

Servants of India Society

(Registered under the Societies' Registration Act.)



REPORT

for 1934-35.



POONA.



1st August 1935.

CONTENTS.

Mr. Gokhale's Preamble to the Constitution of the Society.	...	...	...	(i)
Report of the Society for 1934-35.	...	...	...	1
Financial Statements of the Society for 1934-35.	...	...	...	33
Accounts of the Community Training School, Mayanur.	...	...	...	36
List of Donations and Contributions.	...	...	...	37
APPENDIX I—Report of the Gokhale Institute of Politics and Economics for 1934-35.	...	...	...	i
Financial Statements of the G. I. P. E. for 1934-35.	...	...	...	iii
APPENDIX II—Constitution of the Servants of India Society: Rules and Bye-laws.	...	...	...	v
APPENDIX III—List of Members, Probationers, Permanent Assistants and Attachés.	...	...	...	xvi
APPENDIX IV—List of Institutions which publish separate reports.	...	...	...	xviii
Periodicals of the Servants of India Society				Cover p. 3
Work of the Society at a glance	„ „ 4



Tablet Marking the Spot where the Society was founded.

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Introductory.

The Servants of India Society which was founded on the 12th June 1905 will to-day complete thirty years of its existence. On the 20th April 1935 the Rt. Hon. V. S. Srinivasa Sastri, who succeeded to the headship of the Society on Mr. Gokhale's death and was its President for twelve years, unveiled a tablet on the spot (on a hill between the Servants of India Society and the Fergusson College) where the late Mr. Gokhale, founder of the Society, and three others took the vows of membership of the Society. The tablet was erected by the Deccan Education Society, which owns the hill, at the time of its Golden Jubilee. The tablet contains the following inscription:

HERE AT SUNRISE ON

THE 12TH JUNE 1905

THE HON'BLE G. K. GOKHALE, C.I.E.,

LIFE-MEMBER, DECCAN EDUCATION SOCIETY,

TOOK THE VOWS OF

THE SERVANTS OF INDIA SOCIETY

AND ADMINISTERED THEM TO

MR. N. A. DRAVID

MR. A. V. PATVARDHAN

AND

MR. G. K. DEVADHAR.

The Servants of India Society is grateful to the Deccan Education Society for carrying out its dearest wish by thus commemorating the founding of the Servants of India Society.

The Society is a body of national missionaries who pledge themselves to serve the country in a religious spirit, without

dispensation of Providence, for India's good. Self-government within the Empire for their country and a higher life generally for their countrymen is their goal. This goal, they recognise, cannot be attained without years of earnest and patient effort and sacrifices worthy of the cause. Much of the work must be directed towards building up in the country a higher type of character and capacity than is generally available at present, and the advance can only be slow. Moreover, the path is beset with great difficulties; there will be constant temptations to turn back; bitter 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.



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The Society is a body of national missionaries who pledge themselves to serve the country in a religious spirit, without

seeking any personal advantage to themselves and without making distinctions of caste, creed, race or religion in their service. Politics occupies a large place in the Society's programme, but not to the exclusion of other items. In politics its aim is the attainment by India of Dominion Status by all constitutional means. Nation-building requires simultaneous effort in many directions. Accordingly the Society, while fully conscious of its limitations in membership, capacity and resources, has nevertheless attempted activities of various kinds—social, educational, economic, etc.—the members having been assigned work according to their aptitudes and the opportunities that are available to them. The synopsis appearing on the last page of the cover of this report will give the reader an idea of the varied nature of the Society's activities and the width of the field attempted to be covered.

It would have been impossible for a small band of less than thirty members to attempt such a large variety of work, but for the cheerful co-operation of a large number of persons who are not members of the Society. In fact, it has been a feature of the Society that the bulk of its work is done through other organisations, which its members have helped either to found or to develop. They lay no claim to exclusive credit for the work of these bodies, in which so many others have collaborated. While a reference to the work of these institutions has necessarily to be made here, it is of the briefest kind. For fuller information the reader who is interested in them is referred to their published reports. A list of such institutions with their addresses is given in Appendix IV. Many of the members are engaged in institutional work which is largely of a routine kind and which it would be tedious to repeat in annual reports. In reading the report of the Society the kind reader is requested to remember these qualifications.

Personnel.

During the year under report there was no change in the membership of the Society. The number of members remained 23 as at the end of the previous year. Their names and addresses are given in Appendix III. Of them 24 were Ordinary Members and 5 Members under Training.

The members were distributed among different places in the following manner:—

Headquarters and Business Branch—Poona.

Madras Branch—Madras, Mayanoor (Trichinopoly Dt.), Mangalore and Calicut.

Bombay Branch—Bombay and Jalgaon (East Khandesh Dist.)

C. P. and Berar Branch—Nagpur and Bhambora (Amraoti Dt.)

Upper India—Allahabad and Lucknow.

Lahore and Cuttack Centres.

During the year the member who was stationed at Coimbatore was transferred to Madras, and Coimbatore ceased to be a centre of our work.

Mr. A. D. Mani, who was working on the staff of the Society's paper *Hitavada* at Nagpur, was taken as Probationer on 1st July 1934. As in the previous years, there was a large number of applications for admission into the Society, but our financial position did not permit of more Probationers being taken.

During the year Mr. Kodanda Rao, who was Secretary of the Society and Editor of the *Servant of India*, was offered a scholarship in the Yale University, U. S. A., to study the problem of Race Relationships under Professor Loram who had known Mr. Kodanda Rao in South Africa. The Society having permitted him to accept the scholarship, he left India in July 1934 and is still in America. He is now engaged in writing a thesis on the subject of his study. On his way back he intends to visit British Guiana, Trinidad, Fiji and other colonies where Indian emigrants have settled. Certain friends of the Society and of Mr. Kodanda Rao have generously contributed funds to enable him to undertake this study without any extra burden to the Society, for which kindness it renders them grateful thanks.

During the year the Society sustained a great loss in the sad demise of Mr. G. R. Abhyankar, who was one of its Associates and staunchest supporters and a powerful advocate of political reform in Indian States.

Office-Bearers.

Messrs. Devadhar and Kunzru, who were re-elected President and Vice-President respectively in June 1933, continued to hold those offices during the year. Messrs. Vaze, Thakkar and Limaye were re-elected to the Council. Messrs. Venkatasubbaiya, Dravid, Kunzru, Joshi and Patvardhan continued to be the Senior Members of the Madras, Central Provinces and Berar, Bombay, Upper India and Business Branches respectively and ex-officio Members of the Council. During the absence of Mr. Kodanda Rao from India on study deputation, the Council appointed Mr. Vaze to be Secretary of the Society.

POLITICAL ACTIVITIES.

The Political Situation.

The beginning of the year under report saw a radical change in the Congress policy. With Mahatma Gandhi's unwilling consent, who had no faith in Council entry but who recognised that there was a strong feeling in favour of it in his party, the Congress suspended civil disobedience, except individual disobedience in the case of Mahatma Gandhi, and decided to take part in elections to the legislatures. This decision was welcomed by the Society and the Liberal party which had long advocated its adoption.

The Society and the Liberal party played their part in the discussion of the constitutional scheme of reforms. In fact, it may fairly be claimed that they gave a lead to the country in this matter. They were the first to declare the scheme as embodied in the White Paper to be unacceptable. Indeed, some of the prominent members of the Liberal party expressed their individual opinion that it would be less injurious to the national interests to remain under the present constitution than to have to submit to the new one. This opinion was adopted by the country as a whole. In the Joint Select Committee's report the White Paper scheme was still further whittled down and several reactionary features were introduced, rendering the proposed reforms still more unacceptable. A special session of the Society was held at the end of December 1934 to consider

the Joint Select Committee's report and the following resolution was adopted :

" Having taken into consideration the fact—

- (1) that the Viceregal Declaration of 1929 regarding Dominion Status, subsequently endorsed by the Prime Minister and by Parliament, finds no mention anywhere in the White Paper or in the Report of the Joint Parliamentary Committee and the proposals taken together do not appear to have been designed towards the attainment of that status by India ;
- (2) that the proposed Constitution will in no way fulfil the expectations raised at the beginning of the Round Table Conference or the requirements of the situation to-day ;
- (3) that, in spite of a memorandum submitted by the British Indian delegation proposing important modifications in the scheme, the Report omits to make satisfactory provision for the Indianisation of the Army or transitional arrangements to prepare for the eventual transfer of the subject of 'Defence' ; fails to make any proposal for future progress of the Constitution without reference to the Imperial Parliament ; cumbers the Constitution both at the Federal Centre and in the Provinces with numerous safeguards calculated to cripple the ministers and diminish their sense of responsibility ; and proposes the composition of the Federal Legislature in such a way that the anti-democratic and anti-national forces shall dominate it ;
- (4) that the Report of the Joint Select Committee, which is to furnish the basis of the Government of India Bill, is in several respects more reactionary than even the White Paper, which had met with thorough condemnation at the hands of all progressive political schools in India, e. g., in substituting indirect for direct election to the Federal Lower House, thus striking at the root of popular power ; in making the Constitution more conservative by proposing to

establish second chambers in Bombay and Madras also; in encroaching on the Fiscal Autonomy Convention; and in making the Indianization of the Indian Civil Service and Indian Police Service more difficult—proposals, which, taken together, will reduce the little power that we now have;

- (5) that, if the proposed Constitution is imposed on the country in spite of the protests of the progressive schools of political opinion, it is bound to promote communal and racial strife, to concentrate the energies of the principal political parties on a struggle for constitutional changes to the detriment of internal consolidation and economic and social betterment, and to embitter further the relations between England and India;

The Servants of India Society is constrained to record its considered opinion that the scheme embodied in the Report is wholly unacceptable and that, on the whole, it will be better to remain under the present Constitution than to have the new one."

Just at this time the sixteenth session of the All-India Liberal Federation was held in Poona, over which the Vice-President of the Society, Pandit Hirday Nath Kunzru, presided. Mr. Kunzru, in his opening speech, examined in detail the changes recommended by the Joint Select Committee in the White Paper proposals and showed how they would make the scheme, already bad in all conscience, very much worse. The final conclusion which he drew from the examination of the Joint Select Committee's report was: "We cannot accept such a constitution. I wish to indulge in no exaggeration, but I am clear in my mind that, owing to the alterations made by the Committee, we shall be in a worse position than at present." Following the lead thus given, the Liberal Federation passed a resolution on the 29th December, which it is worth while to quote here. It ran as follows:

"The National Liberal Federation of India records its profound regret at finding that the Joint Select Committee's report, instead of removing the glaring defects

and shortcomings of the White Paper proposals that were pointed out by the Federation at its two previous sessions, has, in utter disregard of almost the entire body of Indian opinion of all shades including the British Indian delegation to the Joint Select Committee, introduced further highly objectionable and reactionary features, rendering responsible government in the provinces and the centre which the British Government profess to give to India wholly illusory. The Federation is convinced that any Constitution based on the lines of the Joint Select Committee's Report will be wholly unacceptable to all shades of Indian political opinion and will, far from allaying, very much intensify the present deep political discontent in the country. This Federation, therefore, does not want any legislation based upon the Joint Select Committee's Report."

