

REPORT
OF THE
Servants of India Society
for 1931-32

(Registered under the Societies Registration Act.)

POONA

12th June, 1932

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G. K. Gokhale
Founder and First Member.
(1905-1915.)

Servants of India Society.

PREAMBLE.

The following paragraphs from the pen of the illustrious Founder, the late Mr. G. K. Gokhale, formed the original Preamble to the Constitution of the Society.

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

“The Servants of India Society” has been established to meet in some measure these requirements of the situation. Its members frankly accept the British connection as ordained, in the inscrutable dispensation of Providence, for India’s good. Self-

government within the Empire for their country and a higher life generally for their countrymen is their goal. This goal; they recognise, cannot be attained without years of earnest and patient effort and sacrifices worthy of the cause. Much of the work must be directed towards building up in the country a higher type of character and capacity than is generally available at present, and the advance can only be slow. Moreover, the path is beset with great difficulties; there will be constant temptations to turn back; bitter 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 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 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 Poona, where it will maintain a Home for its members, and attached to it, a Library for the study of subjects bearing on its work.

The Servants of India Society, Poona.

Report for the year ending 31st May 1932.

Introductory.

On the 12th June 1932 the Society completed twenty-seven years of its existence. The Silver Jubilee of the Society which fell due in 1930 and which for reasons explained in the last year's Report was put off, has had to be dropped finally as those reasons have continued to operate, if any thing with even greater intensity. Though deprived of a striking opportunity of conveying our thanks to the public, who have all these years helped us to serve the Motherland according to our lights and limited abilities, our thankfulness and gratitude are none the less sincere and profound.

It is hardly necessary to repeat that the great bulk of the work of the members of the Society is not done in its name but under the auspices of other organisations, with which they are connected in one active capacity or another. This policy of serving through other organisations has become a strong tradition in the Society. But the members of the Society lay no claim to exclusive credit for any work in the execution of which so many others have collaborated. There are, however, some kinds of work, such as the conduct of journals, for which members alone are responsible.

Members.

The number of the members continued to be twenty-six of whom twenty-one were Ordinary Members who had completed five years in the Society and the rest Members under Training. A fairly large number of applications for admission to the Society were received during the year. The advancing age of senior members and the expanding work of the Society demand that its strength should be considerably increased by the admission of new members. But financial considerations render the full satisfaction of the need impossible.

Several of the members were handicapped in their work by chronic or serious ill-health. The health of Messrs. V. S. Srinivasa Sastri, G. K. Devadhar, N. M. Joshi, D. V. Ambekar, K. P. Kaul and L. N. Sahu was worse than indifferent. Mr. R. R. Bhakhale recently took ill with high blood pressure and nervous breakdown.

Probationers.

During the year two probationers were entertained: Mr. K. S. Negi attached to the U. I. Branch, and Mr. K. D. Aga attached to the Headquarters. They both gave a large part of their time to study and, besides, acquainted themselves with the work of their colleagues. Mr. Negi accompanied Mr. Devadhar in his Northern and Central India tours and Mr. Aga spent some time with Mr. A. V. Thakkar observing the latter's work among the Bhils in Gujarat.

Office Bearers.

Messrs. G. K. Devadhar and H. N. Kunzru continued to be the President and the Vice-President respectively during the year. There was no change in the Senior Membership of the Branches. Mr. P. Kodanda Rao was away on other duty for the greater part of the year, and in his place Mr. S. G. Vaze officiated as Secretary of the Society and Editor of the "Servant of India."

Miscellaneous.

The sixtieth birthday of Mr. G. K. Devadhar fell on 21st August last. His many friends and admirers celebrated it in a fitting manner and presented him with a purse of Rs. 10,500 which was made over to the Poona Seva Sadan Society, with the full concurrence of the Servants of India Society. During his tour in South India he was presented with several complimentary addresses acknowledging his great services to Malabar. He represented the Society at the Malaviya Jayanti celebration at Benares in honour of the 70th birthday of Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya and spoke thereat. He presided over the birthday celebration of Mahatma Gandhi at Poona.



**G. K. Devadhar, C. I. E.,
President.
(1927.)**

In appreciation of Mr. A. V. Thakkar's services to the public in general and the Bhils in particular, a street in Dohad was named *Thakkarphalia* after him.

In April last the Madras Corporation presented a civic address to Mr. V. S. Srinivasa Sastri, and the Madras University resolved on conferring the Honorary Degree of LL. D. on him.

Mr. M. D. Shahane was awarded the Vincent Massey scholarship for the year 1932-33, of the value of 2,000 dollars tenable at the University of Toronto for post-graduate studies in History or Political Science.

Political Situation.

The political situation at the commencement of the year was happily comparatively easy and calm, thanks to the Gandhi-Irwin compact, in bringing about which Mr. Sastri played a conspicuous part. There was a truce to civil disobedience and to Governmental repression, and all political parties, including the Congress, bent their energies to making the Round Table Conference a success. Though he hesitated long to proceed to England on account of differences with the Government on certain administrative actions, Mr. Gandhi was finally persuaded to join the Round Table Conference in London in October last. His participation in the R. T. C. was in itself ample justification of the policy of the Indian Liberals, and among them, the members of the Servants of India Society, who, notwithstanding much opposition and obloquy, supported and attended the first Round Table Conference.

The truce, however, did not unfortunately survive the second Round Table Conference. In December last the political situation took such a turn that Mr. Gandhi on his return to India was persuaded to sanction the resumption of civil disobedience and the Government resorted to intensive repression. In the circumstances the Council of the Society met in special Session in January last and after anxious and prolonged consideration adopted the following resolutions:—

S. I. S. and the Present Crisis.

1. "The Council is of opinion that the Viceroy's refusal to allow Mahatma Gandhi to discuss the ordinances with him,

was inadvisable and unjustified, as a personal interview might possibly have prevented the resumption of civil disobedience."

2. "The Council deplors the renewal of the civil disobedience movement at a time when it is more necessary than ever that constructive efforts should be made in a peaceful atmosphere to reconcile divergent interests and unite all political parties for the achievement of Swaraj."

3. "The Council strongly disapproves of the resort to the Bengal and Bombay Regulations and of the government of the country by means of ordinances. In view of the sweeping and drastic character of the ordinances that have been promulgated, it is of opinion that the reign of law has been replaced by the reign of executive discretion. The language of the ordinances is so wide that even the performance of legitimate duties may be treated as an offence under them."

"The Council understands that even such activities as the promotion of Swadeshi and temperance may be prohibited. The Council also notes that the power given by the Emergency Powers Ordinance to require a person to report himself periodically to the police may be so used as to humiliate respectable persons, or to give an excuse for depriving them of their liberty, for if they refuse to comply with such a requirement they can be prosecuted and sentenced to a maximum imprisonment of two years and fine without limit of amount. Cases of abuse of this power have already occurred."

"Another instance of the perilously wide scope of the ordinances is the circular recently issued by the Government of Bombay which warns the editors of newspapers that any immoderate criticisms of Government or Government officials would render them liable to prosecution under the Emergency Powers Ordinance or the Criminal Law Amendment Act. In view of the manner in which special powers taken to control the press have been exercised in the past, there is reason to fear that this power may be used to interfere with legitimate criticism of official acts."

"Unless at least the ordinances are modified and administered with great restraint the bitterness which they will create will seriously aggravate the situation."

4. "The Council is of opinion that the indiscriminate use of Sec. 144, Cr. Pr. Code, which is increasingly bringing the public into conflict with the authorities and leading to lathi charges, is creating wide-spread resentment in the country. As in 1930, the lathi charges are alienating the sympathy even of those people who do not approve of civil disobedience."

5. "The Council is convinced that the only lasting cure for the present trouble is a speedy settlement of the constitutional question, so that Swaraj may be attained without any unnecessary delay. The cooperation of all political parties is essential to the completion of this great task and unless the new constitution is brought into existence in an atmosphere of goodwill, it will fail to bring about full contentment and progress."

Repression.

The Government's repressive policy did not leave the Society altogether untouched. The office of the Bhil Seva Mandal, of which Mr. Thakkar is the President, was for a month and a half sealed by the Police. Mr. Thakkar himself was served with an order in the last week of February asking him not to participate in the civil disobedience movement or in any public meeting, and not to go beyond the limits of Dohad Taluka. His period of internment was subsequently extended to the 3rd of July, when the relevant ordinance was to expire. The restrictive order was absolutely unprovoked. As a matter of fact, Mr. Thakkar took special care to keep the Bhil Seva Mandal aloof from the civil disobedience movement then raging vigorously about him, and he was himself unwilling to risk the continuity of the work of the Mandal. Further in view of the Society's considered policy, which was re-affirmed and publicly declared at the special session in January last, Mr. Thakkar's loyalty to the Society, apart from other considerations, would have precluded him from participating in the civil disobedience movement. Subsequently, as a result of representations by the Society to the authorities, the restrictions on Mr. Thakkar were withdrawn in April.

Mr. Chitalia is in charge of the Bhagini Seva Mandal at Ville Parle in Bombay. Part of the building was let

out by him to Mr. Jamunlal Bajaj's *Mahilashram*. Some of its inmates were alleged to have taken part in *Prabhat Pheris* and were arrested. Prior to and for reasons unconnected with this incident, Mr. Chitalia had given the *Mahilashram* notice to quit. Nevertheless, the Mandir building was sealed by the Police and continues to be so in spite of representations to the authorities.

Round Table Conference.

Messrs. Sastri and Joshi, who were members of the first Round Table Conference in 1930, took part in the second Round Table Conference in 1931. They were both members of the Federal Structure Committee and the Minorities Committee. More important and decisive than the formal proceedings round the Conference table were the informal gatherings—frequent, prolonged and anxious. Mr. Sastri used his influence to smooth over difficulties and reconcile the particularist, and, as the event proved, the irreconcilable claims of the various groups and interests represented at the Conference. He was among those who pleaded earnestly for federation and central responsibility and for the simultaneous introduction of responsibility both at the federal centre and in the provinces. He was one of those who addressed a letter to the Prime Minister urging that the second session of the R. T. C. should not be terminated without an adequate discussion of the questions relating to responsibility at the centre, federal finance and the Indianisation of the army. He was also among those who wanted the Prime Minister to decide the communal issue.

