

Servants of India Society

(*Registered under the Societies Registration Act*)

REPORT

for 1936-37

POONA

1st August, 1937

CONTENTS.

Mr. Gokhale's Preamble to the Constitution of the Society	...	...	...	(i)
Report of the Society	...	...	...	1
Report of the Gokhale Institute of Politics and Economics (Appendix I )	...	...	...	23
Financial Statements of the Society	...	...	...	25
Financial Statements of the Community Training School, Mayanur	...	...	...	30
Financial Statements of the Gokhale Institute of Politics and Economics	...	...	...	32
List of Donations for the Society (Appendix II )	...	...	...	34
List of Donations for the Community Training School, Mayanur (Appendix III )	...	...	...	41
Constitution of the Society (Appendix IV )	...	...	...	43
List of Members of the Society	...	...	...	53
Periodicals of the Society	...	...	...	(iif)
Work of the Society at a Glance	...	...	...	(iv)

The President's Appeal for Funds.

The financial position of the Servants of India Society continues to cause grave concern to the members. The deficits during the years 1935-36 and 1936-37 had amounted to Rs. 15,782 and the current year's budget discloses a deficit of Rs. 10,200. Thus in three consecutive years the deficits amount to over Rs. 25,000.

Strenuous efforts are being made to reduce expenditure without sacrificing any work already undertaken. The members agreed to reduce their allowances for one year by graded cuts averaging some 10 per cent. Even so, there is a large deficit to be covered.

May I make a special appeal to all friends who do not wish to see the work of the Society suffer to come to its assistance in a generous manner?

H. N. KUNZRU,
President,
Servants of India Society.

Servants of India Society.

:o:

PREAMBLE.

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

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

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

in 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.



Gopal Krishna Gokhale.

The Servants of India Society.

Report for 1936-37.

Introductory.

It is now thirty-two years since the Servants of India Society was started by Mr. G. K. Gokhale, with the object of providing a trained agency to serve the people of India in all ways and to help in the building up of a self-governing and prosperous nation.

During the year under report Messrs. Desai, Phadke and Misra, who had completed their probationary period, were admitted to the membership of the Society and two new probationers were enrolled. The admission of three additional members brought up the strength of the Society to thirty-three.

It was an agreeable duty for the President of this Society to usher into existence on the 12th June, 1936, the Women's Fellowship of Service by admitting Miss Shanta Bhalerao, M. A., and Miss Godavari Gokhale, B.A., LL.B., as its first members under training. The Fellowship is inspired by the ideals and methods of the Servants of India Society and while its membership is confined to women, its objects and constitution are very similar to those of the Society. At the request of the foundation-members of the Fellowship and in consonance with an article in its constitution, the Society has agreed to manage its affairs during the first three years, including the admission and training of its members. The Fellowship has made quite satisfactory progress during the first year.

It has been pointed out in previous reports that the members of this Society work largely through organisations already existing or brought into existence by them. It would certainly not be fair for the Society to claim as its own the work done by

those organisations. But so much time and energy of its members is given to the work—often the day-to-day routine work—of those institutions, that some reference has necessarily to be made to it in a report of the Society's work. While doing so, the Society would like to express its thankfulness to those institutions for giving it an opportunity to serve them and to serve the country through them. It, however, lays no claim to their work beyond what is justified by the service of its members.

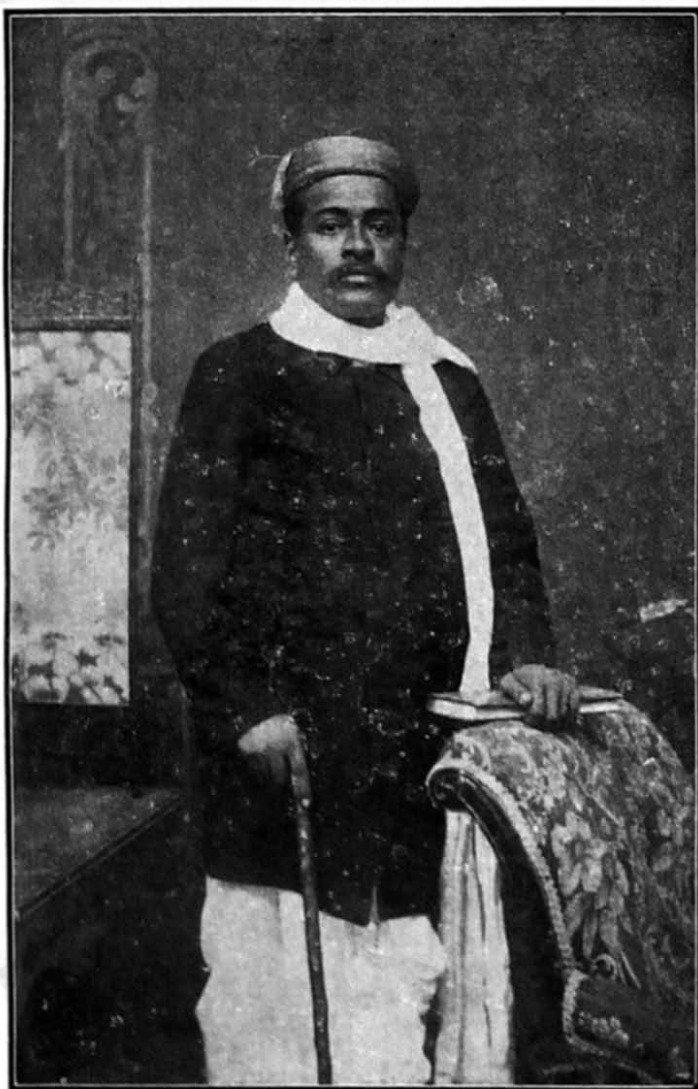
Political.

When the year under report opened, Pandit Hirday Nath Kunzru was touring South India. He visited a large number of places where he delivered lectures on the political situation. In November, 1936, he presided over the Agra Divisional Political Conference, and in December attended the National Liberal Federation at Lucknow, where he spoke on a resolution. In the same month he was elected to the Council of State and thenceforward much of his time was given to its work.

As a member of the Council of State Mr. Kunzru attended the Delhi session and took part in the discussions on all important subjects. He himself was responsible for moving some resolutions on important matters.

Criticising the Railway Budget in general, he pointed out, by giving facts and figures, that while the Railway Board tried during the last five or six years to reduce expenditure, reduction in so far as the staff was concerned had not taken place proportionately in all grades of services and that the axe had fallen more heavily on the employees in the lowest ranks. He drew attention to the fact that, in consequence of the separation of Burma from India, the latter would have to pay about a crore and two-thirds to Burma from the Railway Depreciation Fund, although during the last five or six years the loss on the working of the Burma Railways was greater than the sum which would have stood to their credit had there been a separate depreciation fund for them. He claimed that in these circumstances India owed nothing to Burma.

Speaking on the General Budget, he criticised the enhancement of duty on silver and sugar. He contended that the excise



G. K. Devadhar.

duty on sugar would, in the last resort, be paid by the poor cultivators who grew sugarcane. He pleaded that to keep down expenditure the higher salaries should have been kept at the reduced level at which they stood for a year or two and that, if extra taxation was necessary, the surcharge on income-tax on the higher incomes and the super-tax which had been reduced during the last two years should have been reimposed so that the burden might fall on the rich alone. He pointed out that the army expenditure amounted to about 27½ % of the total revenues of the Central and Provincial Governments, in spite of the reductions made since 1931-32. This scale of expenditure was too heavy to be borne by a poor country like India.

Moving his resolution regarding the Indianisation of the Government of India secretariat, he pointed out that in regard to several departments the position was practically what it was about 12 years ago. In two of these departments, viz., Home and Defence, there were no Indians occupying any of the higher posts and the position was the same in the Foreign and Political Department if temporary posts were left out of consideration. In the rest of the departments the situation was a little better, but with the exception of the Education Department, Indians, practically speaking, occupied the lower posts only. He also referred to the exclusion of Indians from the Railway Board, the Central Board of Revenue, etc. Reviewing the figures relating to the position of the higher personnel of the secretariat, he concluded that not only was the position of Indians virtually what it was, say, in 1927, but there was also no indication that the policy that had been followed hitherto would undergo any change in the near future.

Speaking on the position of Indians in Zanzibar, Mr. Kunzru dealt with the decrees of the Zanzibar Government as they affected the position of Indians as owners of property and as traders in cloves. He pointed out that the Agricultural Indebtedness Commission appointed by the Zanzibar Government, which had an official majority and was presided over by the Chief Justice, had completely exonerated the Indian community from the serious charges levelled against it by its detractors. He then examined Mr. Binder's recommendations and showed that they not only offered no solution of the question which was troubling the Indian



Kunzru
(*President*)

Sastri

Joshi
(*Vice-President*)

community but threatened to complete its ruin. He drew pointed attention to the recommendation that the Clove-Growers' Association which had already been given the monopoly of the export of cloves should also be given the monopoly of purchasing them. If this recommendation were carried out the Indians would be economically annihilated and would be practically compelled to leave Zanzibar where they had been living for generations. He thought that unless the Government of India took steps to prohibit the import of Zanzibar cloves into India, there was little likelihood of any improvement in the situation. He thought that owing to the political development of India Britishers were nervous and wanted to prevent Indians from occupying a prominent position in the life of any colony. He suggested that the Government of India should appoint an agent in East Africa to look after the interests of the Indians there.

In his resolution regarding the replacement of British troops by Indian troops in the Army in India, he showed that the proportion of British to Indian troops had remained unchanged since 1859. Another fact which revealed the true purpose of keeping a British force in India was that the proportion of British to Indian soldiers was much higher in the internal security troops than the field army. These facts showed clearly that notwithstanding the recent constitutional changes, the importance of which was often impressed on Indians by the authorities, their military policy continued to be what it was before and that they were still determined to maintain an army of occupation in this country. Indians had been charged by their detractors with want of initiative and capacity for leadership, but the martial qualities of Indian soldiers had never been questioned. Their record in the Great War was such that any nation might be proud of it. There was no reason, therefore, for not substituting Indian soldiers for British soldiers who cost thrice as much.

Mr. Kunzru moved an adjournment motion regarding the effect of the reorganisation of the Indian Medical Service on the position of Indians. The cadre of the service, he said, had been reduced, but the old restriction on the proportion of Indians admitted into it remained. This was partly due to the fact that a reserve of European officers had to be maintained in the I. M. S., to look after the medical needs of the British section of the army



Kunzru
(*President*)

Sastri

Joshi
(*Vice-President*)

during a war. Such a reserve, Mr. Kunzru contended, should be maintained in the Royal Army Medical Corps and the needs of the British soldiers should not be made an excuse for limiting the admission of Indians to the I.M.S. Even if the present system continued, he showed that the number of Indians in the medical posts under the Government of India could be increased if Government wanted to extend the employment of Indians.

The Rt. Hon. V. S. Srinivasa Sastri spoke frequently on political subjects during his visits to different towns in India. His visit to the Federated States of Malaya on a Government of India Commission to investigate the condition of Indian labour there was availed of by Indians in Rangoon and in the Federated Malaya States to arrange lectures by him on political subjects.

