the Railway and General Budgets. He also moved two cut motions on the General Budget in order to raise a discussion on the Government's attitude towards subversive organisations and the establishment of military or semi-military organisations by the Provincial Governments. He participated in the discussion on the Banking Companies Bill. He is a member of the Standing Committees attached to the Defence and External Affairs Departments. He visited Kashmir in May and July 1948 and again in April 1949 in order to study the situation.

He was Chairman of the Banaras State Reforms Committee. In connection with the Committee's work he had to visit Banaras twice. The Committee has since concluded its labours. At the end of June 1948 he visited the Hyderabad border areas in order to see things for himself; and on his return issued a press statement. He continued to be the President of the Deccan Sabha.

Mr. Kunzru continued to be the President of the Indian Council of World Affairs, New Delhi and attended meetings of its Executive Committee and Research Board. He presided over Mr. Anthony Eden's lecture at the Institute in March.

Messrs. Thakkar and Sabu are members of the Constituent Assembly. Mr. Thakkar was elected to it in October 1948 from the State Union of Saurashtra. He took part in the debate on the General Budget. He has been elected

a member of Standing Committees attached to the Education and States Ministries. Mr. Sahu proposed several amendments to the draft Constitution.

Mr. Vaze was Secretary of the Banaras State Reforms Committee which finished its work by the end of April 1949. He contributed four articles mainly on international affairs to the *Sahyadri*, a Marathi monthly magazine published at Poona. He followed up his pamphlet on "Fundamental Rights" by another on "Emergency Powers," He wrote two papers, one on Liberty of Person and Freedom of Speech, and the other on Freedom of Association for the All-India Civil Liberties Conference to be held in Madras in July next. The papers are a critique of the provisions on these subjects in India's Constitution adopted by the Constituent Assembly. He helped in organising the Poona Branch of the Bombay Civil Liberties Union. He continues to be Secretary of the Deccan Sabha.

Mr. Dravid who has been keeping indifferent health helped in the management of the affairs of the C. P. Branch.

Consequent upon the partition of the country, the Lahore Centre was shifted to Ambala (East Punjab) and was renamed the East Punjab Centre. Mr. Sharma who was in charge organised a Study Circle at Ambala for the discussion of important public questions. The Study Circle has a membership of about one hundred and has elected Mr. Sharma as its General Secretary. The Circle held twenty meetings and discussed such important problems as India and the Commonwealth, the Hyderabad episode, separation of the judiciary from the executive, and the minority problem in East Punjab. Mr. Sharma also organised an Institute of Public Affairs at Simla.

Mr. Kodanda Rao continued to be Secretary of the Nagpur Branch of the Indian Council of World Affairs till July 1948. He attended the secretaries' meeting and the annual general meeting in Calcutta in April 1948 and addressed its branches at several places. He wrote articles on the draft Indian

Constitution and Linguistic Provinces and also addressed meetings on these subjects. He visited several Indian States to study the problems of integration and democratisation. He joined the Gokhale Institute of Public Affairs at Bangalore and addressed it on the Gokhale Day.

Mr. Mani continued as Editor and General Manager of the *Hitavada*. He gave evidence before the Press Laws Enquiry Committee when he pleaded for the immediate repeal of the Indian Press Emergency Act. In his address to the Civil Liberties Union Rally in Madras in May 1948 he urged the removal of restrictions on freedom of expression and opinion. He attended the session of the AINEC held in Bombay in July, which elected him a member of its Standing Committee for the eighth year in succession. He continued to be the convener of the C. P. Press Advisory Committee successively for the seventh year. He was a member of the executive committee of the Indian and Eastern Newspapers Society. He was nominated by the C. P. Government a member of the Press Enquiry Committee which inquired into the working conditions of journalists. At Mr. Mani's instance, the Committee expanded its questionnaire so as to include suggestions for raising the standards of journalism in the C. P. Mr. Mani was a member of the Sub-Committee appointed by the C. P. Press Advisory Committee to consider the steps to check scurrilous writings. On Mr. Kodanda Rao's transfer to Madras, Mr. Mani was elected Secretary of the Indian Council of World Affairs at Nagpur. He addressed meetings in Nagpur and other places on subjects of international interest.

Mr. S. G. Gokhale continued to be in charge of the *Dnyan Prakash* both as editor and manager. A memorable event in the life of the paper was the celebration by it on Feb. 12, 1949 of the completion of its one hundred years. Meetings were also organised in Poona and Bombay by public institutions to felicitate the paper on its centenary. Mr. Gokhale was elected a member of the Standing Committee of the AINEC. He attended its annual conference in Bombay as well as two meetings of its Standing Committee. He also participated in the annual session of the Marathi Journalists' Conference

held at Sangli. He has been elected President of the Poona Journalists' Association and a member of the Standing Committee of the Marathi Journalists' Conference.

Mr. Sharangpani is a member of the Poona Branch of the Bombay Civil Liberties Union and attended the Bombay Provincial Civil Liberties Conference as a delegate.

Mr. Venkataraman submitted a memorandum to the Madras Corporation on the improvement of slums and wrote to the press on civic problems. He also made suggestions for the improvement of the water supply for Madras. He participated in a public meeting to protest against the enhancement of the bus fares in Madras City.

The work of the Bombay Municipal Corporation, of which Mr. Desai is a member, took a considerable portion of his time. The total number of days on which he attended the Corporation was 99, while on 60 days he attended meetings of its Standing Committee. In April 1949 he was elected a member of the Works Committee and of the Law, Revenue and General Purposes Committee. Mr. Desai's proposal, in the form of an amendment to the municipal budget for the erection of 1,000 tenements for municipal sweepers at a total cost of Rs. 50 lakhs was accepted and a provision of Rs. 20 lakhs during 1949-50 was made for the purpose. Among the important resolutions moved by him was one asking the Corporation to tackle the housing problem by erecting middle class and working class tenements on a large scale, as a result of which the Corporation sanctioned the construction of over 400 tenements at a cost of Rs. 11 lakhs during 1949-50. Another resolution pleaded for the extension of the Municipal Milk Scheme so as to cover all school children. By another resolution, the Corporation was urged to prepare and execute a ten-year plan for erecting school buildings.

