

Not for Publication.

A
BRIEF ACCOUNT
OF THE WORK
OF
THE SERVANTS OF INDIA SOCIETY,
POONA
(From June 1905 to December 1916).

PRINTED AT THE ARYABHUSHAN PRESS, POONA CITY.

JANUARY 1917.

A BRIEF ACCOUNT
OF THE WORK OF
THE SERVANTS OF INDIA SOCIETY

From June 1905 to December 1916.

THE SERVANTS OF INDIA SOCIETY was founded by the late Mr. G. K. Gokhale on the 12th June, 1905. More than eleven years have thus passed since its institution and the appearance of its first report after so long a time calls for a word of explanation. According to the rules of the Society every member before being allowed to take part in public life has to pass through a period of training extending over five years, in order to equip himself with the knowledge and experience essential to a public worker. During this period he is forbidden to write or speak in public except with special permission, but he is frequently entrusted with some public work, though this is done more with the object of enabling him to gain practical insight and experience than with a view to the work itself being definitely undertaken as part of the Society's programme. Clearly then the Society could show no record of organised public work till five years at least had passed since its establishment. The task of developing its practical side could only be attempted when a few members had undergone the requisite training, and a beginning was made, as soon as the little batch which had joined it at its inception or soon after had completed its novitiate, with the establishment of a branch in Madras in October, 1910, with Mr. V. S. Srinivasa Sastri as its Senior Member. From time to time other branches were started at Bombay, Nagpur,

and Allahabad, the last in April 1913. The members working in the Arya Bhushan Press in Poona and the Bombay Vaibhav Press in Bombay were likewise constituted into a separate branch called the Business Branch. This Branch has been under the management, from the beginning, of Mr. A. V. Patvardhan. He is now assisted by two members; Messrs. D. V. Ambekar and V. H. Barve. The central office of the Society is in charge of Mr. H. S. Deva, who is styled Secretary of the Society. The Society's accounts have been kept almost from the start by Mr. D. V. Velankar. The members of the Branches, except the Senior Member, were still under training when they were opened and their absence at headquarters for half the year impaired their efficiency. Besides, owing to the conditions then prevailing and the peculiar disabilities to which avowed and untried public workers were subject, there was a rule that we should not start any new organizations of our own or undertake any new public work except in connexion with existing public associations and under the guidance of local leaders. It was, therefore, inevitable for some years that the Branches should be symbols of our aspirations rather than effective instruments of their realisation. In these circumstances it was Mr. Gokhale's decided opinion that the publication of the Society's report would be premature. But his death and the lapse of two more years since then have greatly changed the situation. The public reposed implicit confidence in Mr. Gokhale, and while the direction of affairs was in his hands the country wanted no evidence to convince it that the Society was fulfilling the purpose for which it had been started. His personality silenced all questions and resolved all doubts. But his successors who have, in all humility, accepted the burden which his death has laid on them,

cannot expect that things will any longer be taken on trust. The time has now come when they must lay the results of their activities before the public.

The object of the Servants of India Society being to train national missionaries for the service of India, every member is pledged to devote all his time to public work, and is also under a moral obligation to be a member of the Society for life. He is required to take the following seven vows at the time of admission :

(1) That the country will always be the first in his thoughts and he will give to her service the best that is in him.

(2) That in serving the country he will seek no personal advantage for himself.

(3) That he will regard all Indians as brothers and will work for the advancement of all, without distinction of caste or creed.

(4) That he will be content with such provision for himself and his family, if he has any, as the Society may be able to make. He will devote no part of his energies to earning money for himself.

(5) That he will lead a pure personal life.

(6) That he will engage in no personal quarrel with any one.

(7) That he will always keep in view the aims of the Society and watch over its interests with the utmost al, doing all he can to advance its work. He will never do anything which is inconsistent with the objects of the Society.

In order to train the members, the Society maintains a library at Poona where they can study public questions.

The library is well provided with books on history, politics and economics and possesses a unique collection of reports, Parliamentary blue-books and other publications relating to India. Mr. Gokhale's own books formed the nucleus of the library which was subsequently enriched by the addition of a valuable collection which was generously presented to it by Mr. H. A. Wadya. It is also indebted to the Hon'ble Mr. D. E. Wacha for his help and it has recently had the good fortune of being presented with a set of books by Dr. Dadabhai Naoroji.

Attached to the library is a Home where the members can live in close union and fellowship and enjoy the benefit of a corporate life. The Home is large enough to provide accommodation for thirty persons.

In addition to members, the Society includes within its fold three other classes of workers—permanent assistants, attachés and associates—to enable persons who do not possess the qualifications required of a member or the leisure to devote themselves entirely to the service of their countrymen, but who are in sympathy with its aims and objects, to have an opportunity of advancing the cause which it has at heart. For a knowledge of the conditions which govern their admission reference must be made to the pamphlet containing the rules of the Society.

The affairs of the Society are managed by the President and a Council of three, elected by the ordinary members. One member of the Council retires every year but is eligible for re-election.

The Society started with three members, besides the founder, G. K. Devadhar, N. A. Dravid and A. V. Parvardhan. Its strength, though still insignificant as compared with the magnitude of the task that lies before it,

has grown considerably since it was founded. Including the President it has eleven ordinary members, eight members under training, three permanent assistants and three attache's on its rolls. Consistently with his vows no member can sever his connection with the Society, but during the last eleven years the Society has found itself under the painful necessity of releasing ten of its members from their vows on account of long continued illness or some other cause. While these occurrences are undoubtedly regrettable, they need cause no uneasiness concerning the stability of the society. That three men should have come forward to join it after Mr. Gokhale's death is a welcome indication of its strength and inspires hope for the future.

The work of the Society is carried on through the Branches established in Madras, Bombay, the Central provinces and the United Provinces, which have their head-quarters in Madras, Bombay, Nagpur and Allahabad. A Branch was started in Madras in October 1910, in Bombay and in Nagpur in 1911 and at Allahabad in April, 1913. The activities of these Branches may be described under two main heads: propaganda and practical work.