Mr. N. M. Joshi took part in the Bombay Provincial Liberal Conference held at Sholapur in July and in the National Liberal Federation session at Lucknow in December, 1936. At the former he spoke on the new constitution and pointed out the desirability of taking advantage of it, strongly opposed to it though they were, for whatever constructive work could be done and for making use of the powers given under it to effect further changes in the constitution itself. He emphasised the unwisdom of not accepting office when others might make use of it to the detriment of the country's good by passing reactionary legislation, imposing oppressive taxes, etc. During his visit to London he spoke to the Conciliation Group on India's attitude to the new constitution and to the Paddington Rotary Club on India's attitude to the Empire.

Mr. Kaul wrote a book in Urdu on the Indian Constitution for the United Provinces Hindustani Academy. As Secretary of the Reception Committee of the National Liberal Federation held at Lucknow in 1936, he was primarily responsible for making arrangements for the holding of the session. Mr. Dube who was also a Secretary of the Reception Committee toured the United Provinces and canvassed support for the session. Mr. Ambekar continued to be a Secretary of the Deccan Sabha. His political work was largely done through that organisation which took a live interest in all public questions. He organised numer-

ous meetings of the Sabha to consider various political problems as they arose from time to time. He also visited some places to canvass support for the Provincial Liberal Conference held at Sholapur.

Mr. Bakhale continued to be on the executive committees of the Bombay Presidency Association and the Western India Liberal Association. He gave his whole-hearted support to an adjournment motion in the Bombay Legislative Council protesting against the restrictive interpretation put on the University franchise rules. Agitation on the same subject was carried on in the C. P. by Messrs. Shahane and Mani, whose efforts helped considerably in rousing public opinion and resulted in broadening somewhat the University franchise rules in that province. Mr. Shahane with the help of Mr. Mani organised a meeting of the local University voters in Nagpur at the Society's Hall where all the candidates for the University seat, except one, appeared on one platform and presented their programmes and policies to the electorate. The meeting was a unique one in election meetings in India and attracted wide notice.

Messrs. Kunzru, Dravid, Joshi, Venkatasubbaiya, Suryanarayana Rao, Dube, Shahane and Gokhale took part in the deliberations of the 19th session of the National Liberal Federation held at Lucknow. Messrs. Kunzru, Dravid, Joshi and Shahane were elected to the Working Committee of the Federation.

Mr. Kodanda Rao, whose activities in the U. S. A. were referred to in last year's report, toured in Australia, New Zealand, Fiji, Japan, China, the Dutch East Indies, Malaya and Siam and addressed numerous meetings on the Indian political situation and the reaction of India to the new reforms. His speeches, delivered at places where authentic knowledge of India is rare and Indian visitors rarer still, evoked great interest and discussion. It is gratifying to know from various quarters that his visits to foreign countries and his speeches there have created a feeling of friendliness and understanding towards India and evoked admiration for him personally. He has now returned to India. His thesis on the "East and West in Civilization" has been approved by many competent scholars.

Indians Abroad.

The position of Indians abroad engaged the attention of the Society more than once during the year under report. The decrees promulgated by the Zanzibar Government with regard to the export trade in cloves and to the realisation of debts and the purchase of land from Africans and Arabs, which very seriously affected the interests of the Zanzibar Indian community, and the anti-Asiatic legislation proposed in the South African legislature, brought the question of Indians in these two territories into particular prominence. Mr. Kunzru drew the attention of the Government of India to the Zanzibar crisis by moving a resolution on the subject in the Council of State. The anti-Asiatic decrees and bills referred to above were submitted to a thorough scrutiny by the *Servant of India* whose interest in Indians abroad is well-known.

In October 1936 Mr. Srinivasa Sastri was deputed by the Government of India to investigate the condition of Indian labour in Malaya, and after a month's tour in Malaya he submitted a report suggesting a number of measures for improving their condition. The report has been accepted by the Governments of India and Malaya to a very great extent. Mr. N. M. Joshi continued to be a member of the Standing Emigration Committee of the Indian Legislative Assembly. Mr. Suryanarayana Rao was Joint Secretary of the Overseas Indians Association of Madras and as such prepared and submitted memoranda on Indians in Ceylon, Zanzibar, Kenya and other places, and contributed articles to the press on the problem of Indians abroad. Mr. Kodanda Rao attempted a study of the condition of Indians in all the countries that he visited. He interviewed both officials and non-officials and made representations to the authorities when desired.

Indian States' People.

Messrs. Patvardhan and Vaze continued to give their attention to the Indian States' people's problems. Both of them continued to be on the Working Committee of the Indian States' People's Conference and attended the session of the Indian National Congress in Lucknow in April, 1936, to interest the

A.I.C.C. in the States' people's grievances. Mr. Patvardhan moved a resolution in the Bombay Provincial Liberal Conference regarding the Indian States. He continued to be a member of the Legislative Councils of Aundh, Phaltan and Miraj States. Mr. Vaze was a nominated member of the Aundh State Council till the end of last year. Mr. Patvardhan continued to edit the *Sansthani Swarajya*, a Marathi weekly, conducted under the auspices of the Dakshini Sansthan Hitawardhak Sabha and dealing with the problems of the States' people, particularly in the Deccan. The *Servant of India* provided as usual an outlet for the views of the States' people on internal as well as on federal matters.

Civil Liberties Union.

Mr. Joshi is one of the Vice-Presidents of the Bombay Branch of the Civil Liberties Union and Mr. Bakhale and Mr. Parulekar are two of its five Secretaries. Mr. Phadke is in charge of its office which is located in the Society's home in Bombay. He is also the Assistant Secretary of the Central Union since February, 1937.

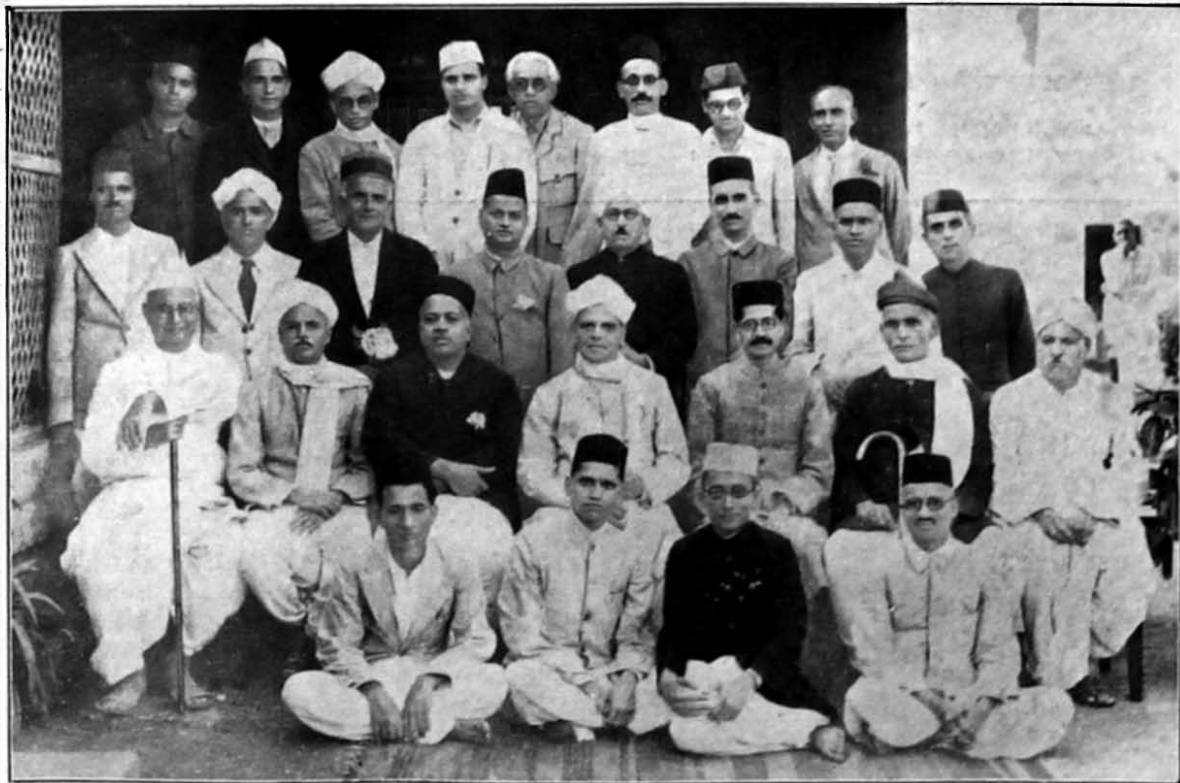
Local Self-Government.

Mr. Haradatta Sharma continued to be the Secretary of the Rate-payers' Association, Lahore. Messrs. Shahane and Manf interested themselves in the Nagpur Improvement Trust Bill and the amendment of the C. P. Municipalities Act and wrote a number of articles in the *Hitavada*, which were widely appreciated. Mr. Mani took an active part in organising a protest against the local Government's attempt to curtail the powers of local bodies by amending the Municipalities and the Local Self-Government Acts. He submitted a memorandum to the Government on behalf of the Nagpur Rate-payers' Association on the C. P. Municipalities Bill and did much to influence opinion in the Legislative Council. Eventually both these Bills were dropped by the Ministry as a consequence of the pressure of public opinion.

Labour.

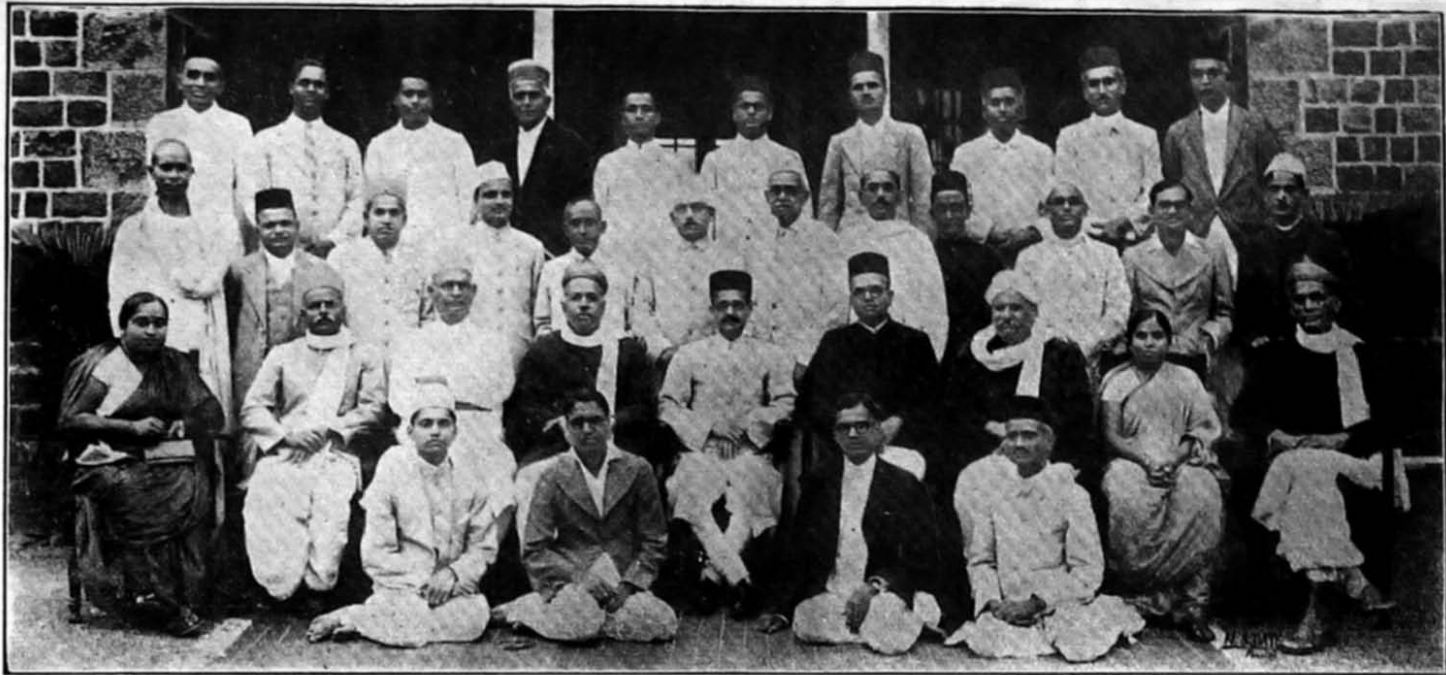
Labour interests have been for years the special concern of the Bombay Branch under the guidance of Mr. N. M. Joshi.

