

**THE**  
**Servants of India Society**

*( Registered under the Societies Registration Act )*

**REPORT**  
**FOR 1949-50**

**POONA**

**Monday, 12th June, 1950**

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Printed by Shri K. G. Sharanpani at the Aryabhushan Press, 915/1,  
Shivaji Nagar, Poona 4 and published by Shri 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.

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## PREAMBLE.

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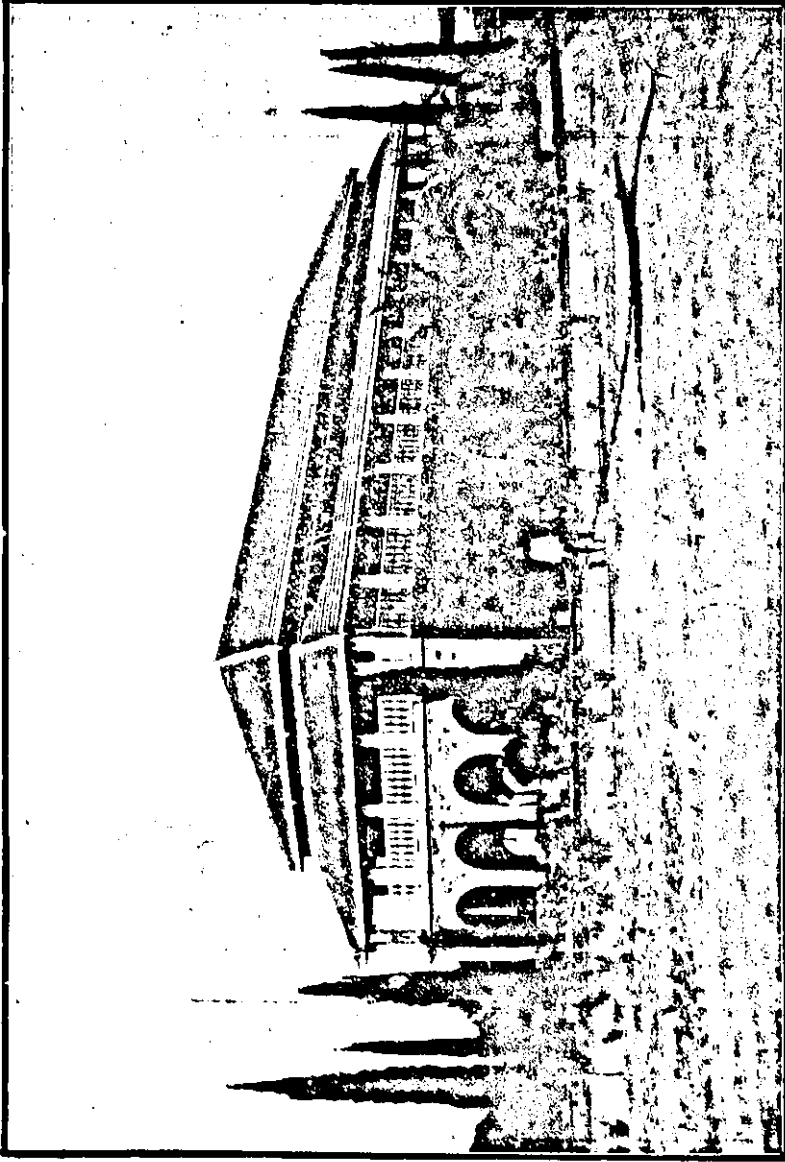
*Extracts from the original Preamble to the Constitution of the Society  
written by the illustrious Founder, the late Gopal Krishna Gokhale,  
in 1905.*

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

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View of the Central Library of the Society, Poona



WHEN THE PHOENIX SETTLEMENT WAS ESTABLISHED  
IN 1903 THERE LIVED IN THIS HUMBLE HOMESTEAD  
THE FATHER OF THE INDIAN NATION  
MAHATMA GANDHI.  
THE COST OF REBUILDING THIS HOMESTEAD  
IN ITS ORIGINAL FORM HAS BEEN DONATED  
BY H. K. GOKAL A. GOKAL & SONS  
V. GOKAL & CO. N. S. DEVSHI

Opened by: PANDIT HIRDAYWATH KUNZRU  
On 15<sup>th</sup> Day of February 1950

# The Servants of India Society

*Report for 1949-50*

## Introduction

The Servants of India Society was founded by the late Gopal Krishna Gokhale on June 12, 1905. Its objects are the training of national missionaries for the service of India and the promotion, by all constitutional means, of the interests of the Indian people without distinction of caste or creed. The members of the Society are pledged 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 unfailing inspiration to the Society, and the members have striven their utmost during the forty-five years of the Society's existence to keep true to the ideals placed before them by the Founder.

## Organization

The Headquarters of the Society are at Poona where 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, Kozhikode ( Calicut ), Mangalore and Delhi.

Hriday Nath Kunzru continued to be President and Amritlal V. Thakkar Vice-President of the Society. Hriday Nath Kunzru, S G. Vaze, R. R. Bakhale, A. D. Mani and P. Kodanda Rao continued to be Senior Members of the Society's Branches in the Uttar Pradesh, Poona, Bombay, Madhya Pradesh and Madras respectively. D. V. Ambekar continued as Secretary of the Society. D. V. Ambekar, Dinkar D. Desai and S. S. Misra were elected to the Council by the members of the Society.



### **The Founder's Day Celebration**

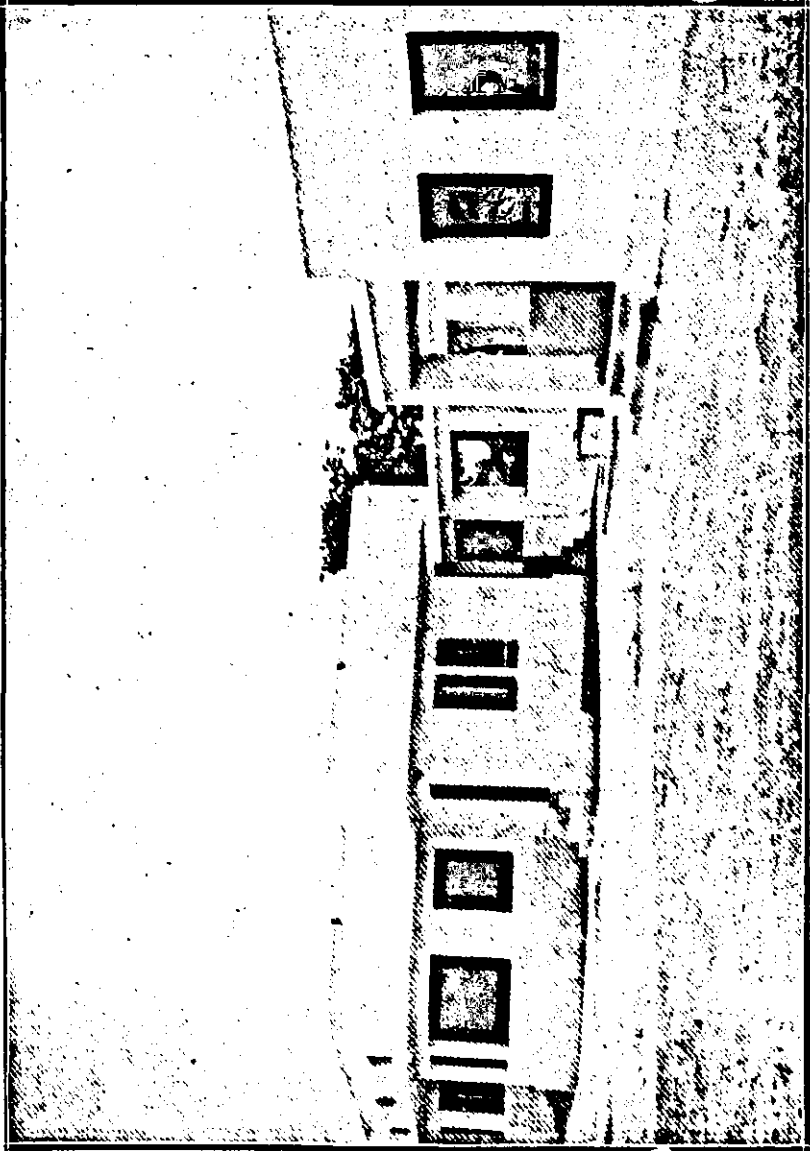
The usual Gokhale Day celebrations were held at the Headquarters on February 19th, 1950, the expenses being met out of the interest on the Ichalkaranji endowment made by the late Shrimant Baba Sabeab Ghorpade, Chief Saheb of Ichalkaranji, for the purpose. Similar celebrations were also held at Madras, Cuttack and Bhavnagar.

