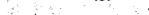
Servants of India Society

(Founded on June 12, 1905)



REPORT OF WORK

INCLUDING STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS.

(From 1st April, 1927 to 31st March, 1928).

AND ITS

CONSTITUTION

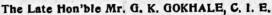
INCLUDING THE RULES AND BYE-LAWS.

CONTENTS.

	Page
1. Report	1-22
2. Appendix A.	Constitution of the Servants
of India S	ociety 1-VII
3. Appendix B.	Bye-Laws VIII-X
4. Appendix C,	Rules and Bye-Laws for
the Enroln	nent of Associates XI-XII
5. Appendix D.	Application Form XIII
6. Appendix E.	Preamble xIV-XVI
7. Appendix F.	List of Members, Perma-
nent As	sistants, Attachès and
Probation	ers XVII-XVIII
8. Appendices C	& H. (Account Statements) XIX-XXI

Printed and published by Anant Vinayak Patvardhan at the Aryabhushan Press, House No. 936/2, Peth Bhamburda, Poona City.

Dependence 20





Founder of the Servants of India Society.

Born : -9th May, 1866.

Died:—19th February 1915.

THE WORK

OF THE

SERVANTS OF INDIA SOCIETY.

(1927-28).

The year under report finds the Society completing its twenty-third year of existence. After guiding and controlling the affairs of the Society for over 12 years since the death of its illustrious founder Mr. Gokhale, the Right Honourable V. S. Srinivasa Sastri P. C. relinquished the office of Presidentship of the Society on his appointment as Agent to the Government of India in South Africa, and his place as the head of the Society was taken by Mr. G. K. Devadhar, C. I. E., by the unanimous vote of the members. The year has not been eventful in any particular sense; members carried on their normal activities ordinarily, but for a little distraction caused by the serious floods in Guirat, Kathiawad and Orissa. During the year the Society had to mourn the loss of a valued colleague. Mr. C. S. Deole, who died at Bombay in December 1927. Mr. Deole had been connected with the Society as a member for a period of about twenty years. We feel that his place cannot worthily be filled for some time yet to come. Two members of the Society suffered domestic sorrows by the death of their wives.

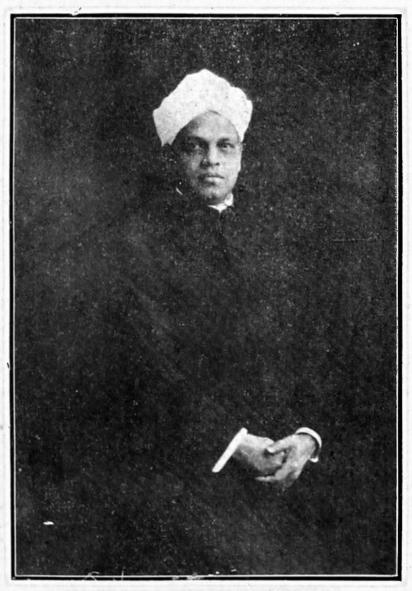
Our Strength:—With the exception of Mr. Parulekar, who was admitted as a probationer in January of the current year to help in the labour work at Bombay, we have no new additions to our ranks to report. The call for service from various parts of the country impel us to remove the bar we

had involuntarily imposed upon ourselves in regard to new admissions owing to the unhappy position of our finances, and the Society at its annual session of 1928 resolved to admit four new probationers for training as members. We rejoice to think that the aims and activities of the Society have found favour with our young men despite the unsettled state of the body politic under the present circumstances, for no less than thirty applications were received this year from various provinces for admissions to the membership.

We had no serious illness among our members this year as to put them out of action altogether. Owing to the serious illness of his daughter, Mr. Kaul had to take leave for six months. Messrs Dravid and Tivary have not kept very well but they stuck to their posts of duty despite occasional ailments. The strain caused by heavy work without necessary periods of relaxation may, it is feared, break down some of the older members at any time.

Activities: Political.

Indians abroad:—As stated above, Mr. Sastri with the full approval of the Society's members accepted the Viceroy's offer to go to South Africa as the Agent of the Government of India. The appointment was hailed with the heartiest approval by all shades of political opinion in this country as well as by the Press in England and South Africa. send-off given to Mr. Sastri on the eve of his departure at Poona, Bombay and other places shows the depth of cordial feeling entertained by our countrymen towards him. Sastri was present at the Society's Anniversary in June 1927 for a part of the time and sailed for South Africa on the 8th of June accompained by Mr. Kodanda Rao. a junior member of the Society. The great work which this "Servant of India" has been able to do during his twelve months' stay in South Africa needs no enumeration at our hands. The manner in which the terms of the Agreement have been given effect to sheds a lustre on the skill and tact which Mr. Sastri has brought to bear on the arduous task committed to his charge.



Right Hon'ble V. S. SRINIVAS SASTRI, P. C.

Pandit Hirday Nath Kunzru, M.L.A., elicited very useful information in regard to the appointments of Indians settled in South Africa in certain departments by moving an adjournment of the House at the last session of the Legislative Assembly. He also advocated Indian interests by speaking in the Assembly on another motion of adjournment about the exclusion of Indians from the Royal Commission on East Africa. He interrogated the Government in the Assembly on the condition of our countrymen settled in British Guiana. Fiji and other parts of the Empire.

Legislatures:-Three members of the Society are in Indian Legislatures: Messrs Kunzru and Joshi in the Assembly and Mr. Tivary in the U. P. Legislative Council. Mr. Kunzru, who is an elected member, interested himself in the problem of Railway Employees and during the Railway budget discussion raised many points of interest to the general public and subordinate employees. His speeches on the budget discussions dealing with various points. particularly the army administration.drew well-merited praise from the Leader of the House, the Honourable the Finance Member. Mr. Kunzru moved several motions of reduction and his criticisms proved effective, based as they were on detailed study of the subjects concerned. The Skeen Committee's report which formed a subject of deep interest to the Assembly found Mr. Kunzru ready with his facts and figures which he presented in a powerful manner. Though comparatively young in years, Mr. Kunzru wields an influence in the Assembly and in his Nationalist party which will do credit to any senior man.

Mr. N. M. Joshi sits in the Assembly as a nominated member representing the labour interests. The wide experience of labour problems gained by active work among the mill-hands of Bombay has placed Mr. Joshi in an enviable position. His keenness and vigilance in every thing pertaining to the welfare of the labouring classes, his vast study of this question and his world-wide tour in the interest of labour make him a figure in the Indian labour world which is really unique.

He was chosen a member of the Standing Advisory-Committee appointed for the department of Industries and Labour. Mr. Joshi took part in the discussions on several bills and resolutions dealing particularly with labour. Hepleaded for the appointment of Indian representatives in adequate proportion to the number of Indians in East Africa on the Royal Commission. His motions for reductions in the Railway budget drew pointed attention to matters of public interest and of subordinate railway employees. Mr. Joshi also spoke on the resolution urging special facilities for depressed class education.

Both Messrs Kunzru and Joshi toured in the N. W. F. Province as members of the party selected by the Government of India for about 10 days at the close of the Delhi session of the Assembly in 1928 to study the frontier problem on the spot.

Pandit V. N. Tivary. Member of the U. P. Legislative-Council, acts as the chief whip of the national party in the-Council which is the strongest non-official party there. Mr. Tivary has been interesting himself in the Council in the problems of Local Self-Government and has by questions and resolutions turned the Governments' attention to reform and improve this important sphere of publicadministration. Mr. Tivary moved a resolution recommending the separation of Executive and Judicial functions. He, in fact, led the opposition on the Agra Zamindars. Contribution Bill in the Council in its session held: in December last. Mr. Tivary serves on the E. I. Railway Advisory Committee as a representative of the Council. He was nominated a member of the Committee to report on the. improvements in Vernacular Education. He was also nominated a member of the District Board Finance Enquiry Committee as also of the Hindu Religious Endowment-Committee. He was a member of the Select Committee on. the Naik Reform Bill.

