

REPORT
OF THE
Servants of India Society
for 1933-34

(*Registered under the Societies Registration Act.*)



POONA

12th June, 1934

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



**G. K. Devadhar, O. I. E.,
President.**

Servants of India Society.

PREAMBLE.

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

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

The Servants of India Society has been established to meet in some measure these requirements of the situation. Its members frankly accept the British connection as ordained, in the inscrutable ~~disposition~~ disposition of Providence, for India's good. Self-government within

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

The Servants of India Society will train men, prepared to devote their lives to the cause of the country in a religious spirit and will seek to promote, by all constitutional means, the national interests of the Indian people. Its members will direct their efforts, principally, towards (1) creating among the people, by example and by precept, a deep and passionate love of the motherland, seeking its highest fulfilment in service and sacrifice; (2) organizing the work of political education and agitation, basing it on a careful study of public questions and strengthening generally the public life of the country; (3) promoting relations of cordial 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 headquarters of the Society will be at Poona, where it will maintain a Home for its members and, attached to it, a Library for the study of subjects bearing on its work.



Servants of India Society's Home, Poona

The Servants of India Society.

The Servants of India Society is a body of national missionaries whose ideal is to devote themselves to the service of India, without limitations of race or religion, colour or creed and without seeking any personal advantage for themselves. Its members are drawn from various provinces of British India and the Indian States; and they do not all belong to one community or caste. No tie of a common religion holds them together, though they seek to serve the Motherland in the spirit in which religious work is undertaken. The common bond between them is the political and social service of India in the widest sense.

In politics the Society stands for Dominion Status for India, to be achieved by constitutional means. It stands for national as against narrower sectional interests. Notwithstanding large and even catastrophic revolutions in the political policies which have found popular favour in the country during the last twenty-five years and which shook to its foundations many a political institution, the Society has survived for twenty-nine years and the members have, with an exception or two, held together, owing to their faith in the principles of the Founder, Gopal Krishna Gokhale, which time and experience have increasingly vindicated.

The progress of India demands service on all fronts. Progress in one particular direction will not be effective unless it is general. Simultaneous service on as many lines as opportunities allow has been the policy of the Society. Within wide limits, members have been able to choose their work according to their aptitudes and opportunities with the result that the variety of work undertaken by the Society is great. An idea of it may be gathered from the synopsis, by no means exhaustive, published on the last page of the cover of this Report.

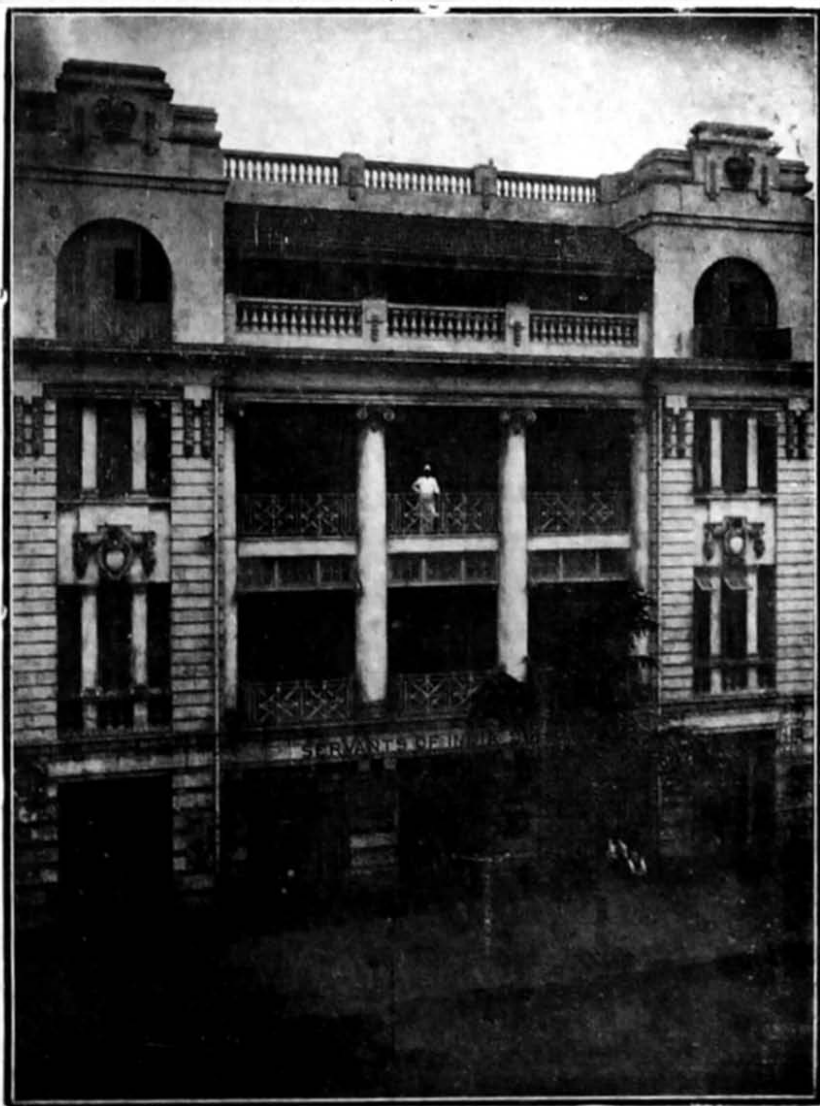
Such a large variety of work would have been impossible for a small band of twenty-eight members to attempt, but for the free and cheerful co-operation of many others, who are not members of the Society. It has been one of the special features of the Society that the bulk of its work is done through other organisations, which its members have either helped to found or develop. Of such organisations members act as energising nuclei. They, however, lay no claim to exclusive credit for the work of these bodies, in the execution of which so many others have collaborated. There are some kinds of activity, however, such as the conduct of the Society's periodicals, for which members alone are responsible. Because of this policy of working through other organisations, it is not easy to give a comprehensive account of the work of members without going into the details of the work of these organisations. Only the briefest mention is possible here. Fuller information may be obtained from the reports published by such organisations.

Many of the members are engaged in institutional work, which must to a large extent be of a routine type, though nonetheless exacting and laborious, and which does not, therefore, lend itself to fresh annual description without tedious repetition of old matter. The Report of the Society should be read subject to these qualifications.

Personnel.

During the year two Probationers, Messrs. R. S. Gupte of Nagpur and V. R. Nayanar of Malabar, were admitted to Membership and have been posted to Nagpur and Calicut respectively. Including them, the number of Members rose to 29 from 27 of last year. Their names and addresses are given in Appendix IV. Of these, 22 are Ordinary Members, who have completed five years' service in the Society, and the rest are "Members under Training."

The centres of work of the Members are Poona (headquarters), Madras, Bombay, Nagpur and Allahabad, and Lahore, Lucknow, Cuttack, Mayanur, Coimbatore, Calicut, Mangalore, Delhi, Jalgaon, and Bhambara.



Servants of India Society : Bombay Branch.



Servants of India Society : Madras Branch.

Though the need for adding to the Membership of the Society is great and pressing, particularly in view of the advancing age of the older Members and the expansion of the work and responsibilities of the Society, and though there has been no dearth of applicants seeking admission, financial considerations have set a stern limit to the expansion of membership.

Illness laid a heavy hand on the Society during the year. The President, Mr. G. K. Devadhar, who was in somewhat indifferent health for some years, had to undergo a major operation in the Sassoon Hospital in Poona in May, 1933, and was unable to resume his normal work till October. His health is not yet above anxiety. Messrs. V. S. Srinivasa Sastri, N. M. Joshi, N. A. Dravid, K. P. Kaul, R. Suryanarayana Rao and L. N. Sahu kept poor health right through. Mr. R. R. Bakhale, Mr. D. V. Ambekar and Mr. Sri Ram Bajpai fell ill more than once. On the 10th March last Messrs. S. G. Vaze and P. Kodanda Rao were involved in a serious motor accident which interfered with their work for some weeks.

Mr. M. D. Shahane returned to India in August last after completing his studies in the Toronto University Post Graduate School of Politics and Economics as the Vincent Massey Fellow for 1932-33. During his stay in Canada he had many opportunities of speaking on India. On his way back he visited British Columbia, Japan and China. In British Columbia he spent a week studying the conditions of Sikh workers in the lumber camps.

Much to the deep regret of the Members, Messrs. D. V. Velankar and K. M. Bal passed away during the year. Mr. Velankar was a Permanent Assistant and faithfully served the Society right from its inception till a few years ago when ill-health disabled him from active service. Mr. Bal was connected with the Aryabhushau Press for over forty years and since its acquisition by the Society, he served it with zeal and loyalty. He stuck to his post of duty in spite of failing health and died in harness. Since the close of the year the Society has suffered a severe loss by the death of Mr. B. M. Ambekar who served the Society as an Attaché for 27 years. All this time he was joint editor of the Dnyan Prakash. He had won

recognition as an exceedingly good writer in Marathi and proved a very able advocate of the principles of political and social reform for which the Society stands. He gave of his best to the service of the Society.

Office-Bearers.

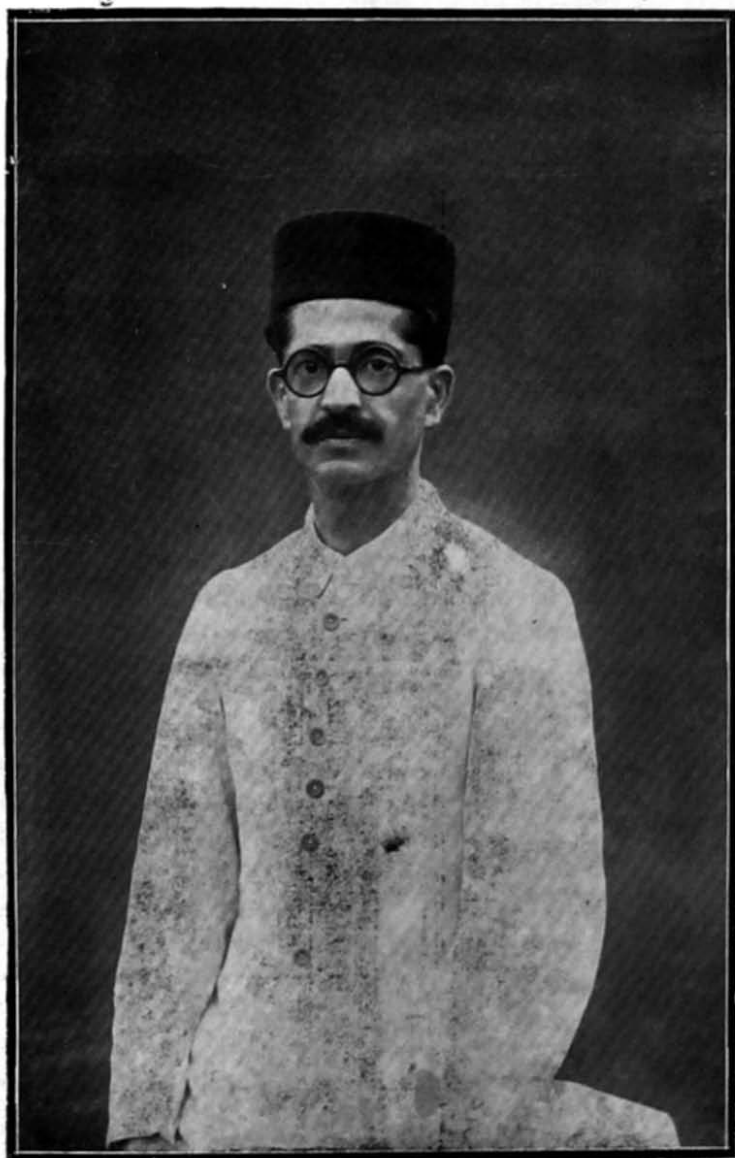
Messrs. G. K. Devadhar and H. N. Kunzru were re-elected President and Vice-President on the 12th June, 1933, and Messrs. Thakkar, Limaye and Vaze were elected Members of the Council of the Society. Messrs. V. Venkatasubbaiya, Dravid, Kunzru, Joshi and A. V. Patvardhan, who are the Senior Members of the Madras, Central Provinces and Berar, Upper India, Bombay and Business Branches, were *ex officio* Members of the Council. Mr. Kodanda Rao was re-appointed Secretary and, in his occasional absence from Poona, Mr. Vaze officiated for him.

Political Situation.

The political situation at the commencement of the year under report was far from satisfactory. Mahatma Gandhi and some thousands of his followers were in jail on account of their participation in civil disobedience. From the Yeravda Jail the Mahatma was guiding and supervising the campaign for the removal of untouchability. Suddenly on the 30th April, 1933, he announced his determination to fast for twenty-one days from the 8th of May, as a penance for the weaknesses of some of his instruments in the Harijan cause. He was released from jail on the 8th May, and the same night he issued a statement advising the Congress to suspend civil disobedience for six weeks during his fast and convalescence and invited the Government to release political prisoners. Government, however, demanded guarantees against the recrudescence of civil disobedience as a condition precedent. Most of the leaders of the Congress were in favour of abandoning it on its own merits. In June, when Mr. Sastri was in Poona in connection with the Society's annual session, Mahatma Gandhi had frequent private talks with him. Messrs. Kunzru and Thakkar also had talks with the Mahatma and other Congress leaders on the political situation. Ultimately a meeting of Congressmen was held in Poona in July to review the situation.



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



**Pandit Hirday Nath Kunzru,
Vice-President.**

Mahatma Gandhi requested Mr. Sastri, who had returned to Coimbatore, to come back to Poona. Though Mr. Sastri did not attend the Conference of Congressmen at Poona in July, he had daily interviews with the Mahatma and was in constant touch with developments. Mr. Sastri advised that civil disobedience should be abandoned altogether, but that if it was a matter of religion and conscience with the Mahatma, he should at least release the Congress from the policy and allow it to return to constitutional methods. (The Mahatma was at the time disinclined to accept the advice. In April, 1934, however, he changed his view and, while retaining civil disobedience for himself, counselled its suspension by other Congressmen and supported the Swarajist move to enter the Councils. This radical change of policy has since been confirmed by the All-India Congress Committee at Patna.)

Contrary to well-founded anticipations, the Congress Conference of July last declined to abandon civil disobedience altogether and, while discountenancing mass action, advocated individual civil disobedience, unless the Mahatma and the Viceroy came to an amicable agreement. The Viceroy having refused to see the Mahatma, the latter, in pursuance of the July decision, offered civil disobedience and was sent to jail again. Soon after he claimed that he should be given the same facilities that he enjoyed before for carrying on Harijan propaganda from within the jail. Government having refused, he went on a fast again, but an indefinite one this time. He was shortly afterwards released unconditionally. He decided that, notwithstanding his unconditional release, he would consider himself a prisoner for the full term of his sentence as far as civil disobedience was concerned and would not, therefore, resort to it, but devote himself entirely to Harijan service. The Congress call for individual civil disobedience evoked very little response from the country. And there were not wanting indications that, though some Congressmen might not yet countenance openly the return to constitutionalism, they would not be disinclined to take notice of the White Paper and join with other parties in examining it. A definite, though tentative, move was initiated at the Servants of India Society, in Poona, in August last. A memorandum enumerating the improvements

desired in the White Paper, which might permit of common action, was drawn up. The Communal Award was excluded from the discussion. It was realised that there could be no agreement between the various affected communities regarding the Communal Award, as modified by the Poona Pact. The memorandum was submitted to certain select leaders in the first instance, but the response was not enthusiastic enough to justify a move forward. Later, the Bombay Presidency Association initiated a similar move for an All-Parties Conference. Mr. Devadhar approved of it and Messrs. Joshi, Bakhale, Limaye, Ambekar and Kodanda Rao from the Society attended the meetings of the organising committee. But the attempt was finally postponed *sine die*.