Mr. Desai continued as Secretary of the Bombay Civil Liberties Union. Besides holding meetings of its executive committee, two public meetings and a Provincial Conference were organised by the Union. A branch of the Civil

Liberties Union, Bombay, was started in Poona in September 1948, with Mr. R. G. Kakade as one of its secretaries. He attended the Provincial Civil Liberties Conference at Bombay and was elected the Poona Union's representative on the Provincial Civil Liberties Council and on its Executive Committee.

Labour Organisation

Mr. Bakhale continued to serve as a member of the Wage Standardisation Committee of the cotton textile industry in Bombay Province. He was appointed a member of the Wage Board for the cotton textile industry and Chairman of the Wage Board for the silk textile industry. He attended most of the meetings of the Committee and the Wage Boards and helped in shaping the wage structure of the two industries.

Mr. Desai continued to be the General Secretary of the Seamen's Union, Bombay, which has a membership of about 10,000. In addition to the ventilation of seamen's grievances, the Union supplies seamen, particularly those belonging to the catering department, to shipping companies. Recruitment through the Union eliminates bribery and corruption. It also ensures every seaman getting his chance by turn, the longest unemployed obtaining the first preference. During 1948-49 nearly 3,000 seamen were recruited through the Union, thereby saving for them over Rs. 3 lakhs, as recruitment through other channels costs each seaman over Rs. 100 in the form of bribe to recruiting agents. Mr. Desai is also the Vice-President of the Jahaji Mazdoor Union which has a membership of about 1,000 sailors employed on small coastal ships. As the working conditions of these men are somewhat different from those of seafarers engaged on big ocean liners, this Union has been kept apart, for the time being, from the Seamen's Union.

The Bombay Port Trust Railwaymen's Union, one of the oldest Unions in the province, whose membership rose to 1,000, had Mr. Desai for its President. The Union is recognis-

ed by the Port Trust. The representations made by the Union to the Port Trust authorities had the effect of securing redress in several cases,

Following the arrest of the General Secretary of the Bombay Dock Workers' Union and five other leaders under the Public Security Measures Act in December 1948, Mr. Desai was requested by the workers to take charge of the Union during the absence of the General Secretary. On Mr. Desai agreeing to do so, he was elected Adviser to the Union, Mr. Desai has since then been directing the Union's policy. On the recommendation of the Union, he was nominated by the Central Government as the workers' representative on the Conciliation Board set up by them under the Industrial Disputes Act. The Board submitted its report at the end of April 1949. In accordance with the terms of settlement, the workers secured a monthly increment ranging from Rs. 15 to Rs. 20 in their earnings, the hours of work were fixed for the first time, and a weekly off-day and holidays with pay were guaranteed. The Union has a membership of over 10,000.

Mr. Desai continued to be the General Secretary of the Bombay Branch of the All-India Telegraph Union which has a membership of about 800. The Imperial Bank of India Staff Association (Bombay Circle) was formed at a conference of the Bank employees which was held at Poona in September 1948 under Mr. Desai's presidentship. Mr. Desai is its Vice-President. The Union has a membership of about 600.

Along with other non-Communists Mr. Desai resigned from the AITUC in October 1948. He attended an All-India Trade Union Conference convened by some prominent trade union leaders at Calcutta in December 1948, with a view to forming a new central trade union organisation of unions not affiliated either to the AITUC or the INTUC. At this Conference the Hind Mazdoor Sabha was formed and Mr. Desai was elected a member of its working committee.

Mr. Desai was one of the four labour representatives invited by the Central Government for a discussion on anti-inflation

measures. He pleaded for a policy of rationing and control of all essential commodities. He also attended a conference convened by Mr. Jaiprakash Narayan in Bombay for a similar purpose. He served as the convener of the Resolutions Committee and moved the principal resolution. On the recommendation of port and dock workers' unions, Mr. Desai has been recently nominated by the Central Government as a labour representative on the Board of Trustees of the Port of Bombay. He is also a member of the Board of Management of the Indian Sailors' Home Society, and of the Merchant Seamen's Welfare Committee at Bombay.

Mr. S. S. Misra continued to be the General Secretary of the Cuttack District Primary Teachers' Union with a membership of about 5,000, and of the All-Orissa Primary Teachers' Federation which has a membership of about 15,000. He took part in the deliberations of the annual sessions of both these organizations. He represented to the authorities the grievances of the primary school teachers, some of which were quickly redressed. He is the President of the Textile Mill Labour Union at Chowdwar whose membership comes to about 800. He is also the General Secretary of the All-Orissa Postal Extra-Departmental Agents' Union of which Mr. Sahu is the President. The Union has a membership of about 600. He attended the Hind Mazdoor Sabha in Calcutta in 1948 and has been elected a member of its General Council.

Harijan Welfare

Mr. Thakkar continued to work as the General Secretary of the All-India Harijan Sevak Sangh. He organised a six-monthly meeting of the Sangh at Kengere near Bangalore in May 1948 when the question of admitting some caste Hindu boys to Harijan hostels and other Harijan institutions on equal terms was considered.

Mr. Venkataraman continued to be the Secretary of the Madras City Harijan Sevak Sangh. The Sangh maintains a girls' hostel which had 32 inmates. The girls were invited by high class Hindus to their homes to participate in the Dasara

festivities. The Ayurvedic dispensary for women and children which is maintained by the Sangh treated nearly 13,000 patients during the year. Mr. Venkataraman attended the half-yearly meeting of the Central Board of the Harijan Sevak Sangh held at Kengere near Bangalore and participated in the discussions. The annual expenditure of the Sangh comes to about Rs. 7,500.

Mr. S. S. Misra worked as the Secretary of the Utkal Harijan Sevak Sangh for the tenth year in succession. The Government of Orissa has taken upon itself the entire responsibility of providing scholarships to Harijan students. Thus very little financial responsibility is now left to the Sangh. It, however, awards scholarships to Harijan girl students to the tune of Rs. 60 per month.