Other Statutory Bodies:—During the year Mr. Thakkarwas elected a member of the Panch Mahals District Local:

Board and continued to be a member of the District School Board. Mr. Tivary is a member of the Allahabad District Board. Mr. S. P. Andrews Dube sits as a nominated member on the Lucknow District Board. He was elected for the third time. Chairman of the Education Committee of the Board this year. The Lucknow District Board has intro-. duced free compulsory Primary Education in six school areas from April 1928. Mr. Dube initiated a scheme for holding Exhibitions in various parts of the District under the Board's auspices with a view to popularise healthy movements such as compulsory education, co-operation, village hygiene and sanitation, physical exercises improvement of agriculture and village industries. He vtoured constantly in the district and interested the people in his scheme. Mr. Dube was also elected a member of the Finance, Public Works and Taxation Committees of the Board. He represented the District Board on the Excise Advisory Committee for the third year in succession.

Political Associations:—It is difficult for members "to speak of their work under this head as they form only a part of the associations which are carrying on political activities in the country. But we may humbly claim that as full time public workers, our members act as the Executive of these organisations and are responsible for much that is being done by these associations. Mr. Kunzru -continued as the Joint General Secretary of the National Liberal Federation with Mr. C. Y. Chintamani, M. L. C. as his colleague, and in that capacity he toured in the Bombay Presidency, Central Provinces and Berar, United Provinces, the Punjab and the N. W. F. Province. In the last two provinces Mr. Kunzru discussed the Hindu Muslim · situation there with the leading people of the two communities. He consulted the prominent muslims at Peshawar about the future changes in their provinces. During his extensive tours in Northern and Western India Mr. Kunzru address--ed public meetings on political and social subjects and created public opinion in favour of Indianisation of the Army. He, along with Messrs Tivary, Dubs and Bajpai.

attended the U. P. Liberal Conference at Agra in Octoberlast and three of them took part in the proceedings of the-Mr. D. V. Ambekar was elected one of the Secretaries of the Deccan Sabha for the eighth time in succession, and helped in arousing public opinion in favour of political questions of the day. Mr. Dube continued. as Secretary of the Lucknow Liberal League and as one of the Secretaries of the U.P. Liberal Association. In that capacity he visited several places in the provinces, addressing public meetings on political and social matters and creating interest in the Liberal principles. Messrs. Joshi and . Venkatsubbiah remained Secretaries of the Political Associations in their respective presidencies. A large number of the Society's members attended the Liberal Federation at Bombay and Messrs Kunzru, Devadhar, Joshi, Vaze and Dube took active part in the proceedings. The Council of the Liberal Federation has on its roll several members of our Society as members. Mr. Sahu has succeeded in bringing into existence a Liberal League in Orissa and he has been elected as its Secretary.

Political Propaganda:—On the oppointment of the Statutory Commission, the Society in conjunction with other political organisations in the country resolved to have nothing to do with it, as the exclusion of Indians from the Commission was considered a deliberate act of national humiliation. Amidst their other activities Messrs Kunzru,... Kaul and Dube found time to carry on a vigorous propaganda in favour of boycott of the Commission. They toured in various districts and addressed a large number of public meetings exhorting people that the country's interests demanded a complete aloofness from the Simon enquiry. Articles were contributed to both the English and Vernacular press by the members supporting the same view.

Messrs Kunzru, Joshi and Dube attended regularly the sittings of the All-Parties Conference held at Delhi in the cold weather of 1928. The Conference lasted for about a month and then adjourned to meet in Bombay on May 19. This session of the Conference appointed a committee with Mr.

Joshi as one of the members to prepare a draft of a constitution for India.

Indian States: The movement for constitutional advance which is so strikingly noticeable in British India has not left the Indian States without its. counterpart. The need for administrative reforms is being more keenly felt by subjects of Indian States and they have begun organising themselves, though still rather feebly, for onward move. Their brethren in British India sympathise with them in their legitimate demand and are assisting them as far as circumstances permit. The Society also is giving an important attention to this subject. Mr. A. V. Patwardhan is conducting "Sansthani Swarajya", an anglo-vernacular weekly devoted to the cause of the subject of Indian States. the Secretary of the Daxni Sansthan Hitawardhak Sabha he helped friends in different States to hold their conferences to ventilate their grievances. Mr. Patwardhan is a member of the Representative Assembly of Aundh. He was busy for sometime in drafting a memorandum for the Butler Committee on behalf of the people of some of the Indian States in the Deccan. Messrs Patwardhan, Vaze, Limaye, Ambekar and Thakkar are showing interest in the political advance of our kins in the States. They have participated in the various conferences held in the Bombay Presidency during the year. Mr. Thakkar presided over the Kathiawad States Subjects Conference held at Porbundar last January and is the Chairman of the Board of Directors of a weekly paper published in the interests of the Kathiawad Statessubjects. The Hyderabad State Subjects Conference held its session at Poona and all the members of the Society residing . "there took active part in its deliberations.

Other Activities:— Mr. Venkatssubbiah was invited by the Mysore University to deliver a course of lectures on the methods of social service and these lectures he repeated at Bangalore. Mr. Andrews Dube was invited by various Missionary organisations in the United Provinces to address them on social and political subjects and he was able to address Christian gatherings at Meerut, Cawnpur and

Bareily. Mr. Sharma is running a study circle at Lahore. Mr. Deole was in charge of the Institute of social and political service at Bombay and Mr. Dube is conducting the Servindia study circle at Lucknow. Under the auspices of these bodies distinguished public men and others deliver lectures on subjects of general interest. Mr. R. R. Bakhale has gone to Europe to attend the International Textile Workers' Congress at Ghent. He proposes to visit a few continental countries studying the labour movement before he returns to India in September next.

Education:—Messrs Kunzru and Tivary are members of the Allahabad University Court and Mr. Dube represents the registered graduates on the Court of the Lucknow University. Mr. Kunzru is also an elected member of the Executive Council of the Allahabad University and is a member of the Faculty of Commerce. Mr. Kaul is the Secretary of the Gangaprashad Varma Memorial Trust, which, among other things, runs an up-to-date free public reading room and a good library. Mr. Kunzru has been nominated a member of the Allahabad Public Library by the U.P. Government.

Messrs. Tivary, Bajpai and Dube sit on the U.P. Text Book Committee as nominees of the Government. Mr. Dube has been elected a member of the sub-comittees on English, History, Geography and Village Libraries. Both Messrs Bajpai and Dube have reviewed several books for the Text Book Committee.

Scouting:—Among the activities of the Upper India branch of the Society, Scouting forms an important feature. Pandit Sri Ram Bajpai, who is the Chief Organising Commissioner of the Seva Samiti Boy Scout Association, organised two Scout training classes at Balhi and Ghazipur during the year and trained 60 candidates as Scout masters. He found time to tour in several districts and inspected Scout troops. Part of the year he was busy in organising a Scout mela at Amritsar, where over 2000 Scouts assembled from all over Northern India. The object of the mela was to kindle

samong the Scouters fellow-feeling towards one another. The Scout movement is spreading fast and is making its influence felt in making the boys better citizens. Mr. Bajpai, during his six months' illness, as a result of a fall which -caused fracture of his left fore-arm, wrote four books on various aspects of Scouting. Two of these books have been approved by U. P. Education Department as suitable text books in schools. Mr. Kunzru continues to remain the Chief Scout Commissioner of the Seva Samiti Scout movement and in that capacity presided over the National Council of the All-India Seva Samiti Scout Association at Delhi in March 1928, which was among others attended by Messrs Bajpai and Dube. Mr. Dube has been appointed the District Scout Commissioner for Lucknow this year and in that capacity inspected a number of troops located in various parts of the district. Mr. Thakkar has about 100 boy scouts in his residential and day schools of the Bhil Seva Mandal. of over 1200 boy scouts was organised in the district of Panch Mahals in February 192s. Mr. Thakkar also attended the Jamboorie of the Bombay Presidency Scouts held in Bombay in December 1927 in honour of His Excellency the Vicerov.