The Society has consistently held that civil disobedience and direct action had no chance of success in India at the present time, that they resulted in more injury to the people than on Government, and imposed on the people needless suffering and hardship. As regards the White Paper, the Society generally held that, though it made some improvements in certain spheres, it was on the whole meant to hold India down and tighten the grip of Britain, assisted therein by the conservative and reactionary forces in India. It was not a genuine attempt to forward India along the path to Dominion Status. It was a constitution that India might well save herself from, if she could. The White Paper by pandering to the vanity and the self-interest of the Princes, the Britishers, the Muslims and other communalists and special interests, and by giving them privileged positions, had already created new vested interests and accentuated every existing division.

Joint Select Committee.

Mr. Joshi was a member of the Indian Delegation of the Joint Select Committee of Parliament in London and attended all the meetings of the Committee. He attended the private meetings of the Indian Delegation under the chairmanship of H. H. the Aga Khan. He signed the Memorandum on the White Paper prepared by Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru, subject to reservations regarding Labour and allied questions in which Mr. Joshi was specially interested. He signed the Memorandum submitted

by the Indian Delegation and submitted two separate memoranda on Labour legislation under the new constitution and the representation of Labour and the Backward Classes. He gave evidence as a witness before a sub-committee of the Joint Committee on behalf of the National Trades Union Federation along with Messrs. B. Shiva Rao and Aftab Ali.

Statutory Railway Board Committee.

Mr. Joshi was a member of the Committee appointed to consider the constitution of the Statutory Railway Board, and submitted several minutes of dissent from the Report of that Committee, in which he insisted that the members of the Board should all be appointed by the responsible Government of India that all interests, not excluding Labour, should be represented thereon and that the Board should be wholly responsible to the future Government of India.

Legislatures.

Mr. Joshi continued to be a nominated Member of the Legislative Assembly and took every available opportunity to press forward the interests of Labour, without disregarding other interests. Of special interest to Labour were his speeches on the Workmen's Compensation Act Amendment Bill, Cotton Textile Industry Bill, Payment of Wages Bill and Indian Factories Bill. He himself introduced two bills, one to penalise the besetting of industrial establishments by creditors to recover loans from debtors and the other to prohibit civil imprisonment for debts and attachment of salaries for recovery of loans, both being measures recommended by the Royal Commission on Labour. The first bill was opposed by most of the Provincial Governments, except Bengal, which has been requested by the Government of India to legislate locally. Further consideration of the bill has been postponed. Government having offered to prepare a bill themselves on the subject of his second bill, its consideration also has been postponed.

Mr. Joshi moved a resolution on unemployment and reduction of wages, which the Government accepted with some modification. He opposed the Princes' Protection Bill, pressed for better amenities for third class passengers on the Indian

Railways and better conditions of service for the subordinate staff of the Railways. Regarding land, he pleaded that no statutory safeguards for property should be encouraged and that possession of land should be secured only to those who cultivated it.

Mr. Bakhale was a nominated member of the Bombay Legislative Council to represent Labour interests. He gave evidence before the Select Committee on the Karachi Municipal Bill and pleaded for two seats for organised industrial labour. This was accepted, but only one of the seats was to be filled by election through trade unions. He sought to get one seat reserved for labour on the Improvements Committee of the Bombay Corporation. Government agreed to nominate a Labour representative if one was not returned through election. He unsuccessfully sought to raise the upper age limit from 11 to 12 and the lower from 6 to 7 in the Bombay Primary Education Act. He successfully piloted a bill securing a seat by nomination for Labour on the Karachi Port Trust. His Bill to restrict the rents of certain classes of houses in Bombay was defeated by just six votes. He introduced a bill to remove certain disabilities of the so-called Despressed Classes with respect to public wells, etc. He secured the passage of an amendment to the Government's Maternity Benefit Bill by which the beneficiary will be consulted as to the basis of calculating the benefit.

He took every opportunity to promote the interests of Labour and in particular the textile industry in Bombay. He put in a vigorous plea either for the control or the nationalisation of the industry. Within a week of his speech, the Bombay Government ordered, very largely on the initiative and at the suggestion of Mr. Bakhale, an enquiry by the Bombay Labour Office into the condition of the industry with reference to wage-cuts, etc. He sought to move the adjournment of the Council over the strike situation in Sholapur in the last budget session, but failed to secure the necessary unofficial support.

Liberal Organisations.

During the year the National Liberal Federation of India held two sessions, the first in April, 1933, in Calcutta and the

second in December last in Madras. From the Society, Messrs. Sastri, Joshi, Kunzru, and Patwardhan took part in the debates at Calcutta. Mr. Sastri was the Chairman of the Reception Committee at Madras, but sudden illness prevented him at the last moment from delivering his address. Some weeks later he delivered a course of three lectures in Madras on the subject of the White Paper, which received wide publicity. Messrs. Kunzru and Patwardhan took a prominent part in the discussions of the Federation. Mr. Kunzru spoke on "The New Constitution" at Calicut, Ernakulam and Trivandrum during his South Indian tour in January last. Messrs. Kunzru and Dube took part in the proceedings of the U. P. Liberal Conference at Allahabad in October last. Mr. Dube was the Secretary of the Lucknow Liberal League which met several times during the year. Mr. D. V. Ambekar was the working Secretary of the Deccan Sabha of Poona for the fourteenth year in succession. He gave a large part of his time to the work of the Sabha and to the completion of the Gokhale Hall and the discharge of its financial liabilities. Mr. S. R. Venkataraman was a Secretary of the Madras session of the National Liberal Federation and the Joint Convener of the newly formed National Liberal Party of Madras.

Periodicals.

The Society conducts three papers: the "Servant of India", an English weekly, the "Dnyan Prakash," a Marathi daily, with a weekly edition, both in Poona, and the "Hitavada," an English bi-weekly, in Nagpur. Messrs. Kodanda Rao, Vaze and Ambekar shared between themselves the responsibility for the conduct of the first; Messrs. Limye, Gokhale and Ambekar of the second and Messrs. Dravid, Shahane and Gupte of the third.

Indian States.

Messrs. Patwardhan and Vaze gave a very large part of their time to the promotion of political reform in the States. The former was the Secretary of the Dakshini Samsthan Hitawardhak Sabha and a member of the Working Committee of the All-India States' People's Conference. He was the President of the Legislative Council of Phaltna and a member of the

Legislative Council of Aundh. He continued to edit the "Sansthani Swarajya", an Anglo-Marathi weekly, in the interests of the subjects of Indian States. Mr. G. R. Abhyankar, one of the staunchest associates of the Society, who was editing the English section of this Journal, has been laid up with serious illness for several months. Mr. Vaze occasionally helped in editing this section in his place. Mr. Patwardhan presided over the Punjab States' People's Conference at Delhi in April, 1933, and took part in the Aundh States' People's Conference in April, the All-India States' People's Conference in Bombay in July, the Sangli States' People's Conference in September, and the Kathiawad States' People's Conference in November and the Deccan States' People's Conference in Poona in December. Mr. Vaze presided over the Sangli State's People's Conference in September last.

Indians Abroad

The "Servant of India" sustained its special interest in Indians abroad and in particular, in South Africa, Eastern Africa, Ceylon and Malaya. This policy of Sir Kunwar Maharaj Singh, the Agent of the Government of India in South Africa, was consistently supported by the paper. It also stood for the policy of utilizing the legislature in Kenya, which has recently been adopted in that country.

Orissa Province.

Mr L. N. Sahu of Cuttack threw himself heart and soul in the work for the consolidation of the Orissa-speaking population under a separate province, which has now been decided upon by Government. He gave a large part of his time to touring in the outlying parts of the area to win over opposition where it existed and to strengthen, support and create enthusiasm for the new province.

Labour.

Among Members who gave the whole or part of their time to the Labour cause may be mentioned Messrs. Joshi, Bakhale, and S. V. Parulekar in Bombay, R. Suryanarayana Rao and V. R. Nayanar in Malabar, Mr. S. R. Venkataraman in Madras and Mr. Dube in the U. P. The work of Messrs. Joshi and Bakhale

in the Legislatures and that of Mr. Joshi on the Joint Select Committee in London has been already referred to. In June 1933, while in London, Mr. Joshi went to Geneva to attend the meeting of the Governing Body of the International Labour Office. He also attended an informal meeting of the overseas members of the Governing Body. He continued to be the President of the Bombay Textile Labour Union, the Ambernath Labour Union, the Dharavi Tannery and Leather Workers' Union and the National Union of Seamen in Bombay, and was connected with the National Trades Union Federation and the All-India Railwaymen's Federation. He attended the meeting in Calcutta of the Indian Trades Union Federation, and the joint meeting between it and the National Trades Union Federation to bring about unity between the two organisations. In December last he attended the annual meeting of the National Trades Union Federation in Bombay.

In the work of trade union unity Mr. Joshi was assisted by Mr. Bakhale, who was appointed General Secretary of the new united body, the National Trades Union Federation. Since then the strength of the Federation has risen from 40 affiliated unions with a membership of 78,000 to 50 unions with a membership of 1,36,700. The Federation has been affiliated to the Second International and it arranged to hold the first Asiatic Labour Congress in Colombo in May, 1934. Mr. Bakhale drafted the Memorandum which was submitted to the Joint Select Committee on behalf of the N. T. U. Federation. He was re-elected General Secretary of the Bombay Textile Labour Union and President of the Bombay Port Trust Railwaymen's Union. With regard to the textile industry in Bombay he had three interviews with the Governor of Bombay, in which he urged an enquiry into the wage-cuts and other labour conditions. As stated above an enquiry has since been ordered.

Mr. Bakhale presided over the annual conference of the Bombay Presidency Postmen and Lower Grade Staff Conference at Hubli and the Postal and R. M. S. Association at Poona.

For a good many months in the year Mr. S. V. Parulekar was engaged in controlling and directing the strike of workers

in certain mills in Bombay. The strike in the Sassoon Alliance Silk Mill collapsed in July last after an unequal struggle for ten months. The workers rejoined the mill, but as their wages for a certain period were not paid, a suit for compensation for wrongful dismissal was instituted subsequently and the Bombay High Court delivered a favourable judgment in October last. But it was a Pyrrhic victory, as the workers failed to take advantage of it for fear of victimisation. There was then another strike of employees in the Colaba Land Mills, which lasted three weeks. It also failed to achieve its purpose. Mr. Parulekar addressed meetings of the workers of both the Mills almost every day during the period of the strikes.

He was Assistant Secretary of the Bombay Textile Labour Union, and General Secretary of the Dharavi Tannery and Leather Workers' Union and on behalf of the Unions he assisted in the preparation of memoranda expressing their views on the Payment of Wages Bill, the Trades Disputes Bill and other legislative measures. He was elected Treasurer of the National Seamen's Union of India and as such attended the office of the Union daily. He visited the seamen in their chawls to talk to them and to establish personal contact with them. He found that the living conditions of the seamen were among the worst. There was chronic unemployment among them. Mr. Parulekar made an attempt to organise a union of tailors, but was not successful.

He organised a working class study circle in Kamathipura, which made gratifying progress during the year. He was in editorial charge of the "Trades Union Record", published on behalf of the National Trades Union Federation. He wrote articles in the press on "Trade Depression in the Textile Industry". He was elected General Secretary of the Indian Institute of Sociology and arranged for a course of lectures by Mr. Jambadas Mehta on the "Reserve Bank" and delivered an address himself on "Dialectic Materialism in Modern Philosophy."

Mr. Venkataraman was Treasurer of the Madras Labour Union and as such drafted the memoranda of the Union on the Madras Moneylenders Bill and the Trades Disputes Bill and gave

oral evidence before the Select Committee on the Moneylenders Bill. Messrs. Suryanarayana Rao and Nayanar were in charge of three trade unions of tile workers at Feroke. The Handlooms Workers Union at Cannanore did not function properly. Mr. Suryanarayana Rao prepared, on behalf of the Unions, two memoranda on the Trades Disputes and Payments of Wages Bills and on the bill to amend the Indian Factories Act. At the instance of the workers, he intervened in a strike in the Sitaram Mills in Trichur in the Cochin State and helped to bring about a settlement, the terms of which, however, the employers failed to keep. Mr. Nayanar was the Vice-President of the Unions and addressed several meetings in the interest of the members. The Co-operative Stores started last year in the Standard Tile Factory rendered useful service to its members and yielded a profit of Rs. 200 by the sale of rice alone. Mr. Sivaswami was attempting to organise agricultural labour. Mr. Ambekar was the Vice-President of the Poona District Postmen and Lower Grade Staff Union. Mr. Dube was President of the Lucknow Postal Union and a member of the Committee of the U. P. Christian Council on Labour and Industrial Matters.

The Poona Seva Sadan Society.

As the Honorary Organiser and General Secretary of the Poona Seva Sadan Society and its several branches, Mr. Devadhar continued to manage them with undiminished interest, notwithstanding his serious and prolonged illness and frequent and long absences from Poona on other duty. The Poona Seva Sadan Society maintained its usual activities in the sphere of women's education, primary, secondary, adult, as well as vocational, for instance, sewing, printing, weaving and tailoring. It also continued to maintain classes for the training of women teachers. It continued to provide hostel accommodation and other facilities for women students studying medicine, nursing and public health. The new block of buildings in Poona for the Indian nurses is nearing completion. Mr. Devadhar gave much time and attention to the publication of an album of pictures illustrating the work of the Poona Seva Sadan Society.

The Devadhar Malabar Reconstruction Trust.

Though for reasons of health Mr. Suryanarayana Rao was forced to change his headquarters to Coimbatore, he was assisted by Mr. V. R. Nayanar in respect of the work of the Devadhar Malabar Reconstruction Trust. The Trust has its headquarters at Calicut while its centres of work are scattered all over Malabar. The Trust continued to maintain four Higher Elementary Schools, of which one was mainly for Harijans and another a Night School for adults. The Higher Elementary School at Tanur provided vocational training in weaving and agriculture. The School at Tanur is situated on a farm for the maintenance of which Government give a small grant. As improved methods are employed in the vocational section in weaving, the members of the Weavers' Societies conducted by the Trust have been induced to adopt these improved methods. As a result of representations made to Government, they sanctioned a grant of Rs. 400 per annum to start a Sales Depot at Calicut for promoting the sale of goods manufactured by the Societies. The Depot was opened on November 4, the International Co-operators' Day. So far the sales have not been bad.

Adult education formed the chief part of the Trust's activities. The centres at Feroke, Kundotti, Malappuram and Kottakal worked fairly well. The reading rooms and libraries started in these places prevented lapses into illiteracy. Magic lantern shows and general lectures helped to spread knowledge on different topics. The Night Classes held in each centre did a great deal in imparting education in the three R's and in general helped in creating a cultural atmosphere. In fact these centres have aimed not only at the teaching of the three R's, but also at the promotion of the three C's—Character, Culture and Citizenship.