### **SIS Home at Cuttack**

During the year, the construction of the Society's Home at Cuttack was completed. The site on which the building stands is a gift of the Orissa Government. The building has cost nearly Rs. 37,000, about a half of which has been contributed by the public of Orissa. The Society takes this opportunity of rendering its grateful thanks to all those who by financial assistance or otherwise made the erection of the building possible. The opening ceremony of the building was performed on May 22, 1950 by Shri B. Das, M. P.

### **Political**

For the greater part of the year Hriday Nath Kunzru was busy with the work of the Constituent Assembly. While the draft Constitution was under consideration he moved, among other things, an amendment seeking to make it obligatory on the Governor to place every ordinance before the legislature within two weeks of its promulgation. To the article empowering the President of the Indian Union to alter the basis of the distribution of revenues between the Centre and the Units in an emergency, Hriday Nath Kunzru moved an amendment whose object was to prevent the President from reducing a State's existing grant. He took part in the discussion on provisions relating to Second Chambers, emergency powers of the President, the appointment of the Finance Commission, and Preventive Detention. He also took part in the discussion on the motion to adopt the Draft Constitution of India. In the Indian Parliament he participated in the discussion on the Indian budget, railway demands for grants and the question of privilege involved in the arrest and externment of Prof. Saksena. He was a member of the Committee appointed



ORISSA CENTRE HOME



**Pandit H. N. Kunzru speaking at the Opening Ceremony of the Home for the Orissa Centre.**

by the Central Government to consider problems arising out of the devaluation of the rupee.

Hriday Nath Kunzru continued to be the President of the Indian Council of World Affairs, New Delhi. As such he was the Chairman of the Reception Committee of the India-America Conference which was held in Delhi in December last under the auspices of the Council. He went to Kashmir three times during the year and visited some of the forward positions occupied by the Indian troops. He went to Cape Town as the sole representative of the Indian Government at the preliminary Conference held to consider the possibility of holding a Round Table Conference between South Africa, India and Pakistan in accordance with the resolution passed by the United Nations in May 1949. He continues to be the President of the Central Refugee Welfare and Vigilance Board of Delhi, and President of the Deccan Sabha, Poona.

N. A. Dravid who has been keeping indifferent health helped in the management of the affairs of the Madhya Pradesh Branch.

Thakkar Bapa and L. N. Sahu continued to be members of the Constituent Assembly. Thakkar Bapa took part in the debates on clauses relating to the welfare and uplift of scheduled castes and tribes. He continued to attend the meetings of the Constituent Assembly till the beginning of February. Since then he has ceased doing so under medical advice. As membership of more than one legislature at the same time is not permitted by the Constitution, Lakshminarayan Sahu now continues to be a member only of the Orissa Legislative Assembly. In that Assembly he took part in the debates on the Budget.

S. G. Vaze delivered about half a dozen speeches on the new constitution. The section on fundamental rights, and particularly articles 21 and 22, formed the subject of his talks. He attended the first Indian Civil Liberties Conference in Madras in July 1949 and was elected Secretary of the All-India Civil Liberties Council. To this Conference he offered three

papers on Freedom of Association, Freedom of Speech and Freedom of Person, which have been published in pamphlet form. He attended the Utkal Civil Liberties Conference which was held at Cuttack during Christmas last, and the second Indian Civil Liberties Conference held at Patna in April 1950, when he was re-elected Secretary of its Council. He is a member of the editorial advisory committee of the *Indian Civil Liberties Bulletin* which was started in October 1949 and helped in editing the magazine.

Haradatta Sharma continued to be the General Secretary of the Study Circle at Ambala Cantonment. He arranged a number of meetings of the Circle at which important public questions were discussed. He organised another Study Circle for Ambala City, which is about five miles from Ambala Cantonment. In January 1950 he helped in organising an Indian Republic Week at Ambala. During the week ten lectures were delivered which were followed by discussions on important aspects of the Indian constitution. As a result of H. D. Sharma's efforts a public library and reading room has been established at Ambala. He also organised the Civil Liberties Protection Society at Ambala. A memorandum drawing attention to infringements of civil liberty in the Punjab and pressing the need for the separation of judicial from executive functions was presented to Shri Justice Khosla on behalf of this Society. H. D. Sharma attended the All-India Civil Liberties Conference held at Patna in April 1950. He was co-opted a member of its Working Committee.

D. V. Ambekar continued to be one of the secretaries of the Deccan Sabha. He and K. G. Sharangpani were members of the Poona Branch of the Bombay Civil Liberties Union.

P. Kodanda Rao is the Secretary of the Bangalore Branch of the Indian Council of World Affairs which was formed in January 1950. Four meetings of the Council were held during the year. He attended the India-America Conference held in Delhi in December 1949. He submitted to it a paper on Race and Quota in Immigration, which was prepared in collaboration with K. L. N. Rao. He was appointed a member of the Deck Passenger Committee set up

by the Government of India. He addressed meetings and wrote articles to the press on public questions such as the Problem of Languages, the Sovereignty of the Constituent Assembly, the Indian Constitution, Civil Liberties and Democracy, Fundamental Rights, India and the Commonwealth, Prohibition, etc.

S. G. Gokhale continued to be in charge of the *Dnyan Prakash* both as editor and manager. Two special numbers were published during the year which had a good reception. He was President of the local Journalists' Association till the end of February 1950 and continues to be a member of the Standing Committee of the Marathi Journalists' Conference. He attended the session of the Conference held at Belgaum and took part in its deliberations.

Dinkar Desai devoted a considerable portion of his time to the work of the Bombay Municipal Corporation of which he is a member. He was also a member of five Sub-Committees of the Corporation. At the meetings of the Corporation he moved 37 resolutions dealing, among other things, with the milk problem, reduction of cloth prices, improvement in sanitary conditions, control on charcoal and firewood, municipalisation of the Gas Company, maternity benefits for women workers in the municipality, increase in the weekly sugar quantum, reduction in the price of jaggery, housing shortage, medical relief, etc. Seven of these resolutions were adopted, and 19 were referred to appropriate committees. He gave evidence before the Local Finance Enquiry Committee appointed by the Central Government to inquire into the question of finances of local bodies.

Dinkar Desai continued to be the Secretary of the Bombay Civil Liberties Union. At the All-India Civil Liberties Conference held at Madras in July 1949, he moved the resolution on trade union liberties. He was elected a member of the All-India Civil Liberties Council which was appointed by the Conference.

L. N. Sahu attended the session of the Civil Liberties Conference held at Madras in July last. He is a member of

its executive committee. S. S. Misra helped in organising the Utkal Civil Liberties Conference which held a successful session at Cuttack in December. The Conference brought into being an organisation called the Utkal Civil Liberties Union of which S. S. Misra is one of the secretaries.

S. R. Venkataraman made representations to the Madras municipal authorities in regard to several civic problems. In July last he was elected Secretary of the Indian Council of World Affairs. Twelve meetings held under the auspices of the Council were addressed by delegates to the Indo-American Conference and the World Pacifists' Conference.