PROPAGANDA.

This work may be said to consist in enlightening public opinion by means of newspapers owned or controlled by the Society and articles in the Press, issuing pamphlets and delivering speeches. At present the Society owns two newspaper presses, the *Dnyan Prakash* at Poona and the *Hindustani* at Lucknow. The *Dnyan Prakash*, which is a Marathi Daily, was started in consequence of the necessity for having an organ for the dissemination of the Society's views on the most important questions relating to India. If the Society was to under-

take the task of the political education of the people with any chance of success, it was absolutely necessary that it should have some means of bringing them under its influence. The paper proved a serious financial burden in the beginning and absorbed the time and energy of several members. But all this had been foreseen and vigorous efforts were made to keep it alive in the public interest. Happily it is no longer a source of anxiety now, but it is maintained rather with a view to the education of the public than as a means of profit to the society. The editor is Mr. S. G. Vaze.

The *Hindustani*, which is an Urdu weekly and is one of the leading Urdu papers in the United Provinces, came to the Society by free gift. It belonged to the late Hon'ble Munshi Ganga Prasad Varma of Lucknow, who also owned the *Advocate*. After his death in June 1914 both the *Hindustani* and the *Advocate* were edited by a member of the Society, whose services had been lent for six months, but in January, 1915, the *Hindustani* was made over to the Society by Munshi Ganga Prasad Varma's brother, while the *Advocate* was placed under separate management. The *Hindustani* has added not merely to the work of the Society, but also to its financial responsibilities, and has been a drain on its slender resources. But it is being run under the editorship of Pandit K. P. Kaul as a duty to the memory of Munshi Ganga Prasad, whose name is a household word in the United Provinces and who was one of the best friends of the Society, as well as for reasons which led to the starting of the *Dnyan Prakash*.

The weekly *Hitavada* of Nagapur is also owned by the Society, its editor being Mr. N. A. Dravid, who is assisted by Mr. K. M. Thakore. It is one of the very few English papers in the Central Provinces and Berar,

and as such occupies an important position there. During the last two years the *Abhyudaya* of Allahabad, which is one of the leading Hindi weeklies in the United Provinces, has also been helped considerably by Pandit V. N. Tivary and continues to receive his assistance in ample measure.

As occasion has arisen, members of the Society have contributed articles to newspapers and magazines and a pamphlet was published last year by Hon'ble Mr. Srinivasa Sastri advocating the introduction of a conscience clause for the benefit of Indian parents into the education codes of the country. In order to diffuse a knowledge of public questions, the Society has also undertaken to publish a series of pamphlets bearing on the most important problems relating to this country. Every pamphlet will contain between 50 and 100 pages, and efforts are being made to secure the assistance of competent persons in this task. The first pamphlet in this series has just been published. It is written by Mr. Srinivasa Sastri on "Self-Government for India under the British Flag."

Public lectures form a regular feature of the Society's work. At the approach of the Congress and the annual Provincial Conferences, as also on other occasions, members tour in their respective provinces, exhorting the people to take a keener and more intelligent interest in the social and political questions which vitally affect their welfare and enlisting popular sympathy in favour of these bodies.

Since its formation the Madras Branch has taken a special interest in inducing young men to study public questions. It organised weekly meetings at its Home, where papers were read or debates were arranged on subjects of public interest. For a time the meetings,

ceased to be held, but they have now been revived. Those interested in them have formed themselves into a club, called the Gokhale Club, which has 35 members on its rolls and a member of the Madras Branch among its Joint Secretaries.

The 'practical' work done by the Society falls under various heads, political, social, educational, etc. It is not possible within the compass of a small report to describe all the activities in which the Society has been engaged, nor is it necessary to give a full account of them. Separate reports have from time to time been issued of many of its activities, which will furnish those who are interested with detailed information. Two of our body are members of Legislative Councils. The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur N. K. Kelkar, who gave up a lucrative practice at the bar to join the Society, is one of the most active members of the Central Provinces Council, and his work is highly appreciated in all quarters. The present President served a term in the Madras Council and has now been elected to the Viceroy's Legislative Council. He has also been an elected member of the Madras University Senate since 1909.

POLITICAL WORK.

Members of the Society were deputed regularly to various parts of the country on Congress work before the establishment of the Branches, and it fell to the Madras members in 1908 to assist in organising their province with a view to the meeting of the first Congress under the Allahabad Constitution. The Branches have considered it to be their special duty to do all that lies in their power to strengthen the Congress movement. They have undertaken tours on behalf of the Congress to popularise its propaganda and actively helped in holding its sessions and in collecting funds. With the exception of the Calcutta and the Lahore

9

Congresses, the members have assisted in organising and collecting funds for every Congress, and last year the services of four members had been lent to the Reception Committee of the Congress which was held at Lucknow. One of these, Mr. I. K. Yajnik, belongs to the Bombay Branch. The various Provincial Conferences have also received similar assistance in all the provinces where the Society has established its branches, the members of the Society having had no small share in reviving the Bombay Provincial Conference in 1915. In addition to this they have taken a prominent part in starting District Congress Committees. In 1909 and 1910 they were instrumental in establishing such Committees in half the districts of the United Provinces and in 1915 they were responsible for their formation in the city of Bombay and in many districts of the Presidency. The Bombay Committee, which has one of the members of the Society as its Secretary, has issued small pamphlets for the education of the people and has a small library attached to it for the study of public questions.

In the Central Provinces, Bombay, and the United Provinces members of the Society are among the Secretaries of the local Provincial Congress Committees and as such have been responsible for the organisation of Provincial Conferences and drawing up representations on important questions on behalf of their Committees with a view to their submission to Government. Senior members of the Branches have been elected on the All-India Congress Committee by the Provincial Congress Committees.

Another illustration of the manner in which the Society has striven to push forward the Congress propaganda is afforded by the efforts made during the first

three or four years of its existence to secure subscribers for *India*, which is the organ of the Congress in England and which was languishing for want of support. As a result of their vigorous canvassing its circulation increased by more than 1800 and its financial position ceased to cause anxiety at least for a while.