During the many months that Mr. Sastri was in London prior to the R. T. C., he met the then Secretary of State for India, Mr. Wedgwood Benn, on several occasions to discuss the political situation in India and the prospects of the R. T. C. Mr. Sastri participated in more than one discussion at the East India Association when papers on India were read. Ill-health prevented him from accepting numerous other invitations to speak about India; some acceptances had actually to be cancelled. He was however able to make a broadcast speech on India to the

British Broadcasting Corporation on the 19th June. On the 6th of July he addressed a French audience in Paris on "India" over which the late M. Thomas, then Director of the International Labour Office, specially came down from Geneva to preside.

Mr. Joshi, who, along with two others, was nominated to the R. T. C. to represent labour interests, took a prominent part in the proceedings of the Federal Structure Committee. He pleaded earnestly and vigorously for a genuine federation of British India and the Indian States in which there would be common citizenship and an even distribution of federal obligations, and for endowing the federal Government with sovereign authority over all the units. He stood for adult suffrage, preferably on a direct system of voting. He wished the executive was responsible to the popular chamber and was opposed to the proposal that a Ministry should be turned out of office only by means of a no-confidence resolution passed by more than an ordinary majority of the legislature; he contended that an ordinary majority ought to be sufficient to throw out the Ministry. He urged strongly that all legislatures should consist entirely of elected members, preferably by the direct vote, and that the representatives of the Indian States also should be elected by the people of the States. He was opposed to the principle of weightage in representation and strongly urged that the revenues of the federation should be derived from direct as well as indirect taxation and not merely from indirect taxation.

As regards special labour interests he wished that, until labour could secure adequate representation by means of general constituencies through adult franchise, special representation should be secured to them through trade union constituencies, as recommended by the Whitley Commission. He strongly opposed the Minorities Pact and denounced as mischievous the suggestion that each of the religious communities should be allotted a certain number of seats from its own quota for the representation of labour belonging to that community. He pleaded that the federal government should be the authority to ratify international conventions on

behalf of all the units of the federation and have concurrent powers with the units to legislate on labour matters. He favoured the inclusion of a charter of Fundamental Rights in the Constitution, which were to include insurance against unemployment, sickness and old age. He was among those who favoured simultaneous reforms at the centre and in the provinces and who wished to authorise the Prime Minister to arbitrate on the communal issue,

Before proceeding to London, Mr. Joshi visited Geneva and had consultation with the authorities of the International Labour Office with regard to the status to be assigned to labour in the new constitution of India.

In July last, while returning from Geneva, Mr. Bakhale spent some time in London. He had interviews with many of the Ministers in the Labour Government then in office and pressed for larger representation of labour in the R. T. C. In this effort he received every possible help from the British Trade Union Congress. It may be remarked, in passing, that labour representation in the R. T. C. was raised from two to three.

Consultative Committee.

Mr. Joshi was appointed a member of the Consultative Committee created by the Government in order to continue in India the work of the Round Table Conference. At the time of writing the report he was still on the Committee.

Franchise Committees.

When the Indian Franchise Committee under the Chairmanship of Lord Lothian was appointed, it did not include a representative of labour. Mr. Joshi, who had the opportunity of travelling to India with the British members of that Committee and of having informal discussions with them on the voyage, pressed for such inclusion and Mr. Bakhale was soon after appointed to the Committee. The Committee finished its work early in May and its recommendations have since been published. The principle of equality of representation to commerce and industry on the one hand and to labour on the other hand was

generally recognised. The labour seats were increased from 9 to 38 in the provinces and from 1 to 8 in the Assembly. Trade Unions under certain conditions were recognised as labour constituencies for provincial elections. As for the Assembly, trade unions alone were generally recognised as constituencies. Messrs. Devadhar and Joshi gave evidence before the Committee. Mr. Kunzru was a member of the Provincial Franchise Committee in the U. P. which lasted for two months and a half.

Legislative Assembly.

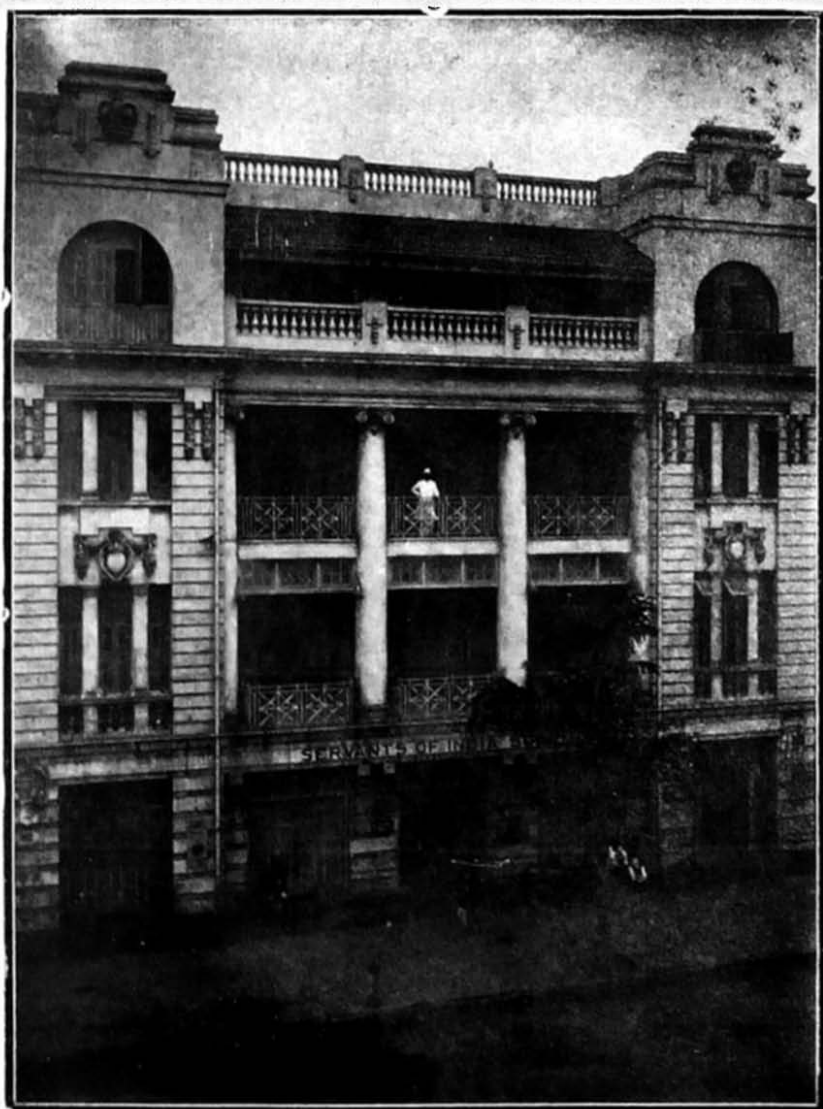
Mr. Joshi continued to be a member of the Legislative Assembly. On account of his absence from the country and subsequently, his preoccupations on the Consultative Committee, he has had to miss some sessions of the Legislative Assembly. While he attended, he drew pointed attention of the Government to instances of unrestrained repression and of unnecessary humiliation of Congressmen, and to the dangerously wide scope of the Ordinances. He pointed out that, while it was a duty of non-Congressmen to attempt to put an end to the war between Government and the Congress, they had also to see that while the conflict lasted, it was conducted on civilised lines. The only way to end the tension was for the Government, without waiting for an impossible voluntary agreement, to make an award on the communal issue and expedite the new constitution. He pleaded for early legislation on the lines recommended by the Whitley Commission and the extension of such legislation to classes of workers not contemplated by that Commission. He desired the Government to examine the possibility of reducing the statutory limits of hours of work in mines. He pleaded for more equitable terms of employment for the subordinate employes of the railways, and wished that schemes of retrenchment did not press hard on the employes and that the Government carried the Trade Unions with them in giving effect to such schemes.

As regards the future control of railways, he urged that the legislature should retain control over them, and subject to such control, a statutory Railway Board should be created by the Indian Legislature and not by the British Parliament as part

of the Constitution, and that it should consist of representatives of capital, labour and the users, viz., the legislature, railway employees, and passengers and consigners of goods respectively. During the general discussion on the Budget he pointed out the great disparity in the revenues from direct (Rs. 18 crores) and indirect (Rs. 62 crores) taxation, and protested against the unfairness of putting relatively greater burdens on the poor than on the rich. Speaking on the constitutional issue on the 14th March, he pointed out that the Princes had every thing to gain and no sacrifices to make under the Sankey scheme, though he feared that in the end British India might be driven to accept the unfair constitution as the only means of getting rid of the present system of government which could hereafter be maintained only by ordinances. During the course of other debates he drew attention to the absence of labour representation in the new Legislative Council created in the North-West Frontier Province and protested against the cut in the salaries of low-paid employees of the Postal Department. He spoke in favour of protection for the sugar industry in India but preferred subsidies to tariffs.

Bombay Legislative Council

Mr. Bakhale was nominated a member of the Bombay Legislative Council to represent labour interests. Owing to his absence in Europe and his subsequent appointment to the Indian Franchise Committee, he was able to attend only two out of the four sessions of the Council. As occasions arose, he pleaded for the abolition of co-opted seats in the Bombay Corporation and for the introduction of adult franchise. He introduced two bills to amend the Primary Education Acts for Bombay City and the Presidency, with a view to raising the upper age limit of school children from 11 to 12. He obtained the sanction of the Governor-General to two other bills which seek to secure a seat for labour on the Karachi Port Trust and to regulate the rents of premises in Bombay City. He drafted another bill to regulate the conditions of work in factories which were not covered by the Factories Act, While expressing himself in favour of the principle of the



Servants of India Society : Bombay Branch.

Succession Duty Bill, he opposed the measure on the ground that retrenchment proposals had not even been considered by the Government.

Deccan Sabha.

Mr. D. V. Ambekar was elected, for the twelfth time in succession, a Secretary of the Deccan Sabha, the premier Liberal organisation in the Deccan. The construction of the Gokhale Hall occupied a great part of his time and energy. Happily, the building is very nearly complete. Equipment in the shape of furniture and library yet remains to be provided.

The expenditure so far incurred on it is Rs. 70,000, of which only Rs. 50,000 has been raised by public subscription. To pay off the balance and to complete the necessary equipment, a further sum of Rs. 70,000 has yet to be collected. Recent ill-health has prevented Mr. Ambekar from giving to the work his usual attention.

Mr. Sastri continued to be the President of the Deccan Sabha and Messrs. Vaze, Limaye, Gokhale and Patvardhan members of its Council.

National Liberal Federation.