The Gopalapuram Colony with its Higher Elementary School, where also vocational instruction in weaving and agriculture has been introduced, and the Gray Hostel, where 22 boarders were in residence, continued to do good work. During the year the well, for which an estimate of Rs. 2500 was sanctioned by Government, was completed, thus satisfying a

pressing need of the Colony. The question of settling more families and developing the Colony in other directions was under consideration. As a first step a Co-operative Society has been organised and registered for the Colony. Proposals to start such colonies in other parts of the district were formulated.

Depressed Classes Mission, Mangalore.

Mr. Suryanarayana Rao continued to be in charge of the Depressed Classes Mission, Mangalore, which is the only organised effort in the district started years ago by the late Rao Bahadur Ranga Rao for the uplift of the Depressed Classes. The Mission's activities are mainly educational and are carried on by means of schools and boarding houses. The Mission maintained the Higher Elementary School at Mangalore with a carpentary section for vocational training attached to it. In addition two feeder schools up to the III Standard were maintained in the suburbs of Mangalore. The Koraga Boarding School at Puthur near Udipi, situated in a colony meant mainly for the Koragas who are an aboriginal tribe, continued to work fairly satisfactorily. The Adult Education centre at Pundeohum in Mangalore also did good work in spreading education among the Mari-holeiyas, a community whose main occupation is scavenging. Besides the Koraga Boarding School at Puthur, the Mission maintained two Boarding Houses attached to the Central School and of these one was mainly for the Adi-Dravida girls. Scouting has been introduced and magic lantern lectures are delivered frequently in the Adi-Dravid colonies. The Mission itself has seven colonies of which two are for the Koragas at Puthur and Mangalore. The work of the Mission is of a varied character calculated to promote the moral and material progress of the Adi-Dravidas.

Anti-Untouchability Campaign.

Several members of the Society engaged themselves in the anti-untouchability campaign inaugurated by Mahatma Gandhi. Mr. A. V. Thakkar devoted himself wholly and solely to that work as Hon. General Secretary of the All-India Harijan Sevak Sangh whose jurisdiction extends all over India including the Indian States. Mr. Thakkar held a meeting of the Board at the

Servants of India Society in Poona in June last. Besides attending to the office work at Delhi, Mr. Thakkar undertook extensive tours through the length and breadth of India in connection with Harijan propaganda and the collection of funds for the purpose. When the Mahatma set out on his Harijan tour Mr. Thakkar was frequently on duty with him.

Mr. Devadhar and Mr. Kunzru were the Presidents of the Maharashtra and the U. P. Branches of the Harijan Sevak Sangh. Mr. K. S. Negi, who was admitted to membership during the year, was the whole-time Secretary of the U. P. Branch of the Sangh. Messrs. Kunzru and Negi supervised the work of the U. P. Board of the Harijan Sevak Sangh by means of personal inspections and correspondence. The Sangh has established 32 district centres, some of which, in turn have formed tahsil branches. Anti-drink and anti-carrion propaganda, the establishment of common schools wherever possible, and of separate schools where absolutely necessary, the opening of the Hindu temples and wells to Harijans, joint celebration of common festivals by people of all castes and special surveys of Harijan quarters, formed the principal propaganda work of the Sangh. The Provincial Board and its district branches also awarded 50 and 57 scholarships to Harijan children in addition to books, stationery, etc. Some Municipalities were persuaded to improve the Harijan quarters. Mr. Devadhar, with the assistance of a full time paid Secretary, engaged himself in similar work in Maharashtra. Mr. Venkatasubbaiya was Joint Secretary of the Madras City Branch of the Harijan Sevak Sangh and gave to it the greater part of his time. The Sangh gave scholarships to Harijan children (about 25 boys) and 25 grants-in-aid to night schools, supplied newspapers to about twenty reading rooms, ran a hostel for boys, arranged tuition classes and arranged for baths and other facilities for Harijans. The Sangh also arranged for medical aid and magic lantern lectures on health, etc.

Mr. Sahu gave a good part of his time to Harijan propaganda. He visited the Oriya districts of the Bihar and Orissa Province and of the Madras Presidency, stayed among Harijans and strove for their uplift in several ways.

Chowdwar Rural Centre,



Pupil busy with Jute and eri-spinning.

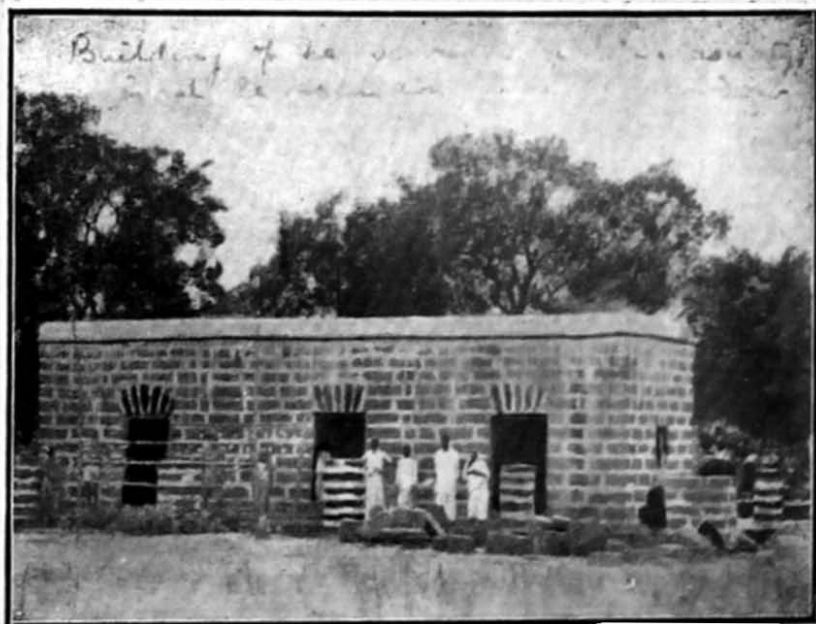


The Gokhale Memorial Library Building, Nagpur.



Old Premises, The Hitavada Press and Office.

S. I. S. Rural Reconstruction Centre.



Mr. Thakkar besides being the General Secretary of the whole organisation of the Harijan Sevak Sangh is also the chief organiser for work in the various provinces. He has therefore to travel long distances and devote a very large part of his time to see that provincial and district branches are well organised and run smoothly. He could therefore devote very little time to his office correspondence and accounts work, though it was onerous, and had to rest content with leaving the indoor work to his assistant, Prof. N. R. Malkani and to the office manager and the accountant. As can be seen from the following table, he could spend only 125 days in the whole year at Delhi, his headquarters, and 239 days in touring about in various provinces.

The month of April was spent in visiting Nasik, Bombay and Dohad, where at the last place a retrenchment was done in the expenses of the Bhil Seva Mandal by about 25%. Ranchi was also visited in the interest of the problem of Aborigines and on the way back to Delhi, Purulia, Patna and Allahabad, were visited for the Harijan work. In May, a detailed survey of sweepers and other Harijans living in the City of Delhi was undertaken and the results thereof were published later by Prof. N. R. Malkani. The whole of June was spent at Poona for attending the S. I. S. Anniversary functions and also the meeting of the Central Board of the Harijan Sevak Sangh.

In July Dohad was revisited for arranging the famine relief work for Bhils, about a lac of whom were suffering acutely from want of food. Jalgaon, the four dist. towns of Berar, and Wardha and Nagpur were visited in the same month for inspection of Harijan work. In August Calcutta was visited and the problem of its insanitary Bastis was studied. Thereafter three chief towns of Assam viz. Gauhati, Nowgong and Sibsagar were visited and on the way back to Delhi Gorakhpur, Lucknow and three towns in Moradabad Dist. were visited. The first half of September was spent in Poona, partly for attending upon Mahatma Gandhi after his third fast and partly for discussing with him the Harijan problem in general along with the president of the Sangh, Mr. G. D. Birla. In the second half of September Sholapur, Ahmedabad, Nadiad, Bombay, Dhulia, Akola and Wardha were visited up to the end of the month.

Almost the whole of October was spent at the Head Quarters, Rohtak being visited for two days for the flood relief work of

Harijans and a day was spent in Meerut. In November he was on tour for all the 30 days, mostly with Mahatma Gandhi, in Bhopal, Jhansi, in all the Marathi and Hindi districts of C. P. and in the four districts of Berar. In December he was out for the five days in the Hindi C. P. and for the last four days of the month in Ajmer, Ahmedabad and Dohad for the inspection of branches of the Sangh. In the middle of December he was busy with the preliminaries of and holding the Sangha's first annual meeting at Delhi and arranging Mahatma Gandhi's visit to Delhi, which lasted for five days and was synchronous with the Board meeting.

All the 31 days of January were spent in touring, the first half mostly in Bombay (for the collection of funds for the Bombay branch of the Society) and in visiting Madras City and the second half in visiting the whole length of Cochin and Travancore States and a portion of South Tamil Nad in company of Mahatma Gandhi. Similarly all the 28 days of February were devoted to touring, as Mahatma Gandhiji's touring Secretary, in 12 districts of Tamil Nad (including a week's rest in Coonoor on the Nilgiris), Coorg, South Kanara on the West Coast and a part of Karnatak. The first nine days of March were occupied in the company of the Mahatma in touring Karnatak districts, and the City of Hyderabad Deccan. The next eight days were spent in visiting Kolhapur, Ratnagiri, Bombay and Dohad and returning to Delhi for a short rest up to the end of the Month. The itinerary can be summarised as below.

Month	Total days	Days in Hd. quarters	Days on tour
April	30	10	20
May	31	27	4
June	30	0	30
July	31	14	17
August	31	10	21
September	30	0	30
October	31	29	2
November	30	0	30
December	31	22	9
January	31	0	31
February	28	0	28
March	31	14	17
	365	126	239

It may be repeated here that Mr. Bakhale has a bill before the Bombay Legislative Council for the removal of certain disabilities of Harijans. The Society cordially supported the Removal of Untouchability Bill and the Temple Entry Bill now before the Legislative Assembly.

Mr. K. J. Chitalia, on behalf of the Bhagini Seva Mandir, was engaged in Harijan service in the Northern suburbs of Bombay. He was Secretary of the Bombay Suburban District Harijan Seva Sangh until September last when it was dissolved in consequence of the reorganisation of work in the Bombay Presidency. Mr. Chitalia concentrated his activities at Ville Parle. The Co-operative Credit Society for Harijans, which was started by the Local Municipality on the initiative of the Bhagini Seva Mandir was in good working order. Medical aid was rendered to the Mahars and later a night school has been started for their benefit. Mr. Sharana was Secretary of the Committee appointed to enquire into the conditions of Harijans in Lahore and drafted its report.

Bhagini Seva Mandir.

Along with Shrimati Suraj Ben, Mr. Chitalia was in charge of the work of the Bhagini Seva Mandir at Ville Parle. The building of the Mandir, which had been taken possession of by Government, was restored in June, 1933. It has since been equipped as a Nursing Home, with competent medical and nursing staff and has been increasingly availed of by the local citizens to whom it supplies a much-needed convenience. The Mandir conducted a sewing class for women and accommodated two medical lady students.

The Criminal Tribes Settlement.

The Society took over the management of the Criminal Tribes Settlement at Jalgaon in East Khandesh on 1st July 1933. Mr. K. G. Sharangpani has been in charge of that work since that date. A summary of the work is given below, but as this is the first reference to it in the Society's Report and as the settlement is directly managed by the Society, fairly full account of the work is given in an Appendix to this Report.

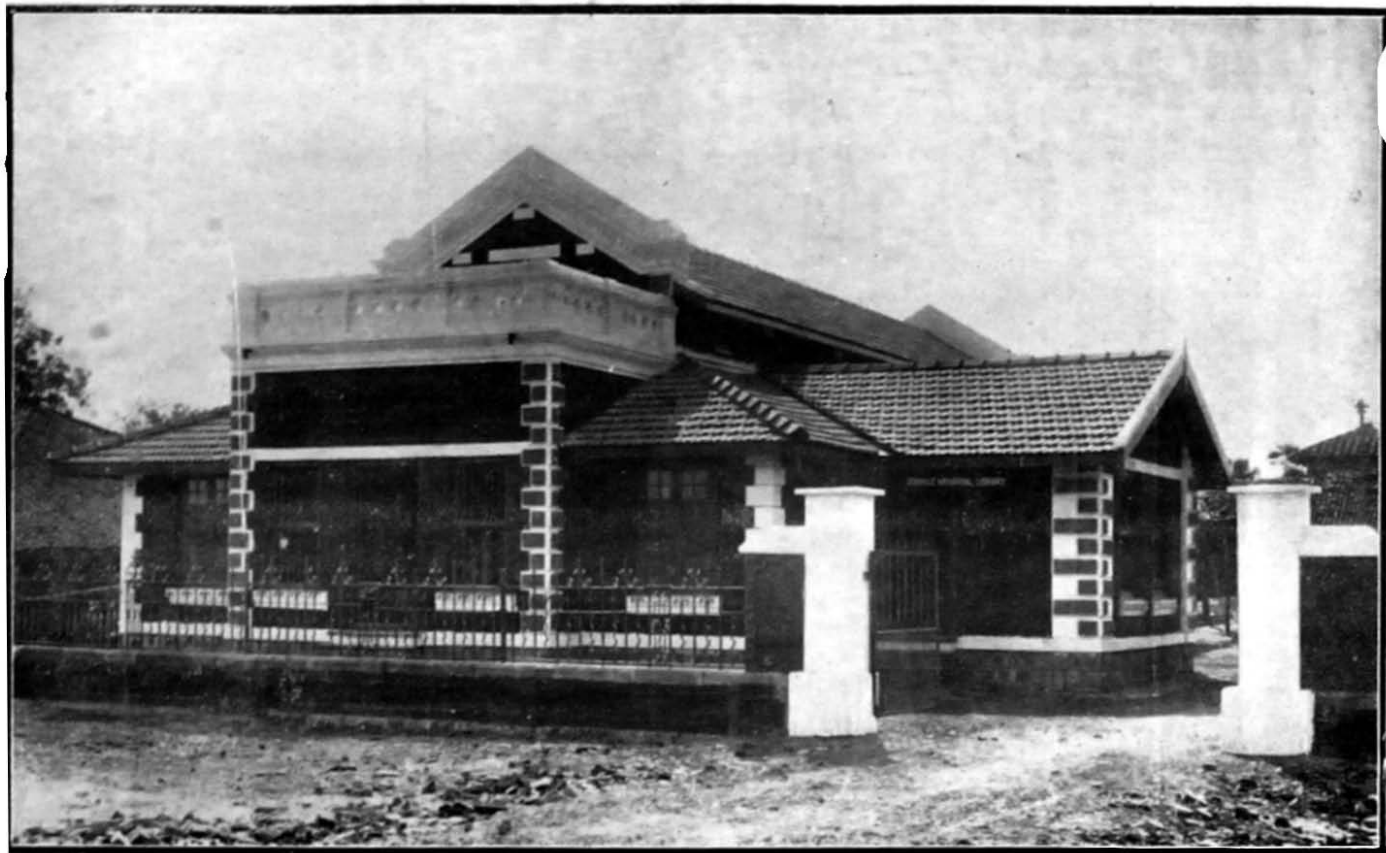
During the last ten months the population of the Settlement has steadily risen from 309 to 343. Only about one-third of this are persons who have been guilty of one or more offences, while the rest consist of their legal dependents. It is difficult to find employment for these people owing to the general prejudice against them. Nevertheless some of them have found employment in cotton spinning and weaving mills or oil mills or under the Jalgaon Municipality. Some are engaged in other occupations. All persons in the settlement are allowed to go out for work in the morning and to remain out till 8 o'clock in the evening. Education is free and compulsory for all boys and girls in the Settlement between the ages of 6 and 13, the attendance at the primary school teaching up to IV standard is 79. A night class is held for boys between 13 and 20 who have to work during the day to earn their living. Two boys have been helped to receive vocational education and are making good progress. The Settlement has a Boy Scout Troop, a Cub Pack and a Blue-Bird Flock. The Scouts, Cubs and Junior Girl Guides have a very good effect on the boys and girls in the Settlement. The Settlement has a Co-operative Credit Society with a small capital which paid interest at the rate of 6½ p.c. to depositors and a dividend of 12½ p.c. to the shareholders. Steps are being taken to start a Backward Class colony in the vicinity of the Settlement. It is expected that the Bhils, Mangs etc. who live in very unhealthy surroundings in the town will readily take advantage of the new site. The families from the Settlement who have a good record will also be accommodated there, after release on license.