Mr. Sastri moved this resolution in a speech from which one or two sentences may be quoted. He said: "It is a reactionary Constitution, meant to forge stronger fetters than ever upon our growth, denying to us the right and the initiative to make necessary changes in the Constitution and then making the Constitution at the centre as anti-national and as anti-democratic as possible." In the enactment of such a Constitution "it is impossible for the Liberal Party to give an atom of co-operation." Further retrograde changes have been introduced into the reforms scheme as it emerged from the Joint Select Committee during the India Bill debates in the House of Commons, and members of the Society availed themselves of all opportunities that presented themselves to point out how thoroughly unacceptable the proposed Constitution was to nationalist opinion in the country, and to urge the British Government to drop the Bill even at this late stage.

The Society furnished every Member of both the Houses of Parliament with a copy of the speeches made by Messrs. Sastri and Kunzru at the Liberal Federation and of the resolutions passed by the Society and the Federation on the question of reforms. Frequent references during the India Bill debates were made to them by Members of Parliament. Though it was not

to be expected that the resolutions and the speeches would affect the supporters of Government, they seem to have appreciably contributed to the hardening of the Labour Party's opposition to the Bill. The Labour Party had no doubt taken radical objections to the Bill and had suggested improvement in it in many vital matters. Nevertheless, it appeared as if it would not oppose the third reading of the Bill but acquiesce in it, thinking that Indian opinion looked upon the Bill as constituting, if not sufficient advance, at least some advance, which it would be wrong for the Party to make itself responsible for opposing in an uncompromising manner. This attitude has undergone a change, and it is now known that the Party will oppose the Bill on the third reading. The change may, in large measure be attributed to the stern front that the Society and the Liberal Party offered to the Joint Select Committee's report in December, 1934. It may perhaps be mentioned in this connection that the Society, at the request of the House of Commons, is supplying a copy of the *Servant of India* for being placed in the Reading Room of the House every week, and this has probably helped in some little measure to acquaint Members of Parliament with the views of the Society and the Liberal Party in general.

Legislatures.

Messrs. Joshi and Bakhale continued to represent labour as nominated members in the Assembly and the Bombay Legislative Council respectively. Mr. Joshi, whose term expired in December 1934, was re-nominated in January 1935. He has now been continuously for five terms in the Assembly as representative of labour.

As ever he put forward in the discussions the point of view of the labourer and the poor man without injury to national interests. He made it his main duty to see that the recommendations of the Royal Commission on Labour of which he was a member were given effect to. Speaking on the Textile Tariff Bill he suggested that, since the textile industry was heavily protected, Government should take powers to see that the industry was efficiently managed and workers were effectively protected. Speaking on the Bill to extend the life of the Trade Disputes Act, which prohibits workers in the Public Utility

Services from striking, he urged, that they should be given a statutory right to have their grievances enquired into. He also pleaded for the enhancement of pension to Government employees in inferior services, for provision against sickness for industrial workers and for the establishment of an Industrial Council, as recommended by the Royal Commission on Labour. He took an active part in the discussions of the four Bills which were introduced by Government for giving effect to the recommendations of the Royal Commission on Labour—the Indian Mines Bill, the Wages Payment Bill, the Bill for restricting liability for arrest for debt and the Bill prohibiting attachment of wages and salaries of certain classes of persons for debt. He was a member of the Select Committees on the first two Bills. During the discussion of the Railway Budget, by means of a successful token cut motion he protested against the dilatoriness of Government in giving effect to the recommendations of the Royal Commission on Labour to improve the conditions of service for Railway workers. He also pointed out that even from a business point of view the Government of India should provide more amenities for third class passengers.

To the Princes' Protection Bill he proposed an amendment—which was not accepted—that its application should be restricted to those States which were governed by democratic constitutions. In the discussion on the Joint Select Committee's Report he voiced the opinion of the Society and of all progressive parties in the country, that it could not be accepted.

Mr. Bakhale introduced in the Bombay Legislative Council a Bill to prohibit the employment of children and to limit the hours of work of young persons in shops and to provide for their early closing. He moved the first reading of the Depressed Classes (Protection of Rights) Bill which he introduced last year. The Bill sought to make penal the social boycott of the depressed classes, arising out of the exercise of their right in drawing water from public wells or using *dharmashalas*. The Bill was opposed by Government and ultimately defeated. Mr. Bakhale opposed strongly the Bombay Trade Disputes Conciliation Bill, as it contained many features adversely affecting the interests of the working classes, and as it did not make the operation of conciliatory machinery compulsory. He

moved numerous amendments, which however in almost all cases were defeated.

Indian States.

Mr. Patvardhan continued to give a large part of his time for the promotion of political reform in Indian States. As in the previous year, he was Secretary of the Daxini Sansthan Hitavardhak Sabha and a member of the Working Committee of the All-India States' People's Conference. He was also Vice-President of the Phaltan Legislative Council and a member of the Finance Committee of the Aundh Legislative Council. He helped and attended the Aundh State People's Conference at Galgali in Bijapur district and the Bhore State People's Conference at Poona. He visited some villages in Shirhatti taluk in Sangli State to study famine conditions and was presented with an address by the townsmen of Shirhatti.

Mr. Patvardhan took a prominent part in the attempts that were made during the year to obtain from the Congress authorities a clearer definition than is available of the attitude of the Congress towards the States. In the Round Table Conference Mahatma Gandhi, as the sole representative of the Congress, was willing to give a free hand to the rulers of States in relation to the demands made by the States' people, e. g., election of the States' representatives in the federal legislature and a guarantee, inserted in the federal constitution, of the elementary rights of citizenship of the States' people. Unlike the Liberal Federation, the Congress does not insist, to give one instance, upon elective representation. A deputation of the States' people waited on Mahatma Gandhi on 20th June, 1934, in Poona, asking whether the Congress would not enunciate its policy in clear terms and in some respects change it with a view to bringing it into consonance with the desire of the States' people. Mr. N. C. Kelkar headed the deputation, of which Mr. Patvardhan was a member. They placed before Mahatma Gandhi a statement of their views on the occasion and later submitted, at his request, a more detailed statement to which he promised a written reply. This reply did not appear satisfactory to the leaders of people in the States, who thereupon held a States' People's Week in October, immediately before the meeting of the Congress in order to inten-

sify propaganda on the questions raised by their representations. Both in celebrating the Week and in organising opinion in the States previously to it, Mr. Patvardhan rendered much help. It may be added that, besides conducting the *Sansthani Suvarajya*, he contributed to the *Servant of India* several articles on these subjects, which attracted wide notice.

Mr. Vaze also took a keen interest in the questions relating to the position of Indian States in the new constitution. He presided over the Bhore State's People's conference held at Poona, and was also a member of the deputation which waited on Mahatma Gandhi. Mr. Sahu interested himself in the welfare of the people of Orissa States and wrote regarding the oppression in a State in particular to the papers and to the committee of the All-India States' People's Conference.

General.

Reference has already been made to the session of the National Liberal Federation which was held at Poona in December 1934 and was presided over by Mr. Kunzru. Messrs. Ambekar, Limaye and Gokhale were Secretaries of the Reception Committee and gave a good deal of their time for the collection of funds and other work of the Federation. Almost all members of the Society attended the session in view of its extraordinary importance. Besides Messrs. Kunzru and Sastri, Messrs. Joshi, Sharma and Shahane spoke at the Federation. Several members are on the Council of the National Liberal Federation.

Messrs. Joshi and Bakhale continued to be members of the executive committee of the Western India Liberal Association and the Bombay Presidency Association. The former contributed an article to the *Manchester Guardian* criticising the J. P. C. report. Messrs. Kunzru and Dube were members of the executive committee of the U. P. Liberal Association and took part in the U. P. Provincial Liberal Conference held at Gorakhpur in April 1935. Mr. Dube was also a member of the Executive Council of the Lucknow Liberal League. Mr. Venkatasubbaiya continued to be a Secretary of the Madras Liberal League. Mr. Venkataraman as office Secretary of the Reception Committee of the session of the National Liberal Federation held at Madras in December 1933, looked to the publication of its report.

Mr. Dravid was a member of the Managing Committee of the C. P. & Berar Liberal Association. Messrs. Dravid and Shahane convened at Nagpur an All-Parties meeting to consider the J. P. C. report. Mr. Sharma arranged meetings of the Lahore Study Circle to study the J. P. C. report.

Messrs. Ambekar and Gokhale were Secretaries of the Deccan Sabha. The Gokhale Hall, for the construction of which Mr. Ambekar laboured so much over a number of years, was completed during the year and formally opened in September 1934 by Sir Cowasji Jehangir. It was in this Hall that the National Liberal Federation was held in December 1934.

At the request of the Mysore University Mr. Sastri delivered two series of three lectures each at Bangalore and Mysore on the life of Gokhale. He visited several places in Bombay, Central Provinces and Madras and addressed meetings on the J. P. C. report and other subjects. He also presided over many functions.

While prosecuting his study in the Yale University, Mr. Kodanda Rao has been taking opportunities to speak about India to different groups of Americans—church audiences, schools and colleges, forums, Y. M. C. A. and Y. W. C. A. groups &c.

Indians Abroad.

The welfare of Indians abroad continued to receive the attention of the Society as in previous years, especially the position of Indians in Zanzibar, which has been very adversely affected by recent legislation there. The *Servant of India* wrote about it from time to time. Mr. Joshi attended to it as a member of the Emigration Committee of the Central Legislature. Mr. Kunzru moved a resolution regarding it in the U. P. Liberal Conference held in April 1935. After attending the Asiatic Labour Congress at Colombo Mr. Joshi visited some tea and coffee plantations where Indian emigrant labour is employed and collected some information regarding their condition. He discussed the question of Indian emigrants to Ceylon with the Agent to the Government of India, the Minister for Labour, Industries and Commerce and with the Controller of Labour and Chairman of Emigrant Labour Board.

Local Self-Government.

Mr. Haradatta Sharma continued to devote his attention mainly to municipal reform in Lahore and in the Punjab. His time was very much taken up in arranging through its various stages, and in face of unexpected difficulties, the first Punjab Local Self-Government Conference and in organising a Local Self-Government Institute for the Punjab on the lines of the Bombay one. The Conference took place on the 20th and 21st of April 1935 under the presidency of Sir Ghulam Hussain Hidayatallah, ex-Minister of Local Self-Government and ex-Finance Member of the Bombay Government, and was opened by Dr. Sir Gokul Chand Narang, Local Self-Government Minister of the Punjab. A Local Self-Government Institute for the Punjab was formed at the Conference and Mr. Haradatta Sharma elected its honorary Secretary and Treasurer.

Mr. Sharma continued to be the General Secretary of the Lahore Central Ratepayers' Association. He sent a number of letters to the authorities pointing out certain defects in the preparation of electoral rolls in connection with the Lahore municipal election of December 1934 and issued leaflets and posters for the guidance of voters.

ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES.

Labour.