The Servants of India Society (January 1930)



Standing 1st Row L. to R. :- Nayanar; Negi; Venkataraman; Sharangpani; Bajpai; Suryanarayana Rao; Misra; Dube.
„ 2nd Row L. to R. :- Gokhale; Sivaswami; Barve; Bakhale, Sharma; Ambekar; Limaye; Kaul.
On Chairs L. to R. :- Thakkar; Venkatasubbaiya; Joshi; Sastri; Kunzru Dravid; Patwardhan.
Sitting L. to R. :- Gupte; Shahane; Mani; Vaze.

Members, S. I. S., G. I. P. E., & W. F. S. (June 1936.)



Standing 1st row L. to R. : Chitalia ; Gogate ; Nayanar ; Barve ; Gupte ; Bakhale ; Gokhale ; Limayo ; Ambekar ; Parulekar.

„ 2nd row L. to R. : Sahu ; V. R. Gadgil ; Sivaswamy ; Sharangpani ; Dube ; Sharma ; Bajpai ; Suryanarayana Rao ; Mani ; Venkataraman ; Misra ; Negi.

On Chairs L. to R. : Miss Bhalerao ; Venkatasubbaiya ; Thakkar ; Joshi ; Kunzru ; D. R. Gadgil ; Patvardhan ; Miss Gokhale ; David.

Sitting L. to R. : Shahane ; Desai ; Phadke ; Vaze.

(Messrs. D. R. Gadgil, V. R. Gadgil and Gogate belong to the G.I.P.E, Miss Bhalerao and Miss Gokhale to the W. F. S. and the others to the S. I. S.)

Members, S. I. S., G. I. P. E., & W. F. S. (June 1936.)



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He has been a member of the Indian Legislative Assembly continuously since the introduction of the Montagu-Chelmsford reforms and his work there has received general recognition. During the year under report several important questions touching labour interests were brought before the Legislative Assembly, and Mr. Joshi naturally took part in the discussions regarding them.

The Indian Companies Act Amendment Bill was considered and passed at the Simla session of the Assembly. During the discussion of the Bill Mr. Joshi pointed out that, while provision was made in it for the protection of the interests of the investors, those of the employees and the public in general were hardly safeguarded. In connection with the Motor Vehicles Amendment Bill he supported the regulation of hours of work for motor drivers and insurance against third party risks. In the case of the Bill amending the Civil Procedure Code he moved an amendment for raising the maximum limit for the prohibition of attachment of wages and salaries from Rs. 60 to Rs. 100, which was accepted by the Government of India. In connection with the Trades Disputes Act Amending Bill Mr. Joshi pointed out that the Provincial Governments had not made use of this Act but had had recourse to section 144, Cr. P.C., and other repressive measures to put down strikes. The grievances of the third class passengers and of the lower subordinate staff in Government departments were also voiced by him.

Mr. Joshi took an active part along with other labour leaders in the settlement of the B. N. Railway strike, which was one of the biggest railway strikes in India. He toured over a large part of the railway line and, in collaboration with others carried on negotiations with the B. N. R. Agent and the Commerce Member of the Government of India for an honourable settlement of the strike.

As a member of the Governing Body of the International Labour Organisation, Mr. Joshi visited Geneva in the middle of October last to attend one of its meetings. At this meeting he urged the revision of some of the Conventions in which special clauses were inserted for some of the Asiatic countries on the ground of their less advanced industrialization. He

referred in this connection to the need for reducing the maximum hours of work and raising the minimum age for the industrial employment of children above 12. He also drew attention to the failure of the Government of India to implement the ratification of the Convention regarding the collection of statistics on unemployment and the establishment of free public employment exchanges.

Mr. Bakhale continued to be the General Secretary of the National Trades Union Federation and the President of the Bombay Port Trust Railway Employees' Union and the Bombay Suburban Taxi Drivers' Union. He also continued to be the General Secretary of the B. B. & C. I. Railway Employees' Union and the Vice-President of the Bombay Government Central Press Employees' Union. He was chosen by the Government of India to represent Indian labour at the tripartite Textile Conference to be held in Washington in April, 1937. He left for the U. S. A. in March last. He has also been chosen to represent India at the Asiatic Labour Conference in Tokyo, of which he is General Secretary and Mr. Joshi one of the Vice-Presidents.

Mr. Parulekar was re-elected General Secretary of the Ambernath Match Factory Workers' Union, which kept him busy for about six months. A dispute regarding wages arose in May, 1936, between the labourers and the employers, to which Mr. Parulekar had to devote a good deal of his time. Unfortunately the attitude of the employers and the officials was extremely unsympathetic and the efforts to bring about conciliation were regarded with disfavour. The temper of the employers will be evident from the fact that an interview was denied to Mr. Joshi who wished to see the Agent of the Factory. Attempts to interest the Government in the dispute made by Messrs. Joshi and Bakhale proved fruitless. Mr. Parulekar was served with many prohibitory orders and arrested at different times on different charges. He was marched through Kalyan with handcuffs on and compelled to spend a night in a filthy police lock-up. All the orders except one were withdrawn later. When Mr. Parulekar was not allowed to go to Kalyan and Ambernath, Mr. Phadke and Mr. Desai had to take his place.

Both Mr. Bakhale and Mr. Parulekar sought election to the Bombay Legislative Assembly, the former from the Sholapur labour constituency and the latter from the Ratnagiri South general constituency. Mr. Bakhale was defeated, but Mr. Parulekar was returned in spite of the combined opposition of the landed interests on the one hand and the Congress on the other. Besides these activities, he organised with the help of some friends a Workers' Defence League, of whose Executive Committee he is a member. Mr. Joshi has been elected President, Mr. Bakhale Vice-President and Mr. Phadke one of the Joint Secretaries of this new organisation.

Both Mr. Phadke and Mr. Desai were engaged in labour activities during the year. Mr. Phadke had to shoulder the burden of acting as a substitute for Mr. Parulekar in the Ambernath Match Factory workers' strike. Mr. Desai was elected Joint Secretary of the New G.I.P. Railway Staff Union, whose membership went up from 3,000 to 5,000 during the year. The Union was able to open thirteen branches at important Railway stations. He was Secretary of the Bombay Suburban Taxi Drivers' Union, Joint Secretary of the Ambernath Match Factory Workers' Union and also Secretary of the Ambernath Strike Relief Committee. He has been largely responsible for the collection of funds for the relief of the strikers both at Ambernath and at Gokak in Belgaum District. The Gokak Workers' Union, of which Mr. Joshi is President and Mr. Bakhale Secretary, came to be regarded with disfavour by the mill management, and as both Mr. Joshi and Mr. Bakhale were busy elsewhere the task of helping the labourers fell entirely on Mr. Desai. The affairs of this Union and of the strike engaged him for nearly four months, during which time he did extensive touring in the Karnatak to collect funds for the relief of the workers. Besides these activities he saw to the editing of the *Trade Union Record* for some time and wrote a small brochure in the Kanarese language on the "Worker of the World," which has been published under the auspices of the Indian Branch of the International Labour Office. A considerable part of the routine work of the Trades Union Federation was looked after by Mr. Phadke who helped the Federation in submitting a memorandum to the Government of India on the Trades Disputes Act Amendment Bill.

He also prepared a memorandum on behalf of the Workers' Defence League for submission to the Government of Bombay on certain necessary changes in the existing labour legislation in the presidency. He organised the Bombay Leather Workers' Union and was elected its General Secretary. Mr. Dube was elected President for the sixth consecutive year of the Lucknow Postal Union. Mr. Nayanar continued to be the President of the two Tile Workers' Unions at Feroke.

Rural Uplift.

Quite a large number of the Society's members were engaged in those social activities which may be said to form the foundation of national uplift. As in previous years, considerable attention was given to rural development. In the Central Provinces, Mr. Dravid's pioneering work at Shendurjana in the Amraoti District made appreciable progress. Mr. Raghavendra Rao, as Acting Governor of the C. P., paid a visit to the Centre to lay the foundation stone of a building for a Child Welfare Centre, conducted under the auspices of the Red Cross Society, in which were also to be located the Servants of India Maternity Home and Dispensary. This building, for which a grant was sanctioned by the Red Cross Society last year, has been now completed. The Child Welfare Centre and the Maternity Home and Dispensary are proving a boon to the villagers. Nearly 25,000 patients have so far availed themselves of the dispensary, while the Maternity Home is taken advantage of by the women of both the so-called touchable and untouchable classes.

The annual report of the C. P. and Berar Branch of the Red Cross Society for 1936 makes the following reference to this work :

"The most gratifying feature of the year under review is the development of the Rural Welfare Centre at Shendurjana which is run by the Servants of India Society, with the co-operation of the Indian Red Cross Society, District Branch, Amraoti, and managed by Mr. Dravid, its Senior Member. Thanks to the energy, enthusiasm and tact of Mr. Dravid, this Centre which was started two years ago is already established on a sound basis and is becoming increasingly popular in the group of villages that it serves. . . ."

S. I. S. Rural Centre, Shendurjana.

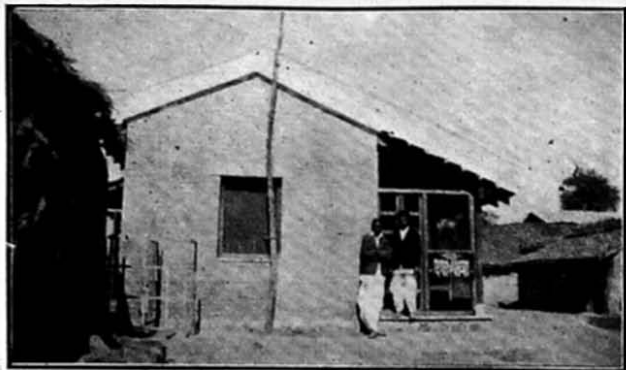


Women's Committee.