Messrs. Kunzru, Joshi, Patvardhan, Hardatta Sharma and Dube took prominent part in the deliberations of the last session of the National Liberal Federation of India, held in July 1931 in Bombay under the presidency of Mr. C. Y. Chintamani, and moved important resolution on the R. T. C., the Indian States and the Indianisation of the Army. Messrs. Ambekar and Limaye assisted the Reception Committee of the Federation in the matter of enrolling members and delegates. In this connection they visited several mofussil centres like Sholapur, Ahmednagar and Belgaum.

Messrs. Devadhar, Sahu, Kunzru, Hardatta Sharma and Dube were members of the Council of the National Liberal Federation of India and Mr. Bakhale of the Council of the Western India National Liberal Association.

Mr. Kunzru wrote a few articles in Indian and foreign papers on the general political situation in India and the agrarian situation in the United Provinces. He also deli-

vered lectures on the R. T. C. and the Indianisation of the army at Allahabad, Ajmere &c.

Mr. Sharma organised protests against Ordinance rule, repression and the unsatisfactory treatment of women political prisoners in the Punjab.

Servant of India.

Several members of the Society have been engaged in journalism. During the absence of Mr. Kodanda Rao on other duty, Mr. S. G. Vaze officiated as Editor of the "Servant of India." He had the advantage of being present in England during the first Round Table Conference which gave him exceptional facility to grasp the inwardness of the proceedings of the second Round Table Conference. He considered the conditions of the federation as envisaged in the Sankey Report as disappointing and earnestly pleaded for a truly democratic and progressive federation of the peoples in British India and the Indian States. Mr. D. V. Ambekar gave a large part of his time to the "Servant of India."

Thanks to the generous co-operation of competent reviewers, too numerous to mention here by name, the review section of the paper was maintained at a high level, and the Library received valuable additions. To the reviewers as well as the publishers the Society tenders its grateful thanks.

Dnyan Prakash.

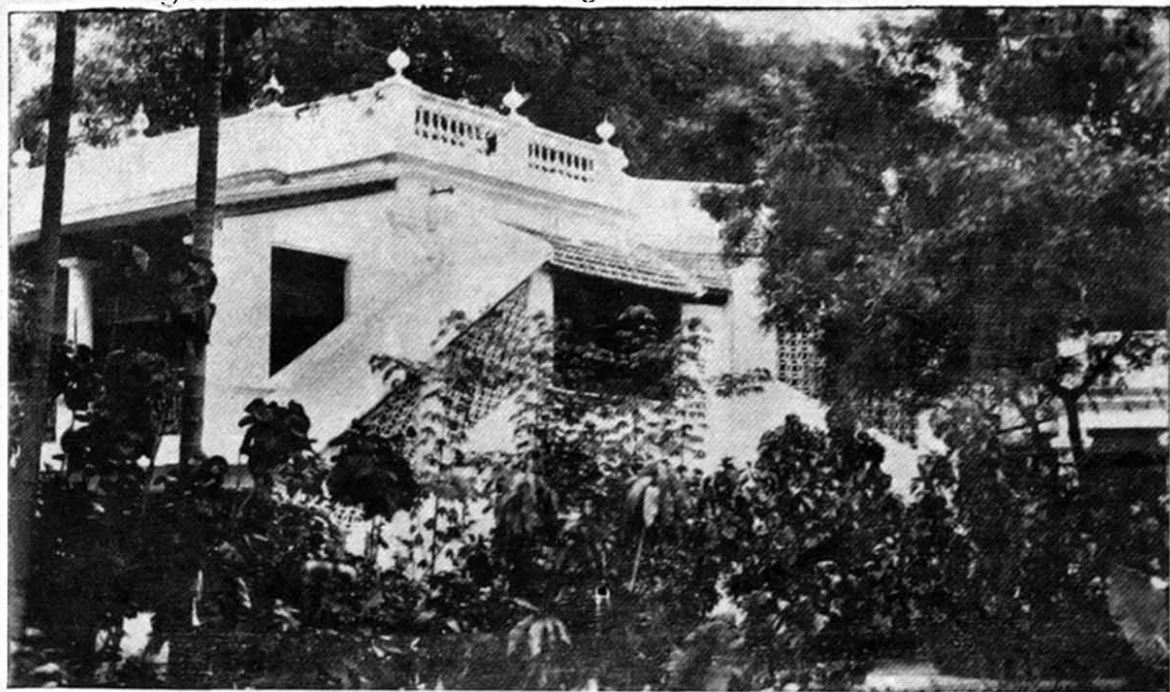
Mr. K. G. Limaye continued to be the Editor and Manager of the daily and the weekly "Dnyan Prakash," published by the Society in Marathi. He was assisted in his work by Mr. S. G. Gokhale.

Hitavada.

The "Hitavada" continued to be conducted under the general supervision of Mr. N. A. Dravid in Nagpur. It is the most prominent English paper in the Central Provinces, Mr. Shahane was a frequent contributor to the paper.

Panchayats.

Mr. Shahane has been an active member of the Nagpur District Council and on its behalf gave a large part of his time to the development of village panchayats in Nagpur District. His work in this connection was greatly hampered by the prevailing political unrest. He met with active opposition from some Malguzars. The action



Servants of India Society : Madras Branch.

of some panchayats in hoisting the Congress flag and in other ways displaying pro-Congress sympathies froze to some extent official zeal. It was a delicate as well as a difficult task to steer the panchayats on an even keel. Mr. Shahane served on the Retrenchment Committee of the District Council and as a non-party man enjoyed the confidence of all parties in the Council.

Mr. Venkatasubbaiya presided over the West Godavari District Panchayats Conference, and since April last has been editing the " Village Panchayat " published at Madras in English, Tamil and Telugu.

Mr. K. G. Sivaswami gave a great part of his time to the organisation of village panchayats in the Kulitalai Taluq of Trichinopoly and the Satyamangalam Taluq of Coimbatore in Madras Presidency. He had to contend against apathy, inertia, party factions and occasional opposition from the villagers, particularly in the Kulitalai Taluq. He was able to form several panchayats in that area and in Satyamangalam. He was constantly on tour visiting each village panchayat at regular intervals and keeping up its efficiency. Recently, he tackled the most difficult of the functions entrusted to the panchayats, viz., to tax themselves.

Oriya Province.

Mr. Sahu was an enthusiastic supporter of the plea for the constitution of an Oriya Province and devoted a great part of his attention to the organisation of public opinion in its favour. He toured the Oriya districts in Bengal, Bihar and Madras provinces mobilising public opinion.

Indian States.

Several members of the Society actively interested themselves in the problem of the Indian States, both with regard to their internal administration and their relations with British India in the contemplated federation. Mr. Patvardhan continued to edit the "Sansthani Swarajya" on behalf of the Daxini Sansthan Hitawardhak Sabha, and in its columns he kept up a persistent and vigorous agitation for the liberalisation and democratisation of internal administration in the

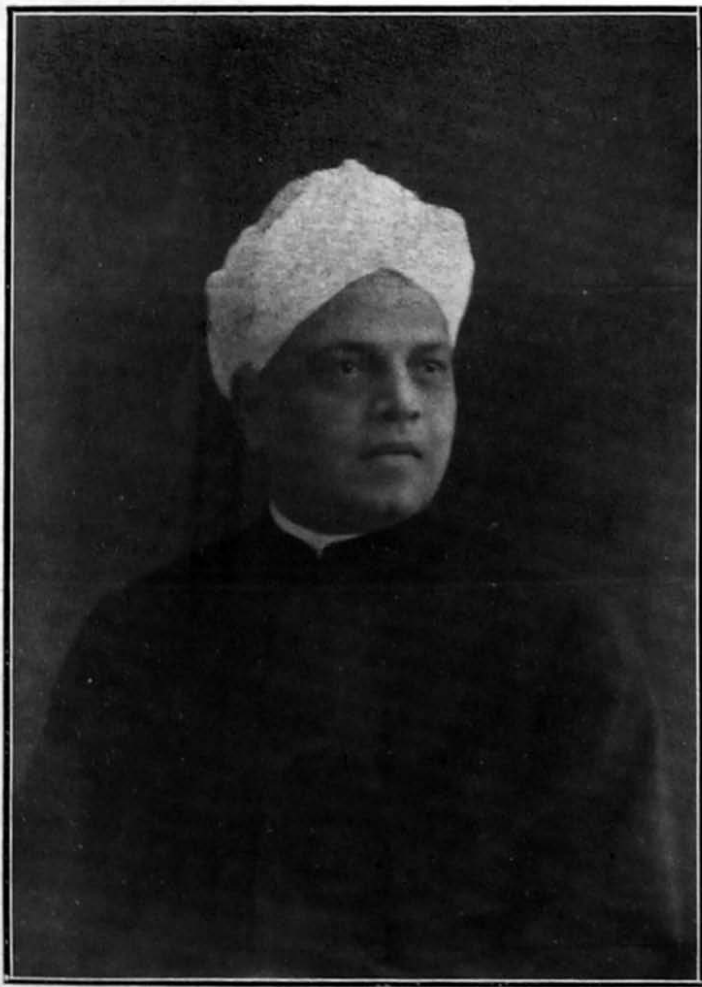
States, and for the federation, not of the Princes, but of the peoples of the States, with those of British India. Mr. Patwardhan was a member of the Managing Committee of the All-India States' People's Conference and in that connection took a leading part in organising the Indian States Week in the Deccan States. During that Week he organised a series of lectures, enrolled members and obtained signatures to a memorandum to be submitted to the President of the Indian National Congress. He interested himself in promoting the deputation to England of Messrs. G. R. Abhyankar and Amritlal Seth to place the point of view of the Indian States' peoples before the members of the second R. T. C. Mr. Patwardhan presided over the 1st Aundh State's Subjects' Conference held in May 1931. He was nominated to the Legislative Councils of Aundh, Bhor, Phaltan and Sangli. He was a member of the Finance Committee of Aundh and the nominated President of the Phaltan Legislative Council. In a dispute between the Bhor Darbar and some of its subjects, which led to a no-rent campaign in the State, Mr. Patwardhan was frequently engaged in using his good offices to reconcile the parties. Fortunately, this dispute has been amicably settled.

Mr. Thakkar continued to take deep interest in the problem of Indian States. He presided over the Punjab States' People's Conference at Simla in July 1931. It was declared illegal and dispersed by the District Magistrate after the presidential address was half read. He was an active member of the Indian States' People's Conference. He presided over the Rajpipla State's People's Conference and was the President of the Executive Committee of the Rajpipla Loka Sabha.