Mr. K. L. N. Rao was in charge of the Depressed Classes Mission at Mangalore. The Mission's elementary school at Attawar recorded an improvement in its strength. As usual the children were given books and slates and midday meal free. The boarding houses conducted by the Mission had a total of 77 boarders. The carpentry section of the Mission, employment in which is restricted to Harijans, turned out work valued at nearly Rs. 4,000. Two girls who studied in the Mission schools appeared for the S. S. L. C. Examination this year. One of the Mission's old boys has passed his M. B. B. S. examination. Mr. Rao attended most of the meetings of the District Harijan Welfare Committee and brought forward resolutions having for their object the amelioration of the condition of the Harijans. Mr. Rao took part in the temple entry programme on the 30th March 1949 when he led a batch of Harijans to important temples in Mangalore.

Aborigines welfare

Mr. Thakkar continued his work of tribal welfare in Gujarat through the Bhil Seva Mandal of Dohad, in C. P. through the Banwasi Seva Mandal of Mandla District, in Barama (Assam) through Shri B. K. Bhandary and in Behar

through the Adimjati Seva Mandal of Ranchi. For this work he toured extensively in some of the merged States in Chhatisgarh of C. P. in April and May 1948, in Chhota Nagpur and the merged States of Orissa in September 1948 and again in parts of C. P. and Bihar in January 1949.

An all-India organisation named the Bharatiya Adimjati Sevak Sangh was formed in October 1948 under the presidency of Dr. Rajendra Prasad, with headquarters in Delhi, to federate important associations working for the welfare of tribal people and for the advancement of their cause. Two meetings of the executive committee of this new body were held in December 1948 and May 1949. The object of this Association is to spread the work of welfare of the tribal people in all Provinces and State Unions and popularise the work all over the country.

Mr. Thakkar was able to move the Education Ministry of the Government of India to give monthly stipends varying between Rs. 40 and Rs. 50 with exemption from tuition and other fees to 84 tribal students studying in various colleges in India during 1948-49. The number of stipends has increased during 1949-50 about four times.

Mr. Sahu continued to take interest in the welfare of the aborigines in Orissa. He toured the Koraput district which is largely inhabited by the aborigines and visited schools which were started for their benefit. Six such schools are maintained by the Society at its own cost. There is also a hostel for aboriginal boys conducted at Rayagada which has seven inmates. Mr. Sahu is also connected with the management of a school in Cuttack district intended primarily for Savara children. The school has 100 pupils on its rolls. Hat-making, mat-making, spinning, carding, bag-making, etc. are some of the handicrafts taught in the school in addition to literary education. The yearly expenditure on account of this work exceeds Rs. 6,000.

Mr. R. S. Misra was in charge of the Society's welfare work for the aborigines in the Mirzapur district (U.P.) There were 22

schools maintained for their benefit with a total enrolment of 950 pupils. Towards the close of the year one more school was started at Khantara with 70 pupils. Over two-thirds of the pupils in these schools are aboriginals and Harijans. All schools are suitably equipped and are supervised by managing committees containing a fair representation of the aborigines. The schools are mostly housed in thatched cottages, seven being located in semi-permanent buildings. Two night schools started for adults had to be closed down owing to the prohibitive cost of kerosene oil. It is intended to start in the near future a hostel for aboriginal boys at Khantara for which a building is now under construction. The total expenditure on the schools exceeded Rs. 11,000.

Rural Welfare

Mr. Sahu continued to direct the activities of the Servindia Rural Centre at Chowdwar near Cuttack. The Centre conducts a dispensary where free homeopathic treatment is given. Nearly 40 persons are treated daily at this dispensary. The Leprosy Clinic at the Centre gives anti-leprosy injections on an average to about 20 persons a week.

The Gokhale Children's Home at Narsannapet (Vizag. dist.) has 35 inmates housed in a spacious and semi-permanent building with an extensive compound. The yearly expenditure on the maintenance of the Home comes to about Rs. 7,000.

Mr. R. S. Misra continued to guide the activities of the tanners' co-operative society, the merchants' central co-operative society, and the fishermen's co-operative society. The Thakkar Dispensary at Khiri treated about 7,000 patients. The anti-malaria campaign had to be intensified this year owing to the increase of malaria due to the floods.

Mr. S. S. Misra continued to be the General Secretary of the Orissa Children's Homes Society. The Society maintains two homes with 130 children and makes itself responsible for their entire upbringing. The monthly expenditure on this

account comes to about Rs. 2,500 out of which Rs. 780 is received as grant from the Orissa Government.

Mr. R. S. Gupte continued to be in charge of the Society's Rural Centre at Shendurjana (Amraoti dist.). A Child Welfare Centre under the supervision of a Health Visitor maintained by the Red-Cross Society, a Maternity Home which handled 44 cases, a Dispensary and a Weaving Section are some of the activities conducted at the Centre. A Multi-Purpose Co-operative Society with a yearly turn-over exceeding Rs. 60,000 is also conducted by the Centre. The co-operative society conducts a fair price shop for the distribution of grain to eight villages, and made a profit of nearly Rs. 3,000 in 1947-48. The Maharogi Seva Mandal of Wardha is establishing a leprosy clinic at Shendurjana and for this purpose about 25 acres of land have already been secured by way of donation. A well has also been sunk at a cost of nearly Rs. 1,000. The Centre has promised its cordial cooperation in the development of the clinic and asylum.

Mr. Desai worked as adviser to the North Kanara Kisan Sabha which has a large following. He presided over the North Kanara Vakkal Conference in May 1948. The Vakkals who form the backbone of the peasantry of the district are one of the most backward communities in the Bombay Province. Mr. Desai toured the coastal talukas and addressed mass meetings under the auspices of the Kisan Sabha. A big Kisan Rally was also organised at Ankola in May 1948 with a view to pressing on Government the desirability of a reduction in the rate at which landlords were to be paid their dues in kind by tenants and a general reduction in the average rice yield per acre as fixed by the Mamlatdar under the Tenancy Act. The agitation led to a reduction of the rice rate from Rs. 32 to Rs. 23-8-0 per khandi.