A. D. Mani continued as Editor and General Manager of the *Hitavada*. He was elected Secretary of the All-India Newspaper Editors' Conference and a member of the C.P. Press Advisory Committee after his having relinquished his position as the convener of the Committee which he had held for eight years. He was elected a member of the executive of the Indian and Eastern Newspapers Society. He continued to be Secretary of the Nagpur Branch of the Indian Council of World Affairs and was elected a member of its executive committee in March 1950. He visited Europe in September on a study tour. During his stay in England he wrote to the *Times* defending India's stand on the Kashmir issue. France, Switzerland and Italy were among the countries visited by him. At Rome he had a special audience with the Pope. On his way back he took the opportunity of visiting Pakistan. And his articles on Pakistan, based as they were on personal observation, received considerable publicity in India as well as in Pakistan.

R. G. Kakade continued to work as the Assistant Secretary of the All-India Civil Liberties Council. He attended the Civil Liberties Conferences held at Madras and Patna in July 1949 and April 1950 respectively, and the Utkal Civil Liberties Conference held at Cuttack in December 1949 and the meetings of the All-India Council. He contributed a paper on the Bombay Security Measures Act, 1947 to the Conference held at Madras. He is also editor of the *Indian Civil Liberties Bulletin*, a monthly magazine published as a part

of the Civil Liberties movement conducted by the All-India Civil Liberties Council. He continued to be a member of the Provincial Civil Liberties Council and of its executive committee and one of the secretaries of the Poona Civil Liberties Union.

#### **Labour Organisation.**

R. R. Bakhale continued to be a member of the Cotton Wage Board and the Chairman of the Silk Wage Board. He evolved a wage system for the silk weavers in Bombay, which has since been adopted by the Board as also by the employers and the employees. The new wage system, modelled on the British system, links up wages to skill and effort of the operative. The Standardisation Committee for the cotton industry and the Bombay Government's Printing Inquiry Committee, of which R. R. Bakhale was a member, concluded their labours during the year. He has been appointed to the Posts and Telegraphs Advisory Committee for the Bombay Circle as a non-official representative of the Bombay Government and the Chairman of the Minimum Wage Committee for two or three small scale industries.

Dinkar 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 to the various shipping companies. Recruitment through the Union eliminates bribery and corruption. It also ensures every seaman getting a chance by turn, the longest unemployed obtaining the first preference. Thus the Union serves as an Employment Exchange Agency. During 1949-50 about 3,500 seamen were recruited through the Union. This method of recruitment has been of great advantage to the seamen who otherwise would have had to pay about Rs. 100 each as a bribe to secure a job. Dinkar Desai represents the Union on the Management Board of the Indian Sailors' Home Society, a semi-Government institution providing living accommodation to seamen during their stay in Bombay. He is the Union's representative on the Merchant Seamen Welfare Committee for Bombay set up by the Central Government. He continued to be Vice-President of the Jahaji Mazdoor Union which looks after



the interests of seamen employed on small coastal steamers. It has a membership of about 1,000 and has been recognised by some shipping companies.

Dinkar Desai is a member of the Executive Committee of the Bombay Dock Workers' Union, with a membership of over 10,000. During the absence of its General Secretary from Bombay on account of externment, Desai has been acting as Adviser to the Union and directing its policy. He continued to be President of the Bombay Port Trust Railwaymen's Union which has a membership of over 1,000. The Union is recognised by the Port Trust authorities.

Dinkar Desai was elected President of the Bombay Branch of the All-India Telegraph Union in July last. He had been for several years its General Secretary. He was also elected President of the Central Government Medical Stores Employees' Union, Bombay. Both these Unions are recognised by the Government of India.

Dinkar Desai is a member of the General Council and the Working Committee of the Hind Mazdoor Sabha and also a member of the Executive Committee of its Bombay Provincial Branch. Besides attending meetings of the executive committee of the Bombay Branch, Mr. Desai attended meetings of the Sabha's Working Committee at Nagpur and Bombay and of its General Council. He represents the Hind Mazdoor Sabha on the Central Employment Advisory Committee set up by the Government of India. The function of this Committee is to advise Government on matters relating to employment exchanges, training and rehabilitation of workers and ex-servicemen. He is the Sabha's representative on the Provincial Housing Advisory Committee set up by the Bombay Government, and has been elected a member of its Housing Development Sub-Committee. He represents labour interests on the Board of Trustees of the Port of Bombay. He continued to be a labour representative on the Bombay City National Savings Committee set up by the Bombay Government.

S. S. Misra continued to be the General Secretary of the Cuttack District Primary Teachers' Union and of the

**All-Orissa Primary Teachers' Federation.** The District Union, which has been registered under the Trade Union Act, has a membership of about 3,000. The Provincial Union, though still unregistered, has a membership of about 12,000 and is the biggest Trade Union of the Orissa State. The last annual general meeting of the Provincial Primary Teachers' Federation held at Puri in December was attended by about 5,000 primary school teachers. L. N. Sahu is President and S. S. Misra General Secretary of the All-Orissa Postal Extra-Departmental Agents' Union. This Union is affiliated to the Hind Mazdoor Sabha. Mr. Misra is a member of the General Council of the Sabha and attended its Nagpur session.

### Harijan Welfare

Thakkar Bapa continued to work as the General Secretary of the All-India Harijan Sevak Sangh. He organised a meeting of the Central Board of the Sangh at Delhi in May 1949. One of the resolutions passed at this meeting recommended that in all institutions conducted by the Sangh, non-Harijans should be admitted to the extent at least of 25% of the total number. He worked as Chairman of a Committee appointed by the Bihar Government to prepare a five-year plan of Harijan uplift. Meetings of the Committee were held in Delhi in August and October, 1949. Along with the members of the Committee he toured in Bihar in January 1950 for recording evidence. In December 1949 he inaugurated the Rajasthan Harijan and Adivasi Welfare Board.

S. R. Venkataraman continued to be the Secretary of the Madras City Harijan Sevak Sangh. The Sangh maintains a girls' hostel which had 48 inmates and a dispensary which treated 15,000 patients during the year. Some reading rooms and night schools conducted by Harijans themselves were assisted by the Sangh. S. R. Venkataraman attended a meeting of the Central Board of the Sangh in May 1949 at Delhi. He addressed the District Labour School Teachers' Conference held in Madras on the Harijan problem and Adult Education. He contributed an article on the Harijan movement to the Thakkar Bapa Commemoration Volume.

S. S. Misra continued to work as the General Secretary of the Utkal Harijan Sevak Sangh. The Sangh now manages the Kaibalya Kuteer at Cuttack which is a hostel for Harijans and for which it receives an annual grant from the Orissa Government. It also awards scholarships to the tune of Rs. 60 per month Harijan girl students in elementary schools.

R. S. Misra continued to work as Secretary of the U. P. Harijan Sevak Sangh. He toured some districts of U. P. in connection with Harijan work.

R. G. Kakade's book dealing with the Depressed Classes of South Kanara was published during the year. It is a socio-economic survey based on factual data collected by him while he was in charge of the Depressed Classes Mission at Mangalore some time back.

K. L. N. Rao was in charge of the Depressed Classes Mission at Mangalore. Most of his time was spent in attending to the routine work of the Mission.

### Aborigines Welfare

Thakkar Bapa, who is the founder and one of the Vice-Presidents of the Bharatiya Adimjati Sevak Sangh, continued to be responsible for its administration and the organisation of its work. The Sangh decided to open centres for training welfare workers among the Adivasis. One such centre was opened at Mandla in February 1950 which attracted 24 trainees. The cost of the Centre came to about Rs. 6,000. The Sangh has been registered under the Charitable Societies Registration Act and has 22 institutions affiliated to it. He was a member of the Committee appointed by the Government of India to distribute nearly 1,500 college scholarships during 1949-50 to students belonging to the scheduled classes and tribes and other backward classes on behalf of the Education Ministry of the Government of India.