In the columns of the "Servant of India," Mr. Vaze put up a vigorous plea for the direct representation of the Indian States' subjects in the federal legislature to be.

Indians Abroad.

Mr. Sastri, who was deputed by the Government of India for the purpose, gave evidence on its behalf before the Joint Parliamentary Committee on East Africa in June of last year



Rt. Hon. V. S. Srinivasa Sastri, P. C., C. H.
(President: 1915 to 1927.)

on the proposals of the Hilton Young Commission on Closér Union of Eastern Africa. He opposed the federation of the Eastern African territories of Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika and advocated the introduction of the common roll in Kenya. In December he sailed from England for South Africa to attend the second Round Table Conference at Cape Town to confer with the Union Government with regard to the Cape Town Agreement and the Transvaal Asiatic Land Tenure Bill. As the result of the Conference the Cape Town Agreement was renewed, with this difference that assisted emigration to India was virtually dropped and the proposal adopted for the exploration of the possibilities of Indian colonisation in other parts of the world. Some of the worst features of the Asiatic Bill were also dropped.

Labour : I. L. O.

While several members of the Society have been interesting themselves in the labour movement in India, the Bombay members, Messrs, Joshi, Bakhale and Parulekar, were more or less whole time workers in the cause. The promotion of labour legislation and the representation of labour interests in the legislature in India and at the Round Table Conference in London have already been referred to. Mr. Joshi attended the session of the Governing Body of the International Labour Organisation in October last, and spoke strongly in favour of action being taken on Mr. Bakhale's resolution passed by the Assembly of the I. L. O. in the previous year advocating the holding of an Asiatic Labour Conference under the auspices of the I. L. O. The Governing Body, by a majority, decided to consult the Governments concerned on the possibility of holding such a Conference. In January last Mr. Joshi attended a meeting of the Overseas (non-European) representatives on the Governing Body of the I. L. O. This meeting considered the question of the methods to be adopted by which non-European countries might obtain the maximum advantage from the I. L. O. Mr. Joshi attended a meeting of the Governing Body of the I. L. O. in the second week of January before returning to India.

Mr. Bakhale attended the International Labour Conference at Geneva in May and June 1931 as the Indian

Workers' Delegate. At the Conference, he was appointed a member of the Executive of the Workers Group of the Conference, and was elected a member of the Committee which examined the ratification by State Members of International Labour Conventions. In this Committee Mr. Bakhale protested against the Government of India's failure to bring into operation the Unemployment Convention which the Government had ratified some ten years ago. He challenged the Government of India's contention that there were no labour organisations in India to consult with regarding the application of conventions. He also pointed out that, belated as was the application of the Hours Convention in respect of railwaymen in India, the benefit was denied to 20% of the railway employees.

Of the thirteen resolutions passed by the Conference five stood in the name of Mr. Bakhale. They referred to the inclusion of more States within the orbit of the I. L. O., the necessity for State Members to report on the effect given to Labour Conventions, the need to inquire into unorganised industries and non-industrial occupations, the need for representation of Native and Coloured labour in the Colonies and mandated territories, and the desirability of holding in Asia an Asiatic Labour Conference. The resolution on the last subject had been defeated in previous Conference and its unanimous adoption last year was very gratifying.

Mr. Bakhale strongly supported a resolution sponsored by the French Workers' Delegate which recommended, *inter alia*, that the I. L. O. should hold a watching brief in the interest of labour when constitutional changes were proposed in any country, so that the ratification and application of International Conventions might be rendered less difficult and more widely applicable. The joint efforts of Mr. Bakhale and his colleagues to secure for Indian labour a seat on the Governing Body of the I. L. O., as distinct from a substitute seat, which Mr. Joshi has been holding for the last nine years, were unfortunately not successful.

British Labour.

During their stay in London both Messrs. Joshi and Bakhale renewed their contacts with the British Labour and

Trade Union groups. Mr. Joshi attended the annual session of the British Trade Union Conference held at Bristol as a fraternal delegate from the Indian Trades Union Federation, and conveyed the latter's greetings and assurances that Indian labour wished to come up to European standards of life and had no desire to lower Western standards. Mr. Joshi addressed the Labour members of the House of Commons on the Indian Round Table Conference and spoke at the Trade Union Club Dinner in London.

Trade Unions.

Mr. Joshi was closely associated, as an office-bearer or otherwise, with the Bombay Textile Labour Union, the Dharavi Tannery and Leather Workers' Union, the Ambernath Match Factory Union, the Seamen's Union and the All-India Trade Union Federation, which last he represented at the Trade Union Unity Conference.

Mr. Bakhale continued to be the Secretary of the Indian Trades Union Federation and in that capacity he visited several industrial centres in the country. As a result of his visits the number of trade unions affiliated to the Federation rose to forty with a membership of 78,000.* Mr. Bakhale continued to be the General Secretary of the Bombay Textile Labour Union, and was elected President of the Bombay Port Trust Railwaymen's Union and Vice-President of the Bombay Port Trust Employees' Union. He was Joint Secretary of the Bombay Provincial Trade Union Conference.

Messrs. Bakhale and Parulekar gave considerable attention to the strike in Kurla Swadeshi Mill which lasted nearly five months.

In connection with the strike Mr. Parulekar, who was assisting the strikers, was himself arrested and put up for trial. His case is still before the Court.* He devoted some attention to the strikes of textile labourers in Bombay and Sholapur. He attempted to reorganise the Municipal Workers' Union and studied the conditions of life and work of the employees of the Bombay Municipal Health Department. He spoke frequently to the workers on labour questions. He in-

* Since writing this, Mr. Parulekar has been acquitted of the charge.

vestigated into the conditions of work of the employees of the B. S. N. Company and published the results of his inquiry. He was the General Secretary of the Dharavi Tannery and Leather Workers' Union and as such supervised four strikes by the members of the Union. In each case the Union won the day. It raised about Rs. 250 in aid of the strikers in the Kurla Mills and further gave relief to the unemployed in the leather industry. Mr. Parulekar published the results of a special study into the condition of the leather workers in Dharavi. He attended the Kolaba District Peasants' Conference and moved several resolutions thereat. He has been editing the "Trade Union Record."

Mr. Kunzru was elected President and Mr. Bajpai the Secretary of the Allahabad Railway Porters' Union. Owing to the attitude of the Railway officials, the Union has had to face serious difficulties. A number of porters were recently prosecuted on various charges, and Messrs. Kunzru and Bajpai had to arrange for their defence. Mr. Dube was the Chairman of the Postal and R. M. S. Employees' Union in Lucknow. In that capacity he had several times to interview the officials of the Department with a view to restoring the recognition of the Union. Mr. Surya-narayana Rau organised two trade unions for tile workers' at Feroke and as their president, submitted a memorandum to the Indian Franchise Committee. Mr. S. R. Venkataraman has been recently elected to the Executive Committee of the Madras Labour Union, for the members of which he organised a co-operative store.

Education.

Mr. Devadhar continued to be the Chairman of the Aryan Education Society in Bombay. He presided over a secondary school teachers' conference at Bordi. During the course of his tours, he delivered addresses to students of schools and colleges in Benares, Allahabad, Indore, Calicut and Ichalkaranji. Mr. Kunzru continued to be a Member of the Executive Council of the Allahabad University and the Court of the Benares Hindu University. Mr. Kaul continued to be the Secretary of the Ganga Prasad Memorial Library

and attended to its office work, selection of books, and general management. Mr. Dube was elected a member of the Board of Christian Higher Education for the United Provinces. Mr. Sahu helped to start the Orissa Khandayat Kshatriya Poor Students' Hostel at Cuttack and presided over the All Ganjam Students' Conference at Berhampore. Mr. Bajpai was a member of the U. P. Lantern Lecture Committee. Mr. Venkatasubbaiya was chiefly responsible for the construction of a cheap magic lantern which is particularly well suited for rural propaganda.

G. M. Library.

The transfer to the Society of the funds of the Gokhale Memorial Library Trust in Nagpur, which was referred to in last year's report has since been completed.

Educational Tours.

During the year some of the members had opportunities to travel abroad and in India, which was of great educative value to them. Mr. Dube accompanied Mr. Devadhar in his South Indian tour, including Malabar. Mr. Sharangpani visited several Criminal Tribes' Settlements in the Bombay Presidency. Mr. Kodanda Rao accompanied Mr. Sastri when the latter went to Europe and South Africa. While in London he put in a term at the London School of Economics. Since his return to India, he visited the centres of work of the Society in South India, and Mr. Venkataraman accompanied him part of the tour. The latter toured Gujarat and visited the Bhil Seva Mandal and the Sabarmati Ashram. Mr. Shahane accompanied Mr. Joshi to Delhi for the Assembly session and assisted him in his work.

The Poona Seva Sadan.

Mr. Devadhar continued to be the moving spirit of the Poona Seva Sadan Society and its Branches and the multifarious activities in which it is engaged. Its range of activities was maintained with unimpaired efficiency and zeal: vocational and general education for women, training in medicine, public health, nursing, teaching and other avocations. The growing financial and other needs of the institu-

tion and the numerous problems connected with its administration and expansion made heavy calls on his time, energy and initiative. It was but natural that the Seva Sadan Society, which may be said to be Mr. Devadhar's greatest and most cherished institutional service to India, should have taken the initiative in organizing the celebration of his Diamond Jubilee on the 21st of August last.

Nagpur Seva Sadan.

Messrs. Dravid and Sharangpani were closely associated with the work of the Nagpur Seva Sadan, which is a branch of the Poona Seva Sadan Society.

Bhagini Seva Samaj and Mandir.

Mr. Chitalia continued to devote his whole-hearted attention to the work of the Bhagini Samaj and Mandir, of which Shrimati Suraj Behn Manilal has enrolled herself as a Sevika or life worker. The programme of the Mandir consisted of social uplift in the sweeper colony in Vile Parle near Bombay. The sweepers were encouraged to keep their surroundings clean and sanitary; they were given medical aid in their homes, and were given lessons in domestic economy, temperance and sanitation. Two stores were opened for the benefit of the sweepers where the necessities of life of good quality were sold at cost price. As has been indicated above, the Mandir incurred the displeasure of the Government and its work was, therefore, somewhat disorganised.

Lahore Poor House.

Mr. Hardatta Sharma continued to be the Joint Hon. Secretary of the Lahore Poor House, which helps the helpless and destitute among all Indian communities, irrespective of race, religion or caste. The blind are taught cane-work, and others tailoring and other domestic trades. The inmates include destitute widows and some very old men, past work. The Lahore Municipal Committee makes a grant of Rs. 2,400 towards the upkeep of the Institution.