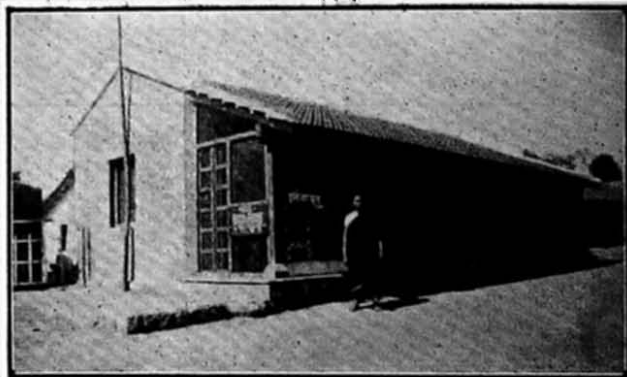


**Infant and Maternity
Welfare Centre.**

S. I. S. Rural Centre, Shendurjana.



**S. I. S. Dispensary and
Radio House.**



S. I. S. Maternity Home.

The difficulties which beset welfare work in rural areas are far greater than in urban areas. Conditions differ and welfare service has to be organised to meet those conditions. The experience gained at Shendurjana will be invaluable for the purpose of organising rural welfare work and Shendurjana will be a model for the rural districts of the province. It is hoped that in future the students under training at the health school will spend a short time at Shendurjana and work under the direction of the local health worker. This will give them a practical acquaintance with the character and organisation of rural welfare work."

Mr. Gupte was associated with Mr. Dravid in his rural work in the Amraoti District. He was elected Secretary of the Shendurjana Child Welfare Centre and supervised the Cattle Breeding Centre and the demonstration farm attached to the Servindia Rural Centre. The Cattle Breeding Centre was inaugurated on the occasion of Mr. Rao's visit referred to above, when three pedigree bulls were presented to the Centre for breeding purposes.

The Rural Reconstruction Centre at Chowdwar near Cuttack, looked after by Mr. Sahu, was visited by His Excellency the Governor of Orissa and several other high officials and non-officials. The leprosy clinic attached to the Centre continued to be popular as in the previous five years. During the year under report the Scout movement of the Seva Samiti organisation was introduced among the boys of the Chowdwar English Middle School. They gave a very good account of themselves as scouts before the Education Minister during his visit to the Centre. The cultivation of wheat, introduced last year by the Centre in the Chowdwar farm, has given promising results and several cultivators are growing it this year. The library located in the building, gifted recently by Sri Vikrama Deva, Maharajah of Jeypur, was well used by the villagers and school students. An Education Week, held recently at the Centre, was attended by 2,000 to 3,000 people every day. The Arbitration Board continued to do useful work in settling disputes. A night school, the reading of religious books and the organisation of *bhajans* and foot-ball matches were among the other activities of the Centre.

Mr. Sivaswamy is responsible for the Servindia Rural Centre at Mayanur in the Trichinopoly District, whose activities absorb all his energies. This Centre is conducted with a view to creating rural leadership and provides instruction in agriculture, co-operation, civics, hygiene, scouting, &c., besides literary instruction up to the higher elementary stage. A free hostel is attached to the Centre mainly for the benefit of the students of the agricultural school. It also conducts an adult education campaign in a number of villages round Mayanur. Mr. Sivaswamy went to the Hyderabad State in July and August last year to collect funds for this Centre. Dr. Aykroyd acknowledged the "painstaking and enthusiastic co-operation" of its staff and pupils in his enquiry into the diets of different classes of people near Mayanur. Both the Rural Centre and the schools at Mayanur have won the high opinion of the Education and Industries Departments of Madras.

Mr. Suryanarayana Rao continued to be the General Secretary of the National Health Association of Southern India, while Mr. Dube was Joint Secretary of the Lucknow Rural Development Board. On his initiative H. E. Sir Harry Haig visited Babargot in the Lucknow District and expressed appreciation of the rural work carried on there.

Mr. Nayanar, as Secretary of the Devadhar Malabar Reconstruction Trust, looked after its work as in the previous year. It conducts six day schools, six night schools, a child welfare centre, a weavers' co-operative society with a depot for the sale of the cloth made by its members, a labourers' co-operative store and two labour unions. Three of the day schools are of the Higher Elementary grade. At Gopalapuram, where one of them is located, there is a free hostel for boys of the depressed classes an agricultural farm and a colony for depressed class families. At Tanur, where another of the schools is located, weaving, gardening and poultry-keeping are taught as subjects for manual training. A high proportion of the students of this school are girls, several of whom belong to the depressed classes. The third school is at Nadiyirapu, the distinguishing feature of which is the presence in it of several Muhammadan (Mapillah) girls of good families. It is an indication of the confidence which the Trust enjoys among all classes of people in Malabar

Pictures illustrating agricultural and industrial instruction.

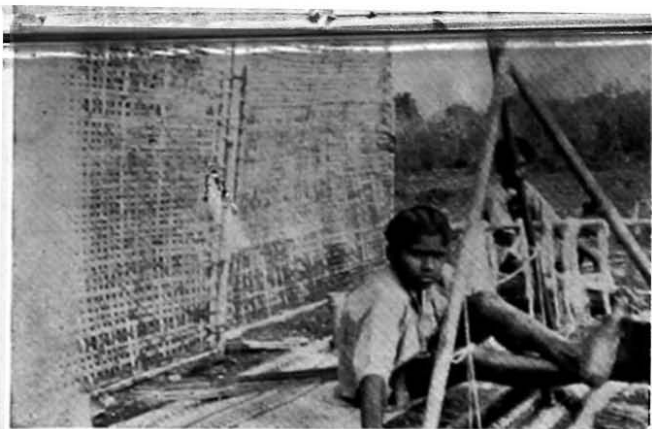


The Building of the Centre.



Water-lifting by boys.





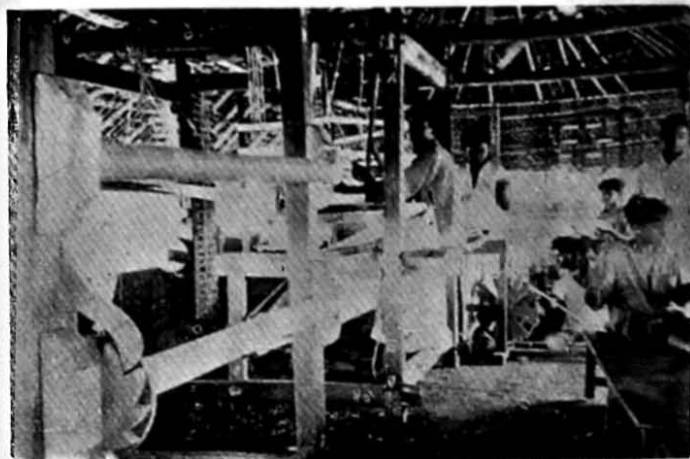
Mat weaving



The borehole latrine Construction by boys.



The Cholam Crop



Textile weaving.

that recently two teacher-managers of Mapillah schools have handed over the management of their schools to the Trust and have themselves become teachers under it. The night schools are special institutions with a special curriculum which includes, besides the three R's, instruction in civics, hygiene, co-operation, world news, &c. They are in charge of full-time secondary trained teachers who during the day promote welfare activities of different kinds such as co-operative societies, agricultural improvement, poultry-keeping, &c. They are chiefly in the Mapillah area, and it is pleasing to record that each school can claim to have made a number of illiterate adults literate enough to be able to read newspapers and to obtain the literacy franchise. The work is spread over seven different centres which are at considerable distance from one other.

Co-operation.

Co-operation has always been one of the important activities of the Society's members. A new type of co-operative society was started at Shendurjana by Mr. Dravid by the inauguration of what may be called the Lessees' Co-operative Society consisting of lessee-farmers who own no land but cultivate other people's fields on stipulated terms. Mr. Dravid has two co-operative societies of this type under his personal supervision. They are working satisfactorily and have paid back their borrowings of last year.

Mr. Venkatasubbaiya's connection with co-operation in Madras is too well-known to require detailed recounting here. He continued to be the Secretary of the Madras Provincial Co-operative Union and Editor of the *Madras Journal of Co-operation*. The Union, which was conducting half a dozen rural reconstruction centres, decided to close down three of them in December last and to utilise the money so saved for educating the members of the co-operative societies in co-operation. A scheme for such education with Government help is being worked by the Union, and Mr. Venkatasubbaiya was mainly responsible for drawing up the syllabus and preparing notes for instructors and posters and charts for the use of the classes. This scheme is being financed out of the special grant given by the Government of India for co-operative education and will continue for four more

years. Mr. Venkatasubbaiya is also a member of a Special Committee appointed to manage the Central Co-operative Printing Works which was on the verge of liquidation and a director of the Madras District Labour Society. He attended two conferences of select co-operators called by the Registrar in Madras and Ootacamund to discuss the problems of Central and Urban Banks.

Mr. Suryanarayana Rao was till August last one of the Directors of the Madras Provincial Weavers' Society and still continues to be a Director of the Madras Co-operative Milk Supply Union. He has been appointed an Arbitrator to decide references brought by the Madras City Societies. Mr. Sahu continued to be a Director of the Cuttack Central Co-operative Bank and a member of the Orissa Co-operative Bank Organisation Committee. Mr. Dube is the Honorary Secretary of the U. P. Co-operative Union and a member of its Executive Committee and the Provincial Committee. He was also a co-opted Director of the Lucknow District Co-operative Bank. He organised the twenty-first session of the U. P. Co-operative Conference, which was opened at Lucknow by H. E. the Governor and was presided over by Mr. M. L. Darling of the Punjab.

The co-operative society of the Industrial Settlement at Jalgaon in East Khandesh conducted by Mr. Sharangpani continued to do useful work. Mr. Nayanar was a Director of the Malabar District Co-operative Bank, the Secretary of the Calicut Co-operative Union and Editor of the *Paraspara Sahayi*, a co-operative monthly journal in Malayalam, during the year under report. A new District Loan and Sale Society was organised at Calicut during the year, of which he has been elected a Director. Besides attending to routine work of these institutions, Mr. Nayanar started the Riksha-pullers' Co-operative Society, of which he was elected Secretary. He addressed the Departmental Inspectors' Refresher classes and the Panchayatdars' training classes organised under the auspices of the Provincial Co-operative Union. In addition to these he conducted a number of magic-lantern shows on the benefits of co-operation.

Mr. Bakhale initiated a discussion in the Bombay Legislative Council on a rule framed by Government under the Co-operative

S. I. S. Rural Centre, Chowdwar.



A View of the Leprosy Clinic.

S. I. S. Rural Centre, Shendurjana.



Staff of Workers.



**A field of 12 acres donated
by Mr V. Y. Deshpande for Rural Work.**

Societies Act, the rule being of a retrograde character and objected to by co-operators in the province.

Depressed Classes.

The Depressed Classes Mission at Mangalore is being looked after by Mr. Suryanarayana Rao. A building grant has been sanctioned by Government for the construction of hostels for the boys and girls of the Mission, but unfortunately, owing to unexpected difficulties, their construction could not be taken in hand. The site chosen for the purpose being found unsafe, a suitable plot with two buildings on it was purchased for a favourable price. During the year the Mission secured two donations for an endowment for maternity benefits to Harijan women. In spite of these donations the work of the Mission is suffering for want of adequate funds.