The position of Indians had for years been far from satisfactory in South Africa. Accordingly, they deputed in 1909 Mr. H. S. L. Polak, who has earned the gratitude of all Indians by his strenuous advocacy of the cause of our countrymen in South Africa, to represent their grievances to the Government and the people of India. Mr. Polak arrived in India in June 1909, and since this time till he left India a year later he was assisted in his mission by the Society in every possible way. The members of the Society arranged public meetings for him in more than one province and themselves went about addressing meetings and collecting funds for their heroic countrymen who were upholding the national honour in the face of great odds in that distant part of the Empire.

The problem came to the fore again in 1912. It reached its culminating point towards the end of 1913 and threatened to set the whole of India ablaze. Mr. Gokhale made a stirring appeal for funds on behalf of our suffering countrymen, and members of the Society, as in duty bound, zealously plunged themselves into the work. They went about from place to place raising funds and explaining the position to which the Indians had been reduced in south Africa. They acted as office-bearers of the South African Fund inaugurated by Mr. Gokhale in Bombay and ventilated the matter in the press. Their activities in this matter kept them occupied for several months during which time they

did what little lay in their power to contribute to the success of the movement.

The question of the wider employment of Indians in the higher branches of the public services was another important question which engaged the attention of the Society. The members visited many places in order to explain to the people the bearing which the large employment of Indians in responsible positions has on the advancement of the country. Mr. Sastri was examined as a witness by the Public Services Commission, while, as was mentioned by the then Secretary of the U. P. Provincial Congress Committee, the Upper India Branch prepared a memorandum which was submitted to the Commission on behalf of the Provincial Congress Committee in April, 1913.

The question of municipal government came greatly into prominence in the United Provinces last year. A bill was introduced into the local Legislative Council in July, 1915, which attracted a great deal of attention. The measure was unacceptable to the people and gave rise to a great deal of agitation. It was amply discussed in the press and a Conference was held at Cawnpore to consider its provisions. The Upper India Branch took a keen interest in the question. Its members took part in the Municipal Conference and visited several towns to organise public opinion against the bill and one of its members, Pandit Hirday Nath Cunzru, made a comparative study of municipal government in India and other countries and wrote several letters to the press criticising the measure in detail.

A special conference was held at Allahabad in May, 1915, to protest against the action of the House of Lords in rejecting the recommendation of

the Government of India in favour of the creation of an Executive Council in the United Provinces and to agitate for its early establishment. The members of the Society contributed, in their measure, to the success of the Conference, in which both the Hindus and Mahamedans participated and which was attended by about 650 delegates, by visiting many districts and holding public meetings for electing delegates to the Conference and pressing the question on the attention of the people.

The problem of the District Board Railways has assumed importance so far in Madras only. The prominence that the question has acquired is in some measure due to the exertions of Mr. T. S. Krishnamurti Aiyar of the Madras Branch of the Society, who studied the question and collected a large amount of information which he placed at the disposal of the public.

The members of the Central Provinces and Berar Branch took an active part in the discussions, to which the report of the Committee appointed to consider the question of establishing a University in the Central Provinces gave rise. They helped in focussing public opinion on the problem by approaching leading men for an expression of their views on the subject and preparing for general circulation an abstract of the report in order to enable the people to understand its main features. The abstract was found highly useful and was greatly appreciated by the public.

The above is a short account of the chief political activities in which the Society has from time to time been engaged during the last eleven years. There is nothing tangible to serve as a record of the efforts that it has made during these years to stimulate interest in the public questions. Its work has mixed imper-

ceptibly with the influences which are moulding our public life to-day, adding, it may be claimed without undue boastfulness, to their volume and strenght.

EDUCATION.

The members of the Society have evinced their interest in the spread of education. In 1911 an elementary education league was formed in Madras to support the Elementary Education Bill introduced by Mr. Gokhale into the Imperial Legislative Council in March of that year. The members of the Society issued pamphlets on the subject in English, Tamil Telugu and Kanarese and visited several towns in order to enlighten the public regarding the aims and objects of the Bill. The league having been started with the sole object of popularising the Bill ceased to exist when the Bill was thrown out next year by the Legislative Council.

An association with the title of "Elementary Education League" was also started by the Upper India Branch at Allahabad in the latter part of 1913, with the help of the leading men of the province to work for the introduction of free and compulsory education into the United Provinces. Two schools were open under its auspices at Agra, two leaflets pointing out the backwardness of education in the United Provinces were published in Urdu and Hindi for free distribution among the masses, and public lectures were delivered in connection with the movement in various towns. But this activity was unfortunately interrupted by sinister developments in connection with the Indian problem in South Africa and the severe famine which afflicted the United Provinces in 1914. Those two questions engrossed the time of the members for a whole year. Other questions then came to the fore, and it is a matter for regret that the work of infusing life and vigour into the League, which

was interrupted soon after its commencement, has not been taken in hand as yet.

With the active support of Mrs. Ramabai Ranade and other ladies, members of the Bombay Branch have been able to start several institutions for the education of women. The most important of these is the Seva Sadan of Poona, where women of all castes and creeds receive education calculated to enlarge their minds and prove useful to them in their capacity as mothers and Wives. The hours of instruction have been so fixed as to enable women, with families to look after, to attend the classes which are held for at least three hours every day. The Seva Sadan has also been granted facilities by the authorities of the Sassoon Hospital for the training of Indian women as nurses, midwives and sub-Assistant surgeons, and maintains a hostel for these students. This feature of its activity will soon be developed further by making arrangements for the medical instruction of women in Bombay. Separate schools have been started for Gujarati and Marathi speaking ladies in Bombay also, under the supervision of Mr. K. J. Chitalia, and they work on the same principles as the Seva Sadan at Poona. About 500 poor ladies receive instruction in these institutions. The Bombay Branch has actively helped in the work of the Seva Sadan Home Classes Committee, Bombay.