Mr. Joshi presented a memorandum to the Joint Select Committee regarding the representation of Backward Class in the new constitution. Mr. Bakhale was elected to the Backward Classes Board by the Bombay Legislative Council and Mr. Thakkar was a co-opted member thereof for part of the year.

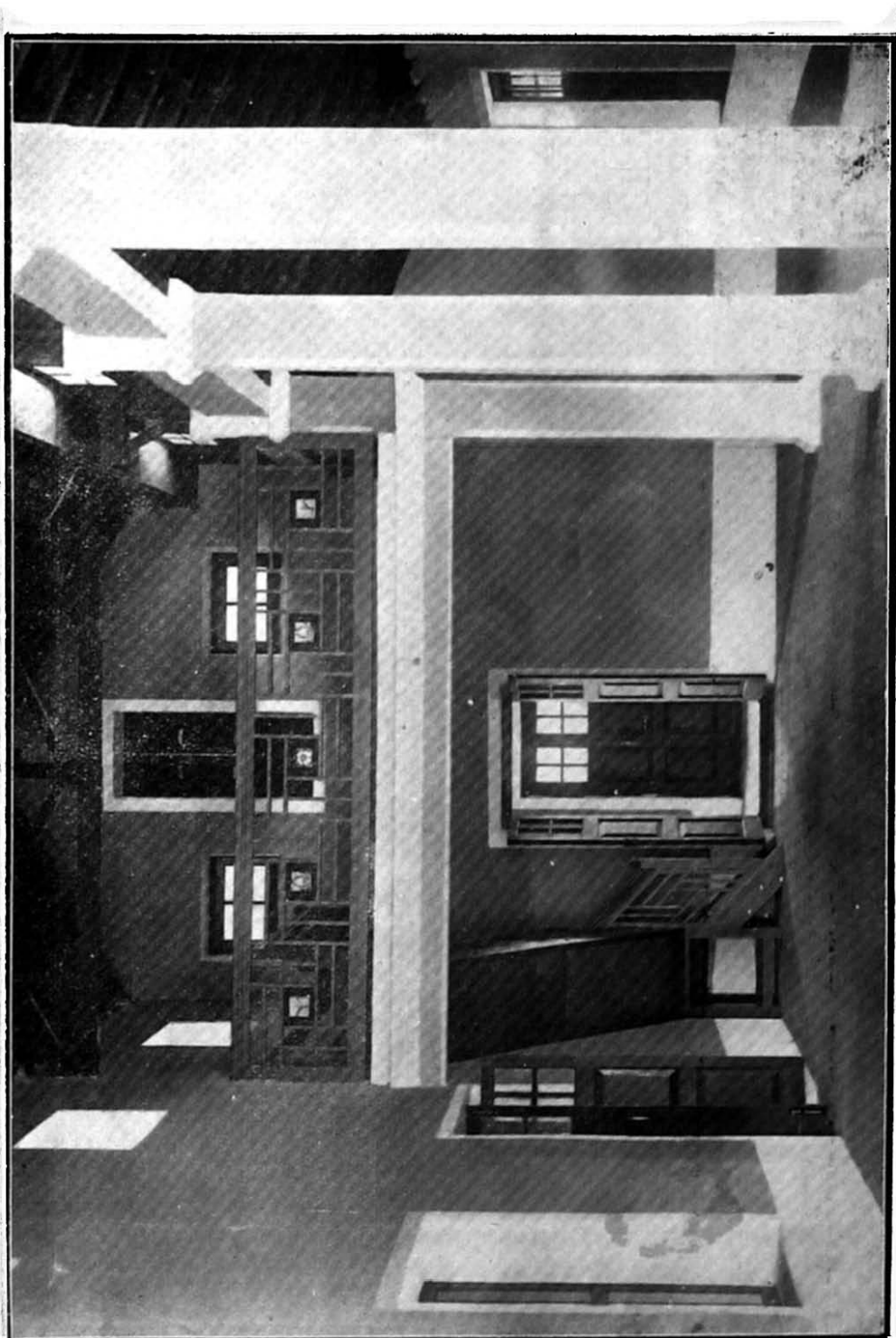
Education.

Mr. Devadhar was the Chairman of the Aryan Education Society, Bombay. Mr. Kunzru was a member of the executive of the Allahabad and Benares Universities. Mr. Dube was a

The Gokhale Memorial Library Building, Nagpur.



New Premises, 1934. Front View.



member of the Board of Christian Higher Education in the U. P. and was elected to the Court of the Lucknow University by the Graduates' constituency. Mr. Naynar was nominated to the Secondary Education Board in Calicut.

Libraries.

The Society maintains, primarily for the use of its members libraries in Poona, Bombay, Madras, Allahabad and Cuttack but they have been thrown open to the public under certain conditions. The principal Library is situated at the headquarters in Poona and consists of more than 24,000 books and reports, exclusive of periodicals. The Library forms the mainstay of the Gokhale Institute of Politics and Economics. Over Rs. 2,500 were spent on the Library during the year. Books are added partly by purchase and partly by transfer to the Library of books received for review in the "Servant of India" after they are reviewed. The grateful thanks of the Society are due to the reviewers who have been generous enough to return the books to the Library after reviewing them. The Library has over 60 readers and borrowers, most of them students of the local post-graduate institutions, including the G. I. P. E. The Library continues to be a depository library of the publications of the League of Nations and the International Labour Office, Geneva, and contains a fairly full set of these publications. The Society's thanks are due to the League and the I. L. O. for the much valued gift.

Mr. Kaul was Secretary of the Ganga Prasad Varma Memorial Library at Lucknow.

Gokhale Memorial Library, Nagpur.

The Gokhale Memorial Library, Nagpur, was transferred to the Society last year. Since then, the Society has spent over Rs. 2,500 over the repairs of the building. A new building has been put up estimated to cost Rs. 11,000, into which it is proposed to shift the library. The charges incurred on account of books, and reports as well as on equipment, taxes, etc.; was Rs. 549 in 1933-34. A few books and important periodicals have been added during the year.

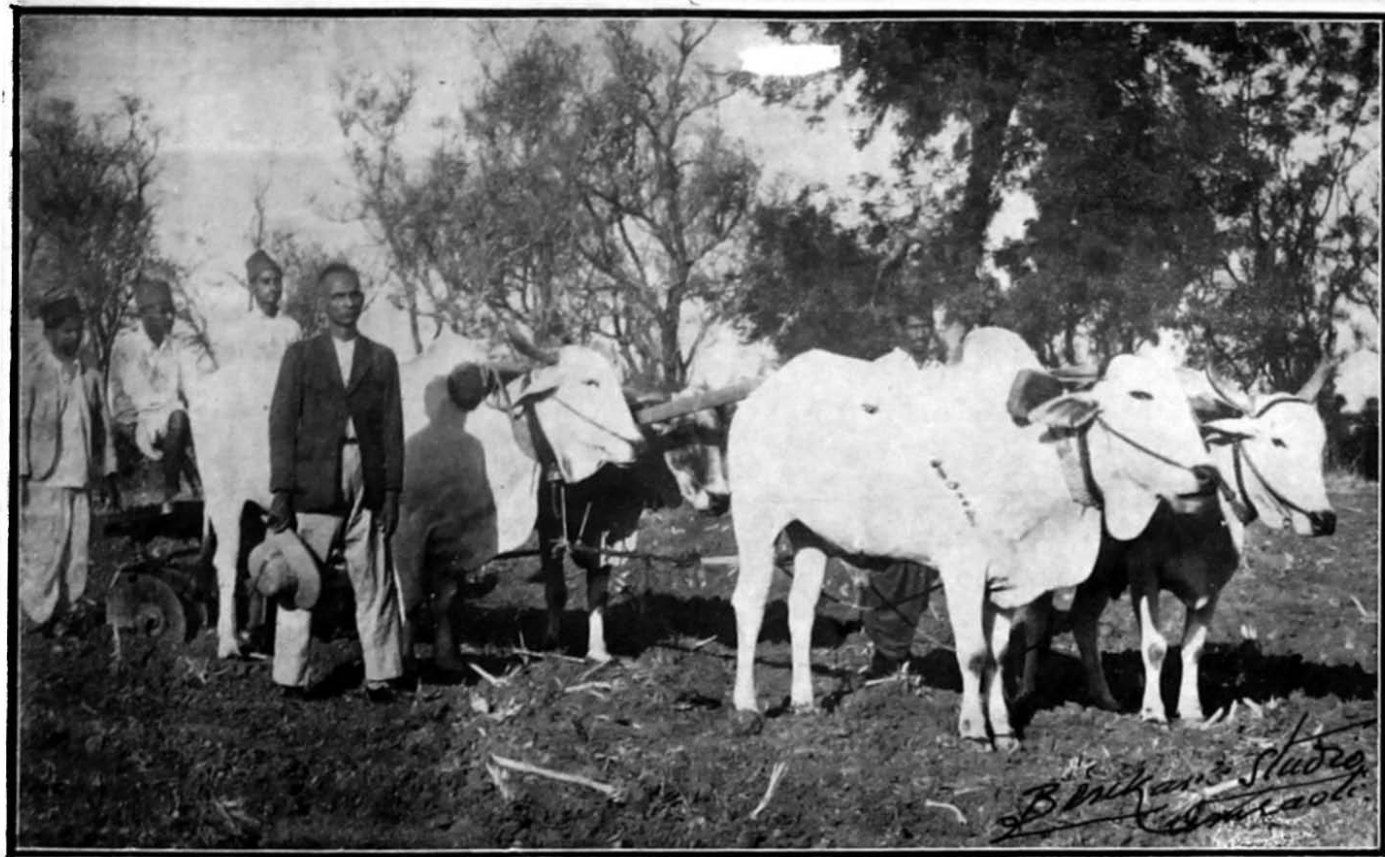
Rural Reconstruction.

Mr. Davadhar was Chairman of the Deccan Agricultural Association, and supervised the rural centre at Khed-Shivapur. He presided over a conference of rural workers called by the Association in September last and submitted a memorandum on the rural uplift scheme of the then Governor, Sir Frederick Sykes. He was a member of the Advisory Board of the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research. Mr. Sahu continued rural reconstruction work in Chaudwar near Cuttack, and arranged classes to train rural youths in scouting, first aid and civics.

During the year Mr. Dravid inaugurated a new scheme in the rural centre at Bhambora in the Amraoti District in Berar. The Centre was opened by the Minister of Agriculture and Co-operation in the C. P. Government on the 18th February last. Mr. Dravid has been nominated by the C. P. Government to the C. P. Rural Uplift Board. The programme of work for the Bhambora Centre includes education, agriculture, co-operation, debt conciliation, sanitation and medical relief. An elementary school of the indigenous type was started with about 20 boys and girls. A private demonstration farm was opened and all possible help secured from the Agricultural Department, which included a cinema show of agricultural interest, a four-year cropping programme for the farm and the supply of improved seeds. A co-operative society is being promoted. Mr. Dravid's presence in the village has been taken advantage of by the villagers in the matter of debt conciliation. Two cases have been settled and three more are on the file. The villagers have so far preferred arbitration by Mr. Dravid to that by a panchayat of their own. As regards sanitation, the villagers have been persuaded to agree to stack manure at a distance and in specially dug pits, so as to preserve it well for use in the field. Two Ayurvedic physicians visit the village in alternate weeks. The influence of the Centre is not confined to the village of Bhambora but has radiated to the surrounding villages. Mr. Dravid was also arranging to collect certain village statistics relating to the economic condition of Bhambora.

Mr. Sivaswami with the assistance of Mr. Sivasubramanyam, when he was a Probationer, was engaged primarily in

S. I. S. Rural Centre, Bhambora.



Disc harrow at Work.

S. I. S. Rural Centre at Bhambora.



Group Photo of Workers and Friends.

rural work in the Trichinopoly district with headquarters at Mayanur. The bulk of his time was however given to the raising of funds for his scheme for establishing a residential higher elementary school for the children of agriculturists. The idea is to provide cheap education in rural surroundings, free from the temptations of urban life, for the children of agriculturists, in the hope that thereby those who receive the benefits of education will remain in the villages and not migrate to the towns. The scheme is to construct a school building, hostels and quarters for the school staff together with the necessary appurtenances. The whole scheme is estimated to cost about Rs. 25,000. So far about Rs. 10,000 have been collected from generous donors, to whom the Society's cordial thanks are due.

The work of the Devadhar Malabar Reconstruction Trust is of the nature of rural reconstruction work. In addition to this, Mr. Suryanarayan Rao was appointed Hon. Secretary of the Rural Reconstruction Committee of the Coimbatore District Urban Bank which maintains two Rural Reconstruction Centres in the district. The work in these Centres consists mainly in organising and conducting panchayats and co-operative societies on right lines and also in running night classes for adults.

Public Health.

Mr. Venkataraman was the Secretary of the Madras Sanitary Welfare League, which has published surveys of the slums in Madras. The surveys were fruitful inasmuch as the Madras Corporation appointed a committee to inquire into the housing conditions in Madras. Mr. Venkataraman drafted the replies to the questionnaire issued by the Committee and tendered oral evidence on the subject. He arranged occasional picnics for the children of the slums, thanks to the co operation of the International Fellowship.

Mr. Venkataraman was elected Hon. Secretary and Treasurer of the National Health Association of Southern India. The Association arranged for almost daily lectures on health subjects illustrated by magic lantern and cinema shows in different parts of Madras. Mr. Venkataraman took

his full share in the lecturing programme. The Association arranged a health exhibition during the Park Fair at Christmas last in Madras.

Mr. Venkatasubbaiya was the Treasurer of the Madras Sanitary Welfare League and submitted written evidence on the housing problem before the Housing Committee of the Madras Corporation. Mr. Suryanarayana Rao organised during the year the Coimbatore Welfare Association with a sub-committee for slum surveys and mapped out a scheme for such a survey.

As has already been stated, public health propaganda and the training of public health visitors was one of the principal activities of the Poona Seva Sadan Society under the charge of Mr. Devadhar.

The Seva Samiti, Allahabad.