Vigilance Work.

Messrs. Venkatasubbaiya and Venkataraman of the Madras Branch continued to be actively associated with the Madras Vigilance Association, of which the latter

was Joint Secretary. He studied the problem of the traffic in women and children in Madras City and submitted a memorandum to the League of Nations' Commission of Inquiry into the traffic, and tendered oral evidence before that Commission.

Antyaja Seva Mandal.

Most of the members of the Society have always been keen on the uplift of the Depressed Classes, and to some of them it has been their chief interest. Mr. Thakkar continued to be the President and the mainspring of the Antyaja Seva Mandal, specially devoted to the education and uplift of Depressed Classes in Gujarat. The provision of schools, the digging of wells on a large scale and the organisation of co-operative societies for debt redemption for Municipal sweepers in several towns, formed the chief activities of the Mandal. A hostel for Bhangi (sweeper) students was opened at Kaira in December 1931, it being the first and the only institution of the kind in Gujarat.

The Poona Seva Sadan maintained, a hostel for Depressed classes women, some of whom came from other provinces.

Depressed Classes Mission, Mangalore.

Mr. Suryanarayana Rau continued to be the Joint Secretary of the Depressed Classes Mission of Mangalore and its chief driving force. The Mission maintained 7 colonies near Mangalore and Udipi consisting of 80 families. Each family was given, on a nominal rental, a house site with an agricultural plot surrounding it. It is gratifying to report that most of the colonists gave some of their off-time labour to cultivate their allotments and grow fruit trees on them. Some of these colonies are of Koragas, an aboriginal and nomadic tribe. The Mission continued to maintain an English Middle School, two day schools, an adult education centre, an industrial school and three boarding houses, with 70 boys and 9 girls. The admission to the boarding houses had to be severely restricted for want of accommodation and funds. The various institutions conducted by the Mission are rather scattered about and involve a lot of travelling on the part of Mr. Suryanarayana Rau.

The financing of the institutions with dwindling public support and reduced Government grants, and the difficulty of finding employment for boys trained by the Mission on account of caste prejudice, caused him grave anxiety.

Mr. Sivaswami continued to devote special attention to the betterment of the Adi-Dravidas, the Depressed Classes of the Tamil Districts. Mr. Venkataraman, in the course of his flood relief work in the Coimbatore District, paid special attention to the housing of the Depressed Classes affected by the floods. Better and more elevated sites were secured for the housing of the displaced people and in Satyamangalam Mr. Venkataraman caused to be built under his personal supervision a model settlement with detached and well-ventilated huts.

Bhil Seva Mandal.

Mr. Thakkar continued to be the President of the Bhil Seva Mandal. Boarding schools, hostels, co-operative societies, and general uplift propaganda formed the principal items of the work of the Mandal. Several of his co-workers in their individual capacities were charged with participation in the civil disobedience movement and sent to jail. The office of the Bhil Seva Mandal was for a time sealed by the police. The movements of Mr. Thakkar himself were restricted for a time. Nevertheless he maintained the institution with unimpaired efficiency. A new boarding school for Bhil boys was opened near Kevari station in Navsari district of Baroda State in December 1931.

Co-operation.

The promotion of the co-operative movement is one of the fundamental objects of the Society and many members have devoted considerable part of their attention to it. Mr. Devadhar's contribution to the promotion of the co-operative movement not only in the Bombay Presidency but in the other provinces of India as well, is universally recognised. He presided over the Silver Jubilee of the Mysore Co-operative Society in Mysore, the Belgaum District Co-operative Conference, the Holkar State Co-operative Conference at Indore and the Alibag Co-operative Conference. He was a Director of the Bombay

Provincial Co-operative Bank and as such visited many of the branches of the Bank in the Presidency and promoted a branch at Alibag. He continued to be the President of the Bombay Hindu Co-operative Housing Society. During the period under report was published the Report of the Indian Central Banking Enquiry Committee of which Mr. Devadhar was a member representing Co-operative interests.

Mr. Venkatasubbaiya was the Office Secretary of the Madras Provincial Co-operative Union, a Director and Purchase Committee member of the Triplicane Urban Co-operative Society (better known as the Triplicane Stores), of the Mylapore Co-operative Building Society and of the South India Co-operative Insurance Society. Much of his time was given to the routine work of the Provincial Co-operative Union and of the Triplicane Stores. With the magic-lantern and slides prepared by him for the Provincial Co-operative Union, he toured frequently and delivered propaganda lectures. He also addressed the students of various co-operative training classes and conducted the examination of their students.

Messrs. Sivaswamy, Suryanarayana Rau, Thakkar and Sahu also devoted a large part of their time to co-operative work. Mr. Sahu continued to be a Deputy Chairman and Development Secretary of the Cuttack Central Co-operative Bank. He was also a member of the Development Committee of the Bihar and Orissa Co-operative Federation. Mr. Thakkar was a member of the Advisory Board of the Dohad Branch of the Bombay Provincial Co-operative Bank.

Rural Reconstruction.

Messrs. Devadhar, Venkatasubbaiya, Sivaswamy, Suryanarayana Rau and Sahu were engaged on what may generally be called Rural Reconstruction. Mr. Devadhar continued to be Chairman of the Deccan Agricultural Association, Poona, under the auspices of which he was responsible for the many-sided development of the village of Khed-Shivapur. As a member of the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research, Mr. Devadhar was brought into touch with rural problems on an all-India basis. He presided over the All-India Rural Representatives' Conference at Delhi and was Chairman of the

Reception Committee of the Rural Uplift Conference held in Poona under the Presidentship of Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya.

Mr. Venkatasubbaiya was Secretary of the Rural Reconstruction Committee of the Madras Provincial Co-operative Union and in that capacity went out on frequent tours to several rural centres managed by the Union. Mr. Suryanarayana Rau attended the Rural Reconstruction Conference at Pasumalai and took an active part in its deliberations.

Mr. Sivaswamy continued his intensive rural uplift work in the Trichinopoly District. He was principally instrumental in providing several villages with wells, schools and other amenities. He organised Youth Leagues. He has taken steps to start at Mayanur, his Head-quarters, a boarding school for the training of rural leaders. He has recently started a Social and Civic Progress League in Trichinopoly with the object of interpreting the requirements and grievances of the rural population to local bodies and Government Departments and fostering the growth of civic conscience and leadership among the rural population. The League proposes to train the largely-increased number of voters to use their new-found power to secure their share of the amenities provided by public authorities and the redress of their grievances.

Devadhar Malabar Reconstruction Trust.

Mr. Suryanarayana Rau continued to be in charge of the Devadhar Malabar Reconstruction Trust which runs a Night Higher Elementary School in Tirur with a large number of Moplah teacher-students, two Weavers' Co-operative Societies at Kattailangadi and Puthantharuvai, a Depressed Class Colony with a school, a boarding house and an agricultural farm at Gopalpuram, and five Adult Education Centres. Considering the intensity of the caste feeling in Malabar, particularly against the Depressed Classes, it was a remarkable achievement that Mr. Suryanarayana Rau was able to persuade teachers belonging to the higher castes to live with their families in the Depressed Class colony and share a common well. One of the special features of his work was to bring together the Moplahs and the Hindus in a common endeavour.

Mr. Sahu continued his rural uplift work at Chowdwar near Cuttack and it is very gratifying to note that his aged mother greatly helped him in running the centre.

Health & Sanitation.

Mr. Devadhar represented the Public Health School, the only institution of its kind in India, run by the Poona Seva Sadan Society, at the Health Workers' Conference at Delhi to which he was invited by the Red Cross Society. He was General Secretary of the Bombay Baby and Health Week Association and organised a Divisional Exhibition at Alibag. He promoted a scheme for opening a maternity home at Bhiwandi in Thana District as a part of the " follow up " work of the Poona Seva Sadan Society.

Mr. Venkataraman was Secretary of the Madras Sanitary Welfare League which carried out a detailed survey of the sanitary conditions of the slums in the city of Madras with a view to drawing the attention of the public and of the Corporation of Madras to the urgent need for cleaning them up. Out of 120 slums surveyed, Mr. Venkataraman was responsible, jointly or individually, for the survey of about 70. He had several interviews with the Municipal authorities, from whom he received cordial co-operation. He was elected Joint Secretary of the National Health Association and delivered a number of lectures in Tamil on public health and sanitation with the aid of the magic-lantern in the slums of the City.

The Devadhar Malabar Reconstruction Trust, of which Mr. Suryanarayana Rau is the Secretary, organised the Health and Baby Week in all its Centres and carried on an intense propaganda throughout the year on health and allied subjects.

Leprosy Work.

Mr. Sahu conducted two leprosy clinics, one at Chowdwar and another in Cuttack, at each of which 40 to 80 patients were treated every week. Besides this, he carried on large correspondence with individual patients in different parts of Orissa and outside.

Seva Samiti.

Mr. Kunzru continued to be the General Secretary of the Seva Samiti. It has had to curtail its expenditure as, owing to the economic depression, Government reduced their grant, and contributions from the public are harder still to get. The work among the Naiks in the hills, who have to be persuaded not to bring up their daughters to a life of shame has however gone on unabated. The Seva Samiti hospital has continued to prosper. Generous donors have supplied it with some of its most pressing wants in the surgical, gynaecological and dental departments, e. g., an operation table, a dental chair etc. One of the distinctive features of the Samiti's activities was the assistance given to Muslim pilgrims to the famous *dargah* at Ajmere last winter. The work done by the volunteers and scouts was greatly appreciated by the authorities. Another important activity of the Samiti consisted in the development of the section relating to physical culture. Two educated men who have received special and prolonged training for their work and one of whom has been trained in Yogic exercises, have been appointed physical instructors. Their work has been appreciated by the public and increasing demands have been made for their services.

Scouting.

The organisation of the Seva Samiti Boy Scouts continued to be one of the special features of the Upper India Branch. Mr. Kunzru was the Chief Commissioner, Mr. Shri Ram Bajpai the Chief Organising Commissioner of the Association and Mr. Dube the District Scout Commissioner for Lucknow. The Association has on its rolls more the 25,000 scout who are spread over several provinces and States. In addition to routine work of the Association, Mr. Bajpai conducted the Scout Masters' and Patrol Leaders' Intensive Training course at Nirmal Vana near Rishikesh and the All-India Fourth Scout Mela at Deoria, which was attended by about 2,000 Scouts and was a great success. The Hon. Sir Sitaram, President of the U. P. Legislative Council, presided over the closing ceremony of the Mela and asked the public to give greater support to the Seva Samiti Boy Scouts Association. At the celebration of the Malaviya Jayanti at Benares, the

Seva Samiti Boy Scouts mustered in large numbers, presented an address to Pandit Malaviya and gave a grand display. Mr. Bajpai published three Hindi pamphlets on public health, home nursing and cooking.