L. N. Sahu continued to take interest in the welfare of the aborigines in Orissa. He toured the Koraput district, which is largely peopled by the aborigines, twice during the year. Seven schools started for the benefit of the aborigines by the

Servants of India Society were working satisfactorily. There is also a hostel for aboriginal boys conducted by the Society at Rayagada which had 18 inmates. It is proposed to open two new schools, one at Jeypore and the other at Gunupur, in Koraput district. Mr. Sahu is also connected with the management of the school in Cuttack district intended primarily for Savara children. The school has 100 pupils on its rolls. Mat-making, spinning, carding, bag-making, etc. are some of the handicrafts taught in the school in addition to literary education. The yearly expenditure, which is incurred by the Servants of India Society on account of this work, exceeds Rs. 6,000.

R. S. Misra was in charge of the Society's welfare work for the aborigines in the Mirzapur and Allahabad districts (U. P.). There were 20 schools maintained for their benefit which had a total enrolment of 984 pupils including 74 girls. Seven night schools had to be closed down for want of kerosene oil. The school at the Khantara Centre is a model school where trained teachers look after the work. There are four two-teacher upper primary schools and fifteen one-teacher lower primary schools. The schools were inspected by Departmental officers who found their working satisfactory. A workers' training camp combined with a refresher course for teachers was organised at Khantara by R. S. Misra in October 1949. It enabled them to imbibe proper teaching methods and a spirit of service. The total expenditure on this educational work was nearly Rs. 13,000, the larger part of which was contributed by the Servants of India Society. Five dispensaries are also conducted for the benefit of the aborigines. The total number of patients treated at the dispensaries exceeded 17,000. An anti-malaria campaign to cover 100 villages around Khantara Centre was also organised. During the campaign nearly 9,500 patients were handled. The expenditure on the medical relief work was about Rs. 6,000, nearly two-thirds of which came from the coffers of the Servants of India Society.

R. S. Misra was elected a member of the Executive Committee of the Bharatiya Adimjati Sevak Sangh and attend-

ed its meetings held at Delhi and Mandla. He undertook a tour of the Mandla district specially to study the condition of the aborigines and to acquaint himself with the work which was being done there for their benefit.

K. G. Sharangpani worked as a member of a committee appointed by the Government of Bombay to go into the question of the rehabilitation of what are generally known as the criminal tribes. Along with the committee he toured Gujarat, Karnatak and Ahmednagar, Poona and Sholapur districts with a view to getting firsthand information about the condition of these people. An interim report has been already submitted to the Government by the Committee.

L. N. Rao continued to devote himself to work intended to promote the advancement of the tribal people. A centre for the service of the jungle tribe known as Irula, numbering about 4,500, was started in July 1949, at a place called Kunjapanai (Nilgiri hills). The school is attended by 30 children. Another centre for the benefit of the Aranadans was started at Karulai near Nilambur (Malabar) in June 1949. The school, which has a strength of 70 children, is located in a temporary shed. But a pucca building will soon be constructed at a cost of about Rs. 10,000. A donation of Rs. 750 from Shri P. J. Ghandy has served as a nucleus for the building fund of this school. Two centres were also started for the uplift of the Panyans and Kottunaickans in Wynad taluk. At all these schools free midday meals are given to the students; and clothes, books and writing materials are supplied at the cost of the Servants of India Society. Both these schools have together a strength of about 125.

L. N. Rao has also taken in hand a colonisation scheme in Wynad taluk which will benefit the two tribes already mentioned. A plot of forest land, about 50 acres in area, has been donated by a planter for the purpose. The scheme is estimated to cost about Rs. 30,000, out of which over Rs. 12,000 have already been collected. It is proposed to build in this colony, which will be called Gokhalenagar, 25 houses for 25 families, each family having  $1\frac{1}{2}$  acres of land for cultivation.

### Rural welfare

L. N. 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 work of peasant organisation in North Kanara district claimed a considerable portion of Dinkar Desai's time. In his capacity as Adviser to the Rayat Koota, he toured the coastal area of the district and addressed several Taluka Conferences and mass rallies. The attendance at these conferences and rallies ranged from 3,000 to 8,000 and the enthusiasm among the kisans could be seen from the fact that they used to come from long distances in order to participate in them. The immediate demands of the kisans included a reduction in land rents, fixity of tenure and reinstatement of tenants evicted under the defective provisions of the tenancy legislation, while the long-range demand is for the abolition of the rental system and the establishment of peasant proprietorship throughout the district. As a result of the agitation carried on by the Rayat Koota, substantial reduction in rents was secured under the Tenancy Act, the reduction in some talukas being about 63 per cent. The kisan songs in Kannada composed by Dinkar Desai were published by the North Kanara Rayat Koota. The booklet has run into the third edition. Desai also presided over the South Kanara District Kisan Conference held at Mangalore in September 1949.

The Gokhale Children's Home at Narasannapet (Vishakhapatnam district), whose management was transferred during the year from the Madras Branch to the Orissa Centre, has about 35 inmates housed in a spacious and semi-permanent building with an extensive compound. The yearly expenditure to be borne by the Servants of India Society on the maintenance of the Home comes to about Rs. 7,000.

S. S. Misra continued to be the General Secretary of the Orissa Children's Homes Society. The Society maintains

two homes, one at Jajpur and the other at Rambha, with 120 children and makes itself responsible for their entire upbringing. As a result of the efforts of the Children's Homes Society, the Orissa Government has amalgamated both the Wavell Homes and the Children's Homes under the name of the Utkal Balashram Sangh. Grants for the maintenance of these homes are now received from the Sangh of which the Governor is the President.

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. There were 642 boys and 306 girls on the rolls of these schools. The results of the VIII standard Public Examination were better than in previous years. The Education Department has started the system of monthly payment of grants, in place of the quarterly payment, which has considerably facilitated the work of the DMRT. One Baby and Maternity Welfare Centre is conducted by the Trust, and a girl, an inmate of a Nayanar Home, who was trained in midwifery, was appointed to be in charge of this Centre. L. N. Rao was also in charge of the five Nayanar Children's Homes with 171 inmates. One girl was married during the year.

R. G. Kakade continued to be a member of the executive committee of the Deccan Agricultural Association. The Co-operative Reconstruction Society for putting up new houses at Bhilarewadi, a new hamlet eight miles from Poona, under the tenant-ownership system, made some progress during the year. The plan is to build eventually a total of 25 houses, out of which 10 are being built according to an approved plan. The Government has sanctioned a loan for each house to the extent of two-thirds of the actual cost or Rs. 1,560 whichever is less, on the basis that a house should not cost more than Rs. 2,500. The loan, which is to bear interest at Rs. 3-2-0 per cent. per annum, is repayable in 15 annual equated instalments. This is perhaps the first and only rural housing society to get a loan from the Government.

Kakade continued to be the Chairman of the Advisory Committee of the Gadi Wadar Co-operative Labour Society at Yeravda which was started in December 1948. The value of the total sales of stones till the end of June 1949 exceeded Rs.85,000, the net profit amounting to over Rs. 10,000 on a share capital of about Rs. 2,000. The Collector of Poona has shown his appreciation of the Society's work by eliminating middlemen and by assigning almost all the land reserved for private contractors to this Society. Its membership has therefore gone up from 200 to 400. The turnover during the nine months to the end of March 1950 exceeded Rs. 2½ lakhs. The gross profit is expected to be nearly Rs. 50,000. The number of labourers working on the Society's land was more than 700 on an average per day. The work has led, as an off-shoot, to the formation of a Housing Society for the Wadars with a share capital of Rs. 1,000.