Mr. Kunzru was the General Secretary of the Seva Samiti Allahabad, which has many branches affiliated to it in the U. P. and the Punjab. Among its many activities may be mentioned Naik reform, the maintenance of a high school, a hospital, several dispensaries, night schools and a public library.

Scouting.

As usual, Mr. Sri Ram Bajpai gave the best part of his time till January last to scouting under the auspices of the Seva Samiti Boy Scouts Association, Allahabad, of which he was the Chief Organising Commissioner. He frequently toured in scouting centres in the United Provinces and other provinces, addressed public meetings on scouting, reviewed scout troops, started new associations and revived drooping ones. He was the Camp Director of the Nirmal Vana at Scout Training Camp Sitlakhet (Almora Dt.) from the 20th May to the 30th June, last year.

It was unfortunate that there should have arisen a controversy between the Seva Samiti Boy Scouts Association and the Baden Powel Boy Scout Association, the latter led by Mr. Justice Young. It is unnecessary to go into the merits of the controversy here since, happily, it has ended.

Mr. Kunzru was the Chief Scout Commissioner of the Association and Mr. Dube its District Scout Commissioner for Lucknow. During his South Indian tour Mr. Kunzru spoke on scouting at Madras and Pondicherry. Mr. Venkatasubbaiya was the president of the Madras District Association of the Seva Samiti Boy Scouts Association, and Mr. Venkataraman its Chief Organising Commissioner. The latter received scout training at Nirmal Vana at the beginning of the year under report. He organised two scout troops in Madras, one of which consisted of Harijan boys. He trained the troops and gave them opportunities for camping. The scouts rendered service as volunteers during the solar eclipse day, organised sports for Harijans on Harijan Days, helped in the Swadeshi propaganda on Deepavali Day, and raised funds for leper relief by selling flags on the Leper Day in Madras. Mr. Nayanar was elected Joint Secretary of the District Boy Scouts Association in Calicut.

Co-operative Movement.

Mr. Devadhar's illness prevented for some months his active participation in the work of the Travancore Co-operative Enquiry Committee as its President. He returned to that work in December last and has been at it since. The task of the Committee is to review the progress of co-operation in the Travancore State and make recommendations thereon. Mr. Devadhar has been invited by the Cochin Government to review the co-operative movement in that State after finishing his work in Travancore. He has toured the State in this connection.

He was a Director of the Bombay Provincial Co-operative Bank and President of the Hindu Co-operative Housing Society in Bombay. He delivered the inaugural address at the All-Cochin Co-operative Conference at Irinjalakuda in the Cochin State and presided over the Co-operators' Day meeting in Poona. Mr. Venkatasubbaiya was the Joint Secretary of the Madras Provincial Co-operative Union and was in charge of its office. He was also the Secretary of its rural reconstruction and education committees. He was the editor of the Telugu Journal of Co-operation published by the Union.

Mr. Sahu was a Director of the Patna Provincial Co-operative Bank and the Cuttack Central Co-operative Bank. Co-operative work formed an important part of the work of Messrs. Sivaswami, Suryanarayana Rao, Dube and Nayanar. Mr. Sivaswami supervised the working of several co-operative societies in his area and organised the Karur Co-operative Conference in November last. He organised a co-operative society for the Harijan mat-weavers. Mr. Nayanar was a Director of the Calicut Co-operative Union and delivered a series of lantern lectures on co-operation. Mr. Dube was elected a member of the Working Committee of the Lucknow District Co-operative Bank.

Swadeshi.

Mr. Kunzru was the President of the U. P. Swadeshi League and undertook much propaganda on its behalf. Mr. K. P. Kaul was the General Secretary of the Lucknow Swadeshi League during the earlier months of the year. On account of differences which led to an unfortunate public controversy, he had to sever his connection with the League. Mr. Dube was the Secretary of the Lucknow Swadeshi Exhibition. He also had to sever his connection with the League for the same reason. Mr. Bajpai combined swadeshi with his scout propaganda. Mr. Nayanar succeeded Mr. Suryanarayana Rao as a Joint Secretary of the "Malabar Buy Indian League."

Temperance.

Mr. Dube made it a special feature of his work to organise agitation for temperance reform in the U. P. He reorganised the U. P. Temperance Association with headquarters at Lucknow of which he was the Secretary, celebrated a Temperance Week at Lucknow in October, 1933, and undertook lectur-tours in over a dozen towns in the U. P. for propaganda and the organisation of branches of the Association. He was a member of the Lucknow City Excise Licensing Board. Mr. Kaul was a member of the Executive Committee of the U. P. Temperance Association.

Prohibition propaganda formed an important part of the Harijan campaign participated in by members of the Society to which reference has already been made.

Gokhalepuri- Muzaffarpur (Central Cottage).



Opened by Mahatma Gandhi on April 27, 1934.

Gymnasium, Gokhalepuri.



Relief Work.

In August last heavy floods did much havoc in Orissa. Mr. Sahu immediately set about organising relief with the assistance of Rs. 1,000 which the Society advanced to him for the work, pending the formation of a relief committee. When the Orissa Flood Relief Committee was formed, with Mr. Sahu as one of its Secretaries, he worked under the auspices of the Committee. The work had not been completed by the end of the year. In October last heavy floods damaged large areas in the C. P. A Relief Committee was organised in Nagpur and Mr. Shahane was an active member of its executive committee.

In December last a severe cyclone inflicted considerable damage in the Shiyali taluq in the Tanjore district of the Madras Presidency. Mr. Sivasubramanyam was deputed to make a preliminary survey and, on receipt of his report, the Society undertook relief work. Mr. Venkatasubbaiya visited the area personally. The actual distribution of relief was entrusted to Mr. Venkataraman, assisted by Mr. Sivasubramanyam. In this case no unofficial committee was formed, the Society directly undertaking the work. It contributed Rs. 3,000 from the funds at its disposal and hoped to get Rs. 2,000 from the South Indian Flood Relief Committee, Bombay.

In January last, one of the most severe and devastating earthquakes the world has ever known occurred in Bihar and did extensive damage to life and property. The Society took a hand in the work of immediate relief. Besides other urgent relief, over fifty bag-fuls of clothes were distributed to the needy. The principal and permanent feature of the relief work was the colony called Gokhale Puri, designed by Mr. Sri Ram Bajpai. It is a compact and self-contained colony of twelve semi-permanent family cottages, with due provision for common services, such as a primary school, a dispensary, guest house, gymnasium; library and a hall for meeting, etc. The cottages were named after certain towns which contributed funds, and the colony as a whole after the Founder of the Society, Mr. Gokhale. The Colony was opened by Mahatma Gandhi on April 23, 1934. The design of the Colony has met with warm approbation of Government and the people and has been extensively adopted.

Mr. Bajpai was desired by the Marwari Relief Society of Calcutta to direct its activities. He devoted almost the whole of his time to its work during the first two months of his stay at Muzaffarpore. He framed its policy and organised its work and brought about co-ordination between it and several other agencies which were giving relief in Muzaffarpore. The earthquake has altered the drainage of the severely affected parts, the full consequences of which will be known only after the next monsoon. With a view to be prepared for the danger from floods in unexpected directions, Mr. Bajpai was engaged, at the request of the leading men of Muzaffarpore, in training a band of volunteers to cope with all emergencies during the rainy season.

In connection with the Society's relief operations, Mr. Devadhar visited Patna, Sitamarhi and Muzaffarpore. Mr. Kunzru toured in a large part of the earthquake area and issued a statement with regard to its needs and the conditions prevailing there. He went to Muzaffarpore several times and generally supervised the work there.

In view of the immensity of the calamity and the damage done by it, relief funds were opened by the Viceroy and Babu Rejendra Prasad. Committees were formed in many towns in India to raise contributions locally for the Relief Funds. Messrs. Patvardhan, Limaye, Bakhale, Venkataraman, Kaul, Negi, Chitalia, Dube and Nayanar, were members of the executives of such committees in their places. The last two were Secretaries of their respective committees.

Due to famine conditions and the extreme helplessness of the Bhils in Gujerat, Mr. Thakkar organised relief for them from March to August, 1933. The funds collected amounted to Rs. 57,000 and between 30,000 to 35,000 thousand people were afforded relief through the workers of the Bhil Seva Mandal of which Mr. Thakkar is the President. In October last Mr. Thakkar visited the flood-stricken area of Rohtak and issued an appeal for funds for relief.

Mr. Suryanarayana Rao continued to be the Secretary of the Moplah Aid Committee and the Malabar District Relief Committee in Calicut till he was transferred to Coimbatore,

when Mr. Nayanar stepped into his shoes. The Moplah Aid Committee investigated during the year the conditions of 200 Moplah prisoners released from the Andamans and spent Rs. 1,000 in helping the deserving persons among them to settle down, and further found employment for them.

Local Self-Government.

While organising public opinion on general questions like the White Paper and the Communal Award, Mr. Haradatta Sharma concentrated his energy primarily on the reform of the municipal administration of Lahore and in the Punjab. He was a Secretary of the Lahore Central Ratepayers Association. On its behalf he organised public meetings and got articles written in newspapers to promote the reform of the municipal administration with special reference to water supply, roads and drainage and the appointment of an Improvement Trust for Lahore. He mobilised evidence before the Government Board of Enquiry into the rates charged by the Lahore Electric Supply Co. He organised a deputation of influential men to meet the municipal authorities in December last to discuss the drainage problem of Lahore.

He then set about organising a Municipal Reform Conference at Lahore. He was elected Secretary of the Conference, which was held in May, 1934. He is promoting the formation of a local self-government institute for the Punjab and taking steps to organise a Conference of Local Boards. He was also in charge of the Lahore Poor House.

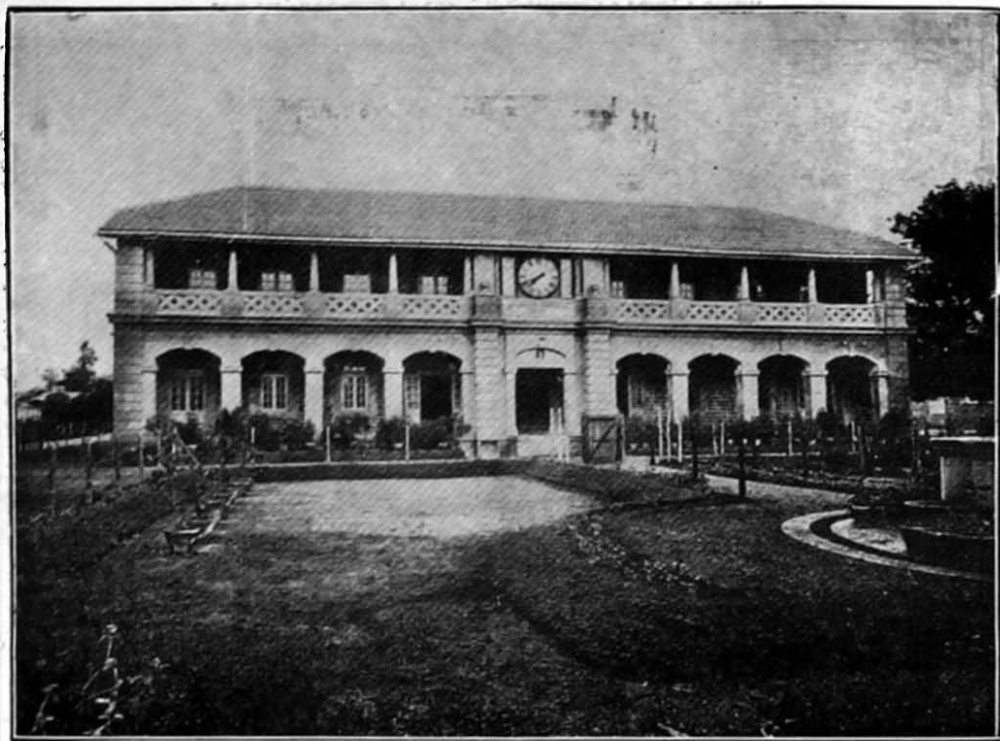
Miscellaneous.

Mr. Devadar was President of the Indian National Social Conference held in Madras in December last. He made a special visit to Bhavanagar to study the debt redemption scheme inaugurated in that State. Mr. Sastri was given civic addresses by the Municipal Councils of Bazwada and Erode. He made several speeches during the year on the political situation, the White Paper and education. Mr. Sahu and Mr. Sivawami promoted Youth Leagues and Youth conferences. The latter attempted the organisation of agricultural labour. Mr. Kunzru visited Partapgarh at the request of the Praja Sangh, which has been recently formed there to promote better

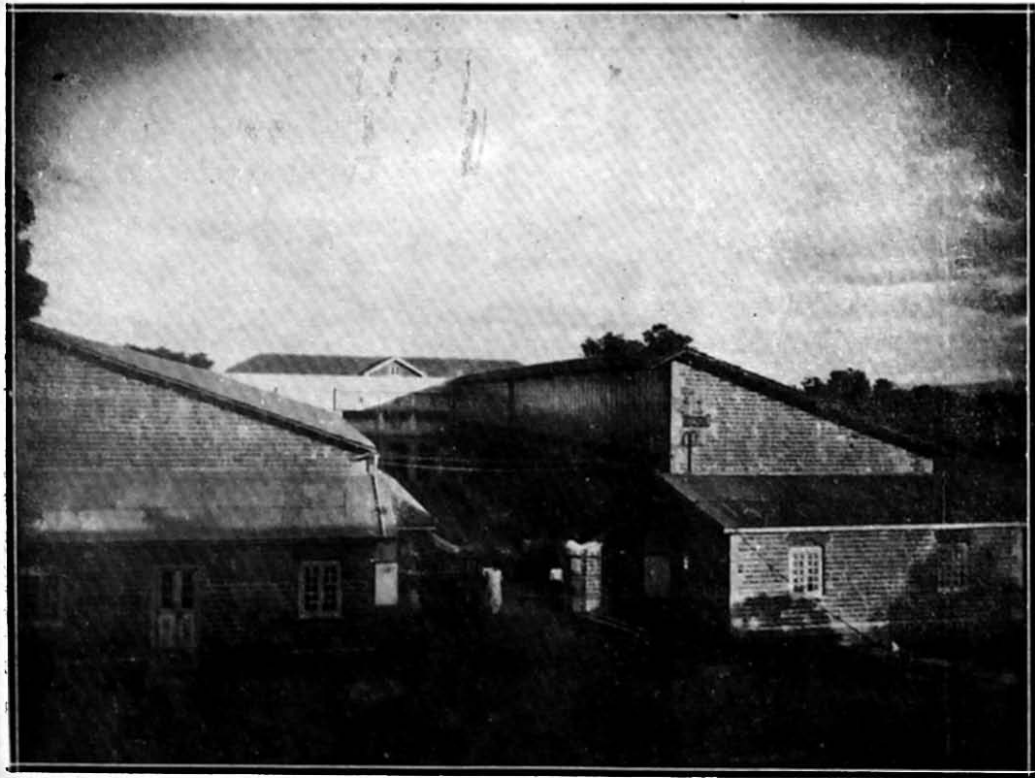
relations between landlords and tenants, to inquire into the grievances of the tenants and to advise the Sangh with regard to the lines on which it should work. Mr. Dube started the Capital Club in Lucknow for the discussion of subjects of current interest and it was addressed by Sir P. S. Sivaswami Aiyer and others. Messrs. Suryanarayana Rao and Sahu promoted Study Circles in Coimbatore and Cuttack. Mr. Sharangapani took an active part in the celebration of the Children's Day in Jalgaon, the first of the kind in that place, in which the children of the town and of the Industrial Settlement fraternised. Mr. Bakhale was a member of the Care of Destitute Children and Young Offenders Committee, appointed by the Bombay Government. Mr. Sivaswami organised the Civic and Social Progress League in Trichinopoly. Mr. Bakhale was a member of the Bombay Branch of the Red Cross. Mr. Gupte attended a Rural Workers Training Class organised by the C. P. Rural Uplift Board at Rahatgaon and was a recipient of a certificate issued by the Board. Mr. Venkataraman published the "Social Service Directory" with the assistance of the International Fellowship. Mr. Devadhar was the Hon. Provincial Secretary of the Bombay Presidency Baby and Health Week Association and Mr. Nayanar was associated with a similar body in Calicut. Messrs. Dube, Nayanar and Kodanda Rao took part in the celebrations of the centenary of the death of the Raja Ram Mohan Roy.