Mr. L. N. Rao continued to work as Secretary of the Devadhar Malabar Reconstruction Trust. The Trust conducts four Higher Elementary Schools and two Lower Elementary Schools and two colonies for the Paniyan tribe. These colonies have ten pucca houses and a pucca well each. In one of

the colonies grass-mat weaving work was started as a subsidiary occupation, while in the other, colonists were encouraged to cultivate tapioca and vegetables. A new centre for the welfare of the jungle tribe by name Aranadans was started in September 1948 with a whole-time worker in charge. A midday-meal centre was also run for the Aranadan children at Karulai. One Baby and Maternity Welfare Centre is conducted by the Trust, for which a building was donated by a local philanthropist. Extensive repairs to the buildings at Tanur were carried out during the year. Mr. Rao helped several poor people and needy students out of the fund of Rs. 500 placed at his disposal by Seth Harakhchand Motichand. Mr. Rao was also in charge of the six Nayanar Children's Homes with about 180 inmates. The Payyangadi Home was greatly congested so far; but it has recently shifted into a spacious new building donated by Mr. Samuel Aaron, a Malabar industrialist. The Society takes this opportunity of expressing its warm appreciation of Mr. Aaron's thoughtful but unostentatious generosity and conveying its thanks to him for this help. A new building for the Home at Nediyrup was constructed at a cost of a little over of Rs. 3,000. All the Homes are now in receipt of Government grant which amounted in 1948-49 to nearly Rs. 27,000. The amount collected by way of public contributions came to about Rs. 4,600.

Mr. Kakade is a member of the Executive Committee of the Deccan Agricultural Association at Poona. He organised a Co-operative Reconstruction Society for putting up new houses, under the tenant-ownership system, at Bhilarewadi, a new hamlet about eight miles from Poona. Mr. Kakade has also formed a Producer-cum-Labour Co-operative Society of the Gadi Wadars (stone-cutters) at Yeravda near Poona. The Society has a membership of about 200 while the number of labourers on the work was nearly 300. The total sales effected by the Society in about four months approximated to Rs. 55,000, while the total wage bill came to over Rs. 43,000. An average male labourer earned from Rs. 3-8-0 to Rs. 4-8-0 per day, while a woman labourer earned

about Rs. 2-8-0 per day. Through Mr. Kakade's efforts, a multi-purpose co-operative society has also come into existence at Bhukum, near Poona.

He also worked as a member of a Committee appointed by the Government of Bombay to examine the question of giving protection to some cottage industries. The first problem referred to the Committee was that of the ghani oil crushing industry. The Committee completed its work in April and has submitted its report.

Mr. Kakade has been appointed Honorary Organiser by the Bombay Provincial Industrial Co-operative Association. He interested himself in the development and progress of industrial co-operatives in Poona district. He has also been nominated by the Registrar of Co-operative Societies a director to represent co-operative societies on the first nominated Board of Management of the Bagaitdar (Irrigators) Co-operative Sugar Producers' Society. The object of the Society is to manufacture sugar by conducting a factory on a co-operative basis.

The Bombay Provincial Industrial Co-operative Association has appointed a committee to consider the question of marketing handloom products manufactured in the province. Mr. Kakade is a member of this Committee. A sub-committee of two members including Mr. Kakade toured some districts of the province and visited the District Industrial Co-operative Associations and weaving centres. Its report will be shortly submitted.

The Servindia Agricultural and Industrial School conducted by the Servants of India Society at Maynoor has 75 Harijan boarders receiving Government grant, 5 Christian and 4 caste Hindu boarders. They receive instruction in agriculture for three years. Spinning, mat-weaving, poultry and animal husbandry are also some of the subjects taught in addition to the usual literary instruction. Seven acres of wet land has been brought under cultivation under the Grow More Food scheme which yielded about 120 bags of paddy.

Education and Literacy

Mr. Kunzru continued to be a member of the Executive Committees of the Allahabad, Agra, and Banaras Hindu Universities. He was elected Vice-Chairman of the Executive Council of the Allahabad University. As Chairman of the U. P. Universities Grants Committee, he presided over four of its meetings.

Mr. Kaul worked as Secretary of the Ganga Prasad Varma Memorial Library at Lucknow. Through his efforts the Lucknow Municipal Board made a non-recurring grant of Rs. 5,000 for repairs to the Hall. The building being now 25 years old, Mr. Kaul has framed a scheme for overhauling it at an estimated cost of Rs. 20,000. The Provincial Government and the Municipality have been approached for financial assistance for this purpose. Mr. Kaul took interest in the affairs of the Mahila Vidyalaya College at Lucknow, of which he is a life-member. He was chairman of the Reception Committee of the Hindustani Language Convention held in Lucknow in October 1948. A deputation representing the Convention waited on the Deputy President (in the absence of the President) of the Constituent Assembly and presented a memorandum urging the use of Hindustani as the national language. Mr. Kaul was a member of this deputation. In connection with the Convention he wrote a pamphlet on Urdu, Hindi or Hindustani, which was widely distributed. His book *Naya Adab*, in Urdu, which is a critical survey of new developments in Urdu literature will be published by the All Pakistan Anjuman Tarriqi-e-Urdu from Karachi. He has been elected one of the Directors of the All-India Anjuman Tarriqi-e-Urdu.

Mr. Bakhale was in charge of the voluntary primary schools conducted by the Servants of India Society in Thana district. The number of schools was 67 and the total number of pupils was 1,963 (1,656 boys and 307 girls).

Mr. Kodanda Rao was a nominated member of the Senate of the Nagpur University and an elected member of its

Executive Council. He was also a member of the Governing Body of the National College, and of the King Edward Memorial Fund at Nagpur. He was elected President of the Atheneum Club at Bangalore. He addressed colleges in Bangalore, Nagpur, Hyderabad, Mysore, Mangalore, Cuttack and Puri. He submitted a memorandum on the language problem to the Indian Universities Commission and gave oral evidence before it.