The Bagaitdar Co-operative Sugar Producers' Society at Loni Budruk (Ahmednagar district), of which R. G. Kakade is a Director, has a paid-up share capital of Rs. 6 lakhs. The Bombay Government has agreed to invest in the concern an amount equal to the share capital subject to a maximum of Rs. 6 lakhs. Up-to-date machinery of the maximum daily capacity of 450 tons for the manufacture of sugar has already arrived. The Society hopes to be able to produce sugar during the next crushing season commencing in November 1950. Forty villages served by the Pravara Canal form the area of operations of the Society which has over 11,000 acres of land under sugarcane cultivation. This is the first attempt in India at a large scale mechanised production of sugar on a co-operative basis.

R. G. Kakade continued to be Honorary Organiser in Poona District of the Provincial Industrial Co-operative Association, Bombay, and a member of its Poona Branch Committee. He is the representative of the Bombay Provincial Co-operative Institute on the Managing Committee of the Poona District Co-operative Board. The Multi-Purpose Co-operative Society, started in 1948 at Bhukum, about 12 miles from Poona, conducted a Ration Shop which served



four villages. A co-operative Labour Society of Gadri Wadars of Chakan, 18 miles from Poona, was registered during the year. Its membership exceeds 90.

The Servindia Agricultural and Industrial School conducted by the Servants of India Society at Mayancor had about 70 Harijan boarders receiving Government grant. They received instruction in agriculture, spinning, mat-weaving, poultry and animal husbandry in addition to the usual literary instruction. The Society has decided to hand over the school to the Madras Government and has asked them to take it over. Pending the Government's decision on the Society's offer, the School has been closed with effect from the new year.

R. S. Gupte continued to be in charge of the Society's Rural Centre at Shendurjana (Amraoti district). A Child Welfare Centre under the supervision of a Health Visitor maintained by the Red Cross Society, a Maternity Home which handled 67 cases as against 44 during the previous year and a Dispensary are some of the activities conducted at the Centre. A Multi-Purpose Co-operative Society with a turnover during nine months of over Rs. 66,000 is also conducted by the Centre. The Co-operative Society conducts a fair price shop for the distribution of grain to eight villages. It has a membership of 123 with a subscribed capital of Rs. 1,120 and has earned profits amounting to about Rs. 7,500 during the last three and a half years. Gupte has been elected Treasurer of the Co-operative Society. He has been nominated Chairman of the local Gram Panchayat by the State Government and is ex-officio chairman of the Village Food Production Committee. He is also a member of the local Primary School Committee nominated by the Janapada authority.

#### **Education and Literacy.**

Hriday Nath Kunzru continued to be a member of the Executive Councils of the Allahabad University and the Banaras Hindu University. He was the Chairman of the U. P. Universities Grants Committee, which is required to meet at least four times a year.

K. P. Kaul who worked as Secretary of the Ganga Prasad Varma Memorial Library at Lucknow has been re-elected Secretary for the next five years by the Board of Management of the Memorial. Through his efforts the Lucknow Municipal Board made a non-recurring grant of Rs. 5,000 for the extension of the Library. He took interest in the affairs of the Mahila Vidyalaya College at Lucknow of which he is a life-member. He read a paper on New Trends in Urdu Literature in a symposium attended by well-known scholars of Indian languages which was organised by the Vice-Chancellor of the Lucknow University in connection with the Convocation week in December last. He has been elected a member both of the executive and the literary committees of the All-India Anjuman Tarraqi-e-Urdu at Aligarh and has arranged with the Anjuman for the publication of his new book containing "Essays: Literary and Biographical." His book entitled "A Critical Survey of the New Development in Urdu Literature" has been recently published by the Pakistan Anjuman Tarraqi-e-Urdu from Karachi. He gave a radio-talk on Ganga Prasad Varma and wrote several articles in Urdu, on literary subjects.

R. R. Bakhale continued to be in charge of the voluntary primary schools conducted by the Servants of India Society in Thana district. The number of schools was 66 and the total number of pupils was 1,885 (1,553 boys and 332 girls). The grants received from Government for the schools were much reduced during the year owing to the application of very exacting standards by the local authorities. On the other hand, the salaries of the teachers and the staff had to be considerably increased owing to their being required to conform to Government scales. It was thus feared that the working of the schools would entail heavy and growing deficits which the Society would be unable to bear. Bakhale therefore decided to close down the schools with effect from the commencement of 1950-51 and accordingly notified the teachers and staff in February 1950.

P. Kodanda Rao continued to be President of the Atheneum Club at Bangalore. He addressed colleges in

Bangalore, Coimbatore, Trichinopoly, Vellore, Waltair, Vizianagaram, Gwalior, Dharwar, Tellicherry, Calicut, Feroke, Palghat, etc., on topics of literary and public importance. He spoke and wrote articles on the language problem in India.

S. R. Bajpai continued to be the Vice-President of the Vidyamandir Intermediate College at Allahabad. He prepared a manual for the guidance of visitors, scouts and volunteers on the occasion of the Kumbh Mela at Hardwar, 1950.

A. D. Mani was the Chancellor's nominee on the Court of the Nagpur University. In the discussions in the Court on the disqualifications imposed by the Government on R. S. S. sympathisers, he pressed for their removal. He was a member of the Governing Body of the King Edward Memorial Society, a body which gives scholarships to students in Madhya Pradesh.

K. J. Chitalia continued his work for the spread of literacy by supplying free books, newspapers, periodicals, etc., to a number of reading rooms in Saurashtra and Gujarat. He is actively connected with a number of social and educational institutions in Bhavnagar. He brought out two booklets, one containing fourteen speeches and writings on Gokhale by Mahatma Gandhi and the other Mrs. Sarojini Naidu's Reminiscences of Gokhale. He is collecting funds for constructing the Gokhale Dnyan Mandir, which will house a library and a museum at Bhavnagar. He wrote an article for the Thakkar Bapa Commemoration Volume, giving his reminiscences of Bapa.

### Social Service

Thakkar Bapa continued to be the Secretary and Trustee of the Kasturba Gandhi Memorial Trust. The work of the Trust includes 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.

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

P. Kodanda Rao is a member of the executive committee of the Indian Conference of Social Work and attended its session held in Delhi in December 1949. He also helped to organise the Mysore State Branch of the Conference.

L. N. Sahu attended the Indian Conference of Social Work held in Delhi in December last and took part in its deliberations. He is a member of the Prohibition Committee set up by the Orissa Government.

S. R. Bajpai continued to be a member of the Central Committee of the Indian Conference of Social Work and attended its session held in Delhi in December 1949. He is a member of the executive committee of the U. P. Branch of the Conference and attended three of its meetings held at Lucknow. As the Mela Secretary of the Seva Samiti, he took part in organising social service on the occasion of the Magh Mela at Allahabad. He delivered two lectures on camping and recreation to the social work trainees at New Delhi. He and Mr. Kaul represented the Servants of India Society at the All-India Penological Conference held at Lucknow.

S. R. Venkataraman was one of the Secretaries of the Madras Branch of the Indian Conference of Social Work and a member of its Central Executive. He attended the sessions of the Conference held at Coimbatore in October 1949 and at Delhi in December last. He acted as Secretary of the Rural Reconstruction section in the Coimbatore Conference. In the Delhi Conference he read two papers, one on the Co-ordination of Social Services and the other on State Responsibility for Social Work. In his speech on the Social Welfare day in Madras he emphasised the need for a school of social work for training social workers.

Dinkar Desai continued to be a member of the Working Committee of the Indian Conference of Social Work and attended its session held in Delhi. At the Conference he

Bangalore, Coimbatore, Trichinopoly, Vellore, Waltair, Vizianagaram, Gwalior, Dharwar, Tellicherry, Calicut, Feroke, Palghat, etc., on topics of literary and public importance. He spoke and wrote articles on the language problem in India.

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presented a paper on social work in industry from the trade union point of view.

### Scouting

Hriday Nath Kunzru continued to be the National Commissioner of the Hindustan Scout Association. During the year he was engaged in negotiations for the amalgamation of the two principal scout organisations in the country.