The Harijan Sevak Sangh has indented upon the services of several members of the Society. Mr. A. V. Thakkar, who has been lent to the Sangh ever since its inception by Mahatma Gandhi in 1932, continued to be its General Secretary with his headquarters at Delhi. He devoted all his time to the work of the Sangh and had to tour extensively throughout the year to inspect the work carried on by the branches of the Sangh. The most notable event connected with the work of the Sangh in the course of the year was the proclamation of the Travancore State throwing open all State temples to untouchables. The Sangh spent during the year Rs. 4,26,177 on its work.

Mr. Kunzru is the President of the U. P. (East) Harijan Sevak Sangh and Mr. Negi its Secretary. Mr. Venkata-subbaiya is the Secretary of the Madras Branch of the Sangh. Mr. Kaul is a Vice-President of the Lucknow Harijan Sevak Sangh. Mr. Bakhale was a member of the Executive Committee of the Bombay City Harijan Sevak Sangh. The services of Mr. Venkata Raman were lent to the Sangh's headquarters at Delhi, during nearly the whole period under report. Mr. Nayanar is the President of the Malabar District Harijan Sevak Sangh.

Apart from this, some members of the Society are connected with local institutions in their parts of the country

doing social and educational work among the depressed classes. Mr. Bakhale was a member of the Backward Class Board of the Bombay presidency.

Industrial Settlement.

Mr. Sharangpani has been in charge of the Industrial Settlement at Jalgaon for four years now. The population of the settlement, which was 383 at the end of the last year, now stands at 351, the reduction being due to releases and transfers. It is proposed to build for the inmates, who were so far left to their own resources, huts of a uniform size from the profits earned by the co-operative society of the settlement from building contracts during the last four years. The work will be undertaken as soon as the proposal has been approved by the Backward Class Officer. The settlement has made its own arrangements for sanitation and lighting. Education for children in the settlement is made free and compulsory and medical help is also free. Classes in sewing, cooking, etc., for the women were continued. The fall in the population of the settlement affected the number of children in the settlement school, which decreased by 24 pupils. There is almost an equal number of boys and girls on the rolls, viz., 40 boys and 41 girls. The morale of the settlement was admirable, there being only two convictions from it during the year under report.

The land acquired by the settlement last year for a free colony to encourage the released families to settle down was divided into plots each measuring 30 ft. x 30 ft. and priced at Rs. 15. Three families have so far taken advantage of the colony. As there is no arrangement for the proper custody of juvenile under-trials at Jalgaon, the local Magistrates entrusted a number of such cases to Mr. Sharangpani. But there is no accommodation for them in the settlement and the City Magistrate, Jalgaon, has, therefore, recommended that a set of rooms should be built for the purpose in the settlement. The proposal is now under the consideration of Government.

Education.

Mr. Sastri continued to be the Vice-Chancellor of the Annamalai University. Mr. Kunzru was a member of the

Executive Councils of the Allahabad and Hindu Universities and of the Senaté of the Agra University. He served on several Committees of the Allahabad University. In January last he was invited to Cuttack to address the students of the Ravenshaw College on the annual college day. He also delivered a few lectures on educational problems at Delhi and elsewhere. Mr. Joshi is a trustee of the Gokhale Education Society in Bombay. Mr. Dravid is president and Mr. Gupte is secretary of the Model Education Society in Nagpur. Messrs. Vaze and Patvardhan continue to be on the Executive Council of the Seva Sadau Society. Mr. Kaul is a life-member of the Mahila Vidyalaya, Lucknow, and Mr. Ambekar the Vice-chairman of the Poona Students' Brotherhood. Mr. Suryanarayana Rao was appointed by the Madras Government as a member of the Committee to frame courses of study for elementary schools. He submitted a memorandum on the changes proposed in the rules made under the Madras Elementary Education Act. Mr. Shahane continued to be a member of the Court of the Nagpur University and was elected to its Committee of Reference. Mr. Dube was re-elected to the Lucknow University Court. He was also a member of the Committee of Reference of that University. He continued to be on the U. P. Christian Board of Higher Education. As Secretary of the Capital Club, Lucknow, he organised several meetings of its members for the study of public questions. Mr. Nayanar was a member of the Malabar District Secondary Education Board and of the Standing Education Committee of the Malabar District Board.

Scouting.

If labour is the *forte* of the Bombay Branch, scouting is that of the Upper India Branch. Mr. Kunzru is the Chief Commissioner of the Seva Samiti Boy Scouts' Association and the Chairman of its Executive Council. Mr. Bajpai is the Chief Organising Commissioner of the Association and gave almost all his time to it. The chief characteristic of the Seva Samiti Boy Scouts' Association is its adaptation of the principles of scouting to the needs, customs and traditions of India. Its branches have spread to almost all provinces and to some Indian States, and to rural as well as urban areas. Its efficiency is

indicated by the success of its teams in some of the all-India scout contests. The total number of scouts in the organisation is now about 1,00,000. During the year under report much attention was paid to the development of girl guiding. Training camps for girl guides were organised in many parts of the country and as the demand for such camps is increasing, the appointment of an additional lady organiser is in contemplation.

During the year under report Mr. Bajpai spent 260 days on tour in North India in connection with the work of the Association. Two scout *melas*, one provincial and the other all-India, were organised, the former at Lahore and the latter at Lucknow, attended respectively by 4,000 and 6,000 scouts. Mr. Bajpai's book on "Scouting and Village Service" has been translated into Urdu and a few other books written by him have been adopted for use in the Anglo-Vernacular schools in the U. P. Mr. Venkatasubbaiya continued to be the treasurer of the Madras District S. S. B. S. Association and was elected secretary of the Madras Provincial Council of the S. S. B. S. A. when it was formed in April, 1936. Mr. Venkata Raman continued to be an Organising Commissioner for Madras. Mr. Dube continued to be the District Scout Commissioner (S. S. B. S. A.) of Lucknow and was also on its National Council. Mr. Sahu assisted in organising Seva Samiti Scout Associations at Puri, Cuttack and Chowdwar. Mr. Nayanar organised two troops in Calicut, while Mr. Sharangpani organised a cub pack and a blue bird flock of the B. P. organisation at the Industrial Settlement at Jalgaon.

Temperance.

Mr. Dube has been the Honorary Secretary of the U. P. Temperance Association for several years. He delivered a number of lectures under its auspices. He organised propaganda on temperance during *melas* and the Lucknow Swadeshi Exhibition. He represents temperance interests on the Lucknow Excise Board. Through his initiative the fourth U. P. Temperance Conference was held at Benares and several local Conferences in the province. Mr. Suryanarayana Rao continues to be a joint secretary of the Madras Temperance League. During the year under report he submitted two memoranda on the question of

the location of shops etc. to the Government of Madras. The press gave good support to the suggestions put forward by him in this connexion.

Mr. Haradatta Sharma, who is in charge of the Lahore Centre, organised the first Punjab Social Service Conference, which is taking steps to survey the social work that is being done in the rural areas of the Punjab and in the City of Lahore and to form a permanent agency for organising and co-ordinating social service activities in the province. He also arranged a training class for social workers. He continued to be in charge of the Lahore Poor House.

Libraries.

The Poona, Bombay, Allahabad, Lahore, Cuttack and Nagpur libraries of the Society were as usual allowed to be used by the public. The number of books in the Poona Library now approaches 30,000. The League of Nations with the L. L. O. continued to favour the Poona library with its publications. The Nagpur library has been reorganised and a growing number of readers is taking advantage of it.

Periodicals.

The Society conducts three newspapers: the *Servant of India*, the *Dnyanprakash* and the *Hitavada*. The *Servant of India* continued to absorb the energies of Messrs. Vaze and Ambekar throughout the year. Mr. Shahane worked on it for a couple of months during the year under report. The *Dnyanprakash* is the oldest Marathi paper in the Deccan. Mr. Limaye continued to be its editor and Mr. S. G. Gokhale was placed in charge of its managerial side.

The *Hitavada*, which was converted into a tri-weekly in the previous year, continued to gain ground steadily. Mr. Shahane was in charge of it till the end of July, after which Mr. Mani took his place, the former being at Poona on special duty. It played a conspicuous part in the C. P. elections, being almost the only non-party paper in that province. Mr. Misra studied certain administrative problems for the *Servant of India* and contributed articles to it.

G. I. P. E.

The Report of the Gokhale Institute of Politics and Economics for the year 1936-37 is given as an Appendix to this report. The Institute continued to do valuable instructional and research work in Indian economics. It had 56 students on its rolls; it also prepared students for the Ph. D. and M. A. degree examinations of the Bombay University. It published a thesis on "Urban Handicrafts of the Bombay Deccan" by Mr. N. M. Joshi and initiated two fresh surveys, one on farm profitability in Wai Taluka in Satara District and the other an economic survey of Poona City, covering industry, trade, labour transport and the income and expenditure of sample households.

APPENDIX I.

Gokhale Institute of Politics and Economics.

(Founded by Rao Bahadur R. R. Kala).

Report for 1936-37.

As noted in the last year's report the Poona City Municipality sanctioned a grant for the Poona City Economic Survey in March, 1936. The actual work of the survey was begun soon after. In this survey an attempt is being made to cover almost every aspect of the City's economic life. Industry, trade, labour and transport conditions are surveyed directly and there is being undertaken in addition a sample household survey (sample 1 in 15), which should shed a good deal of light on the obscure question of income and poverty lines. The household survey was in its initial stages as the year closed. We are fortunate in having obtained in all our enquiries the ready co-operation of the municipal authorities and the public. Our applications for grants to the Suburban and Cantonment authorities have yet borne no fruit. The Suburban Council passed a resolution sanctioning a small grant last year but held up the payment pending approval from higher authorities. The grant lapsed with the end of the financial year. The Cantonment Board expressed its unwillingness to make any grant for the purpose of a survey. It seems, therefore, unlikely that we shall be able to survey the entire extent of Greater Poona.

The Imperial Council of Agricultural Research accepted the recommendation of its Advisory Board regarding our Farm Profitability survey in September last. We shall now get a grant from the Council amounting to half the total expenditure on the scheme. Final approval to the programme of work and technical details was obtained in February this year and the work begun immediately. The tract selected is the Settlement

Group A of the Wai Taluka which well represents the Deccan transition tract. We shall be working in nearly twenty-five villages and expect to cover nearly 500 to 600 farmers.

Mr. N. M. Joshi's thesis "Urban Handicrafts of the Bombay Deccan", was published during the course of the year and met with a favourable reception. The *Economic Journal* wrote of it as follows:—"This is a careful and scholarly study of handicrafts, made by Mr. Joshi under the direction of Professor Gadgil of the Gokhale Institute. It surveys the problem historically, describes the present situation, and attempts to judge the possibilities of future reconstruction. It deserves the attention of all who are interested in Indian economics and Indian economic history."