Mr. Bajpai was elected Vice-President of the Vidyamandir Higher Secondary School conducted by the Seva Samiti at Allahabad.

Mr. Mani was nominated by the Chancellor of the Nagpur University as a member of the University Court. At the meeting of the Court in November 1948 he moved a resolution asking the University and Government to readmit to colleges students who had been rusticated for taking part in the R. S. S. Satyagraha movement. The resolution was adopted.

Mr. Venkataraman attended the All-India Educational Conference held in Mysore and read papers on child education, aboriginal welfare and adult education. He also visited some institutions in Mysore State devoted to adult education.

Mr. R. S. Misra is the Chairman of the Kesarwani Shiksha Mandal, Sarsa, which is responsible for the conduct of the Intermediate College there. He has also been elected Vice-President of the Model Education Society, Asarhia (Allahabad dist.) which has just started a high school.

Mr. Chitalia promoted the spread of literacy by supplying free books, newspapers, periodicals, etc. to a number of reading rooms in Saurashtra and Gujerat. He is actively connected with a number of educational institutions at Bhavnagar. He also took keen interest in the industrial classes for Sindi refugee women.

Social Service and Social Reform

Mr. Thakkar continued to be the Secretary and Trustee of the Kasturba Gandhi Memorial Trust. He attended four

quarterly meetings of its executive committee. The annual expenditure of the Trust was about Rs. 5 lakhs. The work of the Trust included the training of Gram Sevikas and settling them in the villages. The Trust also starts maternity homes, trains nurses and organises women's hospitals and leper homes in rural parts.

Mr. Kunzru continued to be the General Secretary of the All-India Seva Samiti at Allahabad.

Mr. Kodanda Rao was connected with the Society for the Elimination of Beggary at Nagpur as Secretary and with the Nagpur Rotary Club as Vice-President till July 1948. He attended the meetings of the Central Executive Committee of the Indian Conference of Social Work and the session of the Conference in Madras in December 1948. He acted as the Chairman of the State and Social Service section of the Conference.

Mr. Bajpai went to Harharkshetra Mela in Bihar which attracts a large number of pilgrims. He formed a Board of Seva Samitis, Boy Scouts and Hindustan Scouts and co-ordinated their social service activities. He continued to be a member of the Indian Conference of Social Work and its Central Committee and of the executive committee of the U. P. Branch of the Conference.

Mr. Venkataraman was the Secretary of the Madras session of the Indian Conference of Social Work. He published a brochure giving information relating to important social service institutions in Madras City and Province. He was elected a member of the executive council of the Conference, and was one of the three members of a committee appointed to prepare a paper on Co-ordination of Social Services. He presided over the Social Service Conference at Rajahmundry in December last. He continued to be a member of the Guild of Service and a member of its executive and working committees.

Mr. Desai continued to be a member of the Central Executive and the Working Committee of the Indian Conference

of Social Work. He attended two meetings of the central executive and three meetings of the Working Committee.

Scouting

Mr. Kunzru continued to be the National Commissioner of the Hindustan Scout Association. He was engaged in negotiations for the amalgamation of the two principal scout associations in the country.

Mr. Bajpai continued to be the Organising Commissioner of the Hindustan Scout Association. He was also busy with the negotiations for the amalgamation of the principal scout and guide associations in India. He helped in drawing up the constitution of the new association and the combined schemes of training both for scouts and guides. At the request of the Premier of the East Punjab he acted as a member of the reorganisation committee of the East Punjab Boy Scouts' Association and put forward suggestions for the nationalisation of the movement. He also assisted in overhauling the West Bengal Provincial Council of the Hindustan Scout Association. It was mainly through his exertions that a Branch of the H.S.A. was formed for Sirohi Raj and three other neighbouring states. He conducted an Air Training Course for the benefit of senior scouts and scouters.

Mr. Venkataraman continued to be the Headquarters Commissioner of the Hindustan Scout Association in Madras. He participated in scout camps and functions and wrote a pamphlet in Tamil on children's playgrounds. This has since been published by the Indian Council on Child Education. He was also the recipient of a medal of merit for his services to scouting.

Relief of Distress

Mr. Thakkar has been nominated by the Government of India a member of the Rehabilitation Finance Administration, which consists of seven members. By giving loans the Administration enables refugees to set themselves up in business and to start industries. Out of the sum of Rs. 7

**THE GOKHALE INSTITUTE OF POLITICS AND ECONOMICS,
POONA 4.**

(Founded by Rao Bahadur R. R. Kale)

Report for the year 1948-49.

The investigational work launched in 1947 by the Sir Dorabji Tata Section in Agricultural Economics was continued throughout the last year. By the end of this year, this investigation into economic conditions of that part of the Bombay Deccan most liable to famine will have been conducted for two years. During this period 24 villages have been surveyed in detail, 16 in the Marathi-speaking and 8 in the Kannada-speaking tract. The investigation will be carried on for two further years, though its basis will be changed in some respects during the forthcoming stage.

During the year under report the Institute put forth five publications. Publication No. 17 "The Economic Effects of Irrigation" comprised the report submitted in 1942 to the Government of Bombay on the direct and indirect effects of the Godavari and Pravara canal systems. To this report has been added a long introductory note by Prof. Gadgil at the time of its publication. Publication No. 18 was the first part of the report on the Socio-Economic Survey of Kolhapur completed last year. This first part deals with the problems of Population and Fertility in Kolhapur City, and breaks new ground, especially in considerations of problems of fertility. Publication No. 19 "Some Observations on the Draft Constitution" represents a series of notes on the more important aspects of the Draft Constitution of India put forward with the special aim of seeking out the main gaps and defects in the provisions of the Draft Constitution and suggesting suitable amendments. Publication No. 20 consists of all the reports submitted by the Commodity Prices Board to Government during its short life and edited by Mr. Sovani. These reports are valuable from

many points of view and the Institute was connected with the work of the Board, as it had deputed Mr. D. R. Gadgil to work on that organisation. The Institute, therefore, decided to have them all published in one volume. The Institute is thankful to the Government of India for permitting it to publish the reports. Publication No. 21 "Post-War Inflation—A Survey" by Mr. Sovani was published in March 1949. It surveys economic conditions in India since about 1944 and deals specifically with the problem of rising prices during the post-war period and its attempted cure. In a previous publication of the Institute, Publication No. 10 "War and Indian Economic Policy" (2nd Edition 1944) the development of the economic situation in India during early war years had been critically examined. Mr. Sovani's new publication does the same work for the post-war period. The Institute hopes to keep up this effort, at a periodic review of economic events, at every 2 or 3 years' interval in the future. This number of publications, five in less than twelve months, constitutes a record so far for the Institute. It does not expect to be able to keep up this rate of annual publications in the near future. It is, however, hoped that the number of publications during this year presages a general acceleration of the pace of publications of the Institute.