In addition to these, normal classes have been opened in Bombay and Poona in order to meet, in some measure, the great demand for lady teachers in primary schools. About 100 women, mostly widows, are being trained in these classes, who are qualifying for employment as certificated teachers in girl's primary schools. At present instruction is given for three years only, in Bombay; but the arrangements in Poona are now com-

plete for teaching the full course, which extends to four years, thus is raised the Seva Sadan Training class to a full Training College. Mr. G. K. Devadhar is the Hon. General Secretary of the Seva Sadan Poona and other institutions in Bombay being one of their originators. He was asked by Government to express his views on the question of Female Education in India.

The Girls' High School at Amraoti owes its existence in no small measure to the efforts of the C. P. and Berar Branch. A member of the Society went to many places on behalf of the Vanita Samaj of Amraoti in order to find out how many parents would be willing to send their girls to a high school, if one was started there. The result of the enquiry was hopeful, and the Vanita Samaj submitted a memorial to the Chief Commissioner on the basis of the facts and figures supplied to it, praying for the establishment of a high school at Amraoti. The C. P. Government considered the memorial favourably, with the result that Amraoti now possesses a High School for Indian girls.

A fair amount of attention has been devoted to the question of rural education. Mr. A. V. Thakkar frequently tours in villages in Gujarat in order to study the working of rural schools and bring their defects to light, and has started several schools for the children of the labouring classes in Ahmedabad and Bombay. He took a prominent part in the agitation against the attitude of the Government towards rural schools, the regulations regulating to which have been modified to a great extent in conformity with public opinion.

The Social Service League of Bombay, which had its origin in the *Hoiika Smmelan* movement started by the Bombay Branch in 1911, and which counts a member

of the Society Mr. N. M. Joshi among its secretaries and principal workers, is trying to promote education in various ways. It maintains night schools in several localities where there is a large population of workers in factories. All the schools are not equally successful, but they are all regularly attended. Attempts have been made to start such schools in other localities also, but so far they have not been attended with success. Lectures are also delivered on such subjects as are likely to be of interest to the people in quarters where the more backward classes reside. They are illustrated by means of magic lantern slides, of which the League possesses about 600. Free circulating libraries are maintained by the League in order to create a taste for healthy literature among the masses. Their number is about 100 at present. Books are also lent to a few hospitals for the use of wounded soldiers and other patients. Half a dozen circulating libraries are also maintained by the Seva Samiti of Allahabad which is greatly assisted by the members of the Upper India Branch.

The Social Service League of Madras works on the same lines as the Bombay League. Its secretary, Mr. D. Hanumanta Rao, is a member of the Madras Branch and among other institutions it maintains two day schools and a night school and arranges for popular lectures illustrated by magic lantern slides.

The Social Service League of Bombay has organised a University extension lecture series to place the benefits of university education within the reach of those who have received no university training. Great care has been exercised in the selection of lectures and so far thirty lectures have been delivered in the series. The work of the Released Prisoners' Aid Society is actively assisted by Mr. Joshi who is also one of the secretaries of Social Reform Association, Bombay.

In order to discuss educational questions, the importance of which is coming to be recognised more and

more every day, two educational conferences were held during the course of the year, one at Lucknow in January last and the other at Ahmedabad in October. The members of the Society took a keen interest in them and assisted in organising them. As the Ahmedabad Educational Conference of which Mr. Indulal Yajnik was one of the secretaries confined its deliberations to the educational needs of Gujerat, a proposal is afoot to hold a conference which will discuss educational questions relating to the whole of the Bombay Presidency, and Mr. Devadhar has been elected as one of the secretaries of the body which will be responsible for organising the Conference in Bombay.

ECONOMIC WORK.

Every Branch of the Society has interested itself keenly in the development of the co-operative movement and some of the members have made a thorough study of its theory and practice in India as well as in other countries. They have gone about visiting villages and delivering lectures on the causes of agricultural indebtedness and the importance of co-operative societies as a means of lightening the burden of the agriculturist and of the social amelioration of the masses. Everywhere the members have worked in co-operation with Government officials, who have welcomed the assistance of the Society and recognised the value of the work done by it.

In the Madras Presidency in addition to propagandist work which has involved no small expenditure of time and energy, three co-operative credit societies have been started in Guntur and three in Madras, and more are being started in the latter place among the working and depressed classes. The Social Service League of Madras too has established three societies among the poorer classes. Similarly several societies

have been started in the Bombay Presidency. In fact the most important experiments in this direction have been conducted in Bombay. Not merely have co-operative credit societies of the familiar type been established, but a good deal of pioneer work has been done which has produced highly gratifying results. In order to give some idea of the character of the Society's activities in this field it will be well to describe one of these societies—the Hadapsar Co-operative Credit Society near Poona, which has become prominent by reason of the lines on which it was run and which has attracted visitors from many parts of India.

The Hadapsar Co-operative Credit Society was organised by Mr. G. K. Devadhar six years ago. Its membership has risen from 30 to 185 during this period, and among its members, who are composed of men of various castes, there are 15 women also. The capital of the Society amounts to about Rs. 85,000, half of which has been collected from men belonging to the village itself. It has earned the complete confidence of the villagers, which is evidenced by the fact that numbers of poor women and labourers have deposited their savings in it. Its borrowing power, which was limited in the beginning to Rs. 8,000, has now been raised to Rs. 100,000. Its annual turn-over amounts to about Rs. 250,000 and it boasts of a reserve fund of Rs. 7,500. But while it has undoubtedly been a source of great economic relief to the villagers, its distinction lies in the fact that it has become a centre of useful activities and a training to the people of the village in managing their own institutions. It has been the means of helping the village craftsman and introducing improved agricultural machinery into the village. It has led to the starting of a grocer's shop which is worked on co-operative principles and has enabled the

people to have a small house, where they can meet to discuss their affairs and carry on their public activities. Further, it has been instrumental in promoting education, by building an educational fund of Rs. 2000 and a machine has been bought with its help for crushing sugarcane. This does not, however, exhaust its important features, but the above description will suffice to give an accurate idea of its usefulness. It is a growing institution, and is developing new features, and there is no limit to its future expansion except the capacity of the villagers. There are five more village agricultural societies near Poona and three in the city started by him for different classes of people.