The authorities of the Reay Industrial Museum, Poona asked us again this year to do some survey work in connection with the Industrial Exhibition held in March. As the collection of sales statistics was found to be neither profitable nor easy last time, this year's survey was planned on somewhat different lines. Unfortunately we received only a small proportion of replies from exhibitors to our questionnaire and hence we shall not be able to produce a full report.

The first anniversary of the death of the Founder was celebrated on 17th January by arranging a public lecture by Prof. V. G. Kale. Mr. D. R. Gadgil took the occasion to pass in review the work of the Institute during the past five years. Prof. Kale spoke on "Modern Tendencies in Economic Thought and Policy."

The total number of students enrolled during the year at the Institute was 36 during the first term and 20 during the second. Of these 2 studied for the Ph. D. degree and the remaining for the M. A. degree (1 out of the latter being a research student). At the M. A. examination held in April 1936, three students of the Institute appeared and two were successful.

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.

Servants of India Society.

Statement of Income and Expenditure for the year ending 31st March, 1937.

INCOME				EXPENDITURE							
				Rs.	A.	P.					
				Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.		
Donations and Contributions				14,878	10	0	Allowances to Members and Probationers, including Special Allowances, House Rent, Life Insurance, etc.	30,444	9	9	
Members' Earnings	...	...		5,525	6	3	Travelling Expenses, including Conveyance	5,932	5	6	
Interest (including that received from the Presses)	...	...	...	29,954	2	6	Library	2,206	12	3	
Property Rents	...	...	...	12,449	0	0	Establishment Salaries	8,399	3	9	
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	486	5	0	General Charges: office rents, lighting, stationery, building insurance, postage, etc.	6,514	5	5	
Press Profits	...	...	...	9,711	4	6	Mess Charges	1,367	10	7	
Deficit carried to General Fund	...			10,263	7	2	Repairs to Buildings	735	13	6	
							Rents and Taxes	4,748	11	10	
							Rural Reconstruction Work	3,654	6	6	
							Losses in conducting Society's papers	18,529	10	10	
							G. M. Library, Nagpur	824	9	6	
				Rs. 83,268	3	5		Rs. 83,268	3	5	

Poona,
10th June, 1937.

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

Servants of
Statement of General Fund

	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Society's General Fund :						
Balance on 1st April, 1936	7,49,043	12	5			
Less Deficit as per Income and Expenditure a/c ...	10,263	7	2			
	7,38,780	5	3			
Advances repayable :						
At Poona Centre ...	6,278	0	6			
„ Bombay Branch ...	1,698	6	6			
„ Madras Branch ...	330	5	5			
„ U. I. Branch ...	1,365	12	0			
„ C. P. Branch ...	41	13	0			
„ Cuttack Centre ...	778	1	0			
„ Mayanur Centre ...	2,788	15	11			
„ Jalgaon Centre ...	300	0	0			
	13,581	6	4			
Advance from Depreciation Fund				10,078	15	6
Society's Presses and Papers :						
Credit Balances :						
Aryabhushan Press ...	38,484	5	6			
Bombay Vaibhav Press ...	35,989	3	3			
Hitavada Press ...	7,272	5	1			
Dnyan Prakash ...	17,862	6	11			
	99,608	4	9			
				8,62,048	15	10

Poona,
10th June, 1937.

India Society.*account as on 31st March, 1937.*

	Rs.	A.	P.
Buildings and Sites including Bombay, Poona, Lonavala and Madras buildings ...	3,88,779	7	4
Library: Expenditure up to date has been charged to revenue ...		0	0 0
Dead stock (after allowing depreciation)	9,933	13	6
Advances recoverable:			
At Poona Centre	10,762	14	3
„ Bombay Branch	5,323	10	5
„ Madras Branch	367	13	0
„ U. I. Branch	327	3	3
„ C. P. Branch	1,210	15	9
„ Lahore Centre	58	5	0
„ Mayanur Centre	30	9	6
„ West Coast Centre	75	5	11
„ Jalgaon Centre	102	0	0
	<hr/>	18,258	13 1
Community Training School, Mayanur		4,639	11 2
Society's Presses and Papers:			
Assets and Debtors:			
Aryabhushan Press	2,42,974	10	0
Bombay Vaibhav Press	1,30,350	14	11
Hitavada Press	31,397	1	2
Dnyan Prakash	33,861	0	1
	<hr/>	4,38,383	10 2
Balance as shown in the Statement of Affairs:		12,063	8 7
		<hr/>	<hr/>
		3,62,048	15 10

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

Auditor.

SERVANTS OF

Statement of Affairs as on

LIABILITIES		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Society's General Fund :			
Balance as per annexed Statement	...	...	12,063 8 7
Gokhale Memorial Trust Fund (received in securities as per contra)	...	...	1,33,000 0 0
G. M. Library Trust Fund, Nagpur	...	...	11,918 13 10
Rao Bahadur D. Lakshmi Narayan Trust Fund (received in cash)	...	...	1,00,000 0 0
Gokhale Institute of Politics and Economics Trust Fund as per annexed Statement	...	...	1,20,073 5 0
Servindia Provident and Bonus Fund	...	...	70,629 5 9
Presses' Depreciation Fund	...	73,614 9 9	
Less paid to A. B. Press	...	10,078 15 6	
			63,535 10 3
Gokhale Memorial Fund	...	...	6,806 2 3
Servindia Relief Fund, Poona Account	...	...	4,763 4 6
Servindia Relief Fund, Madras Account	...	...	7,749 2 1
ir W. Wedderburn Fund	...	...	2,468 9 6
Indian Flood Relief Fund	...	...	5,486 5 7
Sastri South African Education Fund	...	...	15,939 15 0
Investment Reserve Fund	...	...	8,003 4 6
			Rs. 5,62,437 7 0

I have examined the above Statement of; Affairs and the annexed Statements of Income and Expenditure account and the General Fund with the books, accounts and vouchers of the Society, and I find the same to be correct. I have verified the investments of the Society.

INDIA SOCIETY.

31st March, 1937.

ASSETS		Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
G. M. Library Trust Property a/o	...				16,807	2	3
<i>Investments :</i>							
Gokhale Memorial Trust Fund							
3½% G. P. Notes	face value	1,21,000	0	0			
4 % Bombay Port Trust	"	12,000	0	0			
					1,33,000	0	0
Gokhale Institute of Politics and Economics Trust Fund							
as per annexed Statement	...				1,20,013	2	0
Madras Relief Fund Investment a/o	...				7,749	2	1
<i>Other investments :</i>							
3½% G. P. Notes	face value	45,200	0	0			
4 % " "	(1960-70)	20,300	0	0			
4 % " "	(1940-43)	50,000	0	0			
4 % Bombay Port Trust Loan	"	21,500	0	0			
4½% G. P. Notes (1955-60)	"	1,43,900	0	0			
5½% Mysore Loan	"	5,000	0	0			
Five Years Post Office Cash Certificates	...	20,000	0	0			
Total face value	...	3,05,900	0	0			
At cost price	...				2,54,226	3	7
Loan to Deccan Education Society	...				1,000	0	0
Reserve Bank Shares : 65 fully paid up	...				6,500	0	0
Ogale Glass Works Shares	...				100	0	0
Poona Central Co-operative Bank Share	...				50	0	0
Bank Balances at Centres and at Branches	...				21,919	1	1
Cash at Centre and at Branches	...				1,122	12	0
					Rs. 5,62,487	7	0

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

COMMUNITY TRAINING

Statement of Income and Expenditure

INCOME		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Donations	...		... 4,205 0 0
Contributions from S. I. S.	...		... 540 0 0
Literary School :			
Teaching Grant	... 278 11 0		
Miscellaneous Receipts	... 35 3 4		
	... <u> </u>		313 14 4
Agricultural and Industrial School :			
Government Grant	... 632 0 0		
Sales	... 793 1 10		
Miscellaneous Receipts	... 484 2 4		
	... <u> </u>		... 1,909 4 2
Non-Recurring Grant	...		... 2,745 0 0
Hostel :			
Government Grant	... 1,200 0 0		
Other Receipts	... 283 2 5		
	... <u> </u>		... 1,483 2 5
Deficit	...		... 1,325 2 10
			Rs. ... <u>12,521 7 9</u>
Amount payable to S. I. S. as shown in the Society's statement of General Fund			4,639 11 2

Poona,
10th June 1937.

SCHOOL, MAYANUR.*for the year ending 31st March, 1937.*

EXPENDITURE		Rs. A. P.
Literary School :		
Recurring :	Rs. A. P.	
Establishment	... 1,215 9 4	
Contingencies	... 35 13 0	
	<u> </u>	... 1,251 6 4
Non-Recurring		
Instruments	...	... 35 7 6
Industrial School :—		
Recurring :		
Establishment	... 1,944 0 0	
Other Expenses including Audit Fees	... 280 13 3	
	<u> </u>	2,224 13 3
Production :		
Agriculture	... 706 11 10	
Other Industries	... 103 13 6	
	<u> </u>	810 9 4
Non-Recurring :		
Furniture	... 151 6 0	
Tools and Machinery	... 734 1 0	
Sheds	... 905 2 6	
Lands and Buildings	... 4,157 3 0	
	<u> </u>	
Hostel :—		5,947 12 6
Recurring :		
Establishment	... 397 2 5	
Foodstuffs	... 1,041 12 1	
Fuel, etc.	... 530 15 4	
Books, Medical Aid, etc.	... 99 6 9	
	<u> </u>	2,069 4 7
Non-Recurring :		
Equipment	...	... 32 10 3
Collection Expenses	...	... 149 8 0
		<u> </u>
		Rs. 12,521 7 9
Amount payable to S. I. S. on 31-3-36	3,314 8 4	
Add deficit as shown above	... 1,325 2 10	
	<u> </u>	Rs. 4,639 11 2

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

Gokhale Institute of Politics and Economics.

Statement of Income and Expenditure for the year ending 31st March, 1937.

INCOME				EXPENDITURE					
		Rs.	A.	P.			Rs.	A.	P.
Interest on Investments	...	6,653	6	11	Allowances to the Staff	...	4,980	0	0
Fees from Students	...	1,525	0	0	Establishment Salaries	...	780	11	0
Grants: Poona City Municipality	...	1,200	0	0	Investigators' Expenses	...	894	5	9
" Imperial Council of Agricultural Research ...	...	500	0	0	Books and Periodicals	...	569	8	6
Publications	...	182	8	9	Stationery and Printing	...	460	13	9
Deficit carried to Trust Fund	...	375	10	10	Postage	...	113	14	6
					Miscellaneous	...	184	12	6
					Publications	...	491	9	0
					Economic Survey of Poona City...	...	1,497	7	6
					Deadstock (Typewriter and Racks)	...	463	8	0
		Rs. 10,436	10	6			Rs. 10,436	10	6

32

Poona,
10th June, 1937

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, 1937.