The Bombay Branch, as before, devoted special attention to the welfare and organisation of industrial labour. Messrs. Joshi, Bakhale and Farulekar gave their whole time for it. The work done by Messrs. Joshi and Bakhale in the Assembly and in the Bombay Legislative Council as representatives of labour, has already been mentioned. At the International Labour Conference held at Geneva in June 1934 Mr. Joshi was elected a member of its Governing Body. He attended its meeting at Geneva towards the end of September, and from there went to England where he stayed for nearly a month. He met the Secretary of State for India, the Under-Secretary, Mr. Lansbury, and many prominent men in the Labour Party and the Trade Union Movement. He addressed a luncheon meeting of the League of Nations Union on "India and the International Labour Organisation."

Mr. Joshi, with whom the idea of holding an Asiatic Labour Congress originated, attended its first session held at Colombo in May 1934. He was elected one of the Vice-Presidents of the Congress.

In January 1935 Mr. Joshi visited Rangoon to preside over the Conference of Indian Labour in Burma. In his speech, besides dealing with the various labour problems, he advised the Indian community not to live in isolation from the natives of the country but to try to be Burmans while in Burma. He appealed to the Burmans not to withhold from Indians—who were their neighbours and who would not be an obstacle to their obtaining full rights of self-government—what they would have to give to the British who were exploiting both Indians and Burmans. He was invited to meet the members of the Burma Indian Merchants' Chamber, the Chettiyars' Association and half a dozen other clubs and associations. He took these opportunities to state what he considered would be the best relationship between the Indian and the Burman. He had also opportunities of meeting the leaders of the anti-Separationist and Separationist Parties among Burmans, and a few young Burmans, who were very much interested in the Servants of India Society as a model on which they would like to start an organisation for the service of their country.

Mr. Bakhale continued to be the General Secretary of the National Trades Union Federation and to look after its work. The number of its affiliated unions and their members increased during the year from 50 and 1,36,700 to 53 and 1,37,624 respectively. Though he was unable, owing to the textile workers' strike in Bombay, to attend the Asiatic Labour Congress at Colombo, he was appointed one of its General Secretaries and put in charge of the office of the Congress. During the strike which was declared on the 23rd April 1934 and dragged on for a long time, he interviewed not only His Excellency the Governor, but also the Mayor of Bombay and the Chairman of the Millowners' Association several times. He also wrote a series of articles urging the necessity for setting up conciliatory machinery. He continued to be the General Secretary of the Bombay Textile Labour Union and the President of the Bombay Port Trust Railwaymen's Union. He organised the

Bombay Dockers' Union and was elected its Secretary. He looked after the B. B. & C. I. Railway Employees' Union during its President's absence in Europe. He settled a strike which had broken out in the textile mill at Sangli and organised a union for its workers. He presided over the Public Motor Owner's conference held at Dhulia and was appointed president of the Motor Transport Union started there.

Mr. Parulekar continued during the year to be the Assistant Secretary of the National Trades Union Federation, the Editor of the *Trade Union Record*, the Treasurer of the National Seamen's Union and the General Secretary of the Dharavi Tannery and Leather Workers' Union. He organised a union of workers engaged in the gold and silver thread embroidery industry. He was called upon to assist in carrying on two strikes at Ambernath. He arranged for the legal defence of workers on several occasions. He wrote and spoke frequently on labour questions.

Mr. Nayanar was president of three unions of tile factory workers at Feroke in the Malabar district. A portion of the wage cut in one of the factories was restored as a result of the representation made by the Union concerned. The members of another Union were given rice when the factory was closed for a period of three weeks. The number of members in the unions doubled during the year. Mr. Dube continued to be the President of the Lucknow Postal and R. M. S. Union and Mr. Ambekar Vice-President of the Poona District Postmen and Lower Grade Staff Union.

Co-operation.

The Travancore Co-operative Enquiry Committee, of which Mr. Devadhar was President, submitted its report in July 1934. Thereafter he delivered some lectures in different places in the State on co-operative subjects and on rural indebtedness, and took up the enquiry into the condition of the co-operative movement in the Cochin State. He visited a large number of societies in the State in that connection and spoke at a number of places. Owing to his other engagements he was unable to devote uninterrupted attention to the enquiry. His report will be ready soon. He presided over the Malabar District Co-operative Con-

ference at Calicut in November 1934, and the U. P. Co-operative Conference held at Orai in April 1935. He opened the building of the Coimbatore Co-operative District Bank and presided over the Silver Jubilee celebration of the Dudhondi Co-operative Society in Sangli State. He was a director of the Bombay Provincial Co-operative Bank and president of the Hindu Co-operative Housing Society of Bombay.

Mr. Venkatasubbaiya continued to be the Secretary of the Madras Provincial Co-operative Union and to look after its office work. On the transfer of its Telugu monthly journal from Madras he ceased to be its editor, but has been editing since January 1935 the English monthly organ of the Union, the *Madras Journal of Co-operation*. He looked after the six rural reconstruction centres of the Union, did some propaganda in the districts, presided over the Silver Jubilee of the Puttur Co-operative Society in South Canara and delivered the "D. Appu Rao Lecture" on Co-operation under the auspices of the Mysore University. Mr. Suryanarayana Rao was a member of the Board of Management and of the Editorial Committee of the Madras Provincial Co-operative Union. Mr. Sivaswamy was a member of the Executive Committee of the Tamil Nadu Co-operative Federation, visited societies in the Tamil districts for propaganda and looked after the societies in his rural reconstruction centre. Under the auspices of the Mysore University he delivered lectures on rural reconstruction at Mysore. Mr. Nayanar was a director and Working Committee member of the Malabar District Co-operative Bank and a director of the Calicut Co-operative Union, edited a monthly co-operative journal in Malayalam language, visited a large number of co-operative societies in Malabar district with a view to rectify them and looked after the labour co-operative store at Feroke, the Weavers' Co-operative Society at Tanur and the sales depot at Calicut. Mr. Sahu was a director and Working Committee member of the Cuttack Central Co-operative Bank and did co-operative propaganda in a number of villages. Mr. Dube was a director of the Co-operative Bank, Lucknow, a member of the Provincial Committee of the Co-operative Union, and Joint Secretary of the Rural Reconstruction Association of Lucknow. He was appointed arbitrator in a number of cases relating to co-operative societies.

Rural Reconstruction.

The Society conducts three rural reconstruction centres directly; at Chowdhwar near Cuttack in Orissa, at Mayanur in Trichinopoly district in Madras Presidency and at Bhamora in Berar. Besides these, there were other centres for the management of which some members of the Society were responsible through other organisations. Mr. Devadhar, as Chairman of the Deccan Agricultural Association, supervised the Khed-Shivapur centre in Poona district; Mr. Venkatasubbaiya, as Secretary of the Madras Provincial Co-operative Union, looked after its six rural reconstruction centres situated in different districts; the work of the Devadhar Malabar Reconstruction Trust, in charge of Mr. Nayanar, described later, was entirely in the nature of rural reconstruction.

The Chowdhwar centre continued to be in charge of Mr. Sahu. It maintained a school where in addition to other subjects instruction was given in weaving and in jute and eri silk spinning, a dispensary with a leprosy clinic, where about a hundred patients were given weekly injections, a small agricultural farm, a library and a reading room where news were read out and explained to illiterate persons at night. Lectures were frequently arranged, sometimes with the aid of magic lantern slides, on subjects like sanitation, co-operation, &c. The centre was instrumental in introducing some new crops in the area like sugar-cane, potato, cabbage, etc.

The Mayanur centre continued to be in charge of Mr. Sivaswamy. It has established in the surrounding area a number of village panchayats which have started schools, dug wells, made roads and created other amenities of life. Thrift societies, young men's associations and Bhajan organisations, particularly among the depressed classes, are its other important activities. A good deal of propaganda is done with the help of magic lantern slides for the removal of superstitious ideas and the drink habit. At Mayanur a central school is established where not only general education of the middle school standard is imparted but instruction is provided in civics, agriculture, bee-keeping and mat-weaving—the object being to produce leaders from the agricultural working classes for the improvement of village life. A hostel for boys is attached to the school into which students are

admitted irrespective of caste or creed, with a high proportion of free seats. A special effort is made to awaken the women-folk of the area. During the year under report Mr. Sivaswamy's time and energy were mostly taken up in collecting funds for the school, in putting up buildings and in starting the classes. The grateful thanks of the Society are due to many co-operative institutions in South India and to the Registrar of Co-operative Societies, the Director of Industries and the Director of Public Instruction of Madras, who have given very great encouragement to Mr. Sivaswamy in this effort. .

The Bhambora centre in Berar was in charge of Mr. Dravid, Senior Member of the C. P. Branch. Bhambora is a very small village with a population of only 400 persons, but it offered certain special facilities for being chosen as the headquarters of the Centre whose activities are intended to spread to some 20 surrounding villages. The preparatory school started in the previous year rose in strength from 20 to 25. The agricultural farm, where improved cropping was demonstrated under the advice of the Agricultural Department, gave encouraging results. A co-operative credit society was started and worked cautiously with only share capital and local deposits. Its work so far has been very satisfactory. Voluntary settlement of some debts was effected after a great deal of persuasion. The campaign for the removal of manure heaps outside the village and for the proper conservation of manure was continued. At the reading room not only were newspapers provided but news were explained and talks given on hygiene and other subjects with the help of physiological charts &c.

An important development during the year was the starting of health work with its centre at Shendurjana which is the most important village of the area and is well served by motor buses. This work is started with the co-operation of the Red Cross Association of Amraoti which has given the services of a health visitor and of a health worker who is a qualified medical man. The health visitor advises pregnant women and attends to maternity cases. She is also training village *dais*, who in this area are Mang women, by holding weekly classes at Shendurjana and another village. Since the starting of these classes the *dais* have been inviting the supervision of the health



Mr. Sastri's Visit to the Rural Welfare Centre at Bhambora.



Rural Welfare Centre at Bhambora.

visitor in the cases managed by them. The health worker conducts a dispensary at Shendurjana and goes round regularly to half a dozen selected villages where chests of medicines for simple ailments, with instructions for their use, are left with a public spirited intelligent resident in each village, and attends to the more difficult cases herself. Among other activities may be mentioned a games club started at Shendurjana. This centre is very much indebted to Rao Saheb Dr. Bhagwat, Honorary Secretary of the Red Cross Association, Amraoti, and to the Deputy Commissioner of Amraoti.

The centres of the Madras Provincial Co-operative Union were in broad outlines similar to those of the centres described above. A full time suitable educated worker is stationed in each centre, which includes 15 to 20 villages in a radius of 5 or 6 miles from the headquarters of the centre. His work is supervised by a small committee of local co-operators. Substantial grants are given from an amount placed each year at the disposal of the Union by the Madras Provincial Co-operative Bank out of its common good fund. The main object is to awaken the villager to an enlightened appreciation of his own interest and that of his neighbours, and to create a modern outlook by means of co-operative societies, village panchayats, reading rooms, magic lantern lectures, propaganda against drink, promotion of thrift, &c. As Secretary of the Union Mr. Venkatasubbaiya inspected these centres, kept himself in close touch with their work and guided the workers and the local committees.

Swadeshi.

