

Servants of India Society

(Registered under the Societies Registration Act)

REPORT

for 1938-39

POONA

12th June, 1939

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Secretary at the Servants of India Society, Poona 4.

The Hon'ble Mr. G. K. Gokhale



**Founder
Servants of India Society**

Servants of India Society,

PREAMBLE

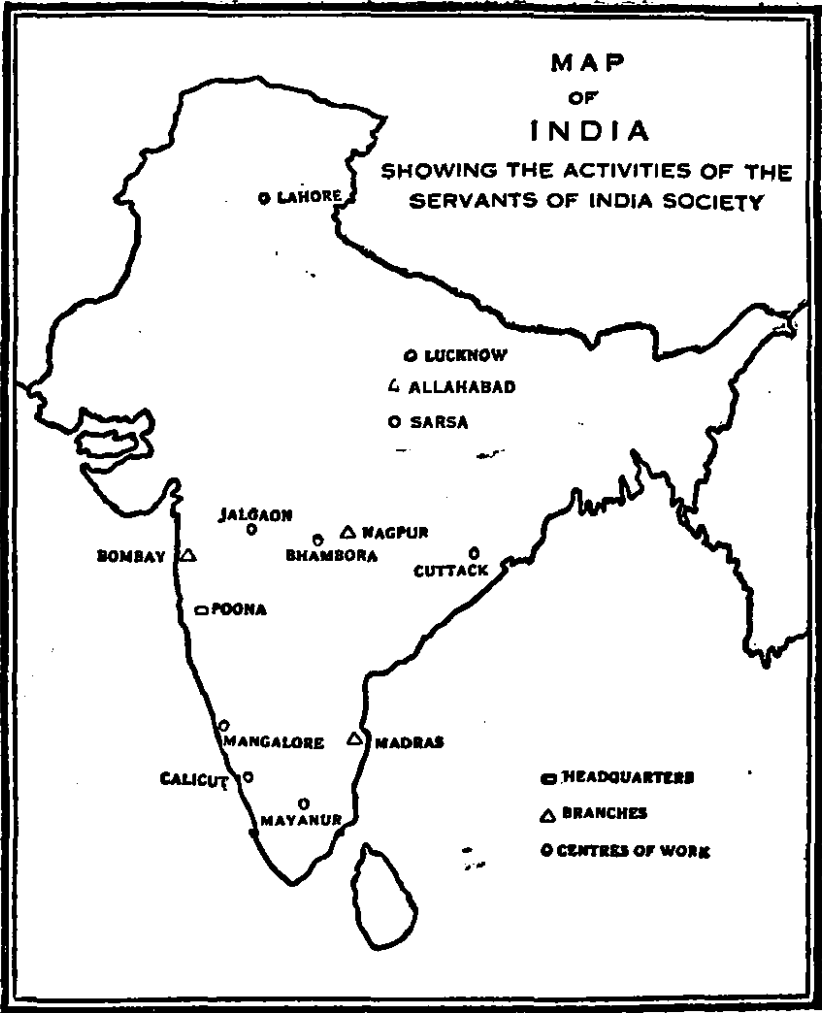
The following paragraphs written in 1905 by the illustrious founder, the late Mr. G.K. Gokhale, formed the original Preamble to the Constitution of the Society:

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 dispensa-

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

The Servants of India Society will train men, prepared to devote their lives to the cause of the country in a religious spirit, and will seek to promote, by all constitutional means, the national interest 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.



The Servants of India Society

Report for the Year 1938 - 39

Introductory

Founded on the 12th June 1905 by the late Mr. G. K. Gokhale, the Servants of India Society completes thirty-four years of its existence to-day. The Society is a body of political and social workers who are pledged for life to give the best that is in them to the service of the country and its people.

The Society has its headquarters at Poona, branches in Bombay, Madras, Nagpur, and Allahabad, and centres at Lahore, Lucknow, Moradabad and Sarsa in the U. P., Cuttaek and Chowdwar in Orissa, Jalgaon in Bombay, Shendurjana in Berar, Amreli in Kathiawar, and Mayanur, Calicut, and Mangalore in Madras.

The late Mr. Patwardhan

The Society suffered an irreparable loss in the death on the 14th February 1939 of Mr. A. V. Patwardhan, one of its foundation-members. With the late Mr. G. K. Devadhar and Mr. N. A. Dravid, Mr. Gokhale administered the vows of the Society to Mr. Patwardhan on the day he founded it, the 12th June 1905. During Mr. Gokhale's life-time Mr. Patwardhan was his trusted lieutenant, particularly in the management of the Society. He continued to be the Secretary of the Society till 1930, when he retired from it on account of growing responsibilities in other directions. For most of his time in the Society he was the General Manager of the Arya Bhushan Press, the property of the Society, besides supervising the other printing presses and the newspapers of the Society. The work was of such an absorbing nature that he found little time for other

kinds of work, and though it denied him the thrills of public life, he never complained of it but carried on the work in a cheerful spirit. Latterly, at the request of his colleagues, he undertook public work and specialised in the affairs of Indian States, particularly the Deccan States, for which purpose he started an organization called the Dakshini Samsthan Hitavardhak Sabha and a weekly Marathi paper, the *Samsthani Swarajya*, and literally spent himself in their service even at the cost of personal monetary sacrifices, which he could ill afford. He was also a member of the Working Committee of the All-India States' People's Conference and ranked high in its councils. He may be said to have been, with Mr. N. C. Kelkar and the late Prof. G. R. Abhyankar, a pioneer in the cause of reform of the Deccan States. His personal qualities of indomitable industry, genuine self-effacement, unflinching devotion to principle and utter selflessness were a great asset to the Society and source of inspiration and guidance to his colleagues who will never cease to admire them.