Mr. Bakhale was persuaded to stand for a seat in the Bombay Municipal Corporation in the interests of the Rent Restriction Bill he had introduced in the Bombay Legislative Council and was supported in his candidature by Mrs. Sarojini Naidu among others. At a later stage, he withdrew in deference to the strongly expressed wish of Mahatma Gandhi, who desired that preference should be given to the rival Harijan candidate, who in the event, was not returned.

Mr. Gokhale accompanied Mr. Joshi to Delhi for the Legislative Assembly session and wrote "Parliamentary Letters" to the "Servant of India," the "Hitavada" and the "Dnyan Prakash." Mr. Sahu was appointed Secretary of the Utkal Sahitya Samaj and organised several literary gatherings, including a Poets' Conference.



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



The Aryabhushan & Dnyanprakash Press, Pooa.

Rear View.

Mr. Sharangpani interviewed the municipal authorities of Jalgaon on behalf of the Harijans of Jalgaon and secured a nominated seat for a Harijan on the Municipal Council in addition to the elective seat.

Mr. Kaul wrote two books in Urdu—one a social drama called "Kurbani" and the other a historical romance "Jahanara." They are due for publication in July next along with Hindi translations thereof.

Business Concerns.

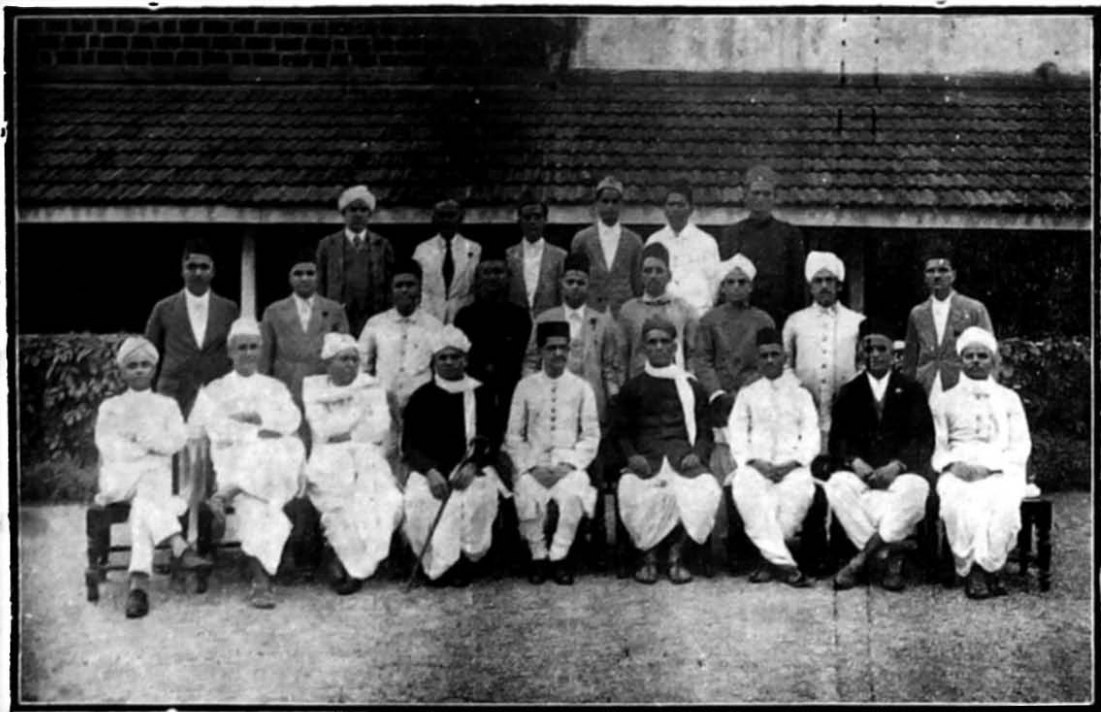
With a view to create facilities for propaganda and also to ensure, if possible, a steady revenue, however small, for the Society to supplement its income from public subscriptions, the Society manages the Arya Bhushan and Dnyan Prakash Presses in Poona, the Bombay Vaibhava Press in Bombay and the Hitavada Press in Nagpur. The "Servant of India" and the "Dnyan Prakash" are printed at the Aryabhushan and Dnyan Prakash Presses and the "Hitavada" at the Hitavada Press. Messrs. Patwardhan and V. H. Barve were in charge of the presses in Poona and Messrs. Dravid and R. S. Gupte in Nagpur.

G. I. P. E.

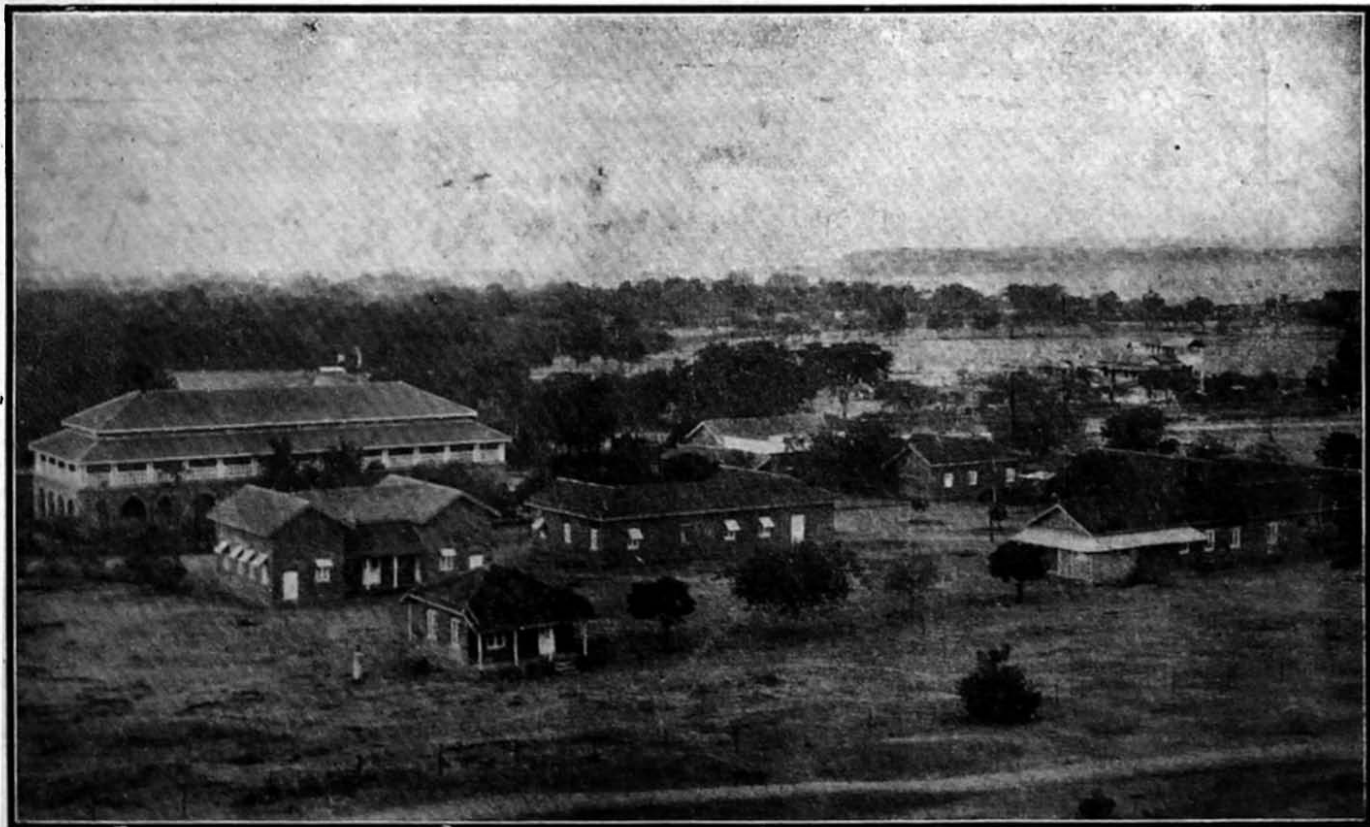
The report of the Gokhale Institute of Politics and Economics appears elsewhere in the Report. The investigations carried out by the Institute under the able direction of Mr. D. R. Gadgil, M. Litt. (Cantab.) are of great importance and are in some respects unique in India. It is hoped that the Government and in particular the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research, as well as the public, will enable the Institute to expand its work.

Finance.

The finances of the Society have suffered considerably during the year. The deficit amounted to over Rs. 8,500, and the opening balances of the Society have been alarmingly reduced. The income from donations during the year amounted to Rs. 10,155. To those who made these donations the Society offers its grateful thanks. It appeals to the generous and discerning public to come to the rescue of the Society in its struggle to keep up its present activities and enlarge them as well.



**The Servants of India Society, The Twenty-eighth Anniversary.
12th July 1933.**



Servants of India Society : Head Quarters, Poona.

Servants of India Society:

Statement of Income and Expenditure for the year ending 31st March 1934.

INCOME.		EXPENDITURE.	
	Rs A. P.		Rs. A. P.
Donations and Contributions ...	... 10,438-3-7	Allowances to Members and Probationers, including Special Allowances, House Rent, Life Insurance etc.	27,370-0-0
Members' Earnings ...	... 6,733-15-1	Travelling expenses, including conveyance	... 4,606-15-8
Interest (including that received from the Presses) ...	... 28,007-12-9	Library ... ..	... 1,382-8-6
Property Rents ...	... 11,840-8-0	Establishment Salaries ... ..	... 8,523-7-1
Miscellaneous ... ..	... 673-14-0	General Charges: office rents, lighting, stationery building insurance, postage, etc. ...	... 6,319-14-0
Press Profits for 1932-33 ...	... 4,963-4-3	Mess Charges ... ..	... 1,516-1-11
Deficit carried to Statement of Affairs ...	... 8,361-4-0	Repairs to Building ... ..	... 6,159-11-7
		Rents and taxes ... ..	... 4,346-13-8
		Propaganda Work ... ..	... 1,220-1-3
		Losses in conducting Society's papers ...	... 5,718-3-6
		Advances written off... ..	... 3,306-0-11
		G. M. Library, Nagpur ... ..	... 548-15-9
	Total Rs. 71,018-13-0		Total Rs. 71,018-13-10

POONA,
16th June 1934.

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

Co
Co

SERVANTS OF INDIA
Statement of Affairs as on

LIABILITIES.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Society's General Fund:—		
Balance on 1st April 1933	...	6,33,420—5-3
Add Accumulated Reserves sunk in the Presses transferred	...	1,09,409—0-4
Press profits for 1933-1934	...	16,375—5-2
		7,59,204—10-9
Less deficit as per Income and Expenditure a/c.	...	8,3691—4-0
		7,50,843—6-9
Trust Funds:—		
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)	...	1,00,070—0-0
G. M. Library Trust Fund Nagpur	...	11,918—13-10
Gokhale Institute of Politics and Economics Trust Fund (as per annexed statement)	...	1,17,660—0-10
* Liabilities for other Funds:—		
Gokhale Memorial Fund	...	6,809—2-3
Indian Distress Relief Fund	...	4,398—2-6
Sir W. Wedderburn Fund	...	2,226—11-8
Indian Flood Relief Fund	...	5,464—3-7
Investment Reserve Fund	...	5,917—3-6
Sastri South African Ed. Fund	...	14,428—1-0
Mayanur Community Centre	...	2,398—13-4
		41,631—7-10
Other Credit Balances:—		
At Poona Centre	...	4,997—1-0
At Bombay Branch	...	1,659—1-9
At Madras Branch	...	149—6-0
At U. I. Branch	...	11—4-0
At Outtaok Centre	...	0—8-3
At C. P. Branch	...	51—5-0
At Mayanoor Centre	...	1,015—9-7
		7,893—8-7
Society's Presses and Papers:		
Credit Balances:—		
Aryabhushan Press	...	40,158—1-1
Bombay Vaibhav Press	...	28,207—7-11
Hitavada Press	...	8,908—13-1
Dnyan Prakash	...	18,956—10-6
		96,231—0-7
Servindia Provident & Bonus Fund	...	50,492—9-9
* Presses Depreciation Fund	...	50,722—9-6
		13,60,392—4-5

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 of the Society.

SOCIETY, POONA.

31st March, 1934.

ASSETS.	Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.
Buildings and Sites:— (including Bombay, Poona, Lonavla and Madras Buildings) ...	...	...	3,85,489—	9-1
Library: Expenditure up to date has been charged to revenue ...	...	...	...	...
Dead stock (after allowing depreciation) ...	...	...	10,243—	5-0
Kibe Wada (subject to High Court appeal) ...	...	...	17,230—	0-0
Society's Presses and Papers Assets and Debtors:—				
Aryabhushan Press, Poona ...	2,30,868—	2-8		
Bombay Vaibhav Press ...	1,04,101—	1-6		
Hitavada Press, Nagpur ...	30,794—	4-8		
Dnyan Prakash, Poona & Bombay ...	19,245—	2-3		
			3,85,008—	11-1
Advances to Members and Others:—				
At Poona Centre ...	16,546—	9-5		
At Bombay Branch ...	886—	7-1		
At Madras Branch ...	323—	13-6		
At U. I. Branch ...	1,360—	0-0		
At Lahore Centre ...	25—	0-0		
At C. P. Branch ...	420—	9-9		
At West Coast Centre ...	75—	5-11		
			19,637—	13-8
Gokhale Memorial Trust Fund Investments:—				
3½% G. P. Notes Face value ...	1,21,000—	0-0		
4% Bombay Port Trust Bonds value..	12,000—	0-0		
			1,33,000—	0-0
G. M. Library Trust Property a/c ...	...	...	14,557—	2-3
Gokhale Institute of Politics & Economics as per separate Statement ...	...	...	1,17,945—	0-0
Servindia Provident Fund Investment a/c...	...	...	50,906—	4-0
Other Investments:—				
3½% G. P. Notes, Face Value ...	20,200—	0-0		
5% D. E. Society Loan " ...	1,000—	0-0		
6½% Bombay Development Loan " ...	10,000—	0-0		
4% G. P. Notes 1955-60 " ...	1,43,900—	0-0		
5 Years Post Office cash certificates..	20,000—	0-0		
5% G. P. Notes " ...	48,300—	0-0		
	2,43,400—	0-0		
			At cost price	1,25,732—
				5-10
These securities are kept by the Society for meeting liabilities of Rs. 1,92,354—1-1 marked with asterisk*				
Ogale Glass Works Shares ...	...	...	100—	0-0
Poona Central Co-operative Bank Share ...	...	...	50—	0-0
Bank Balances at Centre & Branches ...	...	...	38,737—	2-2
Cash at Centre and Branches ...	...	...	1,749—	8-4
			Total Rs.	13,60,392—
				4-5

POONA,

16th June 1934.