The Depressed Classes Mission, Mangalore, also organised Scout troops in all its schools.

Discharged Prisoners.

Mr. Bajpai continued to be the Secretary of the Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society, Allahabad. Mr. Suryanarayana Rau interested himself in the rehabilitation of the Moplah prisoners who were convicted for their participation in the Moplah rebellion of ten years ago and were recently discharged. He is the Secretary of the Moplah Aid Committee which arranged to meet the prisoners on their arrival in Calicut, secured medical attendance where necessary, used its good offices to reabsorb them into society and to secure them work, besides giving them temporary relief.

Flood Relief.

Mr. Venkataraman was engaged for several months in relief work in the Coimbatore District on behalf of the Coimbatore Flood Relief Committee. Fresh sites were either secured free from Government or purchased from private parties, and the people who suffered from the floods were helped to rebuild their homes. Of 45 villages affected 20 were shifted to new sites. The total number of families helped was 1,319, of which 546 were those of Depressed Class Hindus. The total amount spent by the Relief Committee was Rs. 27,287-7-8.

Messrs. Shahane and Sharangpani toured the flood-stricken areas in the Balaghat District consisting of over 30 villages and appealed for funds for relief. Mr. Shahane was able to raise Rs. 500, of which over Rs. 300 were contributed by the student community of Nagpur alone.

Mr. Thakkar toured in 20 villages of Nasik District on flood relief work in August last and published a report of his work.

Calicut and South Malabar suffered seriously on account of a cyclone in May last. Some of the buildings belonging

to the Devadhar Malabar Reconstruction Trust suffered heavy damage. Mr. Suryanarayana Rau took immediate steps for administering relief on behalf of the Malabar Distress Relief Fund Committee of which he is Secretary.

Temperance.

Mr. Dube, who has been the Secretary of the Oudh Temperance Federation for several years, was unanimously elected as its representative on the Excise Licensing Board of Lucknow City. The Federation carried on propaganda through the press and the platform in favour of temperance and got up largely-signed memorials protesting against the location of liquor shops in the vicinity of areas where the labouring classes live.

Swadeshi.

Mr. Devadhar took a leading part in the "Swadeshi day" celebration at Poona on the 29th May. Mr. Kaul organised the Swadeshi League in Lucknow and carried on propaganda on the subject. His project for a Swadeshi Exhibition did not however materialise on account of political circumstances though he had put in plenty of preliminary work. Mr. Kunzru recently addressed the Boy Scouts Associations affiliated to the Seva Samiti Boy Scouts Association on the various methods by which they could promote Swadeshi. He wrote a few leaflets for public circulation, showing the economic importance of Swadeshi and organised a number of meetings at which he exhorted the public to patronise home-made goods even at a sacrifice. He has been elected a Vice-president of the All-India Swadeshi Sangha, Benares, of which Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya is the President. He also drew the attention of the Scout officers at the annual meeting of the Association held in March last to the following advice given by Lord Baden Powell to the British Scouts in a recent issue of the *Scouter*:

' I have been agreeably surprised at the number of enthusiastic letters I have received as the result of my hav-

ing urged scout to help the country in her present difficulties. I realise that a number of scouts and scouters are anxious to give active help, just as they gave it in the war. They only want to know how. I have already shown that by buying British Empire goods the nation can save two hundred and thirty millions in a year from going aboard to other countries. The Empire Marketing Board is planning a great national campaign to bring this to the knowledge of the public, and get them to buy British goods. This campaign begins on November 15 (1931). The Board is having thousands of posters printed for the owners of retail shops, etc., to put up in their windows in every town and the village throughout the United Kingdom. Their difficulty is to get the posters into the hands of the shopkeepers. This is a job which scouts could do in their different localities all over the country, if they will. I hope, therefore, that county commissioners will confer with their district commissioners and if they approve the idea, they will plan their schemes for distributing the posters, as a service to the nation. At this juncture it will be a definite step in preventing some of the present leakage of millions of pounds from our country.'

Lahore Central Rate-Payers Association.

Mr. Hardatta Sharma organised the Association with the object of promoting reform in the administration of the Lahore Municipality and stimulating the civic conscience in the rate-payers. He was elected General Secretary of the Association, which has 180 members and held nine meetings and contributed thirty letters and articles to the local press on the municipal reform, and waited in deputation on the Minister for Local Self-Government and the Commissioner, Lahore Division, in that connection.

Communal Amity.

Mr. Sharma issued an influentially signed manifesto appealing to the Hindus and Moslems for communal amity when it was threatened over the death of a Muslim boy in the course of an altercation. Five informal meetings were organised by him to consider the communal problem, which resulted in the formation of a Unity League. Its objects are to eradicate communalism and to develop common citizenship.

It has nearly a hundred members representing various communities and schools of thought. It has issued a comprehensive questionnaire on the communal problem.

Study Circle.

Mr. Venkataraman organized a study circle in Madras, of which he was elected Secretary. The Circle held ten meetings during the year which were attended by students, professors and publicists. He read papers at three of them. Mr. Shahane got up a study circle in Nagpur with the co-operation of some college students.

Literature and Art.

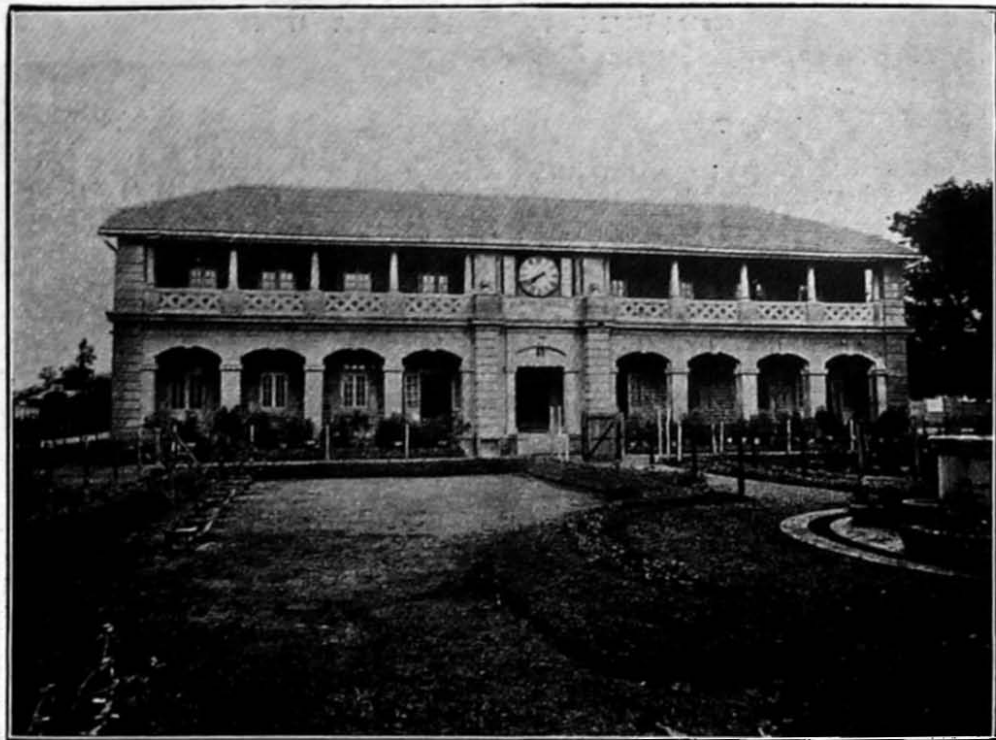
Mr. Kaul, who has written some modernist novels in Urdu, has been asked by the U. P. Hindusthani Academy to write a book in Urdu on modern Russia. In spite of ill-health he devoted a considerable portion of the time during which he was on leave last year to the study of the subject with which he has been asked to deal. A portion of the book is ready, but it will require a few months more for its completion. Mr. Bajpai, in collaboration with another writer, prepared a series of Hindi readers which were approved for use in the primary schools in the U. P. by the Department of Public Instruction. These readers have been introduced into their schools by several District Boards and have been greatly appreciated. Mr. Shahane was elected Joint Secretary of the Nagpur Art Circle and contributed some articles to the *Hitavada* on art subjects, besides Marathi articles on literary topics in various Marathi journals.

Printing Presses.

Messrs. Patwardhan and Barve were in charge of the Aryabhusan and Dnyan Prakash Presses in Poona, the latter giving his whole attention to them. Mr. David generally looked after the Hitavada Press in Nagpur and Mr. Parulekar gave some of his time to looking after the Bombay Vaibhava Press.

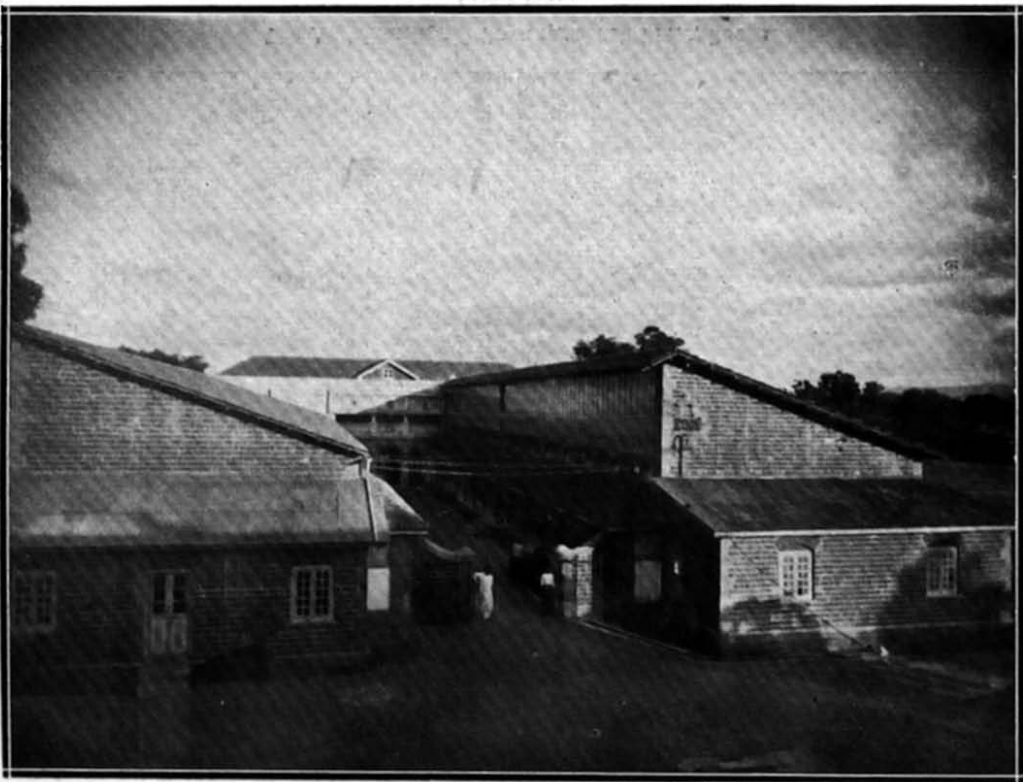
G. I. P. E.