Mr. Kunzru continued to be the President of the U. P. Swadeshi Sangh. He visited Cawnpore, Agra and Lucknow to discuss several questions with the members of the district leagues. The Sangh issued during the year a pamphlet, written by its honorary secretary, on village industries in the U. P. Mr. Kaul was vice-president of the U. P. Swadeshi Sangh. Mr. Dube was a member of the Lucknow Swadeshi Exhibition Committee and of its Judges' Committee. Mr. Devadhar has been appointed Vice-President of the Maharashtra Swadeshi Sangha. Mr. Nayanar continued to be the Secretary of the Buy Indian League at Calicut and conducted propaganda through lectures and leaflets. He was in charge of the cottage

industries section in the All-India Swadeshi Exhibition held at Calicut in December last. Mr. Suryanarayana Rao, on his transfer to Madras, joined the Board of the Buy Indian League there and looked in detail into its affairs.

EDUCATIONAL ACTIVITIES.

The Devadhar Malabar Reconstruction Trust.

On the transfer of Mr. Suryanarayana Rao to Madras in September 1934, Mr. Nayanar was placed in sole charge of the work of the Trust, with headquarters at Calicut.

The Trust conducts two higher elementary or middle day schools with provision for instruction in weaving and agriculture as vocational subjects in addition to the subjects taught in other schools. The schools are located at Tanur and Gopalapuram. The weaving section at Tanur is recognised by Government who give it a grant equal to half the expenditure.

At the Gopalapuram school mat-weaving, coir-twisting, bee-keeping and poultry-farming were introduced during the year under report. Attached to this school there is a free hostel for depressed class students, for which a boarding grant is given by Government through its Labour Department. Scholarships are also given to these students by the same Department. The number of boarders was 17 as against 22 in the previous year. They have been taught music and they have learnt to play dramas which are used for propaganda in favour of anti-untouchability and temperance. During the year they gave performances in four places which were much appreciated.

There is also a housing colony attached to the school at Gopalapuram, with accommodation for 12 families. A plot for the cultivation of vegetables is attached to each house. The object of the colony is to enable the settlers to be free workers, without fear of eviction by landlords in case they chose to work for others. Only 5 families have however settled in the colony so far. A co-operative thrift society has been started for their benefit. The teachers of the school live in that colony and come into daily contact with the settlers. They have bhajans from time to time and they are weaned from the drink habit.

The Trust conducts four adult education centres at Feroke, Kundotti, Malappuram and Thirtala. The centre that was being conducted at Kottakal was shifted during the year to Thirtala with a view to benefit the Moplah population there. At these centres night schools and reading rooms are conducted. The night schools are in charge of full time secondary trained teachers who during the day attend to various matters intended to promote the economic and moral welfare of the people. The curriculum of the night schools provides for instruction, in addition to the three R's, in health, village sanitation, co-operation and citizenship. Magic lantern slides, maps and charts are freely made use of. Many adults, especially among the Moplahs, who were illiterate have become literates and intelligent citizens by means of these adult education centres.

During the year a child welfare centre was opened at Malappuram in co-operation with the District Board. A mid-wife and a nurse are attached to it. The centre has been kindly supplied with equipment by the Red Cross Society.

The two weavers' co-operative societies at Tanur which were working under the Trust were amalgamated into one for convenience of management. The society continued to give steady work to the members. The sales in the Depot at Calicut, which receives a special grant of Rs. 400 from Government through the Co-operative Department, considerably increased during the year as a result of the propaganda done during the district co-operative conference, the Swadeshi exhibition and other functions. An application has been made to the Director of Industries to recognise the Depot as the central depot for the district in accordance with the new scheme for helping handloom weavers.

The finances of the Trust are causing grave anxiety. Owing to the fall in the rate of interest and the expansion of work, deficits have accumulated and seriously depleted the corpus of the Trust. It is hoped that the people of Malabar, who have given clear indications of their appreciation of the work done by the Trust, will enable its continuance without curtailment.

Mr. Sahu's keen interest in educational institutions is shown by his connection with the managing committees of several schools in Orissa.

Scouting.

Mr. Bajpai continued to give almost the whole of his time to scouting. As the Chief Organising Commissioner of the Seva Samiti Boy Scouts' Association of Allahabad, he visited many places in the U. P. and other provinces, reviewed scout troops, arranged training camps, addressed public meetings and in other ways promoted the scout movement. During his stay in Bihar in connection with earthquake relief he conducted two scout-masters' training camps at Muzaffarpur and Darbhanga. It is hoped that before long a number of S. S. B. S. A. scout troops will be organised in the area north of the Ganges. Mr. Bajpai was the Chief Camp Director of the 6th All India Scout Mela held at Ajmer in April 1935. The unfortunate controversy between the Seva Samiti and the Baden-Powel Associations in the U. P. continued during the year. Its result, however, has been a considerable accession of strength to the Seva Samiti Association.

Mr. Kunzru continued to be Chief Commissioner of the Seva Samiti Boy Scouts' Association. He attended to the routine work devolving on him, was present at several rallies and presided over the meetings of the National and Executive Councils. Mr. Dube was the (S. S. B. S. A.) District Scout Commissioner of Lucknow. Mr. Venkatasubbaiya was the President of the Madras District S. S. B. S. A. until January 1935 and has been its Treasurer since. Mr. Venkataraman continued to be Organising Commissioner of the S. S. B. S. A. for Madras Presidency. On his transfer to Mangalore he organised an open rover crew and a scout troupe in the Depressed Classes Mission and regularly attended to their training. He also co-operated with the (Baden-Powel) District Scout Association of South Canara in several ways. Mr. Nayanar was Joint Secretary of the Malabar District Boy Scouts Association.

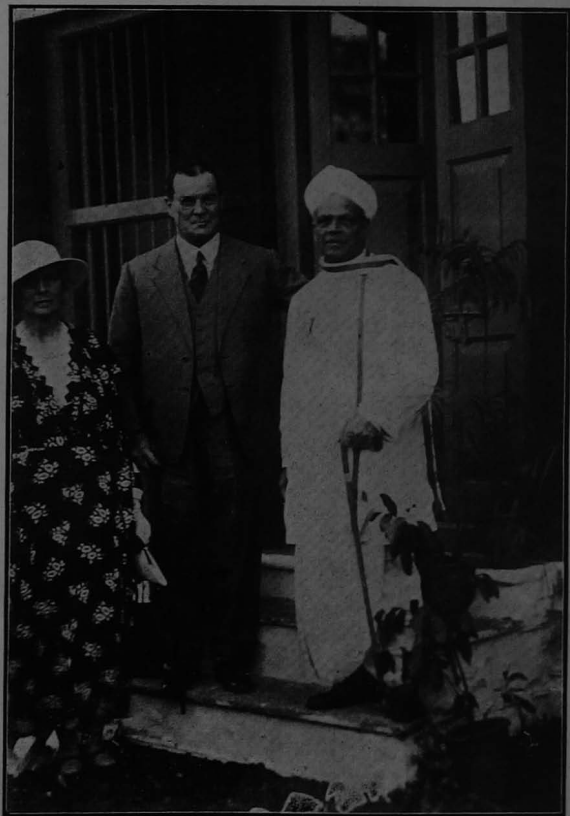
General.

Mr. Devadhar continued to be the chairman of the Council of Management of the Aryan Education Society, Bombay. Mr. Kunzru was a member of the Court and of the Executive Council of the Allahabad University and also of the Senate of the Agra-



GOKHALE MEMORIAL LIBRARY HALL

**Photo showing H. E. Sir Hyde and Lady Gowan and Mr. Sastri,
taken when the Hall was opened.**



GOKHALE MEMORIAL LIBRARY HALL

Photo showing H. E. Sir Hyde and Lady Gowan and Mr. Sastri,
taken when the Hall was opened.

University. Mr. Dube was a member of the Court of the Lucknow University, and of the Board of Christian Higher Education in U. P. Mr. Nayanar was a member of the Secondary Education Board of Malabar district. He addressed a large number of meetings and wrote a series of articles on the education of the Moplahs and of the depressed classes. Mr. Sahu was a member of the managing committee of the Stewart Memorial European School at Cuttack, wrote several articles on primary and secondary education, presided over the primary teachers' conference at Kandarpur, attended the Bihar and Orissa secondary teachers' conference at Cuttack, contributed a paper to the All-India Educational Conference at Delhi, presided over the Singbhum Literary Conference at Jamshedpur, and was Secretary of the Utkal Sahitya Samaj, in which capacity he arranged a series of 60 meetings at which papers on various subjects were read, some by himself.

Mr. Kaul continued to be the Secretary of the Ganga Prasad Varma Memorial Library at Lucknow. He participated in the All-India Libraries Conference held at Lucknow in April 1935. The library at Cuttack was well used by the public and the need is felt for a separate building for it. The new building of the Gokhale Memorial Library, Nagpur, was formally opened by Mr. Sastri on the 28th February 1935. The function was very influentially attended, His Excellency the Governor being among those present.

SOCIAL SERVICE.

The Poona Seva Sadan.

Though his other work compelled Mr. Devadhar to be absent from Poona frequently and for comparatively long periods, he continued to give his close attention to the work of the Poona Seva Sadan Society of which he continued to be the Honorary Organiser and General Secretary. At Poona and at many of its branches the Seva Sadan conducted classes for the general and vocational education of adult women on the same large scale as in previous years. A new activity adopted during the year was the preparation and sale of condiments, bread, biscuits and other articles of domestic consumption. Mr. Devadhar visited during

the year all the important branches of the Seva Sadan to follow their work and understand their growing needs. The new block of buildings intended to serve as a hostel for the students of medicine, nursing and public health, in Poona, is nearly complete. Its cost will come to nearly Rs. 90,000. In a few months the Seva Sadan will celebrate its Silver Jubilee for which preparations have begun.

The Depressed Classes Mission, Mangalore.

On the transfer to Madras of Mr. Suryanarayana Rao, who was looking after the work of the Mission in addition to that of the Malabar Devadhar Reconstruction Trust at Calicut, it was considered desirable to make this work the special charge of a member. Accordingly Mr. Venkataraman was transferred to Mangalore and placed in charge of it from September 1934. The Mission continued to conduct at Mangalore one Higher Elementary School with instruction in carpentry as a vocational subject, two feeder primary schools, an adult education centre, a free hostel for boys and another free hostel for girls, and a free boarding primary school for Koragas at Puttur near Udipi. During the year, with the help of the local branch of the Harijan Sevak Sangh, a tailoring class was opened out of school hours in the Higher Elementary School, which is being attended regularly by 8 boys and 5 girls. In addition to scouting which had already been introduced in the boys' hostel, girl guiding was introduced during the year in the girls' hostel.

Harijan Work.

Mr. Thakkar, as the General Secretary of the Harijan Sevak Sangh with his office at Delhi, gave the whole of his time to its work. He was also the President of the Gujarat branch of the Sangh. Messrs. Devadhar and Kunzru were the Presidents of the Maharashtra and the U. P. branches, while Messrs. Venkatasubbaiya and Negi were the Secretaries of the Madras and U. P. branches respectively. Mr. Kaul was Vice-President of the Lucknow branch of the Sangh and Mr. Nayanar a member of the Kerala provincial board and of the Malabar district committee of the Sangh. Mr. Venkata Raman was a member of the S. Canara District Committee.