Membership

The strength of the Society was 32 members and 1 permanent assistant. Their names and addresses are given in the Appendix. Of the 32 members 27 are ordinary members who have completed five years of their membership, the rest being members under training. The Hon. Dr. Hirday Nath Kunzru and Mr. N. M. Joshi continued to be the President and Vice-President respectively during the year. Messrs N. M. Joshi, H. N. Kunzru, N. A. Dravid, A. V. Patwardhan (till his death) and V. Venkatasubbaiya continued to be the senior members of the Bombay, Upper India, Nagpur, Poona and Madras branches respectively and ex-officio members of the Council of the Society. Messrs. S. G. Vaze, K. G. Sivaswami and K. S. Negi were the elected members of the Council.

Political

Mr. Kunzru was appointed by the Indian Institute of International Affairs as the leader of the Indian Delegation to the second British Commonwealth Relations Conference held in Sydney (Australia) in September 1938, at which several questions

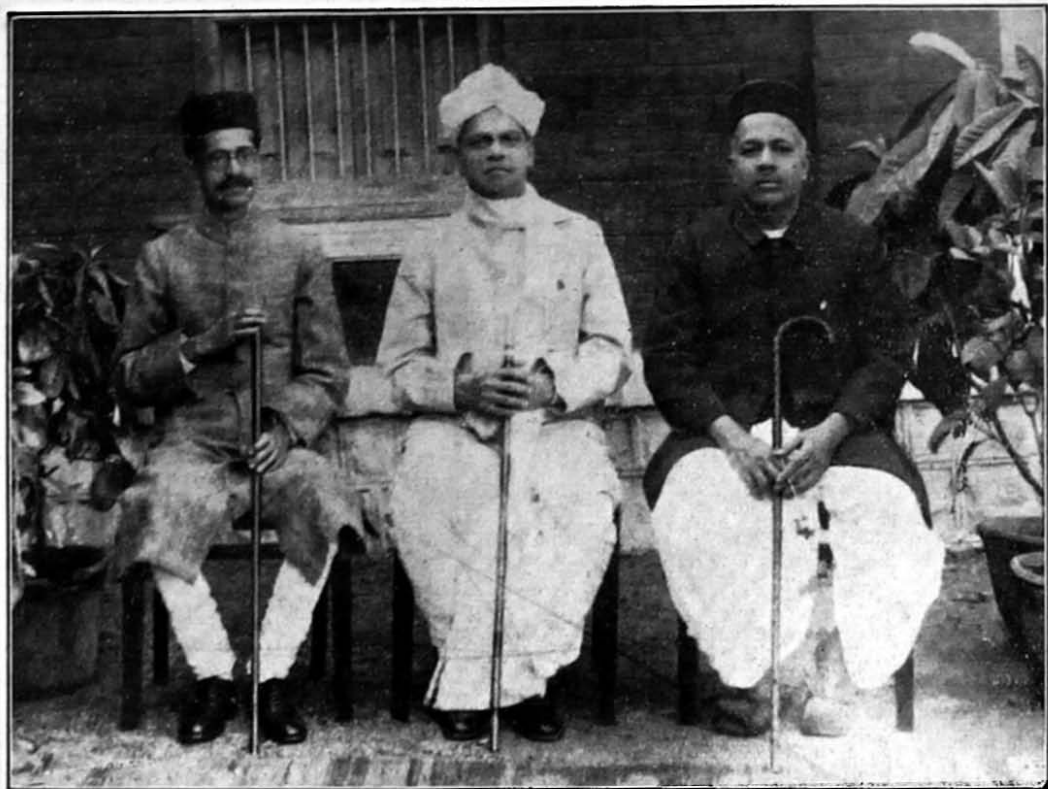
of importance to the British Commonwealth and India were discussed. The report of the Indian Delegation was submitted to the Indian Institute and was published by it. Mr. Kunzru took advantage of his stay in Australia to deliver several addresses and to come into contact with the leading personages and discuss problems of special interest to India. From Australia Mr. Kunzru proceeded to New Zealand, Fiji, Hawaii, Japan, China, Hongkong and Malaya in order to study public questions and in particular the status of Indians settled therein. On his way to Australia he spent some time in Ceylon for a similar purpose. On account of the timing of the visit of the Government and the non-official Indian Deputations from Malaya to Delhi, Mr. Kunzru had to be content with a brief visit to Rangoon before returning to India on the 20th January to take part in the Malaya discussions, as a member of the Standing Emigration Committee. He was abroad for some six months.

In the Council of State Mr. Kunzru took part in all important debates and initiated discussions on the Kenya (Highlands) Order-in-Council, the replacement of the Royal Air Force by an Indian Air Force, and the employment of Indians of pure descent in the senior subordinate railway service. He opposed the Indo-British Trade Agreement. He was appointed a member of the Army Indianisation Committee.