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	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	5,650	3 10	4 % B. P. T. Bonds	6,500	
Less Deficit as per current year's Statement	375	10 10	3 % 1939-44 Loan	4,000	
	5,274	9 0	6 % B. M. Debentures	40,000	
			6 % Karachi Port Trust	10,000	
			96,500		
			Advances ...	at cost 95,798	2 0
			Shares :	465	0 0
			Kirloskar Bros. Ltd.		
			100 Shares of Rs. 25 each fully paid	2,250	0 0
			Other Loans :		
			Satara Inamdar Mandal		
			50 Debentures of Rs. 100 each	5,000	0 0
			Deccan Education Society's Promissory Notes Loan	2,000	0 0
			Balance with S. I. S. ...	60	3 0
	Rs. 1,20,073	5 0		Rs. 1,20,073	5 0

Poona,
10th June, 1937.

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

Appendix II.

List of Donations

received by the Servants of India Society.

Donations received after 31st March, 1937, are marked with an asterisk and are not included in the total as they do not enter into this year's account.

Headquarters.

	Rs.
Ranade Charities Fund	200
*Seth Ghasi Ram	101
Mr. V. G. Karmarkar	80
*Mr. V. G. Karmarkar	80
Late Dr. J. E. Abbott's Trust	53- 6- 0
Messrs. K. B. Joshi & Sons	99- 4- 0
*Mr. C. Y. Chintamani	25- 4- 0
*Sums below Rs. 25	35
Mr. P. S. Rao	50
" Ramchandra Naik	50
*Prof. S. Y. Ponshe	50
*Rao Bahadur R. G. Mundle	50
Prof. D. L. Sahasrabuddhe	25
Rao Bahadur H. V. Chinmulgund	25
Sums below Rs. 25	50
	Rs. 632-10- 0

Bombay Branch.

	Rs.
Mr. Jamshedjee Ardeshir Wadia	1,000
Sir Cowasjee Jehangir	500
" A Theosophist Friend "	500
Mr. D. R. Naik	500
*Dr. S. R. Moolgavkar	500
Messrs. Kilachand Devchand & Co. Ltd.	251
Sir N. B. Saklatwala	250
Seth Dharamsey Mulraj Khatav	250

	Rs.
Seth Walchand Hirachand	250
Shri Mahajan Association	250
The Grain Merchants' Association	250
Mr. S. D. Saklatwala	250
Mr. R. D. Birla	250
*Sir Cowasjee Jehangir	250
*Sir N. B. Saklatwala	250
*Seth Dharamsey Mulraj Khatav	250
*Mr. Chunilal B. Mehta	250
*The Grain Merchants' Association	250
*The late Mr. Narayandas Meghji... ..	201
Mr. D. P. Joshi	200
*Sir H. M. Mehta	200
Mr. M. P. Sethna	175
" S. G. Velinkar	150
" J. D. Ghandy	150
" Mathuradas Vissanji	150
Lady Laxmibai Jagmohandas	150
Mr. Choorji Vallabhdas	125
Messrs. Amersey Damodardas & Co.	101
" Dongre Brothers	101
*Seth Jagjivan Ujamshi Mulji	101
*Messrs. Devkaran Nanji & Sons	101
*Mr. B. D. Lam	101
*Mr. B. N. Karanjia	101
*Mr. A. R. Dalal	100
Messrs. Cowasjee Dinshaw Brothers	100
Dr. G. V. Deshmukh	100
Mr. Chunilal B. Mehta	100
" B. M. Bhargava	100
Messrs. A. H. Bhivandiwala & Co.	100
Dr. J. S. Nerurkar	100
Mr. M. L. Dahanukar	100
Dr. M. Venkatrao	100
Mr. Baburao Salvekar	100
" K. P. Khandke	100
" V. L. Mehta	100
Messrs. Premchand Roychand & Co.	100

	Rs.
Sir H. P. Mody	100
Mr. D. N. Sirur	100
Sir Ali Mahomed Khan Dehalvi	100
Mr. A. D. Shroff	100
Mr. A. R. Dalal	100
*The Hon'ble Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta	100
*Messrs. Merwanji and Sons	100
*Messrs. Cowasjee Dinshaw Brothers	100
*Mr. P. J. Billimoria	100
*Dewan Bahadur P. B. Shingne	100
*Mr. V. L. Mehta	100
*Mr. Parabhashankar R. Bhatt	100
*Dr. Jivraj N. Mehta	100
*Dr. S. R. Joglekar	100
*Dr. J. S. Nerurkar	100
*The Hon'ble Sir D. B. Cooper	100
*Mr. B. P. Wadia	100
*Messrs. Shivavax C. Cambata & Co. Ltd.	100
*Dr. N. A. Purandare	100
*Dr. A. J. Kohiyar	100
Dr. P. P. Pillai, New Delhi	75
*Mr. J. R. B. Jeejeebhoy	75
*Mr. C. B. Nanavati	51
* „ M. A. Master	51
„ J. R. B. Jeejeebhoy	51
Mrs. Mithibai M. P. Sethna	51
Mr. S. R. Kantebet	51
„ Jamnadas M. Mehta	51
Messrs. Devkaran Nanji & Sons	51
“ A Sympathiser”	51
Mr. M. A. Master	51
*Mr. G. B. Nanavati	51
*Mr. P. N. Vevaina	51
*Mr. N. R. Wadia	51
Mr. P. N. Veyaniā	50
Messrs. Madhavlal & Co.	50
Mr. G. N. Thakore	50
„ Dhirajlal K. Thakore	50

	Rs.
*Mr. J. H. Bhabha	50
*Sir Rahimtoola M. Chinoy	50
Dr. Jivraj N. Mehta	50
Dr. T. M. Kajiji	50
Mr. H. J. Bhabha	50
Sir H. M. Mehta	50
The Hon. Mr. Hussenally Rahimtoola	50
Mr. P. P. Mistri	50
" V. P. Varde	50
" A. B. Pandit	50
" R. D. Dikshit	50
" V. D. Hardikar, Hyderabad (Deccan)	50
" Vaikunthlal S. Thakore, Sholapur	50
Mr. J. H. Bhabha	50
Sir Rahimtoola M. Chinoy	50
*Mr. M. D. Nanavati	50
*Messrs. Madhavlal and Co.,	50
*Mr. Ratilal M. Gandhi	50
*Dr. A. V. Baliga	50
*Mr. B. S. Sukthankar	50
*Mr. H. B. Shivdasani	50
*Mr. S. S. Balsekar	50
*Mr. A. S. Balsekar	50
*Mr. Veljee Shivji	50
" Gajanan Bhimrao	31
" Kanji Dwarkadas	30
Khan Bahadur A. R. Bilimoria	25
Dr. S. J. Mehta	25
Mr. V. N. Chandavarkar	25
" G. A. Kamtekar	25
" R. K. Tatnis	25
" R. G. Saraiya	25
Lt. Col. D. D. Kamat	25
Mr. A. S. Bhandarkar	25
" J. P. Mehta	25
" S. L. Kapadi	25
" R. R. Nabar	25
" M. N. Kulkarni	25

	Rs.
Dr. S. J. Nadkarni	25
Mr. K. H. Goregaonkar... ..	25
*Mr. R. K. Tatnis	25
*Mr. Sitaldas Tirthadas	25
*Mr. S. R. Kantebet	25
*Mr. Shankar Rau	25
*Mr. F. E. Francis	25
Sums below Rs. 25	175
*Sums below Rs. 25	20
	Rs. 9,422

Madras Branch.

	Rs.
Mr. T. R. Venkatarama Sastri	150
Messrs. G. A. Natesan & Co.	100
„ T. A. Ramalingam Chettiar	100
„ S. Doraiswami Aiyar	75
Sir P. S. Sivaswami Aiyar	50
Prof. K. A. Nilakanta Sastri	50
Dewan Bahadur N. Gopaldaswami Aiyanger	50
Mr. T. Ramachandra Rao	50
„ M. Subbaraya Aiyar	50
Rao Bahadur Dr. M. Kesava Pai	25
Mr. K. V. Rajagopalan	25
Sums below Rs. 25	74
	Rs. 799

Mayanur Centre.

	Rs.
Madras Provincial Co-operative Union	250

Upper India Branch.

	Rs.
Babu Bhagwandas Kalla, Calcutta	201
Pandit Iqbal Narain Gurtu	240
Anonymous	180
* „	180

	Rs.
Anonymous	180
Anonymous	125
Mr. Brijendra Swarup	125
Raja Bahadur Braj Narain Singh of Padrauna (Gorakhpur)	100
Allahabad Flour Milling Co.	100
Mr. J. N. Basu, Calcutta	100
* " " " " " "	100
Mr. S. K. Dar	50
*Sums below Rs. 25	15

Rs. 1,276

C. P. Branch.

	Rs.
†Anonymous for Radio	300
Mr. B. V. Badkas	100
" M. G. Chitnavis	100
Sir Hari Singh Gour	100
Mr. P. B. Kale	100
†Motay Maternity Home	60
Rai Saheb Lala Jai Narayan	50
The Hon'ble Sir M. B. Dadabhoy	50
The Hon'ble Mr. B. G. Khaparde	50
C. P. Liberal Association	35
Sir Sorabji Mehta	30
Col. K. V. Kukday	25
Diwan Bahadur K. V. Brahma	25
Anonymous	8

Rs. 673

Items marked † are donations earmarked by the donors for expenditure at the Shendurjana Rural Centre and as this expenditure is not shown in the Society's accounts, the donations concerned are not included in the total.

Cuttack Centre.

			Rs.
Secretary, Sir Dorabji Tata Trust	...	...	500
Mr. Bhagirath Kanodia	...	...	200
Mr. Velji Lakhamsi, Bombay	...	...	51
Anonymous	...	...	50
Mr. A. V. Thakkar	...	...	25
Si. Chunilal B. Mehta, Bombay	...	...	25
Mr. Mulchandji Agarwal, Calcutta	...	...	25
„ Durga Prasad Khaitan, Calcutta	...	...	25
Trustees, Madhav Bag Sadavart	...	...	25
Sums below Rs. 25	...	...	90
			<hr/>
			Rs. 1,016
			<hr/>

Lahore Centre.

			Rs.
Lala Balak Ram	...	...	300
Punjab Sugar Mills Co. Ltd.	...	...	110
A friend	...	...	100
Hon'ble R. B. Ram Saran Das, C. I. E.	...	...	100
R. B. Lala Sewak Ram, Bar-at-Law	...	...	100
Dr. Sir G. C. Narang, M. L. A., Bar-at-Law	...	...	50
Mr. C. L. Mathur, Bar-at-Law	...	...	25
Sums below Rs. 25	...	...	25
			<hr/>
			Rs. 810
			<hr/>

Total ... Rs. 14,878-10-0

APPENDIX III.

List of Donations

received by the Community Training School, Mayanur.