Social Service: Mr. Joshi continued to act as the General Secretary of the Social Service League, Bombay, which is carrying on activities in education and general welfare work among the Mill Employees. This League has undertaken the management of a Criminal Tribes Settlement at Belgaum, Messrs Kunzru, Tivary and Bajpai went to the Hardwar Kumbh Fair in April 1927 to erganise social service there. They had under them about 1600 volunteers. pilgrims who assembled at Hardwar are roughly estimated at 11 lacs. The work done by these volunteers has been much appreciated both by the Government and the The Prayag Seva Samiti, under whose auspices this work of service was organised, is run among others by the members of the North India branch. Mr. Kunzru is the - General Secretary of this organisation. A social service league has lately been started at our Lahore centre in

collaboration with the Y. M. C. A. there and they have been conducting a systematic survey of the housing conditions in the thickly populated parts of Lahore. Mr. Venkatasubbiah is one of the Secretaries of the Madras Social Service League, the Railway Passengers Association and the Madras Vigilance Association. Mr. Sharma is the Honorary Secretary of the Punjab Social Reform Association which is doing good work in spreading ideas of reform through the platform and the Press. Mr. Sahu has also been interesting himself by rendering service to the poor people of Orissa and by carrying on a campaign for sanitation through magic-lantern lectures.

Flood and Ceylone Relief:-The unprecedented and devastating floods which occurred during the monsoon of 1927 in Gujarat, Kathiawar, Sind and Orissa evoked spontaneous response from the public of India and the Society, conscious of its responsibility on such occasions, lost no time in organising relief on a large measure in the area affected-An appeal for funds was issued by Mr. Devadhar and other members of the Society belonging to other provinces. The "Dnyan Prakash" threw its columns open and invited donations from the sympathisers. Mr. Devadhar and Mr. Decle after interviewing Government officials and other public-spirited men in Bombay started for Gujarat and later visited Kathiawad and Sind. Messrs Thakkar and Chitalia took up relief measures in Baroda city and surrounding places. Money was distributed for rebuilding huts to poor depressed classes and for relief of distress among some Parsis and Muslim ladies in the city of Baroda. Mr. Chitalia was in charge of the S. I. S. Flood Relief camp at Baroda. distributed free grain and clothing to about 676 families costing about Rs. 1706. Cheap grain was supplied to about 3000 families at a cost of Rs. 1896/-. Clothes were distributed to the needy, numbering about 15694 of which about 13,000 were distributed only among the depressed The total cost of this came to about Rs. 8364. classes. Some utensils were also given free to the very poor among them. Housing material worth about Rs. 3512

The Servants of India Society.



S. I. Society's Bombay Building, Sandhurst Road, Girgaum, Bombay.

was supplied to 83 families—Hindus, Muslims, Parsis and Christians. Special care was taken to relieve distress among the depressed classes as they had suffered most. The Baroda-State undertook reconstruction of 700 houses with our aid. We supplied roofing material to about 530 families at the rate of Rs. 30 each. Out of the money collected by the Society, more than Rs. 2500 were distributed among the Bhangis for construction of their houses in the Anand Taluka of Kheda District. While human sympathy was being bestowed on the sufferers in Western India, serious floods occurred in Orissa which damaged more than 70,000 houses in Kenujhar State. Relief measures were started at once and our member at that centre devoted all his time to this urgent call for duty. About Rs. 17,000 were distributed in cash for house building and 3,000 houses have been rebuilt. Relief work is continuing there still.

In November 1927 three talukas of Nellore district in Madras Presidency were visited by a terrible cyclone which destroyed thousands of houses, trees, cattle and other valuable material in about 800 villages. Mr. Venkatasubbiah immediately repaired to Nellore to study the situation and to organise relief to the thousands of poor fishermen, weavers etc., who had become homeless. Mr. Devadhar also paid a visit to Nellore, met the relief workers and toured the affected area to a distance of about 14 miles. It is of interest to state that wherever relief measures have been introduced, the Society's members have endeavoured to work on co-operative principles and teach the people in distress that their common suffering could be materially minimised if joint efforts were made to overcome their misfortune.

Work Among Women:—Mr. G. K. Devadhar has been closely associated as the principal founder and Hony. Organiser and General Secretary of the Poona Seva Sadan Society from its very inception in 1909. The object of this organisation is the education and uplift of Indian women, with a view to make them self-reliant and socially and economically better. This Society started two additional:

1.1

Ebranches of its activities during the year at Gwalior and Madras. The "Womens Home of Service" at Madras which had been in the charge of Mrs. Cousins has been placed runder the entire control of Mr. Devadhar from April 1928. The demand for trained women workers such as nurses. midwives, health visitors and teachers is great from various places all over the country. During the Congress week at Madras, an All-India Industrial Exhibition was held to which the Poons Seva Sadan sent articles prepared by its The articles proved popular and were sold off -quickly. The Seva Sadan volunteers at Madras distributed over 25,000 leaflets in different languages giving an account of their Society. During the year Mr. Devadher had to consider the need for more accommodation in the Seva Sadan - owing to rush of applications for admissions. He rented. additional buildings to locate the Society's High School Classes as also the women medical students and probationer nurses. Mr. Devadhar is exerting his influence with the -Government of Bombay to make a free grant of the Vishrambagh wada to the Seva Sadan Society. He is also constemplating a scheme of buildings in Poons for the accommodation of more probationer nurses and for the location of the Society's Public Health School on a property which he esecured from Government on a nominal rental of Re. 1 per annum. He has been able to get promises for a sum of Rs 70,000 for this scheme and he has had the good fortune of getting the foundation stone laid in October by His Excellency Sir Leslie Wilson. As soon as he finds money enough, the building to be known as "Sir Leslie and Lady Wilson Home" will be an accomplished fact, providing a habitation for his long-cherished "Temple of Health" and accommodation for the growing number of nursing and medical students now cramped for room.

Mr. Chitalia is in charge of the work of the Bhagini Samaj, which has been carrying on various activities in Bombay City. Reading centres, Home industries classes, Lectures and magic lantern demonstrations are being argularly held there. Pamphlets on various subjects

useful to women and children were published during: the year and widely distributed. Mr. Sharma has been organising adult women's Home classes and free travelling and circulating libraries for women. He has started women's classes at 4 centres. Apart from this, 16 travelling libraries for women are being conducted at Lahore and 3 other centres in the province. The Prayag Seva Samiti is also managing a home for Hindu widows and conducting a good dispensary for women and children in the heart of the city of Allahabad.