Mr. Joshi continued to be a member of the Legislative Assembly (Central) and as such took part in the discussions on all important subjects, and in particular on the general and railway budgets. He successfully moved an amendment to the Motor Vehicles Bill to reduce the daily limit of working hours, from 11 to 9 and the period of continuous work from 5.5 to 5 hours. He was unsuccessful in securing the limitation of hours to 8 per day and 48 per week with a day's rest every week at the discretion of the provincial Governments. Mr. Joshi opposed the Bill to penalise dissuasion of recruiting for the army, as it amounted to the infringement of the freedom of the pacifists and the anti-imperialists to preach their faith. He supported the principle of the Income-tax Bill taxing incomes which accrued abroad though not imported into India, and removing the exemption from income-tax of Indian

pensions paid abroad. He secured an undertaking from the Government of India to submit an annual report on the working of the Income-tax legislation. During the railway budget discussions he asked for an annual report on the amenities provided for third class passengers as compared with higher class passengers and suggested an independent status for Railway Inspectors and the appointment of a committee to promote safety in railway travel and the provision of provident fund benefits to the lowest paid employees. In the matter of the Services and the representation of minorities therein, Mr. Joshi advocated fair representation for all minorities in initial recruitment but not in subsequent promotion. He pleaded that the League of Nations should be made a more effective instrument for the settlement of international disputes. He opposed the ratification of the Indo-British Trade Agreement, pleaded for provident fund benefits for the employees in the Mercantile Marine and security against forfeiture of such benefits on change of employers, and for a voice to the employees in the management of the fund. He was unsuccessful in his attempt to raise the minimum age for employment in certain industries from 12 to 15.

As a member of the Bombay Legislative Assembly Mr. Parulekar moved several amendments to the City of Bombay Police Act Amendment Bill which gave wide powers to the Commissioner of Police, with a view to providing safeguards against their abuse. He supported the Bombay Municipal Act Amendment Bill and pleaded for immediate adult franchise. He vigorously opposed the Industrial Disputes Bill in the Legislative Assembly and took a leading part in organising the one-day strike of workers on the 7th November 1938 as a protest against the Bill. He introduced a bill making it obligatory on local bodies to provide dwelling houses for the working classes. He opposed the first reading of the Bombay Tenancy Bill on the ground that it was more in the interests of the landlords than of the tenants and he was appointed a member of its Select Committee. He took part in the budget debates and pointed out that the property tax was not a tax on landlords but on tenants, and opposed the immoveable property tax, as well as the sales-tax on manufactured cloth as the burden would fall on the poor.



Kunzru
(President)

Sastri
(President 1915-1927)

Joshi
(Vice-President)

During the year Mr. Parulekar visited his constituency of Ratnagiri three times and delivered a number of addresses.

Mr. Sastri continued to be a member of the Madras Legislative Council. Mr. D. V. Ambekar was the Secretary of the Deccan Sabha, Poona, and is now succeeded in that office by Mr. S. G. Gokhale. Messers Patwardhan, Ambekar, Bakhale and Kodanda Rao attended the Bombay Provincial Liberal Conference in Satara, and Messers Joshi, Dube, Gokhale, Limaye and Vaze attended the National Liberal Federation in Bombay. Mr. K. P. Kaul was the Secretary of the Oudh Liberal Association, Lucknow. Mr. Suryanarayana Rao regularly attended, as a visitor, the sessions of the Madras Legislature and assisted some members of it with interpellations, references and memoranda, and wrote to the press on important legislative proposals, for instance, the Village Panchayat Bill, Relief of Indebtedness Bill, Public Health Bill, and Sales Tax Bill. Mr. S. P. Andrews-Dube was a member of the Executive Committee of the Oudh and the U. P. Liberal Associations.

Indians Overseas

The disabilities of Indians overseas continued to claim the attention of the Society. Mr. Kunzru and Mr. Joshi were members of the Standing Emigration Committee constituted by the Government of India and as such took part in its discussions. As has already been pointed out, Mr. Kunzru visited several countries to study the status of Indians settled in them. Mr. P. Kodanda Rao wrote frequently on the subject in the columns of the *Servant of India* and occasionally spoke on the subject.

Civil Liberties

Mr. Joshi continued to be the Vice-President of the Bombay Civil Liberties Union, and Mr. N. V. Phadke one of its Secretaries. Mr. L. N. Sahu was the Vice-President of the Orissa Civil Liberties Union.

Indian States

Until his last illness Mr. Patwardhan gave a large part of his time for work for the benefit of the subjects of the Indian

States, particularly of the Deccan. He was largely responsible for the reforms announced by the Raja of Bhore and was a member of the Legislative Councils of Phaltan and Miraj Junior States. Mr. S. G. Vaze wrote frequently on the subject in the columns of the *Servant of India* and both formally and informally assisted several organizations of the subjects of Indian States and, in particular, the Deccan States' Peoples' Conference.

Local Self-Government

Mr. Hardatta Sharma gave the best part of his time to promoting reform in the municipal administration of Lahore through the Lahore Central Ratepayers' Association and in organising local self-government conferences in the Punjab. He organized 'clean up' campaigns in Lahore in which thousands of ratepayers took part and which helped to stimulate the sanitary conscience both among the citizens and the authorities. He organized agitation and deputations to the appropriate authorities for the improvement of the municipal conditions.

Mr. V. R. Nayanar was a member of the Standing Committee for Education of the Malabar District Board and inspected 73 schools and made proposals for the amalgamation of some of them. His resolution that all communal schools should be closed in ten years was accepted by the Board but turned down by the Madras Government. He was also a member of the Works and Communications Committee of the Board and submitted proposals for new road construction. He was also a member of the Literacy Committee of the Calicut Municipality, which accepted his scheme for adult education and sanctioned Rs. 1,000 for its execution. He submitted a memorandum to the Minister of Education on the subject.