Another class of societies has been started with the object of teaching the value of thrift and self-help to poor labourers and members of the depressed classes and enabling them to throw off the load of debt which weighs upon them so heavily. The experiment, which is of an entirely novel character, has been tried among people of the lowest classes and has so far met with the most encouraging success. Its importance demands that it should be described in detail. A committee, called the Debt Redemption Committee, has been formed, whose sole duty is to establish societies with the object to which reference has been made above. It has started 20 such societies with a membership, which is steadily increasing, of nearly 550. The members consist of mill-hands, scavengers of the Bombay Municipality and factory labourers. These men were groaning under the weight of their debts and were entirely in the grip of the money-lender, and proposals to help them were looked at askance as their resources were scanty and there was no means of enforcing regular payment of any money that might be advanced

to them and of preventing them from borrowing from any outside agency in future. But with knowledge and patience these difficulties have been overcome. The members have up to this time been punctual in their payments and confine their borrowings to their societies, which make advances to them at an interest of 18½ p. c. in place of the rate of 75% which they had to submit to at the hands of the Mahajan. Debts amounting to a lac and a half have already been paid off and a saving of about a lac has been effected in both direct and indirect ways in two years and a half that the debt redemption societies have been at work. The work is rapidly increasing, and, in addition to the direct economic benefits they confer, these societies are encouraging the growth of education and have made arrangements to secure for their members the advantages of medical relief and life insurance, at a much smaller cost than the members would have had to incur for making provision for them individually, if they had been intelligent enough to think of them. These new developments are as full of hope as they are novel, and will, in time, lead to even more important developments. It is intended to start a Central Banking Union for financing these Societies in Bombay. On account of his experience and knowledge of co-operative work Mr. Devadhar has been elected as a director of the Bombay Central Co-operative Bank on behalf of the agricultural societies in the Deccan, and was also examined as a witness by the Committee appointed by the Government of India to enquire into the growth of the co-operative movement. He has contributed more than six papers on co-operative subjects at Provincial Conferences. And in recognition of this work in Bombay Government had asked for Society's views for the importance of the moral, material and educational condition of the Depressed classes.

A class has been opened this year with the assistance of the Co-operative Department to train the secretaries of the co-operative societies in the Bombay Presidency. Out of 300 applicants 70 men were selected for instruction. This was the first attempt of its kind in India, and it is the desire of the Co-operative Department that the institution should be made permanent.

A Co-operative Library has been started by one of the members in Bombay to give a stimulus to the study of the co-operative movement. It is located in the Servants of India Society's Home.

In the C. P. and Berar and the United Provinces also, co-operative work has claimed the attention of the members. In the C. P. they gave a great deal of help in the establishment of central banks at Khangaon, Amraoti and Yeotmal and a number of village societies. In the U. P. a member of the Society, Mr. V. N. Tivary, is among the directors of the Allahabad District Co-operative Bank as well as a member of its Managing Committee. As such he is responsible in no small measure for the proper working of the Bank. He has also been entrusted with the liquidation of several old societies, whose total liabilities amount to close upon Rs. 22,000. It was feared at one time that the Bank will have to suffer a heavy loss, but so far the realisation of debts has proceeded satisfactorily, and there is every hope that almost the entire money lent to these societies will be recovered.

In Madras one of the members, Mr. V. Venkatasubbaiya, is joint secretary of the Madras Provincial Co-operative Union, in which capacity he manages and practically edits the "Madras Bulletin of Co-operation," which is published quarterly in English, Tamil and Telugu and will shortly be converted into a month-

ly. He takes part in organising the Provincial Co-operative Conference and has been appointed an honorary organiser by the Registrar of Co-operative Credit Societies.

The members of the Society have helped Dr. Harold Mann, Principal of the Agricultural College Poona, in starting a monthly magazine in Marathi for the benefit of agriculturists in the Deccan and Mr. Devadhar has worked as one of its editors at the start. Nearly 5000 copies are now circulated.

Under the auspices of the Society an Indian Economic Society was started last year in Bombay, with a view to stimulating the study of economics, gathering economic information and spreading sound economic ideas. It maintains a fairly good library for the use of its members and thus forms a centre for the study of Indian economics. It has arranged for lectures on economic subjects, some of which have been published in the form of pamphlets. A member of the Society, Mr. C. S. Deole, is one of its secretaries and has been chosen to appear on its behalf as a witness before the Indian Industrial Commission when it visits Bombay this year. A vernacular class for the study of economics is conducted.

SOCIAL WORK.

During the short period of its existence the Society has laid great stress on social work. To the best of their power the members have tried to help the weak, the poor and the suffering. They embraced every opportunity of rendering loving service to the people and took a prominent part in movements started either for the relief of those who were victims of special calamities or for the advancement of their social condition.

The help given to sufferers from famines, floods and similar disasters forms an important part of the social work done by the Society. Three members worked for three months at Mirzapore during the U. P. famine of 1907-08. They distributed about Rs. 11,000, and their work was acknowledged by Government. In the wide-spread Gujerat famine, the members rendered every assistance to the people. They visited several districts in order to investigate the condition of the agriculturists and to acquaint the public with the severity of the famine by placing definite facts and figures before it. Subsequently when as a result of the enquiries made by them the Central Famine Relief Committee was started with Mr. Devadhar as one of its secretaries to collect funds and to distribute relief in famine-stricken areas, the services of eight members were lent to the fund for raising subscriptions and organising the distribution of relief. The extent of the area affected and the serious scarcity of fodder rendered the task an arduous one, but they performed their duties strenuously for eight months from November 1911 to June 1912, when on the setting in of the monsoon the relief was discontinued. In addition to this they worked for trustees the Wadia in Bombay who spent a major part of their contribution of one lac for famine operations through the agency of the Society and thus saved nearly Rs. 50,000. In 1913 Ahmednagar was visited by a serious famine. Members of the Society again came forward to help the people. A strong Committee was formed in Bombay to appeal for funds, and about Rs. 60,000 were collected. The burden of distributing relief fell mainly on the members of the Society. They were assisted by the ladies of the Poona Seva Sadan on both these occasions in giving relief to Pardah Nishin Women in villages. The same