The total number of students enrolled during the year was 69 of whom 5 were enrolled for the Ph. D. Degree. At the M. A. Examination held in April 1948, 15 students of the Institute appeared, of whom 12 were successful, 1 being placed in the Second Class.

One thesis was submitted for examination during the year viz. a thesis for the Ph. D. degree, by Mr. N. P. Patil entitled "Marketing of Cotton in Gadag." The thesis was approved for the degree.

The R. B. R. R. Kale Memorial lecture was delivered this year by Principal. D. G. Karve, the subject of his discourse being "Public Administration in Democracy."

During the year under report Mr. D. R. Gadgil was nominated by Government as a Member of the Advisory

Committee of the newly founded University of Poona and was later elected to the Executive Council of the University. He was nominated by the Reserve Bank of India on the Board of Directors of the Industrial Finance Corporation of India and was nominated by Government on the Western Area Local Board of the nationalised Reserve Bank of India in January 1949. He continued to be Director of the Bombay Provincial Co-operative Bank Ltd, and the Poona Central Co-operative Bank Ltd.

•

Mr. N. V. Sovani was appointed on the Peshwa Daftar Committee as a representative of the Institute. Mr. V. M. Dandekar was appointed on the Technical Sub-Committee of the Agricultural and Statistics Committee of the Bombay Provincial Rural Development Board.

The Servants of*Statement of General Fund*

	Rs.	As.	Ps.	Rs.	As.	Ps.
The Society's General Fund :						
Balance as on 1st April, 1948	...	12,12,258	-	2	-	7
Cuttack Building Fund	...	4,044	-	0	-	0
Add Surplus as per Income and Expenditure a/c	...	61,584	-	8	-	2
		—————		12,77,886	-	10-9
Advances Payable :				92,805	-	4-5
The Society's Presses and Papers						
Credit Balances :						
A. B. Press	...	49,909	-	13	-	9
Bombay Vaibhav Press	...	42,781	-	14	-	0
Dnyan Prakash	...	50,985	-	14	-	9
Hitavada Press	...	87,884	-	7	-	11
		—————		2,31,560	-	2-5
				—————		
				Grand Total...	16,02,252	-1-7

Poona,

19th June, 1949. }

India Society.*account as on 31st March, 1949.*

	Rs.	As.	Ps.	Rs.	As.	Ps.
Buildings and Sites:				4,22,664	—	0
Library expenditure to date has been charged to revenue ...					0	0—0
Dead-Stock:						
As per last year's Statement ...	20,340	—	10			
Additions during the year ...	3,096	—	3			
				23,336	—	1
Less depreciation ...	1,012	—	0			
				22,324	—	1
Advances recoverable:				70,486	—	4
The Society's Presses and Papers:						
Assets and Debtors:						
Aryabhushan Press ...	2,76,822	—	14—9			
Bombay Vaibhav Press ...	1,64,993	—	7—1			
Dnyan Prakash ...	46,743	—	9—4			
Hitavada Press ...	2,83,024	—	14—3			
				7,71,584	—	13—5
President's American Tour Expenses				1,717	—	4—0
Balance as shown in the Statement of Affairs				3,13,474	—	15—9
				16,02,252	—	1—7

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

THE SERVANTS OF

Statement of Affairs as on

LIABILITIES		Rs.	As.	Ps.
Society's General Fund:				
Balance as per annexed Statement	...	3,13,474	15	9
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
South Indian Flood Relief Trust Fund	...	21,426	5	10
Presses' Reserve Fund	...	2,24,000	0	0
Hitavada Equipment Fund	...	23,225	0	0
Servindia Relief Fund	...	76,963	9	11
Sir W. Wedderburn Fund	...	3,676	1	11
Investment Reserve Fund	...	18,629	11	8
Building Reserve Fund	..	21,867	15	9
Workmen's Welfare Fund	...	6,500	0	0
Servindia Welfare Fund	...	4,751	8	6
Insurance Fund—Life Policies Matured	...	12,000	0	0
Gokhale Day Celebration Fund	...	2,000	0	0
Late Mr. Nayanar Memorial Trust Fund	...	10,426	14	0
Voluntary Primary Schools, Thana District	...	11,413	5	6
Total ...		9,95,274	6	8

The Hiralal Atmaram Patel Trust Fund

upto 31st March 1949.

	Rs.	As.	Ps.		Rs.	As.	Ps.
The Hiralal Atmaram Patel Trust Fund ...	29,681	3	0	The H. A. Patel Trust Fund Investments :—			
Interest on investments ...	990	8	0	Imperial Bank of India 14 shares of Rs. 500 each, fully paid up ...	27,853	7	0
				3% Conversion Loan of 1946, face value Rs. 700 ...	700	0	0
				Travelling ...	168	10	0
				Miscellaneous ...	12	10	0
				Balance with Servants of India Society.	1,937	0	0
Total ...	30,671	11	0	Total ...	30,671	11	0

30

Poona, }
19th June, 1949.

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

The Rao Bahadur R. R. Kale Trust Fund

Statement showing the Trust Fund and its investments as on 31st March, 1949.