Labour

Mr. Joshi was a member of the Governing Body of the International Labour Office, a meeting of which in London he attended in Oct. 1938. He protested against the denunciation of certain labour conventions by the Government of India without

consulting the Indian Legislature. He pleaded for the reduction of hours of work for railway employees in India. He took part in the meetings of the Textile Committee on the question of the form of reports under Article 408 and of the committee which considered the question of the constitution of "competent authority." While in London Mr. Joshi addressed Indian students on "Labour", the Indian Conciliation Group on the "Situation in India" and a public meeting to protest against certain happenings in some Indian States. He renewed his contacts with some of the leading members of the British Labour Party and the Trade Union Movement at a reception organised by the India League and discussed with the Secretary of the Trade Union Congress a scheme for sending suitable Indians for training in the trade union work in England. Mr. Joshi was President of the Bombay Seamen's Union, Bombay Domestic Workers' Union, Dharavi Tannery Workers' Union, and the National Trades Union Federation. He was a member of the General Council and the Working Committee of the Trade Union Congress. He was also a member of the Bombay Trade Union Congress. He presided over the All-India Textile Workers' Conference, the B. N. W. Railwaymen's Conference, G. I. P. Railway Workers' (Bhusawal Division) Conference, the G. I. P. R. Accounts Staff Conference, and attended the Trade Union Unity conferences and spoke at the Bombay European Progressive Union on the "Immediate Demands of Indian Labour."

Mr. R. R. Bakhale was the General Secretary of the National Trades Union Federation until its affiliation with the All-India Trade Union Congress, of which he became afterwards the General Secretary. He took his full share in the Trade Union Unity conferences which resulted in unity. He presided over the conference of the E. B. Railway Employees' Union and took part in the agitation against the Bombay Industrial Disputes Bill and was the Secretary of several trade unions in the city of Bombay. He was appointed by the Bihar Government as the Deputy Chairman of the Bihar Labour Enquiry Committee and joined the Committee on the 9th December last. The Committee is expected to report by the end of August 1939.

Mr. S. V. Parulekar attended the 24th session of the International Labour Conference at Geneva as the Delegate of Indian workers and took part in its discussions. In particular, he drew attention to the immediate need for securing the satisfaction of the most elementary and fundamental needs of Indian workers, such as minimum wage, social insurance, etc.; he pleaded for the reduction of the hours of work and pointed out that the sixty-hour-week convention had not been applied equally on all Indian railways and that the Government of India had ratified the unemployment convention but not given effect to it. He toured some parts of Europe to study labour conditions before returning to India.

He was the General Secretary of the Seamen's Union, Bombay, which was successful in organising the workers in the Saloon Department and in persuading the shipping companies to engage seamen by rotation. He was the General Secretary of the Match Factory Workers' Union, Ambernath, of the Dharravi Tannery and Leather Workers' Union and the Domestic-Servants Union and was the acting General Secretary of the All-India Trade Union Congress.

Mr. Dinkar Desai was the Joint General Secretary of the Bombay Seamen's Union, the Bombay Port Trust Railwaymen's Union, the Government Central Press Employees' Union, the Bombay Suburban Taxi Drivers' Union and the President of the G. I. P. Railwaymen's (V. T. Branch) Union, Assistant Secretary of the National Trades Union Federation and a member of the General Council of the All-India Trade Union Congress, and the Bombay Provincial Trade Union Congress. Mr. Desai was engaged in the preparation of a book on Maritime Labour in India. He spoke on "Problems of Indian Labour" at Bijapur.

Mr. V. R. Nayanar was the President of two unions of tile workers at Feroke. He settled three disputes amicably, submitted a report to the Collector of Malabar on the bedi workers at Cannanore and published a series of articles on labour organization and addressed eighteen labour meetings. He persuaded a printing press in Calicut to institute a provident fund for its workers.

Mr. S. R. Venkataraman made a study of labour conditions on the plantations in the Nilgiris, Wynaads and Anaimalais and drafted a report on the subject. Mr. Dube was President of the Lucknow City Postal Union.

Mr. K. S. Negi helped to organise a strike of workers in the electro-plating industry in Moradabad, which is a cottage industry outside the purview of the Factory Act. 210 workers in 26 workshops were on strike for eight days, as a result of which the hours of work were reduced to 9, with a weekly holiday and holidays on religious festivals. Mr. Negi was the President of the Electro-plating Workers' Union as well as of the Rural Development Organisers' Union of the Moradabad District which was affiliated to the Provincial Union. He interested himself in the reinstatement of some dismissed organisers. He attempted the organisation of railway workers in Moradabad and of the employees of the Moradabad Spinning Mill.

Rural Uplift

During the year, besides institutional work for the benefit of the rural population, the Society in general and Mr. Parulekar in Bombay and Mr. Sivaswamy in Madras in particular, made special efforts to rouse the agricultural population to a more lively appreciation of their rights by the organisation of *kisan sabhas* or peasants' unions and to promote legislative action for the realisation of such rights as higher wages for agricultural labourers, permanent rights of occupancy and fair rents for cultivating tenants, reduction in the land revenue paid by peasant proprietors, control of money-lending and relief of indebtedness. Mr. Parulekar was President of the Kalyan Taluka Shetkari Sangh or Peasants' Union. The *Servant of India* also paid special attention to these problems.