year the monsoon failed completely in a large part of the United Provinces and it was followed by a serious deficiency of rainfall in winter also. Wide-spread suffering was the result, and relief operations on a large scale were rendered necessary. With the co-operation of leading gentlemen of the United Provinces a non-official committee was formed at Allahabad to supplement the relief given by Government. The collection of funds and the starting of relief centres were entrusted to the Servants of India Society. Such centres of relief were started at Muttra, Orai, Kalpi, Karvi, and Banda, which absorbed the time and energy of seven members of the Society from January to August, 1914. The total expenses amounted to about Rs. 50,000. The work was highly appreciated and received a generous acknowledgment at the hands of the Lieutenant Governor of the United Provinces. In the organization of this work, the Grain Merchants' Association in Bombay and similar bodies utilised the agency of the Society.

The Society rendered assistance again during the famine in Cutch last summer. About Rs. 7,000 were spent in the free distribution of grain to those whose condition was one of abject poverty under the direction of Mr. Thakkur.

In 1911 a serious fire broke out in Salumbra, a village near Poona. It was reported at the time that about 400 lives perished in the flames. With the help of prominent philanthropic workers, the members of the Society collected Rs. 10,000 and helped those numbering over a hundred who had lost their all practically to re-establish themselves in life. Widows and children are given scholarships for education.

The Society collected about Rs. 4,000 in 1913 for the relief of the inhabitants of the flooded areas in

Bengal and Behar and helped the sufferers from the floods in the delta of the Kristna in Madras in 1914. Similar assistance was given by the Society last year at Cawnpore in the United Provinces, which had suffered a great deal from exceptionally heavy rains.

The Society has taken a leading part in organising a movement in Bombay to purge the celebration of the Holi festival of the abuses which are now associated with it and which involve the poorer classes in debt and moral degradation, by providing healthy amusements for the people. A pretty large number of localities, say forty, is chosen where counter-attractions are provided to draw people numbering about 25,000 away from the temptations to which they would otherwise succumb. At every centre games, musical performances, kirtans, etc., are arranged and short lectures are also delivered on temperance and hygiene. Leading citizens show their sympathy with the movement by attending these celebrations, and the presence of men high in the social scale has a stimulating effect on the poor people. The movement which was started in 1911 has been a splendid success and is slowly spreading in the Deccan and Gujarat.

The Bombay Branch has recently undertaken the management of five or six chawls in Bombay in order to demonstrate how a settlement with a labouring population may be conducted in such a manner as to benefit them educationally and economically and in accordance with modern principles of sanitation. The inmates of the chawls number about 300, and Mrs. Aimai H. Wadya who is the owner of the property, has very kindly transferred control over these to the Servants of India Society in order that the latter may not be hampered in carrying out its experiment and generously bears all the expenses incurred in con-

nection with the experiment. The settlement is known as the Aimai Wadya Sanitary Settlement and two workers live permanently on the premises and work under the direction of Mr. Deodhar. Mrs. Wadya has created a trust of a lac of rupees for helping the poor in general and has appointed him one of the trustees.

The activities of the Social Service Leagues of Bombay and Madras, and the Seva Samiti of Allahabad, in all of which the Society takes a keen and active interest, remain to be taken into account. The Social Service League of Bombay, which was the first to be started, has the best record of work to its credit. It is not possible to give a full account of the work done by it during the last five years, but attention may be drawn to its efforts to spread a knowledge of sanitation and hygiene among the people. During 1915-16 it started 3 First Aid classes, one Home Nursing class and one Home Hygiene class. In all 57 students passed the First Aid examination, 36 passed the Home Nursing examination and 4 passed the Home Hygiene examination. In addition to this it has started sanitary work in a number of chawls in different localities in Bombay. Besides the night and Sunday classes, open air games, etc., are organised by it. Lectures are delivered to the inmates on sanitation and they are taught how to keep their rooms and the premises in a state of cleanliness. It may also be mentioned that the League maintains a charitable dispensary which has been in existence for three years. During the year 1915-16, 3,304 patients were treated at the dispensary.

The League has started a magazine known as the Social Service Quarterly in order to stimulate interest in and focus opinion on social subjects, and also main-

tains a library consisting of books dealing with social questions. It is engaged in the preparation of a directory of the most important social institutions in India, so that social workers may be able to keep themselves in touch with others working in the same line and to profit by their experience. There is no doubt that the directory, when ready, will satisfy a widely felt need at the present day. The movement is spreading all over India.

The Seva Samiti of Allahabad, which was started in January 1916, organised a band of volunteers last April for the assistance of pilgrims during the Kumbha Mela at Hardwar, when more than six lacs of persons are believed to have visited the sacred town. The volunteers who numbered 350 came from all parts of India, and is deserving of special mention that among them there were eleven ladies, most of whom were trained nurses and three of whom belonged to the Seva Sadan of Poona. The volunteers had to work for about a fortnight at Hardwar. They co-operated with the police in maintaining order at the principal posts and barriers, worked as stretcher bearers, rendered first aid to the sick and the wounded, and traced "lost men, women and children and helped the pilgrims in every possible way at the railway station. There were several doctors and medical students among the volunteers. They worked at the hospitals and free dispensaries maintained by the Seva Samiti, and the services of some of them were lent to Government for the examination of passengers suspected to be infected with cholera. The work of the volunteers was warmly acknowledged by the authorities and the Seva Samiti was formally thanked by the Government of the United Provinces for the assistance it rendered to the public and the Government during the Mela.

Since its inception the Samiti has tried to help the people in important fairs in the city and district of Allahabad, particularly during the annual Magh Mela, when Allahabad attracts lacs of pilgrims from all parts of India, and its co-operation is welcomed by the district authorities. During the last epidemic of cholera at Allahabad, it distributed medicine gratis among poor people and helped them in several other ways.