Mr. Thakkar was with Mahatma Gandhi during the greater part of the latter's nine months' Harijan tour which ended at Benares in the first week of August 1934. During the rest of the year also, Mr. Thakkar toured extensively in the different provinces and in Indian States, to inspect the work of the provincial boards and district committees, to know first-hand the condition of Harijans and to stimulate and organise welfare work for them. In Kathiawar, Cutch and South India he interviewed the Ministers of many States with a view to facilitate the Harijan work in their respective jurisdictions. In all places, he visited Harijan quarters and addressed meetings. While not on tour he was at Delhi attending to office work.

In order that the United Provinces may present a decent purse to Mahatma Gandhi, Mr. Kunzru visited the big cities to collect funds and stimulate the workers. He also accompanied the Mahatma during his tour in the U. P. and presided over the Harijan Workers' Conference at Cawnpore at which Mahatma Gandhi and Mr. Thakkar were present. He visited several districts in order to inspect the Harijan work there. Mr. Kaul helped in collecting funds for the Gandhi Harijan Purse Fund and in the organisation of the Lucknow branch of the Harijan Sevak Sangh. Mr. Negi gave his whole time to the U. P. branch of the Sangh, looking after the office work and visiting the districts for inspection and organisation of work. The U. P. branch has recently been split up into three units. Messrs. Kunzru and Negi are President and Secretary respectively of the East U. P. section consisting of 22 districts.

A great part of Mr. Venkatasubbaiya's time was taken up by the work of the Madras City Board of the Harijan Sevak Sangh. It conducts two hostels, one for boys and one for girls, does intensive work in half a dozen Harijan quarters, gives aid to a dozen night schools and to about 25 reading rooms, gives scholarships to about 70 girls and boys, does health propaganda by means of magic lantern lecturers and leaflets. He inspects the aided institutions, looks after the office and attends to the detailed administration of the Sangh.

Mr. Bahu was engaged more or less throughout the year in Harijan work. He wrote frequently in newspapers and magazines about the uplift of Harijans, presided over the Ganjam

District Harijan Conference at Boyirani, and joined Mahatma Gandhi in his Harijan tour in Orissa.

Mr. Bakhale continued to be a member of the Backward Classes Board of Bombay. He did not favour the constitution of separate electorates for depressed classes in local boards, but advocated the reservation of seats for them in joint electorates.

Mr. Chitalia visited frequently Harijan quarters in Bombay City, arranged for the free distribution and reading of the Gujarati paper, *Harijan Bandhu* and helped Harijan girls to get scholarships.

Criminal Tribes Settlement.

Mr. Sharangpani continued to be in charge of the Criminal Tribes Settlement at Jalgaon in the East Khandesh district, which was taken up by the Society last year. The population of the Settlement increased during the year from 343 to 381, due chiefly to fresh admissions. The increase was slightly more than in the previous year. The employment situation was distinctly better than in the previous year. The local employers are gradually overcoming their reluctance to employ the members of the Settlement. They were employed chiefly in the local mills, in building works and in road repairs. Those engaged in building works were naturally unemployed during the rainy months. Otherwise all were fairly regularly employed throughout the year.

Education is compulsory for all the boys and girls in the Settlement between the ages of 6 and 13. The number of children attending school increased from 79 to 98, of whom 58 were boys and 40 were girls. The strength of the night school, which is conducted twice a week for boys between 13 and 20, with a view to preventing them from lapsing into illiteracy, increased from 12 to 16. The Boy Scouts Troop consisted of 22 scouts, the Cub Pack of 19 cubs and the Blue Birds Flock of 20 girls. Some of the scouts, cubs and blue birds went to see the Ajunta caves with Mr. Kunzru, who visited the Settlement and stayed there for two days. The co-operative society worked satisfactorily during the year. It was given the contract for building the quarters for the manager and the lock-up.

The Settlement has a dispensary which is in charge of an experienced and trained midwife of the Poona Seva Sadan. A qualified doctor visits it twice a week, examines the patients and instructs the midwife regarding the treatment for each case. The midwife visits every hut every day in the morning and sees that all the sick people come to the dispensary for treatment. She also conducts classes for adult women twice a week and teaches sewing and cooking to the school girls.

The Seva Samiti, Allahabad.

Mr. Kunzru continued to be the General Secretary of Seva Samiti, Allahabad, which is a vast organization with many branches affiliated to it in the U. P. and in the Punjab. During the year under report he had to give more time than usual to its routine work and to the supervision of its activities. He presided over the anniversary of the Muttra Samiti in March.

Temperance.

Mr. Dube continued to be the Secretary of the U. P. Temperance Association. He organised in that capacity a temperance week in Lucknow City in January 1935 when meetings were held in all parts of the City and in schools and colleges. In the Swadeshi Exhibition held at Lucknow in February 1935 a stall was opened by the Association where pamphlets and leaflets were distributed free. He helped in organising the U. P. Provincial Temperance Conference which was held at Aligarh and toured several districts for addressing meetings and for organising or attending district conferences. He was a member of the Excise Licensing Board of Lucknow.

Public Health.

Mr. Devadhar was the Vice-President of the Bombay Presidency Baby and Health Week Association and a member of the District Central Welfare Committee. Mr. Suryanarayan Rao succeeded to the Secretaryship of the National Health Association of South India, Madras, and Mr. Venkatasubbaiya to the Secretaryship of the Madras Sanitary Welfare League, after the transfer of Mr. Venkataraman to Mangalore. The National Health Association arranges for magic lantern lectures and:

cinema shows on health subjects in the slums, schools and colleges of Madras; holds health essay competitions for different grades of students and supplies propaganda materials to mofussil centres for health weeks and health exhibitions. The Association worked vigorously in the year under report. Its office is now located in the premises of the Madras Branch of the Society. The Sanitary Welfare League initiated a survey of cattle-yards with the help of some college students. But it has not progressed satisfactorily.

Mr. Nayanar organised a health propaganda board at Kallai, a suburb of Calicut, for conducting an intensive campaign against hookworm and other diseases which are common in Malabar district. In connection with the Health and Baby Week in the district, in which he took an active part, he translated a booklet on the Junior Red Cross for starting Junior Red Cross Groups in schools. He also organized at Kallai a branch of the Indian Women's Association and a band of women volunteers to do house to house propaganda on health, sanitation and child welfare.

The nursing home started last year in the Bhagini Seva Mandir by Mr. Chitalia and Srimati Suraj Ben, did good work. A large number of maternity cases were treated by Srimati Suraj Ben. The nursing home, however, is shortly to be removed from the building occupied by it at present. Mr. Chitalia secured help in cash and kind for many a sick, poor or needy woman, and scholarships and books for deserving girls and widows studying in high schools or colleges.

Relief Work.

The relief work undertaken in the previous year in connection with the floods in Orissa, the cyclone in South Arcot and Tanjore districts of Madras Presidency and the earthquake in Bihar was completed during the year under report. In connection with the Orissa floods some wells were dug in the island areas of Puri district. In the cyclone devastated area of Madras, housing materials were distributed under the personal supervision of Mr. Venkataraman to 1076 families of whom 827 were those of Harijans; and a substantial grant was given for the restoration of the structures of a fine educational institution run

at Chidambaram for the benefit of Harijans by one of their leaders, Swami Sahajananda, M. L. C. Financial help was received from the Tanjore District Central Cyclone Relief Committee and the Harijan Sevak Sangh. With the help of a contribution from the Bihar Central Relief Committee, the semi-permanent structures built by Mr. Bajpai at Muzaffarpur and called "Gokhalepuri," were provided with cement floors and the gymnasium was converted into a permanent structure. Mr. Bajpai stayed at Muzaffarpur till the rainy season was well advanced, ready for action in case there should be floods due to changes in land levels caused by the earthquake. Happily no such floods occurred and Mr. Bajpai returned to Allahabad in October 1934.

A new item of relief which it became necessary to undertake in the year was in connection with the prevalence of famine conditions in the Anantapur and Bellary districts of the Madras Presidency. Government have opened a number of relief works since February 1935; but supplementary relief such as the provision of milk for babies, clothing &c., for which no provision is made in the Famine Code, has to be arranged by non-official organisations. On behalf of the Society Mr. Suryanarayana Rao has started relief in two centres in Anantapur and one centre in Bellary district, where at present milk is distributed to infants in arms and conjee to older children and games are arranged for other children who are given food in the relief kitchens. He has been able to get a monthly grant for this work from the Madras Branch of the Red Cross Society. Relief is not started in more centres for want of funds. A non-official committee has been formed at Madras to collect funds and clothes, with Mr. Suryanarayana Rao as its secretary.

PROPAGANDA.

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 Bombay, and the *Hilavada*, an English bi-weekly in Nagpur. Mr. Kodanda Rao was the editor of the *Servant of India*, till he sailed for the U. S. A. and was

assisted by Messrs. Vaze and Ambekar. After his departure Mr. Vaze was appointed to take his place. Mr. Limaye is the editor of the *Dnyan Prakash* and Mr. Gokhale its assistant editor. Mr. Shahane was the editor of the *Hitavada* and was assisted by Mr. Gupte. All these periodicals have tried to deal with all the more important public questions and to give an account of progressive activities all over the country. Thus they are of an All-India character and are regarded in that light by the public.

Libraries.

The Society maintains, primarily for the use of its members, libraries at Poona, Bombay, Madras, Allahabad, Nagpur, Cuttack and Calicut, which however are thrown open to the public under certain conditions. The one at Poona is the principal one. It is considered one of the best in the country for the study of public questions. It contains nearly 25,000 books and reports, some of the latter being rare old ones. It is the main stay of the Gokhale Institute of Politics and Economics. Many post-graduate students of Poona, including those of the ~~C. I. P. E.~~ ^{C. I. P. E.}, make use of the library. It continued to be a depository library of the publications of the League of Nations and of the International Labour Office, Geneva. The grateful thanks of the Society are due to these organisations and also to the reviewers who after reviewing books for the *Servant of India* and the *Hitavada* kindly return them for being added to the libraries at Poona and Nagpur.

Miscellaneous.

Mr. Devadhar moved the Advisory Board of the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research, of which he is a member, to recommend to Government to give immediate relief to the coconut growers of the west coast. He also presided over a women's conference in Cochin. Mr. Patvardhan was connected with the Poona Seva Sadan, the Deccan Sabha, the Deccan Agricultural Association and the Bharat Itihas Samshodhak Mandal. Mr. Joshi continued to be the General Secretary of the Bombay Social Service League, though he could give very little time to it. He was also a member of the Council of the Bombay Presi-

Agency Social Reform Association. Mr. Bakhale was a member of the Managing Committee of the Bombay Social Service League, the Bombay Presidency Social Reform Association and Bombay Vigilance Association. Mr. Dravid continued to be the president of the Hanuman Vyayam Mandal of Amraoti, one of the pioneer physical culture institutes in India. Mr. Sastri, during his tour in Berar, unveiled the portrait of Mr. Gokhale at this institute. Mr. Kaul contributed articles regularly to Urdu periodicals on social subjects. As secretary, he attended to the affairs of the Gokaran Nath Misra Memorial Fund which consists of about Rs. 20,000 and which it has been resolved to spend in building a hostel for the girls of the Mahila Vidyalaya of Lucknow. Steps have been taken to acquire a suitable site for it and plans and estimates are being prepared. Mr. Ambekar continued to be vice-chairman of the Students' Brotherhood, Poona, and a member of the Widow Marriage Association. Mr. Dube was elected one of the secretaries of the A. P. Sen Memorial Fund. Mr. Sharma continued to be the secretary of the Lahore Poor House. Owing to the collapse of a wall of the adjoining house a number of rooms of the Poor House gave way, causing the death of two inmates. Mr. Sharma has been collecting funds for the restoration of the building. Mr. Sahu presided over two social reform conferences, at Berhampur and Rambha in the Ganjam District of Madras Presidency. Mr. Nayanar wrote a book in the Malayalam language on civics.