National Health and Baby Week :- Mr. Devadhar organised at Poons an Exhibition of models on mothercraft, child welfare, sanitation, public health, preventible diseases etc. from July 17 to 21 in 1927. He also interested himself in the Lady Wilson Village Dai Scheme. He addressed public meetings at Thana to explain to the people the objects of this scheme and how to put it in operation in rural areas. Mr. Devadhar has been Hony. Provincial Secretary of the Bombay Presidency Baby and Health Week Association since its start in 1924. In obedience to the wishes of Lady Wilson, he orgainsed September, 1928 a gigantic. health and welfare Exhibition at Poons which was opened by His Excellency Sir Leslie Wilson. The Exhibition proved such a tremendous success that it attracted over a lac of people. After a fortnight's show, it was formally closed by His Excellency Sir Leslie Wilson, but was kept open for a week more in response to public pressure and finally closed by His Highness the Chief of Sangli.

Social Reform Propaganda:—Mr. Devadhar organised the "National Social Conference" as an adjunct to the National Liberal Federation in Christmas week at Bombay. He was elected Chairman of the Reception Committee of the Conference and with the assistance of friends and othermembers of the Society present at the time in Bombay he made the Conference a success. He presided over a public meeting held at Madras to support the Bill of Harbilas Sarda regarding the raising of marriagable age of boys and girls. Mr. Kaul published a Novel in Urdu called "Shama" in:

October last year and was later engaged in writing another book dealing with the reform of the institution of Hindu Marriage. Mr. Limaye took interest in the work of the Widow Remarriage Association, Poona, and Mr. Joshi remained Secretary of the Bombay Social Reform Association.

Labour:-Reference has already been made to the work of Mr. Joshi in the Legislative Assembly to safeguard and represent the interests of labour. He continued to act as the General Secretary of the All-India Trade Union Congress. In that capacity he had to keep himself in touch with the Trade Unions all over the country. He also made arrangements for the session of the Trade Union Congress at Cawnpur in November 1927. He continued to be the President of the Textile Labour Union. He is one of the Vice-Presidents of the Bombay Provincial Committee of the All-India Trade Union Congress. During the year under report Mr. Joshi was elected President of the newly formed Ambernath Match Factory Labour Union, of the Kurla Match Factory labour Union and of the Bombay R. M. S. Seamen's Union and of the Government Press Employees Union at Delhi. He is also one of the Vice-Presidents of the All-India Railwaymen's Federation. His connection with the labour world necessitates his giving considerable time to correspondence and reading of up-to-date literature on the subject of labour. Mr. Bakhale started a weekly paper in the Vernacular called "Majoor" and conducted it regularly. He was re-elected Assistant Secretary of the Trade Union Congress. He was engaged in giving relief to the textile workers who had struck work in December 1927 in Bombay. As the Joint Secretary of the Provincial Committee of the All-India Trade Union Congress he had to make arrangements for the reception of the English Trade Union delegation which visited India in the last cold weather. The Bombay Textile Union, of which Mr. Bakhale is the General Secretary, is one of the biggest labour organisations in India. The work of collecting the all-India Trade Union Bulletin fell to Mr. Gokhale and later to Mr. Parulekar, the two probationers for admission to the Society. Mr. Bakhale was selected to

represent the Indian Textile Union at the International Textile Workers Congress at Ghent. He sailed for Europe on May 5.

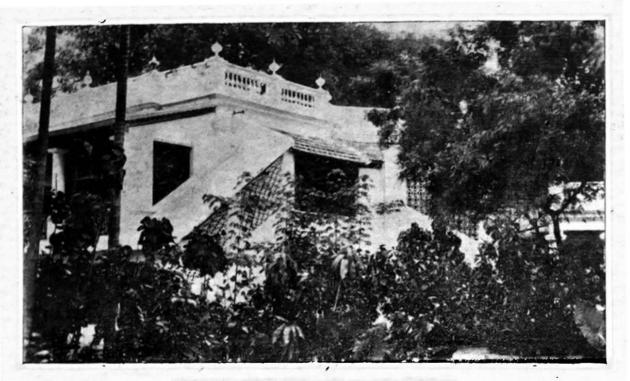
Our Society has shown sympathy with the labour movement in India and has enlisted public support for the labour cause by lectures and articles in the Press. A harmonious relation existing between the two with due regard to the welfare of the human factor in production is what we are working for.

Co-operation:—Co-operation forms one of the most prominent activities of the Society and many members are associated in some way or other with the organisation of the movement in the different provinces, on the success of which depends the prosperity of millions of our countrymen.

Devadhar continued to be the President of the Provincial Co-operative Institute, Bombay. He is one of the Directors of the Bombay Provincial Co-operative Bank. The Government of Madras requested him in last August to work on a Committee on Co-operation appointed by that Government to investigate into the growth of the movement in that province and to suggest measures for its further development. Mr. Devadhar served on this Committee for three months. He visited most of the districts of the Presidency. During his tours in the Presidency he delivered about 25 lectures and he took advantage at the same time to see the Society's Depressed Classes Mission at Mangalore and the centres of education and cottage industry maintained by the Devadhar Reconstruction Trust in Malabar. He also found time to attend to the working of Debt Redemption Committee which is doing useful work among the Sweepers and Scavengers in Bombay City. Under the auspices of the Sholapur Institute Mr. Devadhar spoke on the "Co-operators" Day on the ideals of Co-operation.

Mr. Thakkar was for a part of the year the President of the District branch of the Co-operative Institute and also of the Advisory Board of the Dohad branch of the Bombay Provincial Co-operative Bank. Mr. Deole was the President of the Girgaum District Co-operative Institute and the Chairman of the Bombay City Co-operative Divisional Institute. Venkatsubbiah was elected one of the Secretaries of the Madras Provincial Co-operative Union. He and Mr. Sivaswamy gave evidence before the Co operative Committee appointed by the Madras Government. Both these Madras members conducted iraining classes for the advanced supervisors under the auspices of the Provincial Co-operative Union. These classes lasted for over three months. At Anantpur and Tanjore Mr. Venkatsubbiah delivered a course of lectures on co-operation. In February he was elected the Managing Director of the Triplicane Urban Co-operative Society, which is one of the largest of its kind and which keeps him busy day after day. He is also connected with the Central Co-operative Printing Works. Mr. Sivaswamy, as one of the Secretaries of the Madras Provincial Co-operative Union, spent most of his time in doing propagauda. 'addressing the Central Banks, District Federations, Supervising Unions and the Primary Societies. He assisted Mr. Devadhar in his work on the Co-operative Committee for about 3 months. He was in charge of the Training Class of Supervisors conducted by the Coimbatore District Co-operative Federation.

Mr. Dube was elected a Director of the Central Christian Co-operative Bank, United Provinces, and has also been made a member of the Managing Committee of the same. He attended the meetings of the Bank at Lucknow and Cawnpur during the year. Mr. Patvardhan continued a member of the Managing Committee of the Poona District Co-operative Institute. Mr. Suryanarayan Rao studied the co-operative question to give evidence before the Committee on Co-operation and delivered a few lectures on this subject. Mr. Sahu edited for part of the year an Oriya Co-operative magazine published at Cuttack under the auspices of the Bihar and Orissa Co-operative Federation. He was also a Director of the Cuttack Central Co operative Bank.



S. I. Society's Building, Royapetta, Madras.

Among the Aboriginals: Mr. Thakkar's work for the welfare of the Bhils in Guirat is making steady progress. In the course of six years, the Bhil Seya Mandal started by Mr. Thakkar has been able to enlist seven life members pledged for 20 years service. Mr. Thakkar is the President of this body. There are besides, thirty other ordinary workers in this Bhil Mission. There are 160 boys in the six free Boarding Primary Schools and about 450 more boys in the day schools. Ten boys attend the English High School at Dohad. They have built a temple there and foundation for another temple is laid in the premises of two boarding schools in villages. Mr. Thakkar has been loyally assisted in his work, and particularly this year when he had to be away from his headquarters on account of the flood relief activities in Gujrat, by Mr. Laxmidas Srikant. Mr. Thakkar has made a careful study of the question of the aboriginal tribes in all bearings and visited many places inhabited by these tribes. In appreciation of his vast knowledge of the aboriginal and depressed classes problem, the Government of Bombay have this year appointed him a member of the Committee to fully investigate into it.