The Gokhale Institute of Politics and Economics which owes its foundation to the munificence of Rao Bahadur R. R. Kale of Satara, continued its good work along the



The Aryabhushan & Dnyanprakash Press, Poona.

Front View.



**The Aryabhushan & Dnyanprakash Press, Poona.
Rear View.**

two lines of research and post-graduate teaching. The report of the Institute is appended and need not be anticipated here, except to say that to achieve in an adequate measure the high purpose it has in view, the endowment must be multiplied many times. We appeal to the generous public who appreciate that type of work to make it possible for the Institute to increase its usefulness.

Finance.

The finances of the Society, which were never very satisfactory, suffered a serious setback recently, so seriously indeed that it may be necessary to reduce the allowances of Members* and even to curtail some of the activities of the Society. To the uninitiated in accounting a casual glance at the Balance Sheet may convey the impression that the Society has large funds. A closer examination will reveal that several items in it are really trust properties which the Society administers but cannot use for its own purposes. The real financial position of the Society is indicated in the Statement of Income and Expenditure. The receipts during the year amounted to Rs. 61,985-6-9 and the expenditure to Rs. 73,033-15-6 leaving a deficit of Rs. 11,048-8-9. The deficit during the year 1932-33 is expected to be greater still.

The bequest of one lakh of rupees left to the Society by the late Rao Bahadur D. Laxminarayan, referred to in last year's report, was received during the year and safely invested. The last instalment of Rs. 5,000 of the munificent grant by the Trustees of the Wadia Charities to the Society's Fire Relief Fund was received during the year. It need hardly be said that the Society is specially grateful for these donations.

Appeal.

Such is the record of the Society's work for the year under report, for which it claims no more than that it was rendered in a spirit of humility and devotion to the best interests of the country, as it sees it. And in order to enable it to continue the work in an increasing measure, it appeals to the generous public to extend to it their moral and material support in an adequate measure.

*Since writing this, the allowances of Members have been reduced by about 10 per cent. for one year.

G. I. P. E.

Report for 1931-32.

The following Report for 1931-32 was submitted by the Board of Management of the Gokhale Institute of Politics and Economics, Poona, to the Servants of India Society who are its trustees. It is being published as part of the Society's annual report.

During the year under report the teaching side of the Institute continued to work under a feeling of uncertainty. As would appear from what was recorded in last year's report, the University had decided then to affiliate postgraduate institutions. This decision, however, was suddenly upset by the Syndicate last August and at present the exact status to be assigned to such institutions in the framework of the University has yet to be determined. The changing policy of the University has made it necessary that we should restrict the number of students admitted to the Institute. The total number of students on the roll of the Institute during the year was 27 of whom 4 were research students. The inter-collegiate arrangement for lectures for M. A. Students in economics and politics continued as during the last year with the exception that all the lectures were this year not delivered in the Servants of India Society's Home. Two scholarships were awarded by the Institute during this year. Mr. P. N. Driver's scholarship was extended for a year and Mr. N. M. Joshi was the other recipient of a research scholarship. Mr. S. G. Nawathe was awarded a free studentship.

An important step forward in the development of the Institute's activities was taken this year by the Institute's embarking upon the work of a specific detailed investigation. The subject chosen for investigation was the "Marketing of

Fruit in Poona." The Institute was lucky in securing for this purpose the services of Mr. V. R. Gadgil, B. Ag., M. Sc. (California), who has had considerable previous experience of the fruit industry. The investigation was begun in August 1931 and it has been decided to complete it by June 1932. It is expected that a bulletin containing the results of this investigation will be published by October 1932. We record with pleasure the ready assistance given to us during the course of this investigation by many Government departments, the Poona City Municipality, the Co-operative Institute, banks, supervising unions and societies and many other private associations and individuals. As a result of our representation, the Poona City Municipality, has already begun to publish weekly the price of fruits and vegetables in the Poona market. We have to thank specially Rao Bahadur D. L. Sahasrabudhe, Rao Bahadur P. C. Patil and Prof. V. G. Gokhale who kindly acceded to our request to act as an advisory committee for this investigation.

Mr. D. R. Gadgil's attention having been directed by the prevailing circumstances to the "salaries" problem, he suspended his other work to devote a few months to an examination of this question. As a result of this study he wrote out a pamphlet covering about 50 printed pages entitled the "Salaries of Public Officials in India." This was published as "No. 1" of the "Publications of the Gokhale Institute of Politics and and Economics" last August and priced at Re. 1. The sale of the pamphlet has not been large but it has had excellent reviews from such divergent sections of the Press as the "Maratha" and the "Times of India." We quote below an extract from a long review of the pamphlet which has recently appeared in the "Indian Journal of Economics."

"The study is a very clear, able and valuable one. It should be gone through by all those who have the interests of the country at heart."

The progress of the marketing investigation has been so satisfactory that it has been decided [to expand the activities of the Institute in this direction. It has been decided to continue the work of Mr. V. R. Gadgil after he finishes the present enquiry on some analogous problem and the Board of Management has further resolved to undertake another investigation preferably on an industrial or commercial subject during the next year. With the appointment of another investigator the limits of the present financial resources of the Institute will be reached and future development will depend on the way we succeed in impressing the public with our studies and with the results of our investigations during the next two or three years.

The usual audited statement of accounts is appended herewith. (Vide page 38.)

Servants of India Society.

Statement of Income and Expenditure for the year ending 31st March, 1932.

INCOME			EXPENDITURE		
	Rs.	A. P.		Rs.	A. P.
Donations and Contributions ...	9,866	8-6	Allowances to Members and Probationers including Special Allowances, House Rent, Life Insurance, etc. ...	26,992	1-0
Members' Earnings ...	10,643	10-6	Travelling expenses including conveyance ...	3,634	6-0
Interest (including that received from the Presses) ...	26,430	14-11	Library ...	2,037	5-3
Property Rents ...	9,455	8-4	Establishment Salaries ...	7,498	3-6
Miscellaneous ...	408	12-6	General Charges: office rents, lighting, stationery, building insurance, postage, etc. ...	8,498	10-7
Fire Fund Collections ...	5,180	0-0	Mess Charges ...	1,225	12-9
Deficit carried to Statement of Affairs	11,048	8-9	Repairs to Buildings ...	1,395	8-7
			Rents and taxes ...	1,593	8-1
			Propaganda Work (including losses in conducting the Society's papers,) ...	19,746	7-9
Total Rs.	73,033	15-6	Total Rs.	73,033	15-6

Poona,
6th June, 1932.

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

SERVANTS OF INDIA
Statement of Affairs as on

LIABILITIES		Rs.	As.Ps.	Rs.	As.Ps.
Society's General Fund					
Balance on 1st April 1931	...	6,40,649	—2—3		
Less Deficit as per Society's					
Income and Expenditure a/c	...	11,048	—8—9		
				6,29,600	—9—6
Gokhale Memorial Trust Fund					
(received in securities as per contra)				1,33,000	—0—0
*Rao Bahadur D. Lakshmi					
Narayan Trust Fund					
(received in cash.)	...			1,00,000	—0—0
Gokhale Institute of Politics and					
Economics Trust Fund (received					
in Trust Property as per contra)					
				1,07,630	—10—0
*Liabilities for other Funds:—					
Gokhale Memorial Fund					
	...	6,806	—2—3		
Indian Distress Relief Fund					
	...	4,527	—8—3		
Sir W. Wedderburn Fund					
	...	2,151	—7—8		
Indian Flood Relief Fund					
	...	6,047	—7—7		
				19,532	—9—9
*Mr. Sastri's South African Education					
Fund					
	...			13,334	—6—0
*Other Credit Balances:—					
At Centre					
	...	5,180	—3—0		
At Bombay Branch					
	...	2,157	—4—0		
At Madras Branch					
	...	562	—4—11		
At C. P. Branch					
	...	300	—0—0		
At Cuttak Centre					
	...	2,067	—7—4		
Lahore Centre.					
	...	175	—0—0		
				10,442	—3—3
Society's Presses and Papers					
Funds & Credit Balances:—					
Aryabhushan Press					
	...	1,25,914	—1—10		
Bombay Vaibhav Press					
	...	98,835	—15—0		
Hitavada Press					
	...	11,042	—11—7		
Dnyan Prakash					
	...	22,080	—10—4		
				2,57,873	—6—9
*A. B. Press Provident & Bonus fund...					
				35,203	—7—0
*Due to G. I. P. E. surplus as per					
Incomes and Expenditure statement					
	...	3,662	—2—3		
Less deficit of the last year					
	...	84	—5—3		
				3,577	—13—0
*Liabilities marked with asterisk are covered					
by the other investment on the Assets side.					
				Total Rs.	13,10,195—1—3

I have examined the above Statement of Affairs and the annexed Statement of Income & Expenditure Account with the Books, Accounts and Vouchers of the Society, and I find the same correct.

I have verified the Investments and Securities of the Society including those of the Gokhale Institute of Politics and Economics.