The Bombay Branch initiated a new development in rural work. It organised a rural development centre, called the *Gopala-Krishna-Ashram*, at Morbad in the Thana District to be developed in accordance with a scheme prepared by Mr. P. N. Ghata. It was intended to confine the work to the

Thakurs, a tribe very low in the social and economic scale; but it was found necessary to extend it to others as well. The Centre maintained 33 schools with 1,268 children, of whom 1,025 were boys and 243 girls of several castes and communities. The teaching staff numbered 33, whose salaries varied from Rs. 10 to Rs. 13. The Bombay Government gave a grant of Rs. 5,307 both for maintenance and equipment. The Bombay Branch of the Society advanced Rs. 500 to the Centre.

Mr. Ghate and his assistants rendered meritorious service in rescuing some people who were trapped in a fire which destroyed about 15 huts near Morbad, and the Centre advanced relief to the extent of Rs. 50, which may be repaid. The Centre procured ten cows from the Gorakshan Mandal, Bombay, and gave them to ten families at Birwadi. Minor medical relief was also given.

Messers N. A. Dravid and R. S. Gupte were in charge of the rural centre at Shendurjana near Amraoti in Berar. The work of the centre was handicapped by the withdrawal of the assistance which the Amraoti Red Cross Society was giving. Nevertheless, the work was maintained with the financial help of the District Council and the honorary services of Mrs. Bapat. The centre carried on health and maternity service and maintained weaving, poultry and carpentry departments. Mr. Dravid attempted the organization of butter-sellers in the near-by villages and was running an agricultural farm for demonstration purposes.

Mr. V. R. Nayanar was the Secretary of the Devadhar Malabar Reconstruction Trust which continued to work in the fields of education, cottage industries, co-operation, medical relief, scouting and physical culture, relief of distress, and Junior Red Cross. The Trust conducted 3 higher elementary schools, 4 lower elementary schools, 3 adult education centres, a night school, a Harijan boarding home and colony, a village industries institute, a co-operative store for labourers, a weaving co-operative society and depot, and a riksha co-operative society. The total number of scholars in schools was 608 boys

and 268 girls as against 536 boys and 222 girls last year. The adult education centres catered for some 400 adults, particularly Moplahs and Harijans. An influential committee has been formed for intensifying adult literacy and a scheme has been submitted to the Government for financial help. A District Educational Guide has also been published. A teacher was sent to Wardha to undergo training. Village industries classes were opened to teach the manufacture of paper, soap, coir and carpets, and they were attended by a batch of 20 students. A cottage industries training class was arranged in connection with the Swadeshi Exhibition at Calicut, and a Rural Workers Conference, under the presidentship of Dr. J. C. Kumarappa, was organised at Gopalapuram. The Trust published a handbook in Malayalam on co-operation and secured the registration of a co-operative society for the workers of the Trust, who numbered 52 in 12 centres of work. The Child Welfare Centre was transferred to the District Board in consequence of a change in Government policy. The number of scouts of the Trust was 1,000, and the Scout Association was affiliated to the Hindustan Scout Association.

Mr. Rama Shankar Misra was in charge of the rural work at Sarsa. He was mainly engaged in agitating against certain malpractices in the Sarsa market which adversely affected the cultivator-sellers. Among such malpractices were included rolling, use of non-standard weights and measures and an export tax. Mr. Misra was able to secure the repeal of the export tax on goods of consumption. As regards the other grievances of the agriculturists, the Manda Raj which owns the market, has appointed a committee to investigate and make recommendations, and Mr. Misra has been appointed its Secretary. He was appointed Chairman of the Central Marketing Society of grain merchants organised for the purpose of enabling small merchants to expand their business and introduce some much-needed reforms in the market.

Mr. Venkatasubbaiya participated in the Rural Workers' Conference at Kengeri in Mysore State and the Rural Workers' Training Class at Cuddapah and prepared a special report on the effects of prohibition in Salem Dist.

Mr. K. G. Sivaswami was in charge of the Mayanur rural centre which carried on its educational and other activities as before. He, however, gave the best part of his time during the year to a careful and documented study of legislation in India for the protection and relief of agricultural debtors and embodied the results of his investigations in a book, *Legislative Protection and Relief of Agricultural Debtors*, the publication of which was sponsored by the Gokhale Institute of Politics and Economics, Poona. He also completed his study of *Tenants in Ryotwari Areas in the Madras Province* and proposed to extend its scope to other provinces as well. He gave evidence before the Madras Estates Land Act Enquiry Committee, presided over the Andhra Agricultural Labour Conference at Ellore, toured several Tamil districts in Madras for *kisan* propaganda, published a memorandum criticising the report of the Madras Estates Land Act Enquiry Committee and carried on propaganda in that behalf.