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

Auditor.

List of Donations and Contributions.

Bombay Branch.

	Rs.
Messrs. Devakaran Nanji & Sons ...	250
Sir Cowasjee Jahangir ...	250
Grain Merchant's Association ...	250
Sir N. B. Saklatwala ...	250
Sir H. M. Mehta ...	250
Mr. Mohamed Suleman Mitha ...	101
Mr. R. M. Chinoy ...	101
Seth G. N. Bhagwandas ...	101
Mr. C. N. Kanga ...	101
Messrs. Dongare Brothers ...	101
Mr. G. S. Rajadhyaksha ...	100
" A Merchant " ...	100
Messrs. Premchand Roychand & Co. ...	100
Mrs. Mithibai M. P. Sethna ...	75
Mr. A. D. Shroff ...	50
Dr. V. G. Vaishampayan ...	50
Rao Bahadur Dr. V. V. Mulay ...	50
Mr. Jai S. Jassawala ...	50
Messrs. Madhavlal & Co. ...	50
Mr. N. R. Wadia ...	50
Mr. Amarchand Kalidas ...	50
" V. P. Warde ...	45
Rao Saheb P. L. Patil ...	25
Mr. S. C. Joshi ...	25
" M. N. Talpade ...	25
" K. J. Dubash ...	25
" G. R. Dashpande ...	25
" H. V. Kelkar ...	25
Dr. H. V. Shete ...	25
Lt. Col. D. D. Kamat ...	25
Dr. M. Subramanyam ...	25
Dr. S. K. Apte ...	25
Mr. F. J. Ginwalla ...	25
" J. R. B. Jeejeeboy ...	25
" S. J. Pandya ...	25
" S. D. Prabhawalkar ...	25

				Rs.
Mr. V. N. Chandawarkar	...	...	...	25
„ R. M. Gandhi	...	...	...	25
„ H. H. Maniar	...	...	...	25
„ S. R. Deshpande	...	...	...	20
Dr. S. B. Gothoskar	...	...	...	20
Mr. S. P. Varde	...	...	...	20
Mr. T. B. Bhatt	...	...	...	15
Dr. Damubhai Ramprasad	...	...	...	15
Mr. V. S. Ravut	...	...	...	10
Mr. P. B. Gothoskar	...	...	...	10
Miss Ahilya S. Bhandarkar	...	...	...	10
Mr. D. G. Dalvi	...	...	...	10
„ B. N. Gokhale	...	...	...	10
„ S. R. Wakankar	...	...	...	5
Total				Rs. 3,076

Headquarters.

The late Justin E. Abbott's Legacy	...	...	...	1,313
Principal J. R. Gharpure	...	...	...	400
Prof. G. R. Abhyankar	...	...	...	100
The late Justice M. G. Ranade Charities	...	...	...	100
Rao Bahadur N. C. Limaye	...	...	...	99-7
Mr. K. V. Kelkar	...	...	...	70
„ S. K. Kiwalkar	...	...	...	50-0-4
„ N. N. Iyengar	...	...	...	50
„ M. K. Joshi	...	...	...	30
„ G. K. Gadgil	...	...	...	30
Rao Bahadur D. L. Sahasrabudhe	...	...	...	25
Mr. S. Gopaldaswamy	...	...	...	15
Prof. D. G. Karve	...	...	...	10
Principal G. S. Mahajani	...	...	...	10
„ K. M. Khadye	...	...	...	10
Prof. V. G. Kale	...	...	...	10
„ V. N. Kumbhare	...	...	...	10
„ R. H. Kelkar	...	...	...	6
Mr. Norwood	...	...	...	5
Prof. V. G. Maydeo	...	...	...	5
„ R. N. Joshi	...	...	...	5
Total				Rs. 2,353-7-4

Lahore Centre.			Rs.
Mr. Balak Ram	...	...	300
Hon. Dr. G. C. Narang	...	...	130
The Punjab Sugar Mills Co.	...	...	130
Rao Bahadur Lala Sevak Ram	...	...	100
Khan Bahadur Ardeshir E. R. Sahiar	...	...	50
Mr. Meher Chand Mahajan	...	...	25
Punjab Co-operative Bank	...	...	25
The Lahore Municipal Reformatory	...	...	20
Mr. Mukund Lal Puri	...	...	20
Rao Bahadur Lala Durga Dass	...	...	10
Mr. R. D. Ahuja	...	...	5
Total Rs.			815

U. I. Branch.

Babu Kesar Prasad	...	...	250
Mr. Baldeo Ram Dave	...	...	250
„ Bisheshwar Nath Srivastava	...	...	240
The Hon'ble Sir Sitaram	...	...	200
Mr. P. L. Jaitely	...	...	200
„ Gur Prasad Kapur	...	...	200
„ Shyam Nath Mushran	...	...	180
„ Mahohar Lal Zutshi	...	...	180
„ S. K. Dar	...	...	125
Babu Brijendra Swarup	...	...	125
Mr. Iqbal Narain Gurtu	...	...	100
Messrs. Ganesh Prasad Durga Shankar	...	...	100
Pt. Brahmhatt Bajpai	...	...	100
Lala Ramji Lal	...	...	70
Mr. G. R. Kokil	40
„ P. N. Sapru	25
Ch. Hyder Hussain	25
Total Rs.			2,410

C. P. Branch.

A Sympathiser	30
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Madras Branch.			Rs.
Mr. T. R. Venkatarama Sastri	200
" K. V. Rajagopalan	25
" K. A. Nilakantha Sastri	50
" K. C. Ramakrishnan	...	...	12
" A. Rangaswami Iyengar	...	...	100
Prof. P. S. S. Sastri	...	...	24
Sir P. S. Sivaswamy Aiyer	...	...	50
Dr. M. Keshava Pai	...	...	25
Mr. G. Vinayaka Rao	...	...	50
" S. Doraiswami Aiyengar	...	...	75
Hon. Mr. G. A. Natesan	...	...	100
Dr. C. B. Rama Rao	...	...	50
Friends' Group	...	...	25
The Hon'ble Mr. Justice S. Varadachariar	...	...	100
The late Dr. S. Rangachariar	...	...	100

Total Rs. 986

Mayanur Centre.

(Mayanur Centre accounts are separately published
by Mr. Sivaswamy.)

Dewan Bahadur S. Aravamuda Iyengar	...	...	20
Mr. C. Srinivasa Rao Sahab	...	...	10
" M. V. Reddiar	...	...	15
" V. S. Ramachandra Iyer	...	...	3
" N. N. Iyengar	...	...	26
" H. G. Gharpure, I. C. S.	...	...	100
" Ayya Ayer	...	...	8-5
" R. Srinivasachariar	...	...	5
" A. Rajagopala Ayyar	...	...	5
" N. Seturama Ayyar	...	...	5
" R. Ramakrishna Iyer	...	...	5
Rao Sahab N. Thiagaraja Iyer	...	...	10
Mr. M. Narayanasamy Iyer	...	...	5
" V. Krishnasamy Iyer	...	...	5
" A. G. Krishnasamy Iyer	...	...	3
" A. Kupppusamy Iyer	...	...	5
" B. Rajasami Ayyar	...	...	10
" M. Paramasivam	...	...	15

				Rs.
Mr. V. Ramachandra Ayar	...	...	...	15
Mr. S. K. Venkataraman	...	...	...	5
Mr. Venkatachari	...	...	...	5
Dr. K. R. Ramanathan	...	...	...	8
Dr. L. A. Ramadas	...	...	...	5
Mr. V. Doraiswamy	...	...	...	5
Mr. S. Atmanadhan	...	...	...	1
Dr. K. J. Kabraji	...	...	...	5
Mr. B. N. Srinivasia	...	...	...	2
Mr. V. V. Sohoni	...	...	...	3
Mr. B. P. Mukerjee	...	...	...	1
Mr. C. R. Lakshmiarahayengar	...	...	...	10
Mr. D. Subramania Iyer	...	...	...	2
Mr. C. Kesava Pillai	...	...	...	2
Mr. S. Vaidyanath Dikshathar	...	...	...	5
Mr. G. Aravamuda Iyengar	...	...	...	10
Rao Bahadur K. V. Natesa Iyer	...	...	...	50
Shiyali Co-operative Union	...	...	...	15
Mr. S. Subbaraya Mudaliar	...	...	...	10
Mr. K. Chidambaranatha Mudaliar	...	...	...	10
Mr. S. Sadasiva Mudaliar	...	...	...	5
A Sympathiser	...	...	...	0-1
Rao Bahadur T. V. Krishnasamy Iyer	...	...	...	10
Mr. P. Chenchia	...	...	...	20
Rao Saheb A. Sethurama Iyer	...	...	...	20
Mallasamudram Co-operative Society	...	...	...	6
Collections in January / March, 1934	...	...	...	282-5-6

Total Rs. 767-12-3

Summary.

Bombay Branch	...	...	...	Ra. 3,076-0-0
Headquarters	...	...	...	2,353-7-4
Lahore Centre	...	...	...	815-0-0
Upper India Branch	...	...	...	2,410-0-0
Madras Branch	...	...	...	986-0-0
Mayanur Centre	...	...	...	767-12-3
Central Provinces Branch	...	...	...	30-0-0

Total Rs. 10,438-3-7

Appendix I.

Report on the Criminal Tribes Settlement.

Population.

The population of the Settlement is 343. In all there are persons of fourteen castes and tribes, but almost half the population of the Settlement belongs to a wandering tribe called Mang Garudis, the members of which are mostly to be found in East and West Khandesh, Nasik and Ahmednagar Districts. The rest of the Settlement people are Kanjar Bhats, Bhils, Tadvlis, Pardhis, etc. by caste. Out of the 343 persons staying in the Settlement 74 men and 37 women are registered under the Criminal Tribes Act and have committed one or more offences for which they have been sent to jail for four or more years. The rest of the population consists of legal dependents. Among the 37 women who are registered under the Criminal Tribes Act all except one belong to the Mang Garudi-tribe. It is a peculiarity of this particular tribe that amongst its members the women are more criminal than the men, and in several cases the men with their children have to come to the Settlement for offences committed by the women.

The Settlement dispensary is in charge of a qualified medical practitioner from the town who visits the Settlement every Wednesday and Sunday, examines patients and gives them medicines. On other days the medicines are given by a qualified and trained nurse who is a full-time member of the Settlement staff and who works under the instructions of the doctor. In addition to giving medicines she has to take a daily round in the Settlement, to visit every hut, to enquire if any person is ill, to gather all patients in the dispensary and to persuade them to take medicine. She has also to look to the general sanitation of the Settlement and to teach people to keep their huts and their surroundings clean. Her work lies mostly amongst the women and children of the Settlement. A number of school children who suffered from malaria, specially in the rainy season, and had enlarged spleens as a result of the same were given a daily dose of quinine before the school commenced its working.

This had its effect and most of them have now been cured and have normal spleens. Just before the rains stopped a few cholera cases were reported from the town. As a preventive measure, all settlers were inoculated and there was not a single attack of cholera in the Settlement. Minor operations are performed and quinine and other injections are also given in the dispensary.

The Settlement was once visited by the Deputy Director of Public Health who was satisfied with the medical and sanitary arrangements. My thanks for the medical work are due to Dr. S. S. Mhalas, M. B., B. S., who is in charge of our dispensary and who is working on a small monthly honorarium, not minding the inconveniences he is put to because of the Settlement being at some distance from the town.

Employment.

It has been found difficult to secure permanent employment for people from the Settlement in mills and factories. The general trade depression and economic conditions have made the competition in the labour market very keen and the ordinary employer who has a natural prejudice against people belonging to criminal tribes and people who have been to jail is ever reluctant to employ them and to give them a chance and a trial. This is more so when he can get any number of outside people to work for him on a small wage. Moreover, the continued industrial disputes in big industrial centres like Bombay and Sholapur and the closing down of some mills in those places is driving skilled workers to mofussil towns where they compete with local labour. The mill authorities prefer these already trained workers to our people who, in many cases, have to be trained for the work. From the Settlement about 15 men and 7 women are employed in one of the cotton spinning and weaving mills and an equal number of men and women are employed in one of the oil mills. About a dozen men find employment in the municipality as coolies for road making, gutter-cleaning, etc. Some men are also employed as field-watchmen while others find work under masons and carpenters on building construction in the town. Some of the Bhat men and Bhil and Tadvi men and women earn their living by bringing fuel and grass

from the forest and selling it in the town. They find it an independent and paying work. There are prospects of some more men and women getting employed in one of the cotton spinning and weaving mills as it is likely to commence double shift working very soon. All persons in the Settlement are allowed to go out for work from morning till 8 in the evening, at which hour a roll-call of all registered persons is taken and their presence checked.

Education.

Education is free and compulsory for all boys and girls between the ages of 6 and 13 in the Settlement. The Primary School teaching up to IV Standard Vernacular is attended by 46 boys and 33 girls. The school staff consists of a Head Master (III Year Trained), an Assistant Master (Vernacular Final and Matriculate) and a lady Teacher. The school is held both in the mornings and afternoons. All the lessons are done by the pupils during school-hours as books, slates, etc. supplied free of cost are not taken by them to their homes. One boy from the Settlement attends the Municipal school in the town and is studying in the Marathi V Class. A night class for boys between 13 and 20 is conducted for keeping up the literacy of such lads as have left school and have to work during day-time to earn their own living. The strength of this class is 12. In addition to reading and writing the time of the night school pupils is also spent in story telling, newspaper reading and indoor games. Two lads who had left school were apprenticed to tailoring and smithy and were given a scholarship of Rs. 4 per month each for a period of six months. They have made good progress in their respective trades and will be able to earn a decent living after some time.

The school is at present housed in a temporary building built of bamboos and mud. Sanction has been received from the Backward Class Officer for the construction of a school building at a cost of Rs. 3000, but the land on which the building is proposed to be built is yet to be acquired. The acquisition proceedings have been started and will take about four months for completion.

The Settlement has its own Boy Scout Troop with 12 Tender-foot, 14 Second Class and 11 Rover Scouts. The Cub Pack consists of 20 Cubs and the Blue-Bird Flock of 18 Blue-Birds. Scouting and Cubbing have made the Settlement boys smart, neat and tidy. The same has been the effect of the Blue-Bird Flock (Junior Girl Guides) on the Settlement girls. One of the school-teachers has been sent to Poona this year to attend the Cub and Scout-Masters' training camp.

In the evenings the school boys and girls have their drill and games on the school playground and the last periods of the school time-table have been reserved for games on three days during the week. But much progress has not been made in the matter of the recreation for the adult settlers except arranging on one occasion a magic lantern lecture and four 'Tamasha-performances.' It is proposed to purchase a magic-lantern for the Settlement so that more frequent lectures could be arranged. This would serve a double purpose i. e. education and amusement. Classes for adult women to teach them sewing, knitting, cooking etc. are held thrice a week by the Settlement nurse. She also gives them talks on cleanliness, hygiene welfare etc. on such occasions. A sewing machine would be of much use to women of the sewing class.