S. R. Bajpai continued to be the Organising Commissioner and National Camp Director of the Hindustan Scout Association. In connection with this work he undertook long tours to various parts of the country. At all the places visited by him he addressed public meetings on scouting and reviewed scout rallies. He presided over the Bihar Provincial Hindustan Scout Rally at Patna. He also supervised the Himalaya Badge Training Course at Darjeeling. He was elected Chairman of the Board of Social Service organisations set up to organise social service in the Kumbh Mela at Hardwar. More than 3,000 scouts and volunteers worked under his guidance in the Mela to help the pilgrims at the bathing ghats, the railway station and elsewhere.

S. R. Venkataraman continued to be the Headquarters Commissioner of the Hindustan Scout Association in Madras. He attended meetings of the Executive Committee and the Provincial Council of the Association and took part in several scout functions. He wrote an article on scouting in the Hindustan Scout Bulletin of Bombay and conducted tests for scouts in connection with the Citizenship Badge.

### Relief of Distress

Thakkar Bapa continued to be a member of the Rehabilitation Finance Administration, set up by the Government of India. By giving loans the Administration enables refugees to start small industries and to set themselves up in other ways. He undertook tours to Gujarat, Bundelkhand and Saurashtra in connection with the settlement and rehabilitation of refugees. At his suggestion, the

Central Government entrusted the Harijan Sevak Sangh with the work of rehabilitation of displaced Harijans and the Sangh was recognised as the agent of the Central Government for the purpose. A Displaced Harijan Rehabilitation Board was formed in April 1949, of which Thakkar Bapa was the Secretary and Treasurer. Work was started at six centres: Bengal, Bombay, Delhi, East Punjab, Madhya Bharat, and Rajasthan. For the administrative set-up of this work, Rs. 1 lakh was sanctioned by Government and the Board started functioning on 1st June 1949. The Vadaj Mochi Colony started at Ahmedabad for the benefit of 100 Mochi families was completed in August last year at a cost of about Rs. 1 lakh. As the Central Government was not in a position to allot more funds for housing schemes for displaced Harijans, the work of the Board was wound up in December 1949.

D. V. Ambekar and S. R. Venkataraman toured the cyclone-affected areas of Madras in November. The tour covered four out of the five affected districts, viz., Guntur, Krishna, West Godavary and Vishakhapatnam. On the conclusion of the tour a press statement was issued, making suggestions as to how official relief could be made more effective. Later S. R. Venkataraman and K. L. N. Rao distributed about 3,000 new and second-hand serviceable clothes to the sufferers.

### Journals

Two daily newspapers, the *Dnyan Prakash* (Poona) and the *Hitavada* (Nagpur) are owned and published by the Servants of India Society. The *Dnyan Prakash*, the oldest Marathi daily, is edited by S. G. Gokhale who was helped by S. G. Vaze and R. G. Kakade. A. D. Mani continued to be both Editor and Manager of the *Hitavada*.

### Business Concerns

K. G. Sharangpani was the Manager of the Aryabhushan and Dnyan Prakash Press in Poona which is owned by the



Society. R. R. Bakhale was in charge of the Bombay Vaibhav Press. K. G. Sharangpani is the Chairman of the Managing Committee of the Chatushringee Co-operative Credit Society, whose membership is mostly confined to the employees of the Press. He is also a member of the Poona Press-Owners' Association.

V. H. Barve who has been keeping indifferent health for some time past generally helped in the management of the Aryabhushan Press.

#### **G. I. P. E.**

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

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

*( Founded by Rao Bahadur R. R. Kale )*

**Report for the year 1949-50**

The investigational work of the Sir Dorabjee Tata Section in Agricultural Economics was continued throughout the year. With the experience gathered during the last two years the field of investigation, this year, was widened in some respects and made more intensive in others. In particular, attention was directed to the problems of rural employment and earnings. Special devices were used in order to obtain representative, detailed and accurate returns in these respects at a cost within our means and with agencies which could be available in the rural areas. The results obtained, during the year, of working with these new devices and agencies have on the whole proved very promising.

A notable extension of the field of usefulness of the Institute during the year was the active cooperation established with the Bureau of Economics and Statistics of the Government of Bombay. The Government of Bombay had for some time under contemplation the setting up of an Economic Intelligence Agency throughout the State, for purposes of obtaining continuous data relating to the levels of economic activity and to fluctuations in it. The attempt made by the Institute to collect information about the levels of employments and earnings in rural areas was of special interest to the Bureau in this connection; Government also recognised the special value of the experience and training of the directing and field staff of the Institute. As an initial step Government, therefore, decided to entrust the work of training the nuclear staff of investigators and fieldmen required for the Economic and Intelligence Agency to the Sir Dorabji Tata Section in Agricultural Economics of the Institute. Considerable progress was made during the year in the training of

personnel deputed for this purpose by the State Bureau. The Institute cooperated, during the year, in the planning etc. of another important investigational effort. This was a fertility survey undertaken in Dharwar by the Economic Department of the Karnatak College. The Statistical Section of the Institute also helped the Indian Drugs Research Association, Poona, in tabulating some data collected by it.

The beginning of coordinated teaching by the University in Poona had important consequences for the working of the Institute. No students are, from this year, registered at the Institute as such and the work of teaching and guiding research students at the Institute passes completely under the control of the University of Poona. On the other hand, the Director of the Institute has been placed in charge of the Economics Department of the University and Prof. V. M. Dandekar of the Institute in charge of the University Department of Statistics by the Vice-Chancellor. Because of the paucity of staffs in these Departments, members of the academic staff of the Institute had to undertake during the year a certain amount of teaching for under-graduate classes on behalf of the University. Though the establishment of the University has made for, perhaps, some subordination of the separate identity of the Institute we have every reason to welcome the establishment of the University and the efforts at greater coordination as making for the stabilisation and ultimately for a healthy development of the tradition of teaching and research in economics in Poona.

No publication was issued by the Institute during the year. Partly this was due to the increased teaching work undertaken by the staff of the Institute. However, a number of reports have reached an advanced stage of completion this year and we expect to produce a fair number of publications during the next year.

At the M. A. examination held in April, 1949, 19 students of the Institute appeared for the Bombay University, of whom 13 were successful, 3 being placed in the Second Class. 16 students of the Institute appeared for the M. A.

examination of the Poona University, held in April, 1949, and 8 out of them were successful, 4 being placed in Second Class.

One thesis was submitted for examination during the year viz. a thesis for the Ph. D. degree of the Bombay University by Mr. K. N. S. Nambudripad entitled 'A Survey of the Occupational and Employment Structure in some villages of Malabar.' The thesis was approved for the degree.

The R. R. Kale Memorial Lecture was delivered, this year, by Dr. H. L. Dey, Member of the Indian Tariff Board. The subject of his lecture was "Policy of Protection in India."

During the year under review, Mr. D. R. Gadgil was renominated by the Reserve Bank of India as its representative on the Board of Directors of the Industrial Finance Corporation. He was nominated by the Government of Bombay to the reconstituted Board of the Bombay Provincial Cooperative Bank. He was appointed, by the Government of India, as member of the National Income Committee formed during the year. He was included in the delegation to the India-America Conference by the Indian Council of World Affairs. Mr. N. V. Sovani was also asked to participate in the India-America Conference by the Indian Council of World Affairs as an Associate.