Mr. Dube was a member of the Rural Development Committee for the Lucknow District. Mr. L. N. Sahu was in charge of the rural centres at Chowdwar and Tangi. At the former were conducted a dispensary, and a leprosy clinic and experiments in agriculture in charge of Dr. Bhagabat Chandra Sahu. The latter centre has grown in popularity. The Chowdwar M. E. School was made over to other workers. Mr. K. J. Chitalia helped to form a Khadi Production Board for the Amreli District, which was encouraged by the Baroda Government and which, when in full working order, was calculated to give work for nearly 2,000 women and 500 men. He was also engaged in the work of *Dnyan Prachar* by means of lectures, travelling libraries, reading rooms, study circles, night schools and lantern lectures. Mr. Negi was the Joint Secretary of the Bee-keeper's Association in Garhwal, which conducted a three months' training class in bee-keeping, attended by 10 students. He also secured agricultural land measuring 46 bighas near Kotadwara as an experimental bee-keeping centre. He took part in the agitation for a cart-road in Garhwal, which was ultimately sanctioned by the U. P. Government.

Harijan uplift

Mr. A. V. Thakkar was the General Secretary of the Harijan Sevak Sangh and in that capacity was responsible for the administrative work of the Sangh. He undertook extensive touring all over India to inspect work already undertaken and to investigate the needs of Harijans, particularly in the Indian States, and drew the attention of the appropriate authorities to secure their amelioration. He was the Chairman of the Municipal Sweepers Enquiry Committee appointed by the C. P. Government and of the Partially Excluded Areas Committee appointed by the Orissa Government. The report of the former Committee was submitted to the C. P. Government in May 1939. The latter Committee is still making preliminary investigations. Mr. Thakkar was also engaged in the reorganization of the Bhil Seva Mandal of West Khandesh and made special investigations, at the instance of the Bombay Government and Mahatma Gandhi, as to the prospects of prohibition among the Bhils in that area. Besides he gave a considerable part of his time to the investigation of the conditions of aborigines in Orissa, Bombay, the C. P., Assam and Bihar and drew the attention of the Governments concerned to the results of his investigations with a view to securing amelioration. The Delhi Industrial Home for Harijans was reorganised and accommodated in a new building costing some Ra. 25,000.

The Depressed Classes Mission, Mangalore, had for its General Secretary Mr. R. Suryanarayana Rao for part of the year and Mr. V. R. Nayanar subsequently. The Mission conducted a higher elementary school, 3 feeder schools and 3 boarding homes, two for boys and one for girls, having a total strength of 83 boys and 15 girls. A new building for the girls boarding home was constructed during the year. The construction of the Industrial School was also undertaken, but not completed during the year. Four Harijan pupils appeared for the S. S. L. C. examination and two were successful. One girl was admitted to a nursing course. The teachers of the Court Hill School conducted a co-operative society, and the Gomatiamma Maternity Fund helped some 20 deserving cases to the extent of Ra. 140. Mr. Nayanar was also the President of the Malabar Dist.

Harijan Sevak Sangh and addressed some 127 meetings and wrote 27 articles in the press in the interest of Harijan uplift and temple-entry. He was a member of the Advisory Committee of the Government Harijan Hostel and of the Malabar Dist. Advisory Committee as well.

Mr. V. Venkatasubbaiya devoted a great part of his time to the work of the Harijan Sevak Sangh in Madras and to the management of the Slater Hostel and the Harijan Girls' Hostel. Mr. K. G. Limaye was the President of the Poona Harijan Sevak Sangh, which spent about Rs. 1,000 in giving aid to Harijans in the form of scholarships, medical aid, reading rooms, etc. He was a member of the Poona Harijan Uplift Association which ran two primary schools and a housing colony and recently started a Harijan hostel for boys and girls at Pashan. Mr. L. N. Sahu accompanied Mr. Thakkar in his Harijan tour in Orissa States. Mr. K. P. Kaul was the Vice-President of the Lucknow Harijan Sevak Sangh. Messers Suryanarayana Rao and Sivaswamy also gave part of their time to Harijan work.

Mr. Rama Shankar Misra was Secretary of the U. P. East Harijan Sevak Sangh and toured in several districts collecting funds specially for digging wells for the use of Harijans. Mr. Kunzru was President of the Sangh.

Co-operation

Mr. V. Venkatasubbaiya was the Office Secretary of the Madras Provincial Co-operative Union, edited the organ of the Union, *Madras Journal of Co-operation*, and inspected training classes organised by the Union and helped in the management of the Central Co-operative Printing Works, Madras. He attended the Co-operative Conferences at Tapeswaram and Vizianagaram and toured extensively in the interest of co-operation. He prepared answers to the questionnaire issued by the Madras Co-operative Committee.

Mr. Suryanarayana Rao kept up his interest in co-operation and impressed on the Madras Government the need for a review of the co-operative movement in the province. The Madra

Government have since appointed a committee, of which Mr. Suryanarayana Rao was appointed a member. He was a Director of the Co-operative Milk Supply Union for part of the year, and a Director of the Central Co-operative Store recently formed in Madras, and was an Arbitrator for the Madras City Society. He presided over the District Co-operative Conference at Kurnool.

Mr. V. R. Nayanar, besides doing the co-operative work which is an integral part of the Devadhar Malabar Reconstruction Trust and the Depressed Classes Mission, was also a member of the Executive Committee of the Malabar District Co-operative Bank and the Malabar District Produce, Loan and Sale Society, Secretary of the Calicut Co-operative Union, and a member of the Malabar District Propaganda Committee. He conducted 9 classes for members of co-operative societies and toured extensively in the district to inspect old and organise new societies. He edited the "Co-operator", a Malayalam monthly.