SOCIETY.**31st March 1932,**

ASSETS		Rs.	As.Ps.	Rs.	As.Ps.
Buildings and Sites (including Bombay, Poona, Lonavla and Madras Bungalows)	...			3,73,681	—9-10
Library: Expenditure up to date has been charged to revenue	...				
Dead stock (after allowing depreciation)	...			9,392	11-0
Kibe-Wada (subject to High Court appeal)	...			17,230	—0-0
Society's Presses and Papers					
Assets and Debtors:—					
Aryabhushan Press	...	2,15,914	—1-10		
Bombay Vaibhav Press	...	1,52,689	—12-10		
Hitavada Press, Nagpur	...	25,297	—6-10		
Dnyan-Prakash	...	26,714	—10-6		
				4,20,616	—0-0
Advances to Members and Others:—					
At Centre	...	8,947	—8-8		
At Bombay Branch	...	1,855	—5-8		
At Madras	...	182	—8-8		
At C. P. Branch	...	1,500	—0-0		
At U. I. Branch	...	1,410	—14-3		
At Lahore Centre	...	25	—0-0		
				13,921	—5-3
Investments:—					
Gokhale Memorial Trust Fund:					
3½% G. P. Notes, Face Value	...	1,21,000	—0-0		
4% Bombay Port Trust Bonds, "	...	12,000	—0-0		
				1,33,000	—0-0
Gokhale Institute of Politics and Economics				1,07,630	—10-0
Other Investments:—					
3½% G. P. Notes, Face Value	...	20,200			
4% G. P. Note	...	100			
5% D. E. Society Loan	...	1,000			
5% War Loan	...	13,100			
6% Bombay Development Loan,,	...	10,000			
4½% G. P. Notes 1955-60	...	1,43,900			
5% G. P. Notes	...	48,300			
These securities are kept by the Society for meeting liabilities of Rs. 1,82,080—7-0 marked with asterisk*					
				1,82,694	—5-10
				50	—0-0
Poona Central Co-operative Bank Share				46,605	—14-9
Bank Balances at Centre & Branches				372	—8-7
Cash at Centre and Branches					
				13,10,195	—1-3

Poona, 6th June, 1932.

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

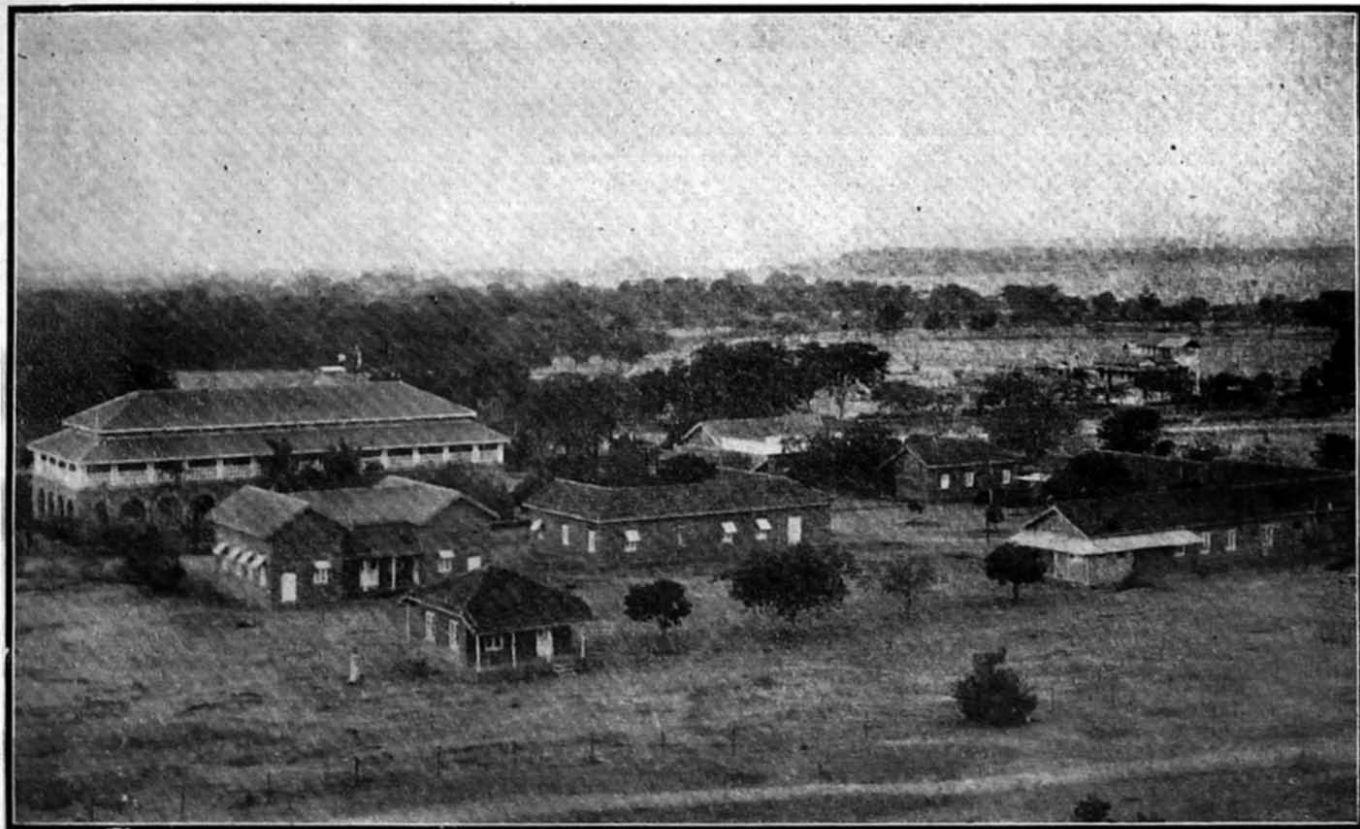
Gokhale Institute of Politics and Economics.

Statement of Income and Expenditure from 1st April, 1931, to 31st March 1932.

<i>Income.</i>		<i>Rs. As.Ps.</i>	<i>Expenditure.</i>		<i>Rs. As.P.</i>
Interest on Government Securities of face value of Rs. 71,700 ...	Rs.3,189-8-0		Allowance to Prof. D. R. Gadgil.	2,400-0-0	
Interest on Municipal & Port Trust Bonds.	Rs. 500-0-0		Honorarium to Investigator.	600-0-0	
Outstanding Interest on 5% Tax Free Bonds of Rs.12,300.	Rs. 615-0-0		Scholarships to Research Students.	500-0-0	
Dividends on Shares.	215-0-0		Establishment Salaries.191-4-0	
Interest on Co-operative Society's Debentures... ..	Rs. 300-0-0		Investigator's expenses.156-9-6	
Interest on D. E. Society's Loan.	Rs. 130-10-6		Books, Reports & Periodicals.329-1-6	
	4,950-2-6		Stationery, Printing & Advertise- ments. 75-11-6	
Revenue of the Mortgage Inam village collections for two years 1930-31 & 1931-32.	1,972-12-3		Miscellaneous. 3-4-9	
Fees.	935-0-0		Postage. 39-11-6	
Legal & Incidental expenses re- covered,	230-6-3		Publications.168-4-0	
Publication Sales.	37-12-0		Surplus.	3,662-2-3	
	Total Rs. 8,126-1-0			Total Rs. 8,126-1-0	

Poona,
31st May 1932.

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



Servants of India Society : Head Quarters, Poona.

CONSTITUTION

OF THE

Servants of India Society.

The following Constitution has been adopted for the Society :—

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

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

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

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

5. Every Member, on admission, shall undergo a special training for a period of five years. During this 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 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 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

* *These words to be omitted if there be no family.*

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 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.

(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 Attaché 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. (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 a Trustee or in any other capacity, shall be held in the name of the Society 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.

27. (b) All agreements, 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 in the name of the Society 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, 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.

27. (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 the Council may from time to time determine.

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 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 Attachés 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 being accepted by the First Member or President.

Bye-Laws.

—: 00:—

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 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.

* Resolution No. 50 of 1938-39.

" Resolved that in view of the financial position and other considerations, Bye-laws No. 2 be amended so that the allowances accruing from 1st June, 1932 onwards be reduced for one year as follows :—

Rs. 125 to Rs. 110 ; Rs. 110 to Rs. 100 ; Rs. 90 to Rs. 80 ; Rs. 75 to Rs. 70 ; Rs. 65 to Rs. 60 ; Rs. 50 to Rs. 45. "

- (f) 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. 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 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 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 arrangement as they deem fit to secure, in the case of such a member, the object of this Bye-law.
- (b) On the death of a Member whose life has been assured the First Member or President shall pay

the amount recovered on the life-policy of the deceased to such person or persons as the deceased Member may, by will or otherwise in writing, have directed. In the absence of such direction, the First Member or President and Council shall have power to determine whether the amount recovered may be paid to any person or persons belonging to the family of the deceased, and if so, to whom.

(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 requirements 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 forfeit all claim to the benefit secured to him or them under these Bye-laws.

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

Rules and Bye-Laws for the Enrolment of Associates.

Rules.

" 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."

Bye-Laws.

(1) When the First Member or President and Council resolve 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 to compromise the position of the Society, but further its aims and 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 Head-quarters and at the Branches; may be invited to attend special sessions and may be allowed to reside, if room be available, at the Head-quarters 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.

Servants of India Society, Poona 4.**ASSOCIATE'S APPLICATION FORM.**

TO

The Secretary, Servants of India Society,

POONA 4.

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 _____

I shall contribute to the funds of the Society's ^{Branch} _{Centre} the sum

Rs. _____ every year.

Date _____ Signature _____

Name in full _____

Address _____

Place of residence _____

Recommended by :—

1 _____

2 _____

Recommended by the Board of the Society's _____

Branch.

Date _____

Signature of the Senior Member or Secretary.

Enrolled by the Council of the Servants of India Society on—

Date _____

President or Secretary.

Servants of India Society.

President

- †*1. Gopal Krishna Devadhar, M. A., C. I. E.

Vice-President

- † 2. Hirday Nath Kunzru, B. A., B. Sc.,

Secretary

3. Pandurangi Kodanda Rao, M. A.

Ordinary Members

- * 4. The Rt. Hon'ble V. S. Srinivasa Sastri, P. C., C. H.
 † 5. Natesh Appaji Dravid, M. A.
 †*6. Anant Vinayak Patvardhan, B. A.
 7. Shridhar Ganesh Vaze, B. A.
 8. Krishna Prasad Kaul, B. A.
 † 9. Vajapeyam Venkatasubbaiya, B. A.
 † 10. Narayan Malhar Joshi, B. A.
 11. Vithal Hari Barve.
 † 12. Amritlal Vithaldas Thakkar, L. C. E.
 13. Dattatraya Vasudeo Ambekar.
 14. Laxmi Narain Sahu, M. A.
 † 15. Rupanagudi Suryanarayana Rau, B. A.
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