The Co-operative Society.

The Settlement has its Co-operative Credit Society with a capital of Rs. 300 and with 70 shareholders. Loans are given to members for building huts, marriages, maintenance in times of sickness etc. For the last financial year the Society paid interest at the rate of 6% to depositors and a dividend of 12½% to its shareholders.

Backward Class Colony.

Proceedings have been started for the acquisition of a piece of land measuring 600 ft. × 400 ft. in the vicinity of the Settlement for the establishment of a Backward Class Colony. This land, when acquired, will be divided into plots which will be given on lease to backward class people for building small houses. Many of the Bhils, Mangs (bamboo-workers) and other backward class people who at present have their huts in very

unhealthy surroundings near the town will, it is expected, take advantage of this new and healthier site. Families from the Settlement who have had a good record and who do not wish to return to their villages will also be accommodated on this land after their release on license.

Probation Work.

In addition to the Settlement work I was entrusted with the work of supervision over three families that were released on license to stay in their villages. I visited these families twice during the last ten months and made a report about their conditions to the Backward Class Officer.

Conclusion.

The results of this kind of work are to be judged from the effect, if any, that it will have in lessening the criminal tendencies of the people and raising a new generation that will not take to crime by following in the footsteps of the previous generations. Looking at it from this point of view, it is encouraging to note that out of the 111 registered persons who are staying in the Settlement and who have had a very bad previous criminal record only two were required to be prosecuted and sent to jail. One of them managed to get over the wire fencing and made an unsuccessful attempt at committing theft on a dark night, in which he was detected on his return to the Settlement. The other got drunk in spite of many previous warnings and tried to create a disturbance in the Settlement for which he had to be prosecuted. Excepting for these two cases no crimes as such have been committed by the settlers though there were 27 cases in which settlers committed a breach of the Settlement rules by either drinking without permission or begging or refusing to go to work etc., for which they had to be punished by means of warnings or fines or confinement in the Settlement lock-up.

K. G. SHARANGPANI.

Appendix II.

The Report of the Gokhale Institute of Politics and Economics for 1933-34.

The report of the detailed investigation into the marketing of fruit in Poona undertaken by the Institute was published in November, 1933. The report covers 184 pages, has 19 tables and is illustrated by 5 photographs and 9 maps. The last chapter of the report contains nearly 50 recommendations in various directions for improving the organization of fruit marketing. Most of these recommendations are of wide applicability. The report has been very favourably reviewed by important newspapers, and co-operative and other journals. Dr. Burns, Director of Agriculture, Bombay Presidency, in writing to the Director expressed the following opinion regarding the report: "Your publication, No. 3, "A Survey of the Marketing of Fruit in Poona" is extraordinarily useful." A Marathi translation of the report will be published during the ensuing year and steps will be taken to induce various authorities to take action on the lines indicated therein. As the next step in research in agricultural economics it has been determined to explore the possibilities of investigating the profitability of farming by the survey method. This method, though widely used in other countries for profitability surveys, has not yet been attempted in India. There are many difficulties in the way; but very useful results are likely to follow the successful establishment of this method. Preliminary work in this direction has already been begun in the potato-tract of the Khed Taluka (Dist. Poona).

Mr. L. V. Gogate's work on the motor transport enquiry has now been completed and it is expected to issue a report embodying its results early during the next year.

The total number of M. A. students enrolled at the Institute were, during the year 40, of whom 4 were research students. At the M. A. examination held in April, 1933, 3 students of the Institute appeared, of whom 2 were successful (both these being placed in the second class). Mr. N. M. Joshi, a scholar of the Institute, submitted a thesis on "Urban handicrafts of the

Bombay Deccan." The thesis was approved for the M. A. degree and he was placed in the first class. The Institute's scholars this year were Mr. P. A. Padye and Mr. B. A. Vaidya.

The following four lectures were delivered in the Institute's series of popular lectures during the year under report. Mr. D. R. Gadgil, "Reserve Bank"; Prof. D. G. Karve, "Federal Finance"; Mr. K. T. Shah (2 lectures), "World Economic Crisis."

Mr. D. R. Gadgil continued to be a member of various authorities of the Bombay University and the Indian Women's University and delivered his usual course of lectures at the Local Self-Government Institute.

Gokhale Institute of Politics and Economics.

Statement showing the Trust Fund and its investments as on 31st March 1934.

TRUST FUND.	Rs. A. P.	INVESTMENTS.	Rs. A. P.
Balance of Fund as per last year ...	1,07,630-10-0	Mortgage on Property of Sayagnon Village, Satara District ...	14,500-0-0
Investment Reserve Fund		Govt. and other Securities	
Profit on Sale or Maturity of Investments ...	7,168-2-0	3½% G. P. notes face value	15,800
Surplus Account		4% 1960-70 Loan	20,200
Balance as per last year's statement	3,706-6-6	4% B. P. T. Bonds	5,000
less deficit as per current year's statement	845-1-8	5% 1939-44 Loan	4,000
	2,861-4-10	6% B. M. Debentures	40,000
	1,17,660-0-10	6% Karachi Port Trust	10,000
Due to Society ...	284-15-2	Total face value ...	95,000 at cost 94,195-0-0
		Shares	
		The Kirloskar Bros. Ltd.	
		120 Shares of Rs. 25 each fully paid	,, ... 2,250-0-0
		Other Loans	
		Satara Inamdar Mandal	
		50 Debentures of Rs. 100 each @ 6% interest	,, ... 5,000-0-0
		Deccan Education Society's	
		Promissory Note Loan @ 4% interest	... 2,000-0-0
Total Rs.	1,17,945-0-0	Total Rs.	117,945-0-0

POONA,
2nd June 1934.

K. T. DIXIT, B. A., B. SC., G. D. A., B. A.
Auditor.

Appendix III:
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 interests with the utmost zeal, doing all I can to advance its work. I will never do anything which is inconsistent with the objects of the Society.

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

11. An Ordinary Member may be sent by the First Member or President and council to any part of India on special duty or for general work in connection with the Society. He will be bound to do the work assigned to him under the general direction of the First Member or President and Council, and shall obey orders and instructions that may be received from them.

12. The Society may release a Member from its vows and permit him to resign his membership on the ground of continued ill-health or for other sufficient cause, on a recom-

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

mendation to that effect being made by the Council, with the concurrence of not less than three-fourths of the Members of the Society, and the recommendation being accepted by the First Member or President.

13. The Society may remove the name of any Member from its roll of Members on a recommendation to that effect 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 Attache' from the list of Attache's 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 object 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, Attache's and Associates will have no voice in the management of the affairs of the Society and no interest in the Society's property or funds.

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

27. (a) The property of the Society, whether immovable or movable, including stocks, funds, shares and other securities and all other property otherwise vested in or transferred to the Society as Trustee or in any other capacity, shall be held in the name of the Society or the Governing Body as constituted under Rule 7 and shall remain under the general control, supervision and management of the First Member or President of the Society for the time being and the Council.

(b) All 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 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.

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

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 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 is accepted by the First Member or President.

Bye-Laws.



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

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

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

The Bye-law was amended in June, 1934, reducing the allowances from 1st July, 1934, as under:—

Rs. 125 to Rs. 117-8; Rs. 110 to Rs. 105; Rs. 90 to Rs. 85.

(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 suitable 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 By-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.

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

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

(c) A Branch may, where practicable, ascertain the opinion of the Associates assigned to it in respect of any new 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.

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

(e) Associates will be kept informed by the Headquarters of the Society about the progress of work from time to time; will be invited to attend the Anniversary of the Foundation day; will be allowed to use the libraries of the Society at the Head-

quarters and at the Branches; may be invited to attend special sessions and be allowed to reside, if room be available, at the Headquarters or the Branches for the purposes of study or work.

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

(Members of the Servants of India Society, 1st August 1934.)

Name of the Member.	Designation.	Address.
† 1 Gopal Krishna Devadhar, M. A., C. I. E. ⁽¹⁾	President	S. I. S., Poona 4 or Seva Sadan, Poona 2.
† 2 Hirday Nath Kunzru, B. A., B. Sc.	Vice-President and Senior Member	S. I. S., 1 Katra Road, Allahabad.
† 3 Shridhar Ganesh Vaze, B. A.	Secretary	S. I. S., Poona 4.
4 The Rt. Hon'ble V. S. Erinivisa Sastri, P. C., C. H.	Ordinary Member	" Royapettah, Madras.
† 5 Natesh Appaji Dravid, M. A.	Senior Member	" Craddock Town, Nagpur.
† 6 Anant Vinayak Patwardhan, B. A.	Senior Member	Aryabhushan Press, Poona 2.
7 Pandurangi Kodanda Rao, M. A.	Ordinary Member	S. I. S., Poona 4.
8 Krishna Prasad Kaul, B. A.,	"	" Lucknow.
† 9 Vajapeyam Venkatasubbaiya, B. A.	Senior Member	" Royapettah, Madras.
† 10 Narayan Malhar Joshi, B. A.	Senior Member	" Sandhurst Road, Bombay 4.
11 Vithal Hari Barve	Ordinary Member	Aryabhushan Press, Poona 4.
† 12 Amritlal Vithaldas Thakkar, L. C. H.	"	Servants of the Untouchables Society, Birla Mills, Delhi.
13 Dattatraya Vasudeo Ambekar	"	S. I. S., Poona 4.
14 Laxmi Narayan Sahu, M. A.	"	" Cuttack (Orissa).
15 Rupanagudi Suryanarayan Rao, B. A.	"	" Coimbatore.

† Members of the Council (vide Rule No. 7 *supra*),

XX

†16	Krishnaji Ganesh Limaye, M. A., LL. B.	Ordinary Member	Dnyanprakash Poona, 4.
17	Kodaganallur Ganapatti Sivaswamy, B. A.	"	S. I. S. Mayanur (Dist. Trichinopoly).
18	Haradatta Sharma, B. A., LL. B.	"	" 17, Maciagan Road, Lahore.
19	Shri Ram Bajpai	"	" 1, Katra Road, Allahabad.
20	Baghunath Ramchandra Bakbale, M. L. C.	"	" Sandhurst Road, Bombay 4.
21	Samuel Parsad Andrews-Dube, M. A., L. T.	"	" Lucknow.
22	Sbankar Govind Gokbale, M. A.	Member Under Training	Dnyanprakash, Poona 4.
23	Sham Vishnu Parulekar, M. A.	"	S. I. S., Sandhurst Road, Bombay 4.
24†	Keshav Ganesh Sharangapani, B. A., LL. B.	"	" Industrial Settlement, Jalgaon, (East Khandesh Dt.)
25	Singanallur Ramakrishna Venkataraman, B. A., B. L.	"	" Royapettah, Madras.
26	Mohan Dnyaneshwar Shalane, B. A.	"	" Craddock Town, Nagpur.
27	Kalam Singh Negi, M. A.	"	" 1 Katra Road, Allahabad.
28	Ramchandra Sadashiv Gupte	"	" Craddock Town, Nagpur.
29	Varikera Ryrn Nayanar, B. A.	"	" Chalapuram, Calicut, Malabar.
30	Karsandas Jagjiwandas Chitalia	Permanent Assistant	" Sandhurst Road, Bombay 4.
31	Annakavoor Muraisswamy Subramani (A. D. Mani), M. A.	Probationer	" Craddock Town, Nagpur.

† Members of the Council (vide Rule No. 7 *supra*).

PERIODICALS
OF THE
SERVANTS OF INDIA SOCIETY.

The "Servant of India".

An English weekly published on every Thursday from Poona, dealing with political, social, educational, economic, labour and other subjects. Its Review section is a special feature.

Editor :—S. G. Vaze.

Subscription :—Rs. 6 in India and 15s. in foreign countries.

Office :—Servants of India Society, Poona 4.

The "Dnyanprakash".

The oldest Marathi daily paper published in Poona and Bombay. The supplements it issues weekly on Marathi literature, etc. are its special feature.

Editor :—K. G. Limaye.

Subscription :—Rs. 9 in Bombay and Poona and Rs. 14 elsewhere including postage.

Office :—Shanwar Peth, Poona City.

The "Hitavada".

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

Editor :—N. A. Dravid.

Officiating Editor :—M. D. Shahane.

Subscription :—Rs. 8.

Office :—Servants of India Society, Craddock Town, Nagpur.

The Work of the Society at a Glance.

Nature of work.

Members engaged in it.

Political :

General—

V. S. Srinivasa Sastri, Hirday Nath Kunzru, S. P. Andrews-Dube, D. V. Ambekar (Deccan Sabha, Poona), N. A. Dravid, M. D. Shahane, Haradatta Sharma.

Legislatures—

N. M. Joshi (Legislative Assembly), R. R. Bakhale (Bombay Legislative Council.)

Indian States—

A. V. Patvardhan, A. V. Thakkar, S. G. Vaze.

Journalism—

K. G. Limaye, S. G. Gokhale, P. Kodanda Rao, D. V. Ambekar, S. G. Vaze, N. A. Dravid, A. V. Patvardhan, M. D. Shahane.

Social :

Labour—

N. M. Joshi, R. R. Bakhale, S. V. Parulekar, S. P. Andrews-Dube, R. Suryanarayana Rao, S. R. Venkataraman, V. R. Nayanar.

Education—

Hirday Nath Kunzru, S. P. Andrews-Dube, A. V. Thakkar, R. Suryanarayana Rao, V. R. Nayanar.

Social Service—

(Women's

Institutions)

G. K. Devadhar (Seva Sadan, Poona, and its Branches in several places,) K. J. Chitalia (Bhagini Seva Mandir, Bombay).

(Men's Institutions)—

Hirday Nath Kunzru (Seva Samiti, Allahabad), N. M. Joshi and R. R. Bakhale (Social Service League, Bombay).

Aboriginal and

Depressed Classes—

A. V. Thakkar (Bhil Seva Mandal, Dohad, Gujarat, Antyaja Seva Mandal), V. R. Nayanar (Depressed Classes Mission, Mangalore), V. Venkatasubbaiya (Leather Workers, Madras), K. G. Sivaswamy (Agricultural Labourers, Tamil Dists.) K. G. Sharanpani (Industrial Settlement, Jalgaon), K. S. Negi, R. R. Bakhale, (Backward Classes Board).

Rural Uplift.

Co-operative

Movement and

Local Self-

Government—

G. K. Devadhar (Khed-Shivapur Rural Reconstruction Centre), V. Venkatasubbaiya (Madras Provincial Co-operative Union and its several R. R. Centres), R. Suryanarayana Rao (Devadhar Malabar Reconstruction Trust, Calicut), K. G. Sivaswamy (R. R. Centre, Mayanur, Trichinopoly Dist.; Tamil Nadu Co-operative Federation), S. R. Venkataraman, L. N. Sahu (R. R. Centre, Chowdwar, Orissa), N. A. Dravid (Bhambora, Dt. Amraoti), Haradatta Sharma (Lahore Central Ratepayers' Association), and V. R. Nayanar.

Scouting --

Shri Ram Bajpai (Seva Samati Boy Scouts Association, Allahabad), Hirday Nath Kunzru, S. P. Andrews-Dube, S. R. Venkataraman.

Temperance—

S. P. Andrews-Dube.

Printing Presses—

V. H. Barve, (Aryabhushan Press, Poona); R. S. Gupte, (Hitawad Press, Nagpur.)