The above account does not exhaust all the social activities which have engaged the Servants of India Society during the last ten years, but it will suffice to give a correct idea of the character and scope of the work performed by it during this period.

FINANCES.

The statement printed on page 31 gives an abstract account of the income and expenditure of the Society during the last eleven years upto the end of June 1916. Two items in it call for a few remarks. On the income side Rs. 35,277 is shown as being the earnings of the members either as managers of the press under the Society's control, as examiners in Universities or as members of the Legislative Councils. On the expenditure side it will be noticed that the current expenses of the head quarters and the branches from June 1905 to June 1916 aggregate Rs. 2,51,035. The figures may appear huge at first sight, but roughly speaking the average annual expenditure during the period mentioned above amounts to Rs. 22,000 only. The Society has had to maintain about 20 members on the average every year. The monthly allowance given to an ordinary member is Rs. 55. In addition to this money has to be found for the premium on his life insurance policy, his travelling expenses have to be paid, a decent establishment has to be maintained at

Poona and the headquarters of the branches, and a pretty heavy expenditure has to be incurred on newspapers and libraries. Taking all these items into consideration, the Society has to spend about Rs. 100 per mensem or Rs. 1,200 a year per member—a scale which cannot be regarded otherwise than as modest. The expenditure on 20 members would thus amount to close upon Rs. 24,000. The actual expenditure is slightly less, because permanent assistants and attaches are paid less than members and a member under training receives only Rs. 40 per month.

The Society, it need hardly be said, has depended throughout on the help of friends and sympathisers, who have generously contributed to its funds. Mr. Gokhale was never tired of acknowledging in public and in private the exceptional confidence that his personal friends and the country generally reposed in him, and the liberality with which they responded to his calls for financial aid. It is not possible for us now to publish a complete list of the individual contributions that our account books show. But we feel we ought to mention some of those whose donations by the end of June last reached Rs. 5,000 and over. No words that we can find will express adequately our indebtedness to the munificence of the brothers, Sir Dorab and Sir Ratan Tata, who so worthily bear the illustrious name of their father. The latter is now in England for the sake of his health, and thither no doubt have followed him the good wishes and prayers not only of us members but of the innumerable persons who either on their own account or as representatives of useful movements and worthy causes have been recipients of his discriminating and large-hearted generosity.

List of Contributors of Rs. 5,000 & above.

1.	Sir Ratan J. Tata	...	...	78,000
2.	Sir Dorab J. Tata	...	...	18,900
3.	Dr. Sir Rash Behari Ghosh (15,600 up to 30-6-1916, 1,525 after that date)			17,125
4.	Trustees of late Mr. N. M. Wadia Charity Fund (10,000 upto 30-6-1916, 5000 after that date)			15,000
5.	Messrs. Morarjee Gokuldas & Co	...		13,000
6.	The late Hon. V, Krishnaswami Iyer			10,500
7.	Mr. H. A. Wadia	...	...	10,500
8.	Sir R. N. Mookerji	...	...	8,400
9.	Messrs. Govardhandas & Mulraj Khatav			8,000
10.	Hon. Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas	...		7,356
11.	Hon. Pandit Sunderlal	...	...	6,000
12.	Mr. J. B. Petit	...	...	5,000
13.	Mr. B. D. Petit	...	...	5,000
14.	Miss Framjee Petit...	...	...	5,000
15.	H. H. The Aga Khan	...	...	5,000
16.	Mr. S. R. Bomanji	...	...	5,000
17.	The late Mr. Dwarkadas Dharamsee	...		5,000
18.	Bai Gangabai	...	...	5,000
19.	Shet Purushottam Vishram Mavji	...		5,000
20.	Mr. T. N. Malvi	...	...	5,000
21.	Sir Vithaldas D. Thackersey	...	...	5,000
22.	Shet Vrijbhukandas Atmaram	...		5,000

Since the death of Mr. Gokhale there have been memorial movements in some provinces of India. Part of the money subscribed is meant for the support of the Society. Only in Bombay, however, has the amount come to anything near a lakh. The annual income from endowment cannot cover more than a small part of our expenditure. Some people are under a serious mistake as to this matter and imagine we have

been placed above anxiety as to funds. It is indeed very far from being the case. We must appeal to friends and sympathisers as much as before. In fact those that lovingly cherish Mr. Gokhale's memory and value his life work and wish it continued will kindly bear in mind that his successors are without his advantages and require to be supported in even greater measure than during his lifetime.

Abstract Account of Income and Expenditure

(From June 1905 to June 1916.)

RECEIPTS.	DISBURSEMENTS.
5,73, 14- 5-0 Contributions. 25,076- 5-7 Mr. Gokhale's earnings. 35,277-14-9 Earnings by other members. 32,067- 8-2 Interest received from the Presses in Bombay and Poona and from bank accounts. 7,269-13-8 Miscellaneous 8,914- 6-0 Proceeds of the Gokhale Memorial Fund. 8,106- 5-5 Deposits from friends and loans.	1,76,769- 2- 2 Buildings and site. 21,367- 1-11 Library. 16,841- 0- 9 Dead Stock. 2,51,035- 2- 2 Current Expenses. 1,210- 5- 0 Advances to member. 1,45,000- 0- 0 Advance to the Presses in Bombay and Poona. 25,000- 0- 0 Amount advanced on the mort- gage of the Press building in Poona.
6,90,226-10-7	6,37,222-13- 0 53,003-13- 7 Balance.
6,90,226-10-7	6,90,226-10- 7

H. S. DEVA,
Secretary.

RULES AND BYE-LAWS.

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 true interests of all the Indian people.

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

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

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

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

7. The affairs of the Society will be managed, in accordance with bye-laws framed for the purpose, by the First Member or President, assisted by a Council of three Ordinary Members, who shall be elected by the Ordinary Members of the Society. Every year one member of the Council, whose name shall be drawn by lot, shall retire; but he will be 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) That the country will always be the first in his thoughts and he will give to her service the best that is in him.