TRUST FUND	Rs.	As.	Pa.	INVESTMENTS	Rs.	As.	Pa.
The E. B. R. R. Kale Trust Fund	1,07,630	—	10—0	Mortgage on property of Sayagaon village	10,200	—	0—9
Amount set aside for redemption of loss on maturity of Bombay Municipal and Karachi Port Trust Loans	4,500	—	0—0	Govt. and other securities :			
Investment Reserve	13,384	—	6—0	3% 1949 Punjab Loan face value			
				3% Conversion Loan	Rs. 2,000		
				4% 1960-70 Loan	Rs. 30,800		
				6% B. M. Debentures	Rs. 20,200		
				6% Karachi Port Trust Bonds	Rs. 40,000		
					Rs. 7,500		
					Rs. 1,00,500		
					at cost	1,05,691	—4—0
				Satara Inamdar Mandal			
				50 Debentures of Rs. 100 each fully paid up			5,000—0—0
				Shares :			
				Kirloskar Bros. Ltd.			
				120 Shares of Rs. 25 each fully paid up			
				at cost			2,250—0—0
				Advances			
				The Servants of India Society	...	1,441	—15—6
				The Gokhale Institute of Politics & Economics			931—11—9
Total ...	1,25,515	—	0—0	Total ...	1,25,515	—	0—0

POONA }
19th June, 1949 }

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

List of Donations

Headquarters

	Rs.
The Krishnamurti Lectures Committee ...	500
Mrs. Pramilabai Gadgil ...	100
The late Mr. Justice Ranade Charities Fund	100
Dr. G. S. Mahajani, M. L. C. ...	30
Seth Harakhchand Motichand ...	25
Sri D. L. Sahasrabuddhe ...	25
Sums below Rs. 25 ...	15
Total ...	795

Bombay Branch

	Rs.
Sri K. J. Chitalia... ...	300
Sri V. G. Maideo ...	100
Sri G. A. Kamatekar ...	25
Total ...	425

Madras Branch

	Rs.
Sri T. Ramachandra Rao ...	50
Sums below Rs. 25 ...	10
Total ...	60

C. P. Branch

	Rs.
Seth Savantram Ramprasad Mills ...	300

Shendurjana Centre

Sums below Rs. 25	Rs.	20
-------------------	-----	-----	-----	-----	----

U. I. Branch

Sri D. D. Thacker	...	...	...	Rs.	501
Sri S. N. Mushran	...	...	...		430
Total					931

Cuttack Centre Building Fund

			Rs.	As.	Ps.
Sri Vikram Deo Varma, Jeypore	...	...	4,010	0	0
The Utkal Co-operative Cloth & Yarn Syndicate, Ltd., Cuttack	...	...	1,500	0	0
Sri L. N. Bhanja, Keonjhar	...	...	101	0	0
Mr. P. Swamy Bapu, Narasannapet *	...	...	50	0	0
Sri Damodar Sahu, Berhampur	...	...	30	0	0
Sum below Rs. 25	...	...	44	0	0
Total				5,735	8 0

Mirzapur Aboriginal Welfare Centre.

			Rs.	as.	ps.
The Sir Dorabji Tata Trust, Bombay	...	...	1,500	0	0
The All-India Arya Hindu Dharma Seva Sangh, Delhi	...	...	1,040	0	0
The R. C. K. M. Trust Fund, Delhi	...	...	357	7	9
The District Board, Allahabad	...	...	150	0	0
Raja Bahadur of Daiya	...	...	84	0	0
Mahesh Prasad Dwivedi, Khauria	...	...	51	0	0
Moti Sharan, Puradattu	...	...	50	0	0
Dr. S. K. Burman & Sons, Ltd., Bombay	...	...	46	8	0
The Zandu Pharmaceutical Works Ltd., Bombay	...	...	25	0	0
Sri Jagatdhari Chaubery, Baghol	...	...	25	0	0
Sums below Rs. 25	...	...	323	9	0
Total				3,652	8 9

* Received in 1947-48.

CONSTITUTION
OF THE
Servants of India Society

The following Constitution has been adopted for the Society :—

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

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

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

4. The First Member or President will be the head of the Society.

5. Every member, on admission, shall undergo a special training for a period of five years. During the period, he will be known as a 'Member under Training.' When a Member under Training has completed his five years' discipline, he will be styled an 'Ordinary Member' of the Society.

6. Subject to Rules 12, 12 A, and 13, every member of the Society shall be a member for life.

7. The First Member or President, assisted by a Council, shall manage the affairs of the Society in accordance with the Bye-laws framed for the purpose. This Council shall consist of the Vice-President, the Senior Members of the Branches and three Ordinary Members elected annually by the members of the Society, the retiring Members being eligible for re-election.

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

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

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

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

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

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

or President and Council and shall obey orders and instructions that may be received from them.

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

12. A. The Society may, in exceptional circumstances, permit a member to retire after thirty years' approved service or on the attainment of the age of seventy after twenty-five years' approved service on a recommendation to that effect being made by the Council, with the concurrence of not less than three-fourths of the members of the Society, and the recommendation being accepted by the First Member or President. A member so permitted shall cease to be a member of the Society.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

20. A Permanent Assistant may, on grounds of special fitness and after a period of approved service of not less than three years, be admitted as Member under Training by the First Member or President and Council.

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

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

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

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

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

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

27. (a) The property of the Society, whether immovable or movable, including stocks, funds, shares and other securities and all other property otherwise vested in or transferred to the Society as trustee or in any other capacity, shall be held in the name of the Society or the Governing Body as constituted under Rule 7 and shall

remain under the general control, supervision and management of the First Member or President of the Society for the time being and the Council.

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

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

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

28. In all suits brought by or against the Society, the Society shall be represented by the First Member or President or such other person or persons nominated or appointed by the First Member or President for that purpose.

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

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

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

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

Bye-Laws

The following Bye-laws have been made under Rule 30 :—

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

2. (a) Every Member under Training will be granted an allowance of Rs. 140 a month for the first two years of his training and Rs. 150 for the next three.

(b) Every Ordinary Member will be granted an allowance of Rs. 180 a month for the first five years, Rs. 205 for the next five years and Rs. 225 afterwards.

(c) A rent allowance not exceeding Rs. 30, or the actual rent paid, if less, will be granted to members, in case there are no quarters available on the premises of the Society.