G. I. P. E.

The report of the Board of Management of the Gokhale Institute of Politics and Economics is given in Appendix I to this report. The Institute completed an investigation into motor-bus transport in six districts of Bombay Presidency and published a report after the close of the year. A survey regarding the profitability of farming was in progress. A new type of investigational work undertaken during the year was a sales enquiry conducted at the Poona Industrial Exhibition. The number of M. A. students enrolled at the Institute during the year was 46 of whom 4 were research students. Prof. D. R. Gadgil continued to be its Director.

Finances.

During the year the Society had to spend a large amount on the repairs of its building in Bombay. The help received from the public in the shape of donations was practically the same as in the previous year. The accounts of the *Dnyan Prakash* and the *Hitavada* showed favourable balances, which was not the case in previous years. But they can be a reality only when the large sums due to them are realised.

The Society has long felt the inadequacy of its membership, but lack of finance has prevented it from admitting as many new members as it would have wished to. The needs of work are however, imperative; and therefore, increasing its trust in the generosity of the public, the Society has resolved to gradually expand its membership. It therefore appeals once more to all those who have the development of Indian public life at heart to come to its aid and to help it to meet its pressing and growing responsibilities.

Servants of India Society.

Statement of Income and Expenditure for the year ending 31st March, 1935.

INCOME.			EXPENDITURE.		
	Rs.	A. P.		Rs.	A. P.
Donations and Contributions ...	10,113	10-9	Allowances to Members and Probationers, including Special Allowances, House Rent, Life Insurance, etc.	29,945	15-0
Members' Earnings ...	9,506	3-9	Travelling Expenses, including Conveyance ...	5,563	0-8
Interest (including that received from the Presses) ...	29,672	10-4	Library ...	1,517	11-9
Property Rents ...	11,834	9-0	Establishment Salaries ...	8,416	9-10
Miscellaneous ...	934	3-3	General Charges : office rents, lighting, stationery, building insurance, postage, etc. ...	6,990	8-3
Press Profits for 1934-35 ...	20,882	8-10	Mess Charges ...	1,599	5-3
			Repairs to Building ...	11,643	12-11
			Rents and Taxes ...	4,930	2-8
			Rural Reconstruction Work ...	1,843	6-10
			Losses in conducting Society's papers ...	6,081	7-10
			G. M. Library, Nagpur ...	692	5-0
			Surplus carried to Statement of Affairs ...	3,719	7-11
Total Rs. ...	82,943	13-11	Total Rs. ...	82,943	13-11

POONA,
1st June 1935,

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

SERVANTS OF INDIA
Statement of Affairs as on

LIABILITIES	Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.
Society's General Fund :—				
Balance on 1st April 1934 ...	7,50,843	6—9		
Add Surplus as per Income and Expenditure a/c. ...	3,719	7—11		
			7,54,562	14—8
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) ...			1,00,000	0—0
G. M. Library Trust Fund, Nagpur ...			11,918	13—10
Gokhale Institute of Politics and Economics Trust Fund (as per annexed Statement) ...			1,19,031	7—9
* Liabilities for other Funds :—				
Gokhale Memorial Fund ...	6,806	2—3		
Indian Distress Relief Fund ...	4,446	10—6		
Sir W. Wedderburn Fund ...	2,304	9—8		
Indian Flood Relief Fund ...	5,464	3—7		
Investment Reserve Fund ...	5,917	3—6		
Sastri South African Ed. Fund ...	14,926	13—0		
Community Training School, Mayanur ...	332	11—9		
			40,198	6—3
Other Credit Balances :—				
At Poona Centre ...	15,159	3—1		
At Bombay Branch ...	867	8—4		
At Madras Branch ...	239	15—4		
At U. I. Branch ...	743	9—3		
At Cuttack Centre ...	271	13—0		
At Mayanur Centre ...	213	4—0		
At Jalgaon Centre ...	300	14—0		
			17,796	3—0
Society's Presses and Papers :				
Credit Balances :—				
Aryabhushan Press ...	45,003	4—1		
Bombay Vaibhav Press ...	18,730	5—2		
Hitavada Press ...	8,293	3—1		
Dnyan Prakash ...	19,686	11—4		
			91,713	7—8
Servindia Provident & Bonus Fund ...			52,896	14—6
* Presses Depreciation Fund ...			58,143	0—3
			13,79,261	12—11

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, 1935.

ASSETS.		Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.
Buildings and Sites :—					
(including Bombay, Poona, Lonavla and Madras Buildings)		...		3,85,539	9-1
Library : Expenditure up to date has been charged to revenue		...		0	0-0
Dead stock (after allowing depreciation)		...		9,907	6-3
Kibe Wada (subject to High Court appeal)		...		20,063	0-0
Society's Presses and Papers : Assets and Debtors :—					
Aryabhushan Press, Poona		..	2,34,549	0-1	
Bombay Vaibhav Press		...	1,05,468	1-10	
Hitavada Press, Nagpur		...	33,725	0-0	
Dayan Prakash, Poona and Bombay		...	26,012	15-8	
				4,60,555	1-2
Advances to Members and Others :—					
At Poona Centre		...	24,231	15-0	
At Bombay Branch		...	295	12-8	
At Madras Branch		...	450	13-2	
At U. I. Branch		...	377	15-0	
At Lahore Centre		...	37	5-0	
At C. P. Branch		...	577	6-9	
At West Coast Centre		...	75	5-11	
At Jalgaon		...	142	0-0	
Gokhale Memorial Trust Fund Investments :				26,238	9-6
3½ % G. P. Notes Face Value...		...	1,21,000	0-0	
4 % Bombay Port Trust Bonds "		...	12,000	0-0	
				1,33,000	0-0
G. M. Library Trust Property a/c		...		16,807	2-3
Gokhale Institute of Politics & Economics as per separate Statement		...		1,17,945	0-0
Servindia Provident Fund Investment a/c		...		50,597	12-6
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	
4½ % G. P. Notes 1955-60 Loan "		...	1,43,900	0-0	
5 Years Post Office Cash Certificates		...	20,000	0-0	
5 % G. P. Notes Face Value	43,300	0-0	
				2,43,400	0-0
				At cost price	1,85,732-5-10
These securities are kept by the Society for meeting liabilities of Rs. marked with asterisk*					
Ogale Glass Works Shares		...		100	0-0
Poona Central Co-operative Bank Share		...		50	0-0
Bank Balances at Centre & Branches		...		30,564	5-6
Cash at Centre and Branches		...		2,161	2-10
				Total Rs.	13,79,261-12-11

POONA.

1st June 1935.

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

Community Training School, Mayanur.

Income and Expenditure.

up to 31st March 1935.

INCOME.				EXPENDITURE.			
			Rs. As. Ps.				Rs. As. Ps.
Donations and Contributions	...	...	*13,404-3-2	Building and Sites	...	...	8,768-11-9
Interest	...	...	38-7-2	Furniture	...	...	200-0-0
Hostel Receipts	...	...	147-5-2	Collection Expenses	...	...	1,063-12-6
Miscellaneous	...	...	5-2-3	School Upkeep A/c	...	...	1,635-0-3
				Hostels „ „	...	...	1,315-0-6
				Library	...	...	284-12-10
				Balance as shown in the Society's Statement of Affairs on p. 34.	...	...	332-12-3
Total ... Rs. 13,595-1-7				Total ... Rs. 13,595-1-7			

* The list of Donations and Contributions amounting to Rs. 11,048-7-8 received up to 30th June 1934 is published in the School's printed report of last year.

The Statement of Income and Expenditure up to 30th June 1934 was audited by Mr. K. T. Dixit, B.A., B.Sc., G.B.A., A.A., and from 1st July 1934 to 31st March 1935 by Messrs. M. S. Krishnaswamy and Jagannatham,

K. G. SIVASWAMY,
Secretary,
Servindia Rural Centre, Mayanur.

List of Donations and Contributions.

Bombay Branch.

	Rs.
Rangoon Rice Merchants' Association, Rangoon	... 500
Nattukotti Chettiars' Association, Rangoon	... 251
Lady Laxmibai Jugmohandas, Bombay	... 250
Mr. S. D. Saklatwala, Bombay	... 250
Messrs. Merwanjee & Sons, Bombay	... 200
Jewellers' Association, Rangoon	... 151
Mr. Ganesh Vaman Joshi, B. A., LL. B., Pandharpur	... 151
Mr. A. S. Bakre, Bombay. (For Bihar relief work and in memory of the late Mr. Janardan S. Bakre)	101
Mr. Laxmikant Shrikant, Bombay	... 100
Dr. T. M. Kajiji, LL. D., Bar-at-Law, Bombay	... 100
Mr. Ramchandra M. Bhatt, Bombay	... 100
Dr. J. S. Nerurkar, B. Sc., L. M. & S., D. P. H., Bombay	... 100
Dr. V. G. Vaishampayan, M. L. C., Sholapur	... 100
The Honb'le Khan Bahadur D. B. Cooper	... 100
Dr. S. R. Joglekar, F. R. C. S., Bombay	... 100
A Sympathiser	... 100
Raja Reddiar, Rangoon	... 100
Mr. A. R. Gokhale, M. A., Satara	... 90
Mr. J. A. D. Naoroji, Bombay	... 60
Mr. A. D. Shroff, Bombay	... 51
Mr. Abdul Tyeb Mastaki, Bombay	... 51
Messrs. Currimjee Jeewanjee, & Co., Bombay	... 51
Mr. M. H. Moledina, Poona	... 51
Rao Bahadur Dr. V. V. Muley, Sholapur	... 51

	Rs.
Mr. H. P. Mody, M. L. A., Bombay ...	50
Rao Bahadur G. K. Chitale, M. L. C. Ahmednagar ...	50
Mr. Vaikunthlal S. Thakore, Sholapur ...	50
Mr. G. A. Kamtekar, B. A., B. Sc. (Bom.) ... B. Sc. (Edin.), Bombay ...	50
Messrs. Madhavlal & Co., Bombay ...	50
Mr. J. R. B. Jeejeebhoy, Bombay ...	50
Lt. Col. P. K. Chitale, I. M. S., Ahmednagar ...	50
Mr. A. S. Patwardhan, Ahmednagar ...	50
Mr. C. V. Gullliara, Rangoon ...	50
Messrs. Master, Sathe & Bhutta, Bombay ...	50
Mr. Prabhakar H. Godbole, Sholapur ...	50
Maharashtra Mitra Mandal, Rangoon. ...	47*
Mr. S. R. D. ...	45
Messrs. Mohanlal Kalidas & Co., Rangoon ...	26
Messrs. Maganlal Pranjivan & Co., Rangoon ...	26
Lt. Col. D. D. Kamat, I. M. S., Civil Surgeon, Surat ...	25
Messrs. Rustomji & Ginwala, Solicitors, Bombay ...	25
Mr. Cumruddin Essabhoy, Bombay ...	25
A Sympathiser (K. J. D.) ...	25
Mr. H. H. Maniar, B. A., LL. B., Pleader, Bombay ...	25
Mr. V. P. Varde, B. Com., Bombay ...	25
Dr. S. K. Apte, B. Sc., M. B. B. S., Sholapur ...	25
The Hon'ble Dewan Bahadur S. T. Kamblī, Bombay ...	25

* Part payment out of the total contribution of Rs. 86.