Mr. S. P. Andrews-Dube was Secretary of the U. P. Co-operative Union with headquarters at Lucknow and was engaged in recruiting supervisors for sugar-cane marketing. He was a Director of the Lucknow District Co-operative Bank, and a member of the Standing Committee of the All-India Co-operative Bank Association. He was a member and the Secretary of the Committee of Enquiry into the Co-operative Movement in the U. P. Mr. Sahu was a Director of the Cuttack Central Co-operative Bank.

Mr. Sivaswamy was a member of the Working Committee of the Tamil Nadu Co-operative Federation and the Board of Management of the Madras Provincial Co-operative Union and submitted the memorandum prepared on the invitation of the Madras Provincial Co-operative Union on the reorganisation of the Co-operative Movement to the Madras Co-operative Enquiry Committee.

Scouting

The year under report was as eventful for scouting in India as the previous one, to which reference was made in the

last Report. All efforts to unify the scout organizations in India failed to achieve their purpose. But several organizations and, in particular, the Seva Samiti Boy Scout Association, agreed to merge themselves in the newly formed Hindustan Scout Association.

Mr. Kunzru presided over the second round table conference for the unification of scouting in India, which, unfortunately was unsuccessful. He presided over the informal conference of representatives of scout organizations in India which resulted in the formation of the Hindustan Scout Association. He took advantage of his extensive tours in India to popularise the new Association.

Mr. Sri Ram Bajpai, who was the Chief Organising Commissioner of the Seva Samiti Scout Association for 21 years, was largely occupied during the year with the efforts to bring about scout unity, which, as stated above, proved fruitless. On the formation of the Hindustan Scout Association, he was appointed its National Organising Commissioner for three years. He toured extensively in several provinces of India, and in Bihar particular, Madras, Bombay, Central Provinces, Rajputana, and the U. P. to popularise the new Association and organised training classes and camps at Gaya and Allahabad and the Scout Mela at Basti. He was the Chairman of the Board of Scout Volunteer Corps during the Kumbha Mela at Hardwar.

He was a member of the committee appointed by the U. P. Government to draw up a scheme for compulsory physical education and military training for boys and girls in schools and colleges. The committee elected Mr. Bajpai chairman of two sub-committees, one to draw up a syllabus for physical education and the other to frame Hindustani commands for military drill and exercises.

Mr. V. Venkatasubbaiya was the Secretary of the Hindustan Scout Association in Madras and devoted a great part of his time for its development in the City as well as in some districts. Mr. S. R. Venkataraman was the Provincial Organiz-



View of the Central Library of the Society. Poona.

ing Commissioner of the Hindustan Scout Association in Madras. He organised Mr. Bajpai's tour in South India, and accompanied him on his tour and seconded his efforts to popularise the Hindustan Scout Association. He was a member of the National Council and attended the Executive Council of the Association at Nagpur and visited several districts in Madras to form local associations and conduct training camps and rallies for boys as well as girls. He prepared a book of scout songs and yells in Tamil, which has since been published by the Madura Scout Association. He wrote a series of articles in Tamil in the *Swadeshmitran* on scouting and rural reconstruction and prepared notes for scout training classes and tests. Mr. Mani gave a part of his time to scouting. Mr. Rama Shankar Misra helped the Shrinath Balchar Mandal to organise scout and physical training work. Mr. L. N. Sahu was the Vice-President of the Orissa Provincial Branch of the Hindustan Scout Association. Mr. Dube was the Lucknow Dist. Scout Commissioner and a member of the National and Executive Councils and of the U. P. Executive Committee of the Hindustan Scout Association and presided over the Nagpur session of the National Council.

Industrial Settlement

At the commencement of the year Mr. S. G. Gokhale was in charge of the Industrial Settlement at Jalgaon; he was succeeded by Mr. M. D. Shahane. The population of the Settlement at the end of the year was 278 as against 316 at the beginning.

Educational and Literary

Mr. Sastri was re-appointed Vice-Chancellor of the Annamalai University. Mr. Kunzru was a member of the Courts of the Allahabad, Agra and Benares Universities and of the Executive Council of the Allahabad University and a Trustee of the Agra College. Mr. Dube was a member of the Court of the Lucknow University and of its Committee of Reference; he was a member of the Board of Christian Higher Education, U. P., of the Governing Body of the Ewing Christian College, Allahabad,

and of the Secondary Education Committee and the University Reorganisation Committee. Mr. Shahane was a member of the Nagpur University Court and its Reference Committee till the end of 1938, and attended a meeting of the Court in November, 1938. He was the Editor of the *Maharashtra Sahitya Patrika*, which was converted into a monthly from a quarterly, and took prominent part in the Marathi Literary Conference at which he urged the better management of the radio station in Bombay and the removal of restrictions on the freedom of the press and of publishers. Mr. Sahu was a member of the deputation sent by the Orissa Government to study the library and the free and compulsory education movements in the Baroda State, and subsequently lectured extensively in Orissa on the results of his studies. He presided over the Education Week in the Boudh State. Mr. K. G. Limaye was a member of the *Maharashtra Sahitya Parishad* and of the *Bharat Natya Sammelan* and of the deputation which urged on the Bombay Government the desirability of lifting the ban on proscribed books, reduction of entertainment taxes on theatres and mitigation of censorship of dramas. Mr. R. S. Misra guided the activities of the *Hindi Sahitya Parishad*, which prepared students for advanced Hindi examinations and maintained a library and ran a model school at Dharawal. He started 4 new centres in the U. P. for adult literacy and was a member of the Sarsa Adult Literacy Committee. He was also nominated a member of the U. P. Depressed Classes Education Committee and was a member of the Shrinath Public Library Committee and organised its 24th anniversary.