(ii) That in serving the country he will seek no personal advantage for himself.

(iii) That he will regard all Indians as brothers and will work for the advancement of all, without distinction of caste or creed.

(iv) That he will be content with such provision for himself and his family, if he has any, as the Society may be able to make. He will devote no part of his energies to earning money for himself.

(v) That he will lead a pure personal life.

(vi) That he will engage in no personal quarrel with any one.

(vii) That he will always keep in view the aims of the Society and watch over its interests with the utmost zeal, doing all he can to advance its work. He 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 will obey all orders and instructions that may be received from them.

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

13. The Society may remove the name of any member from its roll of members on a recommendation to that effect 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.

14. The First Member will hold office for life.

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.

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

15. When a vacancy occurs in the First Membership or Presidentship of the Society, the Council for the time being 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.

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 No. 9.

17. An applicant for membership may be required to pass through a period of probation before admission as a member 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 efficiently 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. Permanent Assistants will be divided into two classes—Senior and Junior—according to their educational and other qualifications.

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 a member of the Society.

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 object of the Society and is prepared to devote his life to such work as may be assigned to him for the benefit of the Society, as an Attache of the Society on such terms and under such control as the First Member or President and Council may determine.

23. The First Member, or President and Council may remove the name of any Attache' from the list of 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 its objects 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. The property of the Society shall be held by three Trustees, one of whom shall be the First Member or President for the time being, and the other two such members as may be elected by the members of the Society for the purpose.

28. All contracts, entered into for and on behalf of the Society, shall be in the name of the First Member or President. In all suit brought by or against the Society, the Society shall be represented by the First Member or President.

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

30. The First Member or President may, with the concurrence of a majority of the ordinary Members of the Society, make, alter or rescind, any bye-law or bye-laws for (1) the management of the affairs of the Society and the conduct of its business; (2) the custody, disposal and control of the funds of the Society; (3) the provision to be made for members of the Society and their families and the grant of special allowances to them in special circumstances; (4) the grant of leave to members of the Society; (5) the grant of allowances to permanent Assistants and Attache's 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 the power to take whatever steps may be deemed necessary in the interest of the Society, provided that they are not inconsistent with the objects of the Society or with the provisions or spirit of any of the rules or bye-laws at the time in force.

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

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. The affairs of each Branch shall be managed by a Board consisting of the Senior Member and the Ordinary Member belonging to it.

(2) (a) Every Member under training will be granted an allowance of Rs. 30 a month for the first two years of his training and Rs. 35 for the next three.

(b) Every Ordinary Member will be granted an allowance of Rs. 55 a month for the first five years, Rs. 60 for the next five years and Rs. 65 afterwards.

(c) All members, whether under training or Ordinary, will be granted a personal allowance of Rs. 10 per month in addition to the allowances mentioned above.

(d) The Senior Member of a Branch will be granted a special allowance of Rs. 13 a month,

(e) 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 Ordinary Members, in case there are no quarters available on the premises of the Society.

(f) The allowance of the Junior Permanent Assistants will be Rs. 15 to 20 and that of Senior Permanent Assistants Rs. 20 to Rs. 30 per month.

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

(b) Ordinary Members are entitled to a month's leave every year, which can be granted by the First

Member or President, and, if the applicant is attached to a Branch, the Senior member of that Branch.

- (c) Ordinary Members of the Central Provinces and Berar are entitled to one month and ten days' privilege leave if they go on leave on the 1st of May.
 - (d) All members are entitled to twenty days' casual leave in a year.
 - (e) Both casual and privilege leave mentioned above will only be sanctioned if the work of the Society permits.
- (4) (a) The life of every member will, on admission, be assured by the Society in favour of the First Member of the President for the time being for a sum of Re. 3,000 payable at death. If no Insurance Company accepts the life of any member for assurance, the First Member or President and Council may make such other arrangement as they deem fit to secure, in the case of such member, the object of this Bye-Law.
- (b) On the death of a member, whose life has been assured, the First member of the President shall pay the amount recovered on the life-policy of the deceased to such member or members of his family as the deceased member may, by will or otherwise in writing, have directed. In the absence of such direction, the First Member or the President and Council shall have the power to determine whether the amount recovered may be paid to any member or members of the deceased's family, and if so, to whom.
- (5) The First Member or President and Council may grant, in special circumstances, a special allowance to a member, suited to the requirements of his case.
- (6) If a member secedes from the Society, he and his family shall forfeit all claim to the benefit secured to him or them under these Bye-laws,

THE SERVANTS OF INDIA SOCIETY

Members, Permanent Assistants and Attache's

Founder : The late Mr. G. K. GOKHALE, C. L. E.
President

The Hon'ble Mr. V. S. SRINIVASA SASTRI

Ordinary Members

1. Natesh Appaji Dravid, M. A.
2. *Gopal Krishna Devadhar, M. A.
3. *Anant Vinayak Patvardhan, B. A.
4. *Hirday Nath Kunzru B. A. B. SC.
5. Shridhar Ganesh Vaze, B. A.
6. Chintaman Sakharam Deole, B. A.
7. Krishna Prasad Kaul, B. A.
8. V. V. Venkatasubbaiya, B. A.
9. Narayan Malhar Joshi, B. A.
10. Venkatesh Narain Tivary, M. A.

Members under Training

1. Vithal Hari Barve.
2. Hari Shrikrishna Deva, L. M. & S.
3. Amritlal Vithaldas Thakkar, L. C. E.
4. D. Hanumant Rao, B. A.
5. Dattatraya Vasudeo Ambekar.
6. The Hon. Rao Bahadur N. K. Kelkar.
7. Keshariprasad Manilal Thakore.
8. Indulal Kanayalal Yajnik, B. A. LL. B.

Permanent Assistants

1. Dattatraya Vasudev Velankar.
2. T. S. Krishnamurti Aiyar.
3. S. M. Micheal.

Attache's

1. Bapuji Martand Ambekar.
2. Karsondas Jagjiwandas Chitalia.
4. K. K. Bhatlekar.

* Member of the Council of the Society.