The Depressed Classes;—Mr. Thakkar is the President of another association of pledged workers for running educational institutions for Depressed Classes in Gujrat. One more residential school was built and work started there during the year. The work of this organisation was entirely financed by the Gujrat Congress Committee. A Co-operative Credit Society was started and run during the year for the benefit of about 100 bhangis of Navsari. This Society has done useful work in redeeming the Bhangis from their old debts.

Mr. Suryanarayan Rao remained in charge of the Depressed Classes Mission at Mangalors. The Mission maintains elementary schools with an industrial section attached where carpentry is taught. A boarding house accommodating about 18 boys is maintained with the help of the grant received from the Government. The colonies, two of which are mainly for the Koragas, an aboriginal tribe, are used for Agricultural Settlement of the Depressed Classes. Mr. Joshi

is a member of the Managing Committee of the Indian Depressed Classes Mission. Mr. Sahu has also interested himself in the Depressed Classes and taken steps to improve their lot in a village ten miles away from Cuttack.

Temperance:—Mr. Thakkar continued his propaganda among the Bhils against the use of drink and drugs. In September 1927, Mr. Andrews Dube was elected Secretary of the Oudh Temperance Federation and in that capacity created some public opinion in favour of closing a liquor shop in the city. He attended the All-India Prohibition League meetings at New Delhi in February, 1928. Messrs Joshi and Kunzru are two of the members of the Executive Council of the All-India Temperance Association. Mr. Venkatsubbish continued as Secretary of the Madras Temperance League.

Rural Reconstruction:— Calls for service in this direction have been many and pressing and the subject being new which the Society had not tried its hands on before, we cannot say much about our achievement in this field. Mr. Devadhar who referred to this subject in his Presidential address on June 12 last year, the occasion of the Society's Anniversary, discussed this question with various people during his tours in Gujrat, Sind, Central Provinces and Madras Presidency. Mr. Devadhar also spoke on the need of organizing the work at the National Liberal Federation held at Bombay. He also delivered several lectures on this subject in Madras Presidency. Mr. Venkatsubbiah was chosen by Mr. A. Ranganatha Mudaliar as a member of the Rural Reconstruction fund which the latter had formed out of his salary as a Minister in the Madras Government. Mr. Venkatsubbiah placed his scheme of intensive development work in a vill-Bge about 10 miles from Madras city before the Trust which was approved. A paid worker was employed to demonstrate improvements recommended by the Agricultural Department and was also expected to develop activities of a Co-operative Credit Society and to help village Panchayats. Since the - Minister's resignation the Trust has been abolished. In August 1927, the Y.M.C.A. organised a Rural Reconstruction Exhibition with lectures and discussions in which Mr. Venkat Subbish took part. Mr. Sahu has also started similar work in a village near Cuttuck in Orissa. He has begun by opening a Primary School with 50 children and a free dispensary where about 3000 cases have been treated during the last year. He has plans for putting up a small building as a centre of his work.

Propaganda:— Not being content with the varied activities which the members are carrying on in different parts of India and a brief account of which has been given above, the Society has deemed it worth its while to carry on propaganda through the press in favour of principles and methods of work for which we have all along stood. Propaganda in respect of the work which we are doing is necessary and it has been done. We have fully availed ourselves of the generous hospitality of the press and the public platform. Occasions have offered themselves when our members have addressed public gatherings on the work and activities of the Society.

Mr. K. G. Limaye has been the Editor of the "Dnyan Prakash" a Marathi Daily. In spite of the obvious difficulties in its way, the paper is steadily becoming more popular and it is not a source of anxiety as it was sometime ago. It has never failed to uphold the principles of social reform and every good cause found a champion in the "Dnyan Prakash". Having no communal bias of any kind, the paper exercises a unique influence in cementing the bonds of union between the various communities of the Decean particularly and the outside Marathi speaking district generally. The paper has been carrying on vigorous educative propaganda in favour of the boycott of the Simon Commission, rights of subjects of Indian States, and Hindu-Muslim unity.

The "Servant of India", the weekly organ of the Society in English is edited by Mr. S.G. Vaze. He is assisted in his work by Mr. D. V. Ambekar. The paper has tried to maintain its high level in spite of the heavy expenditure it entails. Review of books is a conspicuous feature of the paper. The Society extends its grateful thanks to the reviewers for returning the books reviewed and thus enabling us to increase the library

at the headquarters. Continental and South African letters have regularly been published throughout the year and our readers are kept informed of the trend of events in other countries. We have always drawn public attention to the grievances of our countrymen settled abroad as they crop up from time to time. Letters from Delhi and Simla and occasionally from other provinces are also among the special features of this paper. We may claim that we have laid emphasis on con structive thinking and have supported all progressive and reform movements. With a firm faith in a nation-wide and democratic nationalism which excludes none, we have advocated the rights of minorities, the depressed and labouring classes not excluding women.

The "Hitawada" of Nagpur has in recent years attained an important position in the public life of the Central Provinces. Being the only English paper in that part of the country it enjoys certain peculiar advantages. The paper was made a bi-weekly with the help of a generous friend. All the Society's papers are being maintained in spite of the financial losses incurred on them, as they are, in the opinion of the Society, serving very useful purpose of propagating the principles in politics and social reform which we cherish. It is heartening to find that these principles are receiving ample recognition and support from the general public.

The Presses:—Our readers will remember that the Society runs at Poona the Aryabhushan and Dnyan Prakash Presses which were destroyed by fire about two years ago. Plans for a new building and securing of a new site for the building took considerable time, and these being finally settled, the foundation stone of our Press Building was laid on Feb. 19, 1928 by that generous friend of the Society Sir Jamsetji Jeejeebhoy, Bart. before a large and distinguished gathering. The buildings are expected to be ready by December next. Mr. A.V. Patwardhan assisted by Mr. V.H. Barve is the manager of the Press. The Honorary Consulting Architect and Engineer of the Society is Mr. N. R. Wadia of Bombay. The Society has Presses at Bombay and Nagpur also, called the Bombay Vaibhay and the Hitawada Press respectively.

Further financial and other needs:—From the statement of accounts published it will be noticed that the financial condition of the Society during the past year has in no way been free from anxiety. In addition to providing for the usual expenditure, the Society had to bear the loss on account of its English Weekly the 'Servant of India.' Moreover, the plans and estimates for the construction of the new Press Buildings had to be revised to meet the growing needs of that concern and to provide sufficient accommodation for the two papers conducted by the Society for purposes of propaganda. This has naturally added to the already increased cost of construction.