(d) An allowance of between Rs. 50 and Rs. 60 per month will be made to Permanent Assistants.

(e) Every Probationer will be given an allowance of Rs. 120 a month during the period of his probation.

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

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

2-A. The Council may, if it considers necessary, grant a dearness allowance to the Members and Probationers.

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

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

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

(c) Ordinary Members of the Central Provinces and Berar are entitled to one month and 10 days' privilege leave if they go on leave on the 1st of May.

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

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

5. (a) The life of every member will, on admission, be assured by the Society in favour of the First Member or President for the time being for a sum of Rs. 3,000 payable at death. If no Insurance Company accepts the life of any member for assurance, the First Member or President and Council may make such other arrangements as they deem fit to secure, in the case of such a member, the object of this Bye-law.

(b) On the death of a Member whose life has been assured, the First Member or President shall pay the amount recovered on the life-policy of the deceased to such person or persons as the deceased Member may, by will or otherwise in writing, have directed. In the absence of such direction, the First Member or President and Council shall have power to determine whether the amount recovered

may be paid to any person or persons belonging to the family of the deceased, and if so, to whom.

In this Bye-law, the word "Member" includes a Member who has been permitted to retire under rule 12 A.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(e) Associates will be kept informed by the Headquarters of the Society about the progress of work from time to time ; will be invited to attend the anniversary of the foundation day ; will be allowed to use the libraries of the Society at the Headquarters and at the Branches ; may be invited to attend special sessions and be allowed to reside, if room be available, at the Headquarters or the Branches for purposes of study or work.

(f) The President and Council may remove the name of an Associate from the list of Associates maintained at the Headquarters on a recommendation to that effect being received from the Branch to which the Associate is assigned. The Society will not be bound to disclose the reasons for such removal.

Members of the Servants of India Society, 1st August 1949

Name of the Member	Date of admission to the Society	Address
<i>President :</i>		
1 Hriday Nath Kunzru, B.A., B.Sc., LL.D. ...	11-7-1909	†S. I. S., 10 A, Muir Road, Allahabad.
<i>Vice-President :</i>		
2 Amritlal Vitthal Das Thakkar, L.C.E. ...	6-2-1914	Harijan Sevak Sangh, Kingsway, Delhi.
<i>Senior Members :</i>		
3 Shridhar Ganesh Vaze, B.A. ...	23-2-1908	S. I. S., Poona 4.
4 Bagnunath Ramchandra Bakhale ...	30-8-1923	„ Sandhurst Road, Bombay 4.
5 Annakavoor Duraiswamy Subramani (A. D. Mani), M.A. ...	14-6-1935	S. I. S., Dhantoli, Nagpur.
6 Pandurangi Kodanda Rao, M.A. ...	12-5-1922	S. I. S., Royapettah, Madras, 14.
<i>Secretary :</i>		
7 Dattatray Vasudeo Ambekar ...	20-12-1914	„ Poona 4.
<i>Ordinary Members :</i>		
8 Natesh Appaji Dravid, M.A. ...	12-6-1905	Amran Camp, Poona 4.
9 Krishna Prasad Kaul, B.A. ...	11-7-1909	S. I. S., Lucknow.
10 Vitthal Hari Barve ...	10-4-1913	Aryabhushan Press, Poona 4.

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

Name of the Member	Date of admission to the Society	Address
11 Laxmi Narayan Sahu, M.A.	15-6-1918	S. I. S., Cuttack (Orissa).
12 Haradatta Sharma, B.A., LL.B.	4-4-1922	S. I. S., Ambala Cantonment.
13 Shri Ram Bajpai	12-5-1922	„ 10 A, Muir Road, Allahabad.
14 Shankar Govind Gokhale, M. A.	29-7-1928	„ Poona 4.
15 Keshav Ganesh Sharangapani, B.A., LL.B.	25-9-1930	Aryabhushan Press, Poona 4.
16 Siaganallur Ramakrishna Venkataraman, B.A., B.L.	25-9-1930	S. I. S., Royapettah, Madras, 14.
17 Ramchandra Sadashiv Gupte	30-6-1933	S. I. S., Dhantoli, Nagpur.
18 Dinkar Dattatray Desai, M.A., LL.B.	12-6-1936	„ Sandhurst Road, Bombay 4.
19 Shyam Sundar Misra, M.A.	12-6-1936	„ Cuttack.
20 Rama Shankar Misra, B.A., LL.B.	12-6-1937	„ Sarsa, Dt. Allahabad.
21 Karsandas Jagjiwandas Chitalia	13-6-1941	„ Sandhurst Road, Bombay 4.
22 Raghunath Govind Kakade, M. A., LL. B., Ph. D.	12-6-1943	S. I. S., Poona 4
<i>Members under Training :</i>		
1 Lakshminarayan Rao, B.A.	19-6-1945	S. I. S., P. O. Chalapuram, Malabar
2 K. Lakshminarayan Rao, B.Sc.	12-6-1946	Depressed Classes Mission, Mangalore.

PERIODICALS
OF THE
SERVANTS OF INDIA SOCIETY

THE DNYAN PRAKASH

The oldest Marathi daily paper published both in Poona and Bombay. It has also a weekly edition published on Sundays.

Editor :—S. G. Gokhale.

Subscription :—*Daily Edition* Rs. 15 in Bombay & Poona and Rs. 20 elsewhere (in India) including postage. *Weekly Edition* Rs. 3 (in India) including postage.

Offices :— $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 37 \text{ \& } 38 \text{ Saraswati-Vilas, Laxmi Road, Poona 2.} \\ \text{Sandhurst Road, Bombay 4.} \end{array} \right.$

THE HITAVADA

The oldest English newspaper in the Central Provinces and Central India with a standing of nearly 40 years. It was a tri-weekly till April 1943 when it was converted into a daily. It deals with public affairs in the Central Provinces and Berar in particular.

Editor :—A. D. Mani.

Annual Subscription (India) :—Rs. 28

Office :—Wardha Road, Nagpur.

Work of the Society at a Glance

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