	Rs.
Mr. S. P. Bhagwat, Sholapur ...	25
Mr. J. V. Tamhankar, Pandharpur ...	25
Messrs. Tamhankar & Co., Pandharpur ...	25
Mr. S. L. Kapadi, B. A., Bombay ...	25
Mr. J. V. Varde, Bombay ...	25
Mr. S. C. Joshi, M. A., LL. B., Advocate, Bombay ...	25
Mr. M. V. Gore, B. A., LL. B., Ahmednagar ...	25
Sardar N. Y. Mirikar, Ahmednagar ...	25
Mr. B. P. Bahirat, B. A., Saraf, Pandharpur ...	25
Mr. V. N. Kelkar, B. A., LL. B., Sholapur ...	25
Dr. S. B. Gothoskar, Ahmedabad ...	20
Mr. Manu Subedar, Bombay ...	20
„ Ramzanalli K. Thaver, J. P., Bombay ...	15
„ Baburao Pralhad Badve, Pandharpur ...	15
„ N. A. Meharban, Bombay ...	15
„ S. V. Joshi, Bombay ...	15
„ P. B. Gothoskar, B. A., Bombay ...	10
Miss Ahilya S. Bhandarkar, Indore ...	10
Mr. S. G. Thakore, Bombay ...	10
„ M. S. Sardar, Bar-at-Law, Sholapur. ...	10
„ A. L. Patankar, Sholapur ...	10
„ M. R. Rishi, Ahmednagar ...	10
„ Vasant Rao S. Ravut, J. P., Bombay ...	10
„ G. B. Phanse, Bombay ...	10
Mr. J. K. Mehta, Bombay ...	10
„ Chattrubhuj Anandji Doshi, Bombay ...	10
„ T. G. Dhaneshwar, Ahmednagar ...	10
Total ...	4,513

Madras Branch.

	Rs.
Mr. T. R. Venkatarama Sastri, C. I. E. ...	300
„ V. S. Nataraja Mudaliar ...	250
Sir C. P. Ramaswami Iyer ...	250
Rao Bahadur G. A. Natesan ...	100
Mr. T. A. Ramalingam Chettiar (West Coast) ...	100
„ S. Duraiswami Iyer ...	75
The Vigilance Association ...	50
Mr. T. Ramachandra Rao ...	50
„ M. Kolanthiavelu Mudaliar ...	50
Dr. C. B. Rama Rao ...	50
Mr. K. A. Nilakanta Sastri ...	50
„ E. Vinayak Rao ...	50
Sir P. S. Sivaswamy Aiyer ...	50
A friend ...	25
Dr. M. Kesava Pai ...	25
Mr. M. Venkatarama Iyer ...	20
Friends' group ...	20
Mr. A. Srinivasa Pai ...	15
„ K. C. Ramkrishna ...	12
„ D. Chenchaiya ...	10
Dewan Bahadur V. Bhashyam Iyengar ...	10
Prof. S. K. Yegnanarayana Iyer ...	10
Nilgiri Pub-servants ...	10

Total ... Rs. 1,582

Head-Quarters.

	Ra. A.P.
Mr. V. G. Karmarkar	... 120-0-0
Dr. Justin E. Abbott's Trust	... 111-7-3
Rao Bahadur N. Q. Limaye	... 105-0-0
Principal J. R. Gharpure	... 100-0-0
Mr. W. R. Puranik	... 50-0-0
Messrs. K. B. Joshi and Co	... 27-3-0
Prof. D. L. Sahasrabudhe	... 25-0-0
Mr. V. G. Kirtikar	... 23-0-0
Messrs V. G. & Sons	... 20-7-0
"A"	... 20-0-0
Mr. G. K. Gadgil	... 15-0-0
Mr. K. V. Kelkar	... 15-0-0
Principal G. S. Mahajani	... 15-0-0
Prof. V. G. Maydeo	... 5-0-0
Mr. Trimbakrao Bodas	... 1-0-0
Total	... 653-1-3

Lahore Centre.

	Ra.
Mr. Balak Ram	... 300
Dr. G. C. Narang	... 110
The Punjab Sugar Mills	... 110
Lala Sevak Ram	... 100
R. B. Dewan Badri Das	... 50
Mr. C. L. Mathur	... 25
Dr. Nihal Chand Sikri	... 10
Lala Jas Raj	... 10
Dr. Prem Nath	... 5
Mr. B. N. Chopra	... 3
Total	... 723

U. I. Branch.

	Rs.
Collections by Mr. Andrews-Dube ...	336
Pandit Iqbal Narayan Gurtu ...	280
Raja Sayed Mohamad Mehdi of Pirpur	200
The Jain Sanatan Sikh Grain Chamber, Ltd.	200
A Sympathiser	180
"A"	180
Raja Birendra Bahadur Sing of Payagpur	150
Mr. H. G. Misra	100
Anonymous... ..	100
Mr. Hiralal Khanna... ..	50
Dr. Narayan Prasad Asthana... ..	50
Mr. K. C. Pandya	25
Mr. K. C. Mehta	25
Total ...	1,876

Servindia Rural Centre, Mayanur.

	Rs. A. P.
Madras Provincial Cooperative Union ...	500-0-0
Health Propaganda Grant ...	150-0-0
Sir C. V. Raman ...	50-0-0
Periyakulam Urban Bank ...	16-12-0
Mr. G. K. Devadhar ...	12-0-0
Mr. S. Ranganatham ...	10-0-0
Mr. M. Ramchandra Iyer ...	10-0-0
Mr. M. V. Rangaswami Iyyengar ...	5-0-0
Mr. N. R. Vasudeva Iyer ...	5-0-0
Mr. T. B. Balarama Iyer ...	5-0-0
The Christian Literature Society Book Depot ...	2-13-6
Total ...	766-9-6

Appendix I.

Gokhale Institute of Politics and Economics.

(Founded by R. B. R. R. KALE).

Report For 1934-35.

Mr. D. R. Gadgil had to be on leave for nearly three months during the year on account of a motor accident and this delayed the writing and printing of the report of the investigation into Motor-Bus Transportation in six districts of the Bombay Presidency. The report was ultimately published just after the close of this year. The report deals with all aspects of commercial motor-bus transportation. It has chapters on communications, business organisation, sales finance, traffic conditions, earnings and expenditure, road finance, co-ordination and control and reaches important conclusions regarding most of these matters. The last chapter embodies these conclusions and contains recommendations for action by Government and the bus-owners. The report covers 174 pages, has 34 tables and is illustrated by 5 photographs. It is now intended to undertake a survey of small scale industries in Poona. The work in connection with surveys of the profitability of farming has been actively taken in hand this year. Survey schedules have been prepared and Mr. V. R. Gadgil has begun the first tentative investigation at Bhade (Bhor state). An application had been made to the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research for a grant in aid of this work of the Institute. The application was recommended for favourable consideration by the provincial committee but met with some opposition at the meeting of the Council in February. It has now been referred for consideration to a sub-committee of the Council. A new type of investigational work undertaken this year was a sales enquiry conducted at the Poona Industrial Exhibition. This enquiry was in charge of Mr. L. V. Gogate and was made possible only through

the willing help of a number of student volunteers belonging to the Institute and to the local colleges. The report of the same will soon be published.

The total number of M. A. students enrolled during the year at the Institute was 46 of whom 4 were research students. At the M. A. examination held in April 1934 one student of the Institute appeared, and was successful. Mr. B. B. Pattani, a student of the Institute, submitted a thesis on "Study of the Central Budgets of the Government of India 1921-22 to 1934-35." The thesis was referred to the student for re-submission. The Institute's scholar this year was Mr. K. D. Paranjpe.

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 of Income and Expenditure from 1st April 1934 to 31st March 1935.

INCOME.				EXPENDITURE.			
			Rs. A. P.				Rs. A. P.
Interest on Investments	...	...	6,558-8-5	Allowance to Prof. D. R. Gadgil	...	...	2,400-0-0
Fees from students	...	...	1,885-0-0	Allowance to Investigators	...	...	2,310-0-0
				Scholarships to Research Students	...	...	200-0-0
				Establishment Salaries	...	...	595-10-0
				Investigators' Expenses	...	...	362-5-6
				Books and Periodicals	...	...	479-0-3
				Stationery	...	...	35-15-6
				Postage	...	...	72-6-3
				Miscellaneous	...	...	153-9-3
				Publications	...	...	406-14-9
				Furniture	...	...	56-4-0
				Surplus carried to Trust Fund	...	...	1,371-6-11
Total Rs. 8,443-8-5				Total Rs. 8,443-8-5			

POONA,
1st June 1935.

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

Gokhale Institute of Politics and Economics.

Statement showing the Trust and its investments on 31st March 1935.

TRUST FUND.			INVESTMENTS.		
	Rs.	A. P.		Rs.	A. P.
Balance of Fund as per last year ...	1,07,630	10-0	Mortgage on Property of Sayagaon 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	2,861	4-10	4 % B. P. T. Bonds	5,000	
Add Surplus as per current year's statement	1,371	6-11	3 % 1939-44 Loan	4,000	
			6 % B. M. Debentures	40,000	
			6 % Karachi Port Trust	10,000	
			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 Notes Loan @ 4% interest	2,000	0-0
			Balance with the Society	1,086	7-9
Total ... Rs.	1,19,031	7-9	Total .. Rs.	1,19,031	7-9

POONA,
1st June 1935.

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

Appendix II.

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

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

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 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. The Society will not be bound to disclose the reasons for such removal.

14. (a) The First Member will hold office for life.

(b) It will be the duty of the First Member to recommend in writing to the Council the names of three Ordinary Members out of whom the Members of the Society shall elect a successor to him as First Member on a vacancy occurring. If no such recommendation has been received by the Council when the vacancy occurs, the Members of the Society may elect any Ordinary Member, or in the absence of a suitable Ordinary Member, any member to succeed as First Member.

(c) In case, however, it appears undesirable to elect a First Member, the Members may elect one of their number to be President of the Society for a period of three years.

(d) The Members of the Society shall elect an Ordinary Member to be Vice-President of the Society for three years.

(e) The First Member or President may, notwithstanding any other Rule, delegate any of his functions to the Vice-President.

(f) The Council of the Society shall appoint one of the Ordinary Members to be the Secretary of the Society.