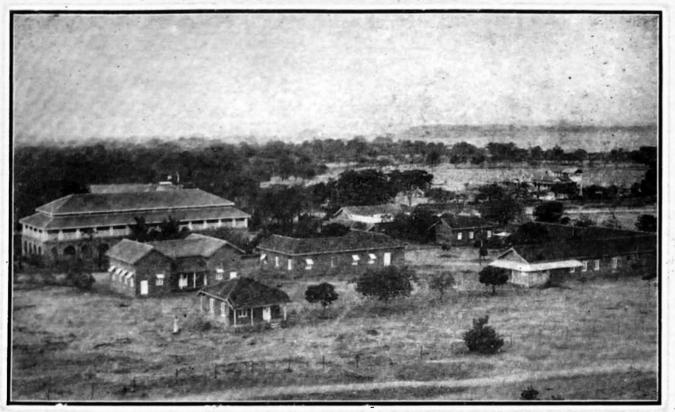
Need for more workers:—The Society has begun to feel very keenly the need for the admission of more members in order not only to cope with the increasing activities of the Society in various directions but also due to the fact that many of the senior members are getting old and advanced in years having put in more than 20 years of strenuous work and their work must necessarily pass into the hands of younger members. But the Society could not venture to add to its membership owing to its financial condition. Various items of work which need the attention of the Society have perforce remained untouched. Besides the Society has been compelled to refuse requests to undertake work in various places as members could not be spared. A large number of applications for membership, though deserving consideration, could not be considered favourably.

Institute for Training of Rural Workers:—The widespread interest evinced all over the country in the idea of rural reconstruction affords a great opportunity to the Society to develop the work of rural reconstruction, to start new centres for it and to organise and maintain an Institute for the training of Rural workers. The Society will be too glad to undertake this great task if some generous donor comes forward to supply the necessary funds for vigorously carrying on further this kind of activity. Such an Institute will provide the required opportunities to youngmen to devote themselves to the service of the country after getting

the necessary training and help in bringing in the words of the late Mr. Gokhale "a ray of hope and cheer" into the lives of the rural population which they so badly need.

Before closing this brief account of work, the Society takes this opportunity to thank Mrs. Anandibai Dhavale B.A., the eldest daughter of the late Mr. G. K. Gokhale for her generous act in providing partially funds for the education of the members' children out of a Trust, the outline of which was communicated by the late Mr. Gokhale to those around him before his demise.

The Servants of India Society.



The Society's Head-quarters with President's Bungalow and Guest House, Poona,

Appendix A

CONSTITUTION

OF THE

Servants of India Society.

Founded by the late Mr. G. K. Gokhale C. I. E, at Poons on 12th June 1905.

The Servants of India Society will train men prepared to devote their lives to the cause of the country is a religious spirit, and will seek to promote, by all constitutional means. the national interests of the Indian people. Its members will direct their efforts principally towards (1) creating among the people, by example and by precept, a deep and passionate love of the motherland, seeking its highest fulfilment in service and sacrifice; (2) organizing the work of political education and agitation, basing it on a careful study of public questions, and strengthening generally the public life of the country; (3) promoting relations of cordial goodwill and co-operation among the different communities; (4) assisting educational movements, especially those for the education of women, the education of backward classes and industrial and scientific education; (5) helping forward the industrial development of the country; and (6) the elevation of the depressed classes. The head-quarters of the Society will be at Poons, where it will maintain a Home for its members, and, attached to it, a Library for the study of subjects bearing on its work. 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 this period, he will be known as a 'member under training.' When a member has completed his five years' discipline, he will be styled an 'Ordinary Member' of the Society.
- 6. Subject to rules 12 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 yows:—
- (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 casts 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 interest 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 or President and Council, and shall obey orders and instructions that may be received from them.
- 12. The Society may release a member from his 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.
 - 13. The Society may remove the name of any member from its roll of members on a recommendation to that effect

^{*} These words to be omitted if there be no family.

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. The First Member will hold office for life.
- (a) 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 members, or in the absence of a suitable Ordinary Member, any member, to succeed as First Member.
- (b) 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.
- (c) The members of the Society shall elect an Ordinary Member to be Vice-President of the Society for three years.
- (d) The First Member or President may, notwithstanding any other Rule, delegate any of his functions to the Vice-President.
- 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 (a) or 14 (b) as the case may be.
- 16. In special circums tances 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 at an Attachè 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 Attaché from the list of Attachés 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, Attachés, 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. The property of the Society shall be held by three Trustees, one of whom shall be the First Member or President for the time being, and the other two, such members as may be elected by the members of the Society for the purpose
- 28. All contracts, entered into, for and on behalf of the Society, shall be in the name of the First Member or President. In all suits brought by or against the Society, the Society shall be represented by the First Member or President.
- 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 and the grant of special allowances to them in special circumstances; (4) the grant of leave to members of the Society; (5) the grant of allowances to Permanent Assistants and Atteathès of the Society; (6) the carrying out in other ways of the objects of the Society.

∀ii

- 31. The First Member or President and Council shalf 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 accepted by the First Member or President.

Appendix B

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. 65 a month for the first two years of his training and Rs. 75 for the next three.
 - (b) Every Ordinary Member will be granted an allowance of Rs. 90 a month for the first five years, Rs 110 for the next five years and Rs. 125 afterwards
 - (c) A rent allowance not exceeding Rs. 15 a month in Bombay and Rs. 10 elsewhere 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, between Rs. 50 and Rs. 60 per month, will be made to Permanent Assistants.
 - (e) Every Probationer will be given an allowance of Rs. 50 a month during the period of his probation.
 - (1) Every member under training who may be deputed to work in the City of Bombay, will be paid Rs. 15 as Bombay allowance, until he becomes an Ordinary Member.

- (g) In cases 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.
- (3) (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 that Branch.
 - (b) Ordinary Members are entitled to a month's 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 that Branch.
 - (c) Ordinary Members of the Central Provinces and Berar are entitled to one month and ten 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.
- (4) (a) The life of every member will, on admission, be assured by the Seciety 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 arrangement as they deem fit to secure, in the case of such 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.

- (5) The First Member or President and Council may grant, in special circumstances, a special allowance to a member or a Permanent Assistant suited to the rquirements of his case.
- (6) If a member's connection with the Society is terminated under rule 12 or rule 13, he and his family shall orfeit all claim to the benefit secured to him or them under these bye-laws.

Appendix C

Rules and Bye-Laws for the Enrolment of Associates.

Ruies.

- "24: The First Member or President and Council may enrol any person who is in full sympthy 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, Attachès, 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."

Bye-Laws.

- (1) When the First member or President and Councilresolve to enrol any one as an Associate, the fact will be communicated to the person concerned by the Secretary.
- (2) In case any application for Associateship is rejected the Society will not be bound to disclose the reasons.
- (3) A Branch may, where practicable, ascertain the opinion of the Associates assigned to it, in respect of any new scheme 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.
- (4) An Associate will so conduct himself as not tocompromise the position of the Society, but further its aimsand interests.

- (5) Associates will be kept informed by the head-quarters 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 may be allowed to reside, if room be available, at the headquarters or the Branches for the purposes of study or work.
- (6) The President and Council may remove the name of an Associate from the list of Associates maintained at the head-quarters, 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.

Appendix D

Servants of India Society, Poona City.

Associate's Application Form.

To

The Secretary, Servants of India Society,

POONA CITY.

I am in full sympathy with the Society's objects and am prepared to devote a portion of my time and resources to the furtherance of its work. I therefore beg to be enrolled as an Associate of the Society. I have read the rules and bye-laws of the Society and promise to abide by them.

I wish to be attached to the Society's Branch at
o the Funds of the Society's Branch a sum Rs.
very year. Dated
Signature
Name in full
Address
Place of residence
Recommended by :-
1
2
Address
Recommended by the Board of the Society's
Branch
Dated
Signature of the Senior Member or Secretary
Enrolled by the Council of the Servants of India Society
Date

President or Secretary,
Servants of India Society, Poona City.

Appendix E

PREAMBLE.

(The following paragraphs from the pen of the illustrious Founder formed the criginal preamble to the constitution of the Society.)