		Rs. A. P.
Mr. A. L. Subramania Aiyer	44-11-9	
Raja Bahadur G. Krishnamachariar	50-0-0	
Mr. T. K. R. Aiyengar	60-0-0	
Mr. N. N. Aiyengar	100-0-0	
Rao Bahadur K. Ramaswamy Aiyer	25-0-0	
Mr. P. H. Rama Reddi	50-0-0	
The Nawab Rt. Hon'ble Sir Akbar Hydari	100-0-0	
Mr. R. S. Naick, Bar-at-Law	50-0-0	
The Raja of Munagala	50-0-0	
The Nawab Sir Ameer Jung Bahadur, K.O.I.E., C.S.I.	25-0-0	
Raja Shamraj Ranj Want Bahadur	50-0-0	
Mr. Raghunathmul, Bankers	25-0-0	
Nawab Mirza Yar Jung Bahadur, Chief Justice	30-0-0	
Khan Bahadur Ahmed Alladin	50-0-0	
Raja Bahadur Bansilal Abirchand	25-0-0	
Lakshminarayan Temple	25-0-0	
Rai Bahadur Seth Shri Kishan Suk Dev, Banker, Sind	100-0-0	
Mr. Ranilal Jamnalal Kimtee	100-0-0	
Nawab Kamal Yar Jung Bahadur	200-0-0	
Dr. G. K. Kirloscar	25-0-0	
Mr. Dinshaji Italia	250-0-0	
Mr. Ramdayal Ghasiram	250-0-0	
Mr. Guzzar Gopal	25-0-0	
Nawab Ali Yar Jung Bahadur	64-6-0	
Madras Provincial Co-operative Bank	500-0-0	
Mr. Syed Ali Raza, Osmania University	47-3-0	
Mir Mahomed Ali Khan	85-0-0	
Sums below Rs. 25	385-4-9	
	Rs. 2,791-9-6	

Donations in Hali Currency.		Rs. A. P.
Dewan Bahadur S. Aravamuda Aiyengar	...	25- 0- 0
Seth Gangakishen Mohanlal	...	25- 0- 0
His Excellency Maharaja Sir Kishen Prasad	...	125- 0- 0
Raja Rajeshwar Rao of Dhamkonda	...	50- 0- 0
Khan Saheb Babu Khan	...	58- 0- 0
Maharani Saheb of Gadwal	...	100- 0- 0
Raja Ram Dev Rao of Wanaparthi	...	50- 0- 0
Mr. Pannalal Bansilal	...	150- 0- 0
Mr. Hasan Lateef	...	55- 8- 0
Maharanees of Jetprole	...	50- 0- 0
Nawab Dawood Yar Jung Bahadur	...	50- 0- 0
Mr. Sadasiva Das Janakidas	...	25- 0- 0
Nawab Turahi Yar Jung Bahadur	...	50- 0- 0
Nawab Dost Muhammad Khan Bahadur	...	50- 0- 0
Nawab Muhamad Walidad Khan Bahadur	...	50- 0- 0
Nawab Akbar Ali Khan Bahadur	...	50- 0- 0
The Nawab Saheb of Kalyan	...	25- 0- 0
Raja Bahadur Venkatarama Reddi	...	25- 0- 0
Shivaraj Bahadur Jagir Committee	...	125- 0- 0
Raja Mohanlal Trimbaklal	...	50- 0- 0
Raja Karan Prasad	...	25- 0- 0
Nawab Akeel Jung Bahadur	...	50- 0- 0
Sums below Rs. 25	...	274- 0- 0
		<hr/>
		Rs. 1,537- 8- 0
Converted into British Currency	...	1,413- 6- 6
		<hr/>
Total ...		Rs. 4,205- 0- 0

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 the 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 anyone.
- (vii) I will always keep in view the aims of the Society and watch over its interests with the utmost zeal, doing all I can to advance its work. I will never do anything which is inconsistent with the objects of the Society.

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

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

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

* The italicised words to be omitted if there be no family.

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

13. The Society may remove the name of any member from its roll of members on a recommendation to that effect being made by the Council, with the concurrence of not less than three-fourths of the members of the Society, and the recommendation being accepted by the First Member or President. The Society will not be bound to disclose the reasons for such removal.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Member or President under Rule 14 (b) or 14 (c) as the case may be.

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

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

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

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

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

21. The First Member or President and Council may remove the name of any Permanent Assistant from the list of Permanent Assistants of the Society. The Society will not be bound to disclose the reasons for such removal.

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

23. The First Member or President and Council may remove the name of any Attache from the list of Attaches 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, Attaches and Associates will have no voice in the management of the affairs of the Society and no interest in the Society's property or funds.

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

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

(b) All agreements, deeds, conveyances, contracts, transfers or other instruments relating to the sale, transfer or other transactions or dealings entered into by the Society or to which the Society is a party, whether relating to the property, whether immovable or movable, belonging to the Society or held by the Society as trustee or in any other capacity, shall be made, signed, sealed, delivered or executed by such person or persons as the First Member or President and Council may from time to time appoint. For the purpose of this Rule any authority given by the First Member or President under his signature alone authorising any person or persons to enter 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 Attaches 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.

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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.

* The following reduced scale of allowances will come into force for a year from 1st July, 1937:

A Member under Training for the first two years—Rs. 60 per month;
 A Member under Training for the remaining three years—Rs. 70 per month;

An Ordinary Member for the first five years—Rs. 80 per month;

An Ordinary Member for the next five years—Rs. 100 per month

An Ordinary Member after the first ten years—Rs. 110 per month

A Probationer—Rs. 45 per month.

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 anyone 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 schemes 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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Members of the Servants of India Society, 12th June, 1937.

Name of the Member	Designation	Address
1 The Hon'ble Hirday Nath Kunzru, B.A., B.Sc.	President	S. I. S., 1 Katra Road, Allahabad.
2 Narayan Malhar Joshi, B. A., M. L. A. ...	Vice-President	,, Sandhurst Road, Bombay 4.
3 Natesh Appaji Dravid, M. A. ...	Senior Member	,, Craddock Town, Nagpur.
4 Anant Vinayak Patvardhar, B. A. ...	"	Aryabhushan Press, Poona 4.
5 Vajapeyam Venkatasubbaiya, B. A. ...	"	S. I. S., Royapettab, Madras.
6 Pandurangi Kodanda Rao, M. A. ...	Secretary	,, Poona 4.
7 The Rt. Hon'ble V. S. Srinivasa Sastri, P. O., G. H., LL. D. ...	Ordinary Member	Annamalai University, Annamalaiagar, S. I. Ry.
*8 Shridhar Ganesh Vaze, B. A. ...	"	S. I. S., Poona 4.
9 Krishna Prasad Kaul, B. A. ...	"	,, Lucknow.
10 Vithal Hari Barve ...	"	Aryabhushan Press, Poona 4.
11 Amritlal Vithaldas Thakkar, L. O. E. ...	"	Harijan Sevak Sangh, Kingsway, Delhi.
12 Dattatraya Vasudeo Ambekar ...	"	S. I. S., Poona 4.
13 Laxmi Narayan Sabu, M. A. ...	"	,, Cuttaek (Orissa).
14 Rupanagudi Suryanarayana Rao, B. A. ...	"	,, Royapettah, Madras.
15 Krishnaji Ganesh Limaye, M. A., LL. B. ...	"	Dnyanprakash Office, Poona 4.
16 Kodaganallur Ganapathi Sivaswamy, B. A. ...	"	S. I. S., Mayanur (Dist. Trichinopoly).
17 Haradatta Sharma, B. A., LL. B. ...	"	,, 17, MacLagan Road, Lahore.

Name of the Member	Designation	Address
*18 Shri Ram Bajpai	Ordinary Member	S. I. S. 1, Katra Road, Allahabad.
19 Raghunath Ramchandra Bakhale	"	" Sandhurst Road, Bombay 4.
20 Samuel Prasad Andrews-Dube, M. A., L. T.	"	" Lucknow.
21 Shankar Govind Gohkale, M. A.	"	Dnyánprakash Office, Poona 4.
*22 Sham Vishnu Parulekar, M. A., M. L. A.	"	S. I. S., Sandhurst Road, Bombay 4.
23 Keshav Ganesh Sharangapani, B. A., LL. B.	"	Industrial Settlement, Jalgaon, (East Khandesh Dt.)
24 Singanallur Ramakrishna Venkataraman, B. A., B. L.	"	S. I. S., Royapettah, Madras.
25 Mohan Dnyaneshwar Shahane, B. A. (Hons.)	"	" Poona 4.
26 Kalam Sing Negi, M. A.	Member under Training	" 1, Katra Road, Allahabad.
27 Ramchandra Sadashiv Gupte	"	" Craddock Town, Nagpur.
28 Varikara Ryrü Nayanar, B. A.	"	" Calicut (Dt. Malabar).
29 Annakavoor Duraiswamy Subramani (A. D. Mani), B. A. (Hons.)	"	" Craddock Town, Nagapur.
30 Dinkar Dattatraya Desai, M. A.	"	" Sandhurst Road, Bombay 4.
31 Narayan Vasudev Phadke, B. A., LL. B.	"	" " "
32 Shyam Sundar Misra, M. A.	"	" Cuttaok (Orissa).
33 Karsandas Jagjiwandas Chitalia	Permanent Assistant	Amreli.

* Elected Member of the Council.

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.

Sandhurst Road, Girgaum, Bombay 4.

The "Hitavada".

The only English tri-weekly in the Central Provinces and Berar issued on Wednesdays, Fridays and Sundays. It deals with public affairs in the Central Provinces and Berar in particular.

Editor :—N. A. Dravid.

Officiating Editor :—A. D. Mani.

Subscription :—Rs. 9.

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

The Work of the Society at a Glance.

Nature of work.

Members engaged in it.

Political:

General— Sastri, Kunzru, Andrews-Dube, Suryanarayana Rao, Ambekar (Deccan Sabha, Poona), Dravid, Shahane, Mani, Sahu (Orissa Liberal League), Sharma.

Legislatures— Kunzru (Council of State), Joshi (Central Legislative Assembly), Parulekar (Bombay Legislative Assembly).

Indian States— Patvardhan, Vaze, Sahu.

Journalism— Limaye, Gokhale, Kodanda Rao, Ambekar, Vaze, Patvardhan, Shahane, Mani.

Social :

Labour— Joshi, Bakhale, Parulekar, Andrews-Dube, Suryanarayana Rao, Nayanar.

Education— Kunzru, Andrews-Dube, Nayanar, Gupte, Sahu.

Scouting— Bajpai (Seva Samiti Boy Scouts' Association, Allahabad), Kunzru, Andrews-Dube, Venkatasubbaiya, Venkataraman.

Social Service— Joshi and Bakhale (Social Service League, Bombay), Dravid, Kunzru (Seva Samiti, Allahabad), Sharma (Poor House, Lahore), Venkataraman.

Depressed Classes— Thakkar (All-India Harijan Sevak Sangh, Delhi), Suryanarayana Rao (Depressed Classes Mission, Mangalore), Venkatasubbaiya (Harijan Sevak Sangh, Madras), Sharangapani (Criminal Tribes Settlement, Jalgaon), Negi (Harijan Sevak Sangh, Allahabad).

Rural Uplift, Co-operation & Local Self-Government— Venkatasubbaiya (Madras Provincial Co-operative Union), Sivaswamy (R. R. Centre, Mayanur, Trichinopoly Dist. ; Tamil Nadu Co-operative Federation), Andrews-Dube (U. P. Co-operative Union), Suryanarayana Rao, Sahu (R. R. Centre, Choudwar, Orissa), Dravid and Gupte (Bhambora and Shendurjana, Dt. Amraoti), Sharma (Local Self-Government Institute, Punjab ; Lahore Central Ratepayers' Association), Shahane, Nayanar.

Temperance— Andrews-Dube, Suryanarayana Rao.