15. When a vacancy occurs in the First Membership or Presidentship of the Society, the Council shall exercise all the powers vested by the Rules in the First Member or President singly or the First Member or President and Council, until such time as a new First Member or President is duly elected; and any act done by the Council during such time shall be deemed valid, provided that the Council takes steps with all reasonable despatch to arrange for the election of a new First Member or President under Rule 14 (b) or 14 (c) as the case may be.

16. In special circumstances the First Member or President and Council may exempt, for reasons to be recorded in writing, any member of the Society from the operation of any rule save Rule 9.

17. An applicant for membership may be required to pass through a period of probation before admission and may in that case be enrolled as a Probationer on such terms and for such period as the First Member or President and Council may determine.

18. The First Member or President and Council may remove the name of any Probationer from the list of Probationers before the expiry of the period of probation. The Society will not be bound to disclose the reasons for such removal.

19. The First Member or President and Council may admit any person, who, in their opinion, is capable of being trained to assist Members of the Society in their work and who is prepared to devote his life to such work as a Permanent Assistant of the Society, on such terms as the First Member or President and Council may determine.

20. A Permanent Assistant may, on grounds of special fitness and after a period of approved service of not less than three years, be admitted as Member under training by the First Member or President and Council.

21. The First Member or President and Council may remove the name of any Permanent Assistant from the list of

Permanent Assistants of the Society. The Society will not be bound to disclose the reasons for such removal.

22. The First Member or President and Council may admit any person who is in full sympathy with the objects of the Society and is prepared to devote himself to such work as may be assigned to him for the benefit of the Society as an Attaché of the Society on such terms and under such control as the First Member or President and Council may determine.

23. The First Member or President and Council may remove the name of any Attaché from the list of Attachés of the Society. The Society will not be bound to disclose the reasons for such removal.

24. The First Member or President and Council may enrol any person who is in full sympathy with the objects of the Society and who is prepared to devote a portion of his time and resources to the furtherance of its work as an Associate of the Society.

25. Probationers, Permanent Assistants, Attachés and Associates will have no voice in the management of the affairs of the Society and no interest in the Society's property or funds.

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

27. (a) The property of the Society, whether immovable or movable, including stocks, funds, shares and other securities and all other property otherwise vested in or transferred to the Society as 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 pro-

party, whether immovable or movable, belonging to the Society or held by the Society as Trustee, or in any other capacity, shall be made, signed, sealed, delivered or executed by such person or persons as the First Member or President and Council may from time to time appoint. For the purpose of this Rule any authority given by the First Member or President under his signature alone authorising any person or persons to enter into, make, sign, deliver or execute any deed, or instrument, contract or transfer and recording the fact that such authority is given with the approval of the Council shall be deemed sufficient and valid authority to such person or persons to execute the several rights, powers and authorities thereby given to him or them. For all payments received by or made to the Society the receipt of the Secretary or such person or persons, as the First Member or President and Council may from time to time appoint, shall be a valid and complete discharge to the party making such payment.

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

28. In all suits brought by or against the Society, the Society shall be represented by the First Member or President or such other person or persons nominated or appointed by the First Member or President for that purpose.

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

30. The First Member or President may, with the concurrence of a majority of the Ordinary Members of the Society, make, alter or rescind any Bye-law or Bye-laws for (1) the management of the affairs of the Society and the conduct of its business; (2) the custody, disposal and control of the funds of the Society; (3) the provision to be made for Members of the Society and their families and the grant of special allowances to them in special circumstances; (4) the grant of leave to Members of the Society; (5) the grant of allowances to Permanent

Assistants and Attachés of the Society; and (6) the carrying out in other ways of the objects of the Society.

31. The first Member or President and Council shall have power to take whatever steps may be deemed necessary in the interest of the Society provided that they are not inconsistent with the objects of the Society or with the provisions or spirit of any of the Rules or Bye-laws at the time in force.

32. No alteration shall be made in this Constitution unless it is recommended by the Council with the concurrence of not less than three-fourths of the Members of the Society and the recommendation 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 Rs. 60 per month will be made to Permanent Assistants.

(e) Every Probationer will be given an allowance of Rs. 50 a month during the period of his probation.

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

to such person or persons as the deceased member may, by will or otherwise in writing, have directed. In the absence of such direction, the First Member or President and Council shall have power to determine whether the amount recovered 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 Bye-laws.

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

(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 Headquarters 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 purpose 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 the 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 III.

(Members of the Servants of India Society, 1st August 1935.)

Name of the Member.	Designation.	Address.
† 1 Gopal Krishna Devadhar, M. A., O. I. E.	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. Srinivasa Sastri, P. C., C. H., LL. D.	Ordinary Member	Annamalai University, Annamalainagar, S. I. Ry.
† 5 Natesh Appaji Dravid, M. A.	Senior Member	S. I. S., 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.	"	" 16, Aminuddaula Park, Lucknow.
† 9 Vajapeyam Venkatasubbbaiya, B. A.	Senior Member	" Royapettah, Madras.
† 10 Narayan Malhar Joshi, B. A.	Senior Member	" Sandhurst Road, Bombay 4.
11 Vitthal Hari Barve	Ordinary Member	Aryabhushan Press, Poona 4.
12 Amritlal Vithaldas Thakkar, L. C. E.	"	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.	"	" Royapettah, Madras.

† 16	Krishnaji Ganesh Limaye, M. A., LL. B.	Ordinary Member	<i>Dayanprakash</i> Office, Poona, 4.
17	Kodaganallur Ganapatti Sivaswamy, B.A.	"	S. I. S., Mayanur (Dist. Trichinopoly).
18	Haradatta Sharma, B. A. LL. B.	"	" 17, MacLagan Road, Lahore.
19	Shri Ram Bajpai	"	" 1, Katra Road, Allahabad.
20	Baghunath Ramchandra Bakhale, M. L. C.	"	" Sandhurst Road, Bombay 4.
21	Samuel Prasad Andrews-Dube, M. A., L.T.	"	" 16, Aminuddaula Park, Lucknow.
22	Shanker Govind Gokhale, M. A.	"	<i>Dnyanprakash</i> Office-Poona 4.
23	Sham Vishnu Parulekar, M. A.	"	S. I. S., Sandhurst Road, Bombay 4.
24	Keshav Ganesh Sharangapani, B. A., LL. B.	Member Under Training	" Industrial Settlement, Jalgaon, (East Khandesh Dt.)
15	Singanallur Ramakrishna Venkataraman, B. A., B. L.	"	" Mayanur (Dt. Trichinopoly).
26	Mohan Dnyaneshwar Shabane, B. A.	"	" Craddock Town, Nagpur.
27	Kalam Singh Negi, M. A.	"	" 1 Katra Road, Allahabad.
28	Ramchandra Sadasiv Gupte	"	" Craddock Town, Nagpur.
29	Varikera Ryrn Nayanar, B. A.	"	" Chalapuram, Calicut (Dt. Malabar)
30	Annakavoor Duraiswamy Subramani (A. D. Mani), B. A. (Hons.)	"	" Craddock Town, Nagpur.
31	Karsandas Jagjiwandas Chitalia	Permanent Assistant	" Sandhurst Road, Bombay 4.

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

Appendix IV.

List of Institutions for whose work the members of the Servants of India Society are responsible and which publish separate reports :

- (1) The Poona Seva Sadan Society,
Sadashiv Peth, Poona 2.
 - (2) The Deccan Sabha,
Gokhale Hall, 948 and 1013, Sadashiv Peth, Poona 2.
 - (3) The Trades Union Federation,
Servants of India Society,
Sandhurst Road, Bombay 4.
 - (4) The Harijan Sevak Sangh,
Birla Mills, Delhi.
 - (5) The Bhil Seva Mandal,
Dohad, Gujerat.
 - (6) The Seva Samiti,
1 Katra Road, Allahabad.
 - (7) The Seva Samiti Boy Scouts' Association,
1 Katra Road, Allahabad.
 - (8) The U. P. Swadeshi Sangh,
1 Katra Road, Allahabad.
 - (9) The Harijan Sevak Sangh, East U. P. Branch,
1 Katra Road, Allahabad.
 - (10) The Lahore Central Rate-Payers' Association,
17 MacLagan Road, Lahore.
 - (11) The Ganga Prasad Varma Memorial Library,
Lucknow.
 - (12) The U. P. Temperance Association,
Ameena Bagh, Lucknow.
 - (13) The Madras Provincial Co-operative Union,
Royapettah, Madras.
 - (14) The National Health Association of South India,
Royapettah, Madras.
 - (15) The Harijan Sevak Sangh, Madras City Branch,
Royapettah, Madras.
 - (16) The Devadhar Malabar Reconstruction Trust, Kallai,
Calicut.
 - (17) The Depressed Classes Mission,
Courthill, Mangalore.
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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. David.

Officiating Editor —M. D. Shahana.

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 :

<i>General—</i>	Sastri, Kunzru, Andrews-Dube, Ambekar (Deccan Sabha, Poona), Dravid, Shahane, Sharma.
<i>Legislatures—</i>	Joshi (Legislative Assembly), Bakhale (Bombay Legislative Council.)
<i>Indian States—</i>	Patvardhan, Vaze, Sahu.
<i>Journalism—</i>	Limaye, Gokhale, Kodanda Rao, Ambekar, Vaze, Patvardhan, Shahane, Gupte.

Social :

<i>Labour—</i>	Joshi, Bakhale, Parulekar, Andrews-Dube, Suryanarayana Rao, Venkataraman, Nayanar.
<i>Education—</i>	Kunzru, Andrews-Dube, Nayanar, Sahu.
<i>Scouting—</i>	Bajpai (Seva Samati Boy Scouts' Association, Allahabad), Kunzru, Andrews-Dube, Venkataraman.
<i>Social Service— (Women's Institutions)</i>	Devadhar (Seva Sadan, Poona, and its Branches in several places,) Chitalia (Bhagini Seva Mandir, Bombay).
<i>(Men's Institu- tions)—</i>	Kunzru (Seva Samiti, Allahabad), Sharma (Poor House, Lahore.)
<i>Aboriginal and Depressed Classes—</i>	Thakkar (Harijan Sevak Sangh, Delhi and Bhil Seva Mandal, Dohad); Venkataraman (Depressed Classes Mission, Mangalore); Venkatasubbaiya (Harijan Sevak Sangh, Madras); Sharangapani (Criminal Tribes Settlement, Jalgaon); Negi (Harijan Sevak Sangh, Allahabad).
<i>Rural Uplift: Co-operative Movement and Local Self- Government—</i>	Devadhar (Khed-Shivapur Rural Reconstruction Centre), Venkatasubbaiya (Madras Provincial Co-operative Union and its several R. R. Centres); Sivaswamy (R. R. Centre, Mayanur, Trichinopoly Dist. ; Tamil Nadu Co-operative Federation), Suryanarayana Rao, Sahu (R.R. Centre, Chowdwar, Orissa), Dravid (Bhambora, Dt. Amraoti), Sharma (Local Self-Govt. Institute, Punjab; Lahore Central Rate-payers' Association), and Nayanar.
<i>Temperance—</i>	Andrews-Dube.
<i>Printing Presses—</i>	Barve, (Aryabhushan Press, Poona); Gupte, (Hitavada Press, Nagpur.)