For some time past the conviction has been forcing itself on many earnest and thoughtful minds that a stage has been reached in the work of nation-building in India, when, for further progress, the devoted labours of a specially trained agency, applying itself to the task in a true missionary spirit, are required. The work that has been accomplished so far has indeed been of the highest value. The growth during the last fifty years of a feeling of common nationality, based upon common traditions and ties, common hopes and aspirations, and even common disabilities, has been most striking. The fact that we are Indians first and Hindus, Mahomedans, Parsees or Chritians 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 communitythe educated classes of the country. A creditable beginning has already been made in matters of education and of local self-government; and all classes of the people are slowly but steadily coming under the influence of liberal ideas. The claims of public life are every day receiving wider recognition, and attachment to the land of our birth is growing into a strong and deeply cherished passion of the heart. The annual meetings of Congresses and Conferences, the work of public bodies and associations, the writings in the columns of the Indian Press—all bear witness to the new life that is coursing in the veins of the people. The results achieved so far are undoubtedly most gratifying, but they only mean that the jungle has been cleared and the foundations laid. The great work of rearing the superstructure has yet to be taken in hand and the situation demands on the part of workers devotion and sacrifices proportionate to the magnitude of the task.

"The Servants of India Society" has been established to meet in some measure these requirements of the situation. Its members frankly accept the British connection as ordained, in the inscrutable dispensation of Providence, for India's good. Self-government within the Empire for their country and a higher life generally for their countrymen is their goal. This goal, they recognise, cannot be attained without years of earnest and patient effort and sacrifices worthy of the cause. Much of the work must be directed toward 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 disappointments 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 spiritualized. 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. bers will direct their efforts principally towards (1) creating among the people, by example and by precept, a and passionate love of the motherland, seeking its highest fulfilment in service and sacrifice; (2) organising 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 good-will and co-operation among the different communities; (4) assisting educational movements, especially those for the education of women, the education of backward classes and industrial and scientific education: (5) helping forward the industrial development of the country: and (6) the elevation of the depressed classes. The head-quarters of the Society will be at Poons, where it will maintain a Home for its members and, attached to it, a Library for the study of subjects bearing on its work. The following constitutution has been adopted for the Society.

Appendix F

THE

Servants of India Society

List of Members, Permanent Assistants, Attaches and Probationers on ist January 1928.

Founder:

The late Hon'ble Mr. G. K. GOKHALE, C. L. E.

President:

* Gopal Krishna Devadhar, M. A.C. L.E.

Vice-President:

Hirday Nath Kunzru, B. A., B. Sc., M. L. A.

Ordinary Members:

- * The Rt. Hon'ble V. S. SRINIVASA SASTRI, B. A., L. T., P. C. (On Leave)
- 1. Natesh Appaji Dravid, M. A.
- 2. * Anant Vinayak Patvardhan, B. A.
- 3. 1 Shridhar Ganesh Vaze, B. A.
- 4. ‡ Krishna Prasad Kaul, B. A.
- 5. V. Venkatasubbaiya, B. A.
- 6. | Narayan Malhar Joshi, B. A., M. L. A., J. P.
- 7. Venkatesh Narain Tiwary, M. A.
- 8. Vithal Hari Barve.
- 9. Amritlal Vithaldas Thakkar, L. C. E.
- 10. Dattatraya Vasudeo Ambekar.
- 11. Laxmi Narain Sahu, M. A.

^{*} Trustee.

xviii

- 12. Rupanagudi Suryanarayana Rao, B. A.
- 13. Krishnaji Ganesh Limaye, M. A., LL. B.
- 14. K. G. Sivaswami Iyer, B. A.
- 15. Hardatta Sharma, B. A., LL. B.
- 16. P. Kodanda Rao, M. A.
- 17. Shri Ram Bajpai.
- 18. Raghunath Ramchandra Bakhale.

Members Under Training:

- 1. S. P. Andrews Dube, M. A., L. T.
- 2. Shankar Govind Gokhale, M. A.

Permanent Assistants:

- 1. Dattatraya Vasudev Velankar.
- 2. Karsandas Jagjiwandas Chitalia.

Attache's:

1. Bapuji Martand Ambekar.

Probationers:

- 1. S. V. Parulekar, M. A.
- 2. S. P. Sharma, B. A.
- 3. K. Venugopal Rao, B. A.

Appendix G

Statement of Income and Expenditure. 1st April 1927 to 31st March 1928.

INCOME.					EXPENDITURE.			-
		Rs. A	.s.	P.		Rs. A	.S.	P.
Donations and Contributions.		13,141	13	9	Allowances to Members, including Special Allowances, House Rent, Life Insurance,			
Sale proceeds of a donated Bungalow to the					Etc	30,538	0	4
Bodiety.	***	6,000	0	0				
Interest including that received from the					Travelling and Conveyance expenses	3,685	2	7
Presses, and the Fire Fund.	***	23,631	3	10	Libraries	4,996	12	2
Property Rent.	•••	9,206	8	0	Office Establishment & General Charges	22,796	3	0
		•			Messing Charges	2,622	15	8
Miscellaneous,		637	12	11	Repairs to Buildings	3,347	12	0
					Propaganda work. (Including losses incurred	•		
Fire Fund Collections.		28,289	3	11	in conducting Society's Papers, viz. S. I.,			
		•			Hitawad &c.)	6,620	12	10
Members' Earnings.		7,623	1	6	Fire Fund Collection expenses	626	11	9
					Surplus carried to Statement of Affairs	13,295	6	0
								_
Total R	ts.	88,529	11	11	Total Rs.	88,529	11	11

Poons, 13th June, 1988.

K. T. DIXIT, Certified Auditor.

٠

						W
LIAB	LLT	ŒS.				
		Rs.		-	Rs.	
Dalama 1-4 Yuma 1607				р.	T.D.	a. p.
Balanse on 1st June 1927.		6,27,920	7	2		
Surplus as per Statement of						
Income and Expenditure.	-44	13,295	6	0		
				_	A 41 01	5 13 2
Malabata Manadat Manada Manada					OFTIGI	9 19 2
Gokhale Memorial Trust Fund.	:					
(Reseived in Securities as						
per Contra)					1.33.0	00 0 0
Liabilities for other Funds.		•			-,,-	
		4 004		6		
(a) Gokhale Memorial Fund	***	6,806	2	3		
(b) Indian Distress Relief Fund	100	5,7 5 0		0		
(c) Sir W. Wedderburn Fund.		2.151	7	8		
(d) Women's Education Fund.	484	4,938				
(a) Indian Plant Date from	***					
(e) Indian Flood Relief Fund.	467	1,165	11	0		4
			-	_	20,80	7 5 11
Other Credit Balances.					-	
At Centre.		1,665	Я	10		
At Bombay Branch.		1,626				
At Montony Dranch,	105			Õ		
At Madras Branch.	* #*	· 207	4	0		
At C. P. Branch,	100	112	1	0		
At Cuttack Centre.	100	149	10	9		
At Lahore Centre.		95	Õ	ō		
	6.00	20	v	J		-
		-	_	_	25,65	56 2 7

Total Rs. ... 7,98,879 5 8

I have examined the above Statement of Affairs and the Books, Accounts and Vouchers of the Society, and I find the I have verified the Investments and Securities of the Society.

13th June 1928.

dix H

as on 31st March, 1928.