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## The Hiralal Atmaram Patel Trust Fund

*upto 31st March 1950.*

	Rs.	As.	Ps.		Rs.	As.	Ps.
The Hiralal Atmaram Patel Trust Fund ...	29,681	3	0		<b>The H. A. Patel Trust Fund Investments :—</b>		
Surplus amount					Imperial Bank of India 14 shares of Rs. 500 each, fully paid up ...		
Last year's interest   Rs. 869-4-0					27,853	7	0
Add this year's interest Rs. 1,011-9-0					3% Conversion Loan of 1946, face value Rs 2,700 ...		
	1,850	13	0		2,650	0	0
					Balance with Servants of India Society.   1,028   9   0		
Total ...	31,532	0	0		Total ...	31,532	0   0

Poona, }  
28th July, 1950. }

K. T. DIXIT, B.A., B.Sc., G.D.A., F.C.A.,  
*Chartered Accountant,*

## The Servants of India Society

*Statement of Income and Expenditure for the year ending 31st March, 1950.*

INCOME	1949-50.				EXPENDITURE			1949-50.		
	Rs.	As	Pes		Rs.	As	Pes.			
Donations	5,436	5	0	Allowances, etc.	53,614	15	6			
Members' Earnings	30,854	15	6	Travelling	10,949	7	9			
Interest	51,640	2	6	Library	11,923	15	6			
Property Rents	20,937	2	4	Establishment	25,472	13	3			
Miscellaneous	10,153	4	0	General Charges	17,265	5	1			
Press Profits	1,93,525	7	10	Mess Charges	1,300	1	9			
				Repairs to Buildings	7,244	12	3			
				Rents and Taxes	6,899	3	2			
				Rural Work	42,434	9	2			
				G. M. Library	2,452	3	0			
				Provision for Bonus to Employees	50,000	0	0			
				Reserve Fund	40,000	0	0			
				Losses in conducting Society's Papers	26,295	8	3			
				Building Depreciation Fund	15,000	0	0			
				Surplus carried to General Fund	1,714	6	6			
Total ...	3,12,567	5	2	Total ..	3,12,567	5	2			

Poona,  
28th July, 1950.

K. T. DIXIT, B.A., B.Sc., G.D.A., F.C.A.  
Chartered Accountant,

## THE SERVANTS OF

*Statement of Affairs as on*

LIABILITIES		Rs.	As.	Ps.
Society's General Fund:				
Balance as per annexed Statement	... ..	2,08,717	4	0
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	... ..	2,64,000	0	0
Hitavada Equipment Fund	... ..	23,225	0	0
Servindia Relief Fund	... ..	76,756	15	8
Sir W. Wedderburn Fund	... ..	3,786	6	5
Investment Reserve Fund	... ..	18,629	11	8
Building Reserve Fund	... ..	26,703	15	9
Workmen's Welfare Fund	... ..	6,500	0	0
Servindia Welfare Fund	... ..	5,755	14	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
Building Depreciation Fund	... ..	15,000	0	0
Miss Giriya Nayanar Trust Fund	... ..	1,688	3	6
Total ...		9,41,535	9	2

## INDIA SOCIETY

31st March, 1950.

	ASSETS					
	Rs.	As.	Ps.	Rs.	As.	Ps.
Gokhale Memorial Trust Fund						
3% G. P. Notes face value	...	1,21,000	0 0			
4% Bombay Port Trust Bonds	...	12,000	0 0			
				1,33,000	0 0	
G. M. Library Trust Property a/c	...			23,949	3 6	
Investments:						
South Indian Flood Relief Trust Fund Investment a/c				21,415	7 0	
Other Investments:						
3% G. P. Notes	...	2,94,000	0 0			
3½% Bombay Municipal Loan	...	10,000	0 0			
3½% G. P. Notes 1954-59	...	23,000	0 0			
4% " " 1960-70	...	20,300	0 0			
4% Bombay Port Trust Loan	...	98,000	0 0			
4½% G. P. Notes 1955-60	...	1,43,900	0 0			
5% Bombay Municipal Debentures	...	21,000	0 0			
6% Karachi Port Trust loan	...	2,500	0 0			
Securities of Rs. 33,300 are lodged with Allahabad Bank Ltd. Nagpur, for overdraft facilities to the Hitavada.						
Total face value	...	6,12,700	0 0			
				5,79,284	3 4	
At cost price	...					
Servindia Relief Fund Investments (3% G. P. Notes Rs. 75,000)	...			76,125	0 0	
Workmen's Welfare Fund Investment a/c	...			6,500	0 0	
Late Mr. Nayanar Memorial Trust Fund Investment (3% G. P. Notes Rs. 10,000)	...			10,356	4 0	
Gokhale Day Celebration Fund Investment a/c	...			1,990	8 0	
Bombay Prov. Co-op. Bank Shares						
30 shares of Rs. 50 each fully paid up	...			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 Two Shares fully paid up.	...			100	0 0	
Press Trust of India Ltd. shares	...			4,000	0 0	
" " " " Debentures	...			10,000	0 0	
Bank Balances at Centres and at Branches	...			71,948	14 9	
Cash at Centres and at Branches, etc.	...			1,116	0 7	
Total	...			9,41,535	9 2	

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, }  
28th July, 1950. }

K. T. DIXIT, B.A., B.Sc., G.D.A., F. C. A.  
Chartered Accountant.



## The Rao Bahadur R. R. Kale Trust Fund

*Statement showing the Trust Fund and its investments as on 31st March, 1950.*

TRUST FUND	Rs.	As.	Ps.	INVESTMENTS	Rs.	As.	Ps.
The R. B. R. R. Kale Trust Fund	1,07,630	—	10—0	Mortgage on property of Sayagaon village	9,655	—	13—6
Amount set aside for redemption of loss on maturity of Bombay Municipal and Karachi Port Trust Loans	5,000	—	0—0	Govt. and other securities :			
Investment Reserve	13,384	—	6—0	3% Conversion Loan	Rs. 33,300		
Interest Account	Rs. 6,429	—	8—4	4% 1960-70 Loan	Rs. 20,200		
Less paid to G. I. P. E.	Rs. 6,380	—	6—4	6% B. M. Debentures	Rs. 40,000		
			49—2—0	6% Karachi Port Trust Bonds	Rs. 7,500		
				Rs. 1,01,000			
				at cost	1,06,128	—	12—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 Gokhale Institute of Politics & Economics	...	1,044	—
				Interest due	...	300	—
				Balance with the Servants of India Society	...	1,685	—
						5—3	
Total ...	1,26,064	—	2—0	Total ...	1,26,064	—	2—0

POONA }  
28th July, 1950 }

K. T. DIXIT, B A, B. Sc., G.D.A., F.C.A.,  
Chartered Accountant.

The Gokhale Institute of Politics and Economics, Poona.

Statement of Income and Expenditure for the year ending 31st March, 1950

INCOME		Rs. As.Ps.	EXPENDITURE		Rs. As.Ps.
<i>Income from the R. B. R. R. Kale Trust Fund ...</i>		6,380 6 4	<i>Salaries and Allowances ...</i>		14,123 0 0
<i>Grants:—</i>			<i>Tabulating Section: ...</i>		
			<i>Maintenance and other expenditure ...</i>		4,890 8 0
			<i>Tata Section:</i>		
			<i>Salaries, Allowances</i>		
			<i>and other expenditure ...</i>		23,653 12 6
			<i>Contribution to Provident Fund:</i>		
			<i>• Subscription ... Rs. 1,562 1 0</i>		
			<i>Interest ... Rs. 279 4 3</i>		
		29,105 0 0			1,841 5 3
<i>Tuition and other fees ...</i>		9,518 0 0	<i>Books and Periodicals ...</i>		2,252 12 6
<i>Publications; Sales ...</i>		4,982 5 3	<i>Travelling &amp; Miscellaneous Expenses ...</i>		2,052 8 4
<i>Interest on Bank A/c ...</i>		35 0 0	<i>Publications:</i>		
<i>Miscellaneous Receipts ...</i>		679 12 0	<i>Cost and expenditure ...</i>		1,226 0 0
<i>Net deficit ...</i>		739 3 0	<i>Printing and Stationery ...</i>		616 5 9
			<i>Postage ...</i>		658 6 3
			<i>Audit Fees ...</i>		125 0 0
		Total ... 51,439 10 7			Total ... 51,439 10 7

Poona  
17th May, 1950.

Examined and found correct.  
M. P. CHITALM & Co.  
Chartered Accountants.

## The Gokhale Institute of Politics and Economics, Poona.

*Balance Sheet as at 31st March, 1950. •*

FUNDS & LIABILITIES				ASSETS			
	Rs.	As.	Ps.		Rs.	As.	Ps.
General Fund as on 1st April, 1949	2,146	5	3	Investments :			
Add transferred from Provident Fund	166	3	3	National Savings Certificates	...	9,390	0 0
	2,312	8	6	Tabulating Machines	...	11,134	2 0
Less Deficit as per I/E Account...	739	3	0	Library	...	...	
				Cost as per last B/S.	Rs. 13,798	7	6
Depreciation Reserve ...	...	...	2,500	Addition during the year	...	1,958	15 6
Publication Reserve ...	...	...	19,059			15,757	7 0
Library Reserve ...	...	...	15,757	Publications :			
Advance Grants ...	...	...	8,634	Stock on hand at cost	...	...	14,059
Library Deposits ...	...	...	270	Deadstock & Furniture	...	...	1,769
Sundry Creditors ...	...	...	1,625	Accounts Receivable	...	...	1,584
Provident Fund ...	...	...	12,385	Cash at Bank	...	...	9,007
The B. V. Sathe Trust Scholarship Fund	...	...	897				2 11
Total ...			62,702	Total ...			62,702
			0 3				0 3

Poona  
17th May, 1950.

Examined and found correct.  
M. P. CHITALE & Co.  
Chartered Accountants,

## List of Donations

### Headquarters

			Rs. As.Ps.
Principal J. R. Gharpure	...	...	200 0 0
Late Mr. K. R. Limaye's Trustees	...	...	200 0 0
Dr. D. K. Karve	...	...	100 0 0
Mrs. Pramilabai Gadgil	...	...	100 0 0
The Motichand Shamjee Dharmadaya Trust	...	...	100 0 0
The late Justice M. G. Ranade Charities Fund..	...	...	100 0 0
Sri V. J. Gharpure	...	...	100 0 0
Sri D. L. Sahasrabuddhe	...	...	25 0 0
Principal D. G. Karve	...	...	20 0 0
Sums below Rs. 25	...	...	10 0 0
<b>Total</b>			955 0 0

### Bombay Branch

			Rs. As.Ps.
Sri K. J. Chitalia	...	...	300 0 0
Messrs. G. A. Kamtekar & Co.	...	...	25 0 0
<b>Total</b>			325 0 0

### Madras Branch

			Rs. As.Ps.
The Guild of Service, Madras	...	...	200 0 0
Sri C. Jinarajadasa	...	...	50 0 0
Sri Subbaraya Ayyar	...	...	50 0 0
Sums below Rs. 25	...	...	25 0 0
<b>Total</b>			325 0 0

**Shendurjana Centre**

			Rs.	As.	Ps.
Sums below Rs. 25	...	...	10	0	0

**Cuttack Centre Building Fund**

			Rs.	As.	Ps.
Sri D. K. Jhunjhunwala					
Proprietor, Baranag Glass Factory	...		251	0	0
Sri Brundaban Naik, Berhampur	...		100	0	0
Sri Bipracharan Das, Berhampur	...		50	0	0
Sri Md. Yusuf Ali, M. L. A., Cuttack	...		50	0	0
Sri R. N. Panda, Berhampur	...		35	0	0
Sums below Rs. 25	...	...	19	10	0
	Total	...	505	10	0

**Aboriginal Welfare Work,  
Mirzapur and Allahabad Dists.**

			Rs.	As.	Ps.
Gandhi Smarak Nidhi, Delhi	...	...	2,500	0	0
A. I. Arya Hindu Dharm Sewak Sangh, Delhi			320	0	0
R. C. K. M. Fund, Delhi	...	...	295	11	0
N. M. Wadia Charities, Bombay	...	...	200	0	0
	Total	...	3,315	11	0

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

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The following Constitution has been adopted for the Society :—

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

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

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

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

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

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

7. The First Member or President, assisted by a Council, shall manage the affairs of the Society in accordance with the Bye-laws framed for the purpose. 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

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\* 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 12A; (4) the grant of leave to members of the Society; (5) the grant of allowances to Permanent Assistants and Attaches of the Society; and (6) the carrying out in other ways of the objects of the Society.

31. The First Member or President and Council shall have 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.

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## Bye-Laws

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

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

2. (a) Every Member under Training will be granted an allowance of Rs. 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

## Members of the Servants of India Society, 15th August 1950

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 Vitthaldas Thakkar, L.O.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 Raghunath 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, 1.
6 Pandurangi Kodanda Rao, M.A. ...	12-5-1922	S. I. S., Bangalore 4.
<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	Amrai 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 Sabu, 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, Mpir Road, Allahabad.
14 Shankar Govind Gokhale, M. A, ... ..	29-7-1928	" Poona 4.
15 Keshav Ganesh Sharangapani, B.A., LL.B. ...	25-9-1930	Aryabhusan Press, Poona 4.
16 Singanallur 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, 1.
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 Krishnadas Jagjiwandas Chitalia ...	13-6-1941	" Sandhurst Road, Bombay 4.
22 Raghunath Govind Kakada, M. A., LL. B., Ph. D. ... ..	12-6-1943	S. I. S., Poona 4.
23 Lakshminarayan Rao, B.A. ... ..	19-6-1945	S. I. S., P. O. Chalapuram ( Malabar ).
<i>Member under Training :</i>		
1 K. Lakshminarayan Rao, B.Sc. ...	12-6-1946	Depressed Classes Mission, Mangalore.



**PERIODICALS**  
OF THE  
**SERVANTS OF INDIA SOCIETY**

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**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 :—

{	37 & 38, Saraswati-Vilas, Laxmi Road, Poona 2.
	Sandhurst Road, Bombay 4.

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**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 Madhya Pradesh and Berar in particular.

Editor :—A. D. Mani.

Annual Subscription ( India ) :—Rs. 28

Office :—Wardha Road, Nagpur 1.

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# Work of the Society at a Glance

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## Nature of Work

## Members engaged in it

### Political :

*General* —Kunzru, Vaze, Bakhale, Ambekar, Sahu,  
Kodanda Rao, Sharma, Mani, Gokhale,  
Venkataraman.

*Legislatures* —Kunzru, ( Constituent Assembly )  
Sahu ( Orissa Legislative Assembly )

*Civil Liberties*—Vaze, Desai, Kakade, S. S. Misra.

*Journalism* —Vaze, Kodanda Rao, Mani, Gokhale, Kakade.

### Social :

*Labour* —Bakhale, Desai, S. S. Misra.

*Education* —Kunzru, Kaul, Kodanda Rao, Vaze, Sahu,  
Mani, S. S. Misra, Chitalia.

*Scouting* —Kunzru, Bajpai, Venkataraman.

*Social Service*—Kunzru, Thakkar, Kodanda Rao, Sahu,  
Chitalia, Venkataraman, Bajpai, Desai.

*Depressed Classes* } Thakkar, S. S. Misra, Venkataraman, Kakade,  
K. L. N. Rao, R. S. Misra.

*Aborigines* —Thakkar, Sahu, L. N. Rao, R. S. Misra,  
Sharangpani.

*Rural Uplift, & Local Self-Government* } R. S. Misra, Desai, Sahu, S. S. Misra, Gupte,  
Venkataraman, L. N. Rao, Kakade,

*Distress* } Thakkar, S. S. Misra, Ambekar,

*Relief* } R. S. Misra, L. N. Rao, Venkataraman.

*Business* } Barve, Sharangpani ( A. B. Press, Poona ).  
Bakhale (Bombay Vaibhav Press).

*Concerns* } Mani (Hitavada Press, Nagpur).