								
· ASSETS.					1			
Buildings and Sites—		Rs.	8.	p.	1	Rs.	8.	p.
(Including Bombay, Poons, Lonavala								
and Madras Puildings and Poona								
Pendse wada Site.					2,4	8,141	15	7
Library—Expenditure to date.		48,407	4	7				
(Less written off by way of provision)		48,407		7				
(2005 ***********************************				`		0	0	0
Deadstock (After allowing Depreciation.					1	8,158		ğ
Kibe Wada Mortgage Account (Subject t						8,557		3
adjustment as per Court Decree.)	••				_	0,000	•	•
Advances to Presses—					1.6	1,517	14	9
Aryabhushan and Dnyan Prakash Pres	اموه	,			2,0	_,		-
Poons.	9969	90,000	0	0				
				9				
	•••	57,931		-				
	•••	<u>13,586</u>	5	_0	_			_
Miscellaneous Advances—			_		2	4,680	15	9
	•••	5,150	0	0				
Advances to B. V. Press	•••	3,520	9	9				
Building Advances—A. B. Press	•••	9,610	6	0				
., " Madras Bungalow		6,400	0	0				
Advances to Members and Others				_	11	1,984	12	9
A A CO. makes		8,215	9	3	-	-,~~=		•
AA Danka Barast	•••	1,809		2				
At Madras Branch	•••	1,148	2	4				
At Upper India Branch.	••	500	2	õ				
At Labore Centre.	•••	311	õ	ŏ				
	•••							
Investments—								
(a) Gokhale Memorial Trust Fund	_		_	_				
34 p. c. G. P. Notes. (Face Value)	I,		0	0				
4 p. c. Bombay Port Trust Bonds.	••	12,000	0	0				
(b) Other Investments at Face Value-	- 1	33,000	0	0				
Si p. c. G. P. Notes face value		17,200	0	0				
4 m a 0 D M-4-a		100	0	0				
		1,000	Ō	0				
k m a Wine Y and Wine. W. loo		13,100	Ŏ	Ŏ				•
5 p. c. Bombay Municipal Debentures	•••	10,000		ŏ				
6 p. o. War Bonds.		1.200		ŏ				
61 p. c. Bombay Development Loan.	••	10,000	ŏ	ŏ				
These securities were purchased for Rs. 46	19Q.		٠	U				
- mona poorti (eten wate britonered for 140' 40'	400-	-70-8			A	6,433	10	4
		E9 600	0	0	*	0,200	TO	*
(Out of these investments, Securities	••	52,600	U	v	4 7	7 400	10	_
worth Rs. 20,807-5-11 are held for					1,1	7,433	ŦŪ	•
App polones of other Rende Feld of								
the balance of other Funds held as								
per contra.)							_	_
Poona Central Co-Op. Bank Share.	-					50	0	0
Bank Balances—			_	_				
Fixed Deposits.		80,040	0	0				
In Current and Savings A/C at Centre)			_				
and Branches		64,885	15	6				
	-			-		4,925		6
Cash at Centre and at Branches						1,427		0
			_					
		Tota	al R	3.	7,9	8,879	5	8
				_				

annexed statement of Income and Expenditure Account with the same correct.

K. T. DIXIT, Certified Auditor.

PAMPHLETS

OF THE

Servants of India Society

Self-Government for India under the British Flag- By the Right Hon'ble V. S. Srinivasa Sastri, P.C		**		,
	0	8	0	
The Congress League Scheme: an exposition—By the Right Hon'ble V. S. Srinivasa Sastri, P. c	0	6	0	
The Kenya Problem—A selection from the Speeches and Writings of the Right Hon'ble V. S. Srinivasa Sastri, P. C	0	12	ò	٠.
Conscience Clause—For Indians in Indian Education Codes with a reply to certain criticism—By the Right Hon'ble V. S. Srinivasa Sastri, P. C		8	0	
The Public Services in India—By Mr. H. N. Kunzru, Senior Member, U. I. Branch, S. I. Society	. 0	10	0	
Malabar Tenancy Problem—By Mr. P. Kodanda Rao, M. A., Member, Servants of India Society	0	8	O	,
Trade Union Legislation—By a Labour Advocate	0	4	0	
Railways and the Budget—By Economy, with an introduction by Prof. V. G. Kale, M. A	· . •	8	0	
Railway Problems—By Economy	0	12	0	
Medical Services in India-By an I. M. S. Officer	0	8	0	
Studies in Co-Operative Finance-By Mr. V.L. Mehta	1	. 0	0	
Hindu Law in the New Era-By Mr. K.K. Gokhale	0	10	0	
	The Kenya Problem—A selection from the Speeches and Writings of the Right Hon'ble V. S. Srinivasa Sastri, P. C	The Kenya Problem—A selection from the Speeches and Writings of the Right Hon'ble V. S. Srinivasa Sastri, P. C	The Kenya Problem—A selection from the Speeches and Writings of the Right Hon'ble V.S. Srinivasa Sastri, P.C 012 Conscience Clause—For Indians in Indian Education Codes with a reply to certain criticism—By the Right Hon'ble V.S. Srinivasa Sastri, P.C. 08 The Public Services in India—By Mr. H.N. Kunzru, Senior Member, U.I. Branch, S.I. Society 010 Malabar Tenancy Problem—By Mr. P. Kodanda Rao, M.A., Member, Servants of India Society 010 Trade Union Legislation—By a Labour Advocate 01 Railways and the Budget—By Economy, with an introduction by Prof. V.G. Kale, M.A. 012 Medical Services in India—By an I.M.S. Officer 012 Medical Services in India—By an I.M.S. Officer 013 Studies in Co-Operative Finance—By Mr. V.L. Mehta 110 Hindu Law in the New Era—By Mr. K.K. Gokhale 010	The Kenya Problem—A selection from the Speeches and Writings of the Right Hon'ble V. S. Srinivasa Sastri, P. C 0 12 0 Conscience Clause—For Indians in Indian Education Codes with a reply to certain criticism—By the Right Hon'ble V. S. Srinivasa Sastri, P. C 0 8 0 The Public Services in India—By Mr. H. N. Kunzru, Senior Member, U. I. Branch, S. I. Society 0 10 0 Malabar Tenancy Problem—By Mr. P. Kodanda Rao, M. A., Member, Servants of India Society 0 8 0 Trade Union Legislation—By a Labour Advocate 0 4 0 Railways and the Budget—By Economy, with an introduction by Prof. V. G. Kale, M. A 0 8 0 Railway Problems—By Economy 0 12 0 Medical Services in India—By an I. M. S. Officer 0 8 0 Studies in Co-Operative Finance—By Mr. V.L. Mehta 1 0 0

For copies apply to:

The Manager, Aryabhushan Press,

BUDHAWAR PETH, POONA CITY, No. 2.

PERIODICALS

OF THE

SERVANTS OF INDIA SOCIETY.

The "Servant of India"

A high class English weekly published on every Thursday from Poona, dealing with political, social, educational, economic, labour and other subjects. Its "Review" section is its prominent feature. It publishes special articles on the burning topics of the day written by eminent writers.

Editor: S. G. Vaze, B. A., Member, Servants of India Society.

Subscription: -Rs. 6 in India and S. 10/6 in foreign countries.

Office:—Servants of India Society's Home, P. O. Deccan Gymkhana, Poona.

The "Dnyan Prakash"

The oldest Marathi daily paper. It pursues the policy of the Servant of India. The supplements it issues weekly on Marathi literature, Agriculture, etc., are its special features.

Editor — K. G. Limaye, M. A., LL. B., Member, Servants of India Society.

Subscription:—Rs. 8 in Bombay and Poona and Rs. 13 elsewhere including postage.

Office :-- Bhamburda, Poons City.

The " Hitawad"

The only English bi-weekly in the Central Provinces and Berar issued at Nagpur on Thursdays and Sundays. It deals particularly with the public affairs in Central Provinces and Berar.

Elitor :- V. S. Venkatraman,

Subscription :- Rs. 8.

Office :- Servants of India Society, Oraddock Town, Nagpur.