Mr. Nayanar conducted two taluka conferences of aided school teachers and prepared a memorandum regarding the improvement of the conditions of aided school teachers, besides carrying on the educational work connected with the Devadhar Malabar Reconstruction Trust, Calicut, and the Depressed Classes Mission, Mangalore. Mr. D. Desai published his book on *Primary Education*, which was favourably reviewed in the press. He was appointed Joint Secretary of the Bombay Adult Education Committee and the Joint Secretary of the Literacy Campaign Committee appointed by the Bombay Social Service League which conducted more than 570 literacy classes in May 1939. The Committee enrolled about 2,500

volunteers and carried on vigorous propaganda for some months and raised about Rs. 9,000. for the purpose. Mr. K. P. Kaul completed a social drama in Urdu and was taking steps to get it printed as well as produced and translated into Hindi. He contributed frequently to the press on literary and other topics. His book, *Position of Women in India*, with a foreword by Mr. Chintamani, was published by the *Leader* of Allahabad. Mr. Chitalia organised a Study Circle for the study of Mr. Gokhale's life and work and held an examination which was attended by some 200 boys and girls and awarded prizes to the successful candidates. Mr. P. Kodanda Rao delivered Mysore University Extension Lectures in Mysore and Bangalore, and the Kale Memorial Lecture at Satara, besides other addresses both in Poona and elsewhere, on cultural subjects. Mr. Kaul was a life member of the Mahila Vidyalaya Intermediate College, Lucknow. Mr. Vaze delivered Mysore University Extension Lectures in Bangalore and Mysore on 'Czechoslovakia.'

Journalism

Mr. S. G. Vaze was editor of the *Servant of India*, the weekly English organ of the Society published in Poona, and he was assisted by Messrs Kodanda Rao, S. S. Misra and Phadke. In the absence of Mr. Vaze for about two months, Mr. Kodanda Rao was in editorial charge. Mr. K. G. Limaye was editor of the *Dnyanprakash*, the Marathi daily published in Poona, and Mr. A. D. Mani was, under the general supervision of Mr. Dravid, editor of the *Hitavada*, which is published thrice a week in English in Nagpur.

Social Service and Social Reform

Mr. Kunsru was the General Secretary of the Seva Samiti, Allahabad, which carried on social work of various kinds. Mr. Joahi was the General Secretary of the Bombay Social Service League and member of the Council of the Bombay Presidency Social Reform Association. He presided over the Bombay Social Workers' Conference and was elected the President of the Federation of Social Service Organizations in Bombay. Mr. Bakhale was one of the Secretaries of the Bombay Social

Service League and was in direct charge of its night high school, night schools and gymnasium. Mr. Dravid was President of the *Hanuman Vyayama Prasarak Mandal* of Amraoti, representatives of which achieved success in the Congress of the World Olympic games. The Mandal trained physical culture instructors and preached the gospel of physical fitness for all. Mr. Vaze was a member of the executive committee of the Seva Sadan, Poona, and Mr. Dravid of the Seva Sadan in Nagpur. Mr. Joshi supervised the work of the members of the Women's Fellowship of Service. Mr. Bajpai was appointed a non-official visitor to the Naini Central Prison and Mr. Kaul and Mr. Dube to the Lucknow Jail. Mr. Kaul was also a member of the Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society, Lucknow. Mr. Suryanarayana Rao was the General Secretary of the National Health Association of Southern India and specially interested himself in problems of tuberculosis and nutrition, and successfully campaigned for the introduction of hand-pounded rice in hospitals. He was a member of the Advisory Committees of the General Hospital and the Royapettah Hospital, Madras; a member of the Executive Committee of the Madras Vigilance Association and spoke to the Cuddalore Social Service League at its anniversary.

Economic

Mr. Joshi was co-opted a member of the National Planning Commission on the recommendation of the All-India Trade Union Congress. Mr. Suryanarayana Rao was a member of the All-India Khadi and Swadeshi Exhibition, Madras, and organised a series of lectures in that connection. He submitted a memorandum in reply to the questionnaire of the National Planning Commission. Mr. Nayanar was Joint Secretary of the Swadeshi Exhibition Committee, Calicut, and helped to organise its annual exhibition. He also organised a rural exhibition at Koduvayur.

Relief

Messers Thakkar and Sahu were deputed to organise, on behalf of the Society, relief to the sufferers from the unusually severe floods in Assam in July last. Relief in the form of

rice, salt, clothing and medical aid was administered in the North Lakhimpur area for over two months at a cost of some Rs. 2,000. Besides giving direct relief, Messers Thakkar and Sahu persuaded the Government of Assam to undertake relief on an adequate scale.

Mr. Thakkar administered relief on behalf of the Marwari Relief Society, Culcutta, to the refugees, numbering some 25,000, who fled from the Talchar State in Orissa to Angul in the Orissa Province. Rs. 6,000 were spent on relief by the end of the year under report. Relief was continued since.

Mr. Suryanarayana Rao gave the bulk of his time during the year to famine relief in the Madras Province, particularly in Ceded Districts and Coimbatore District. He visited the affected areas, wrote reports and interviewed the Famine Commissioner with a view to expediting and facilitating adequate relief. The Government of Madras appointed him a member of the Famine Code Revision Committee, which, after some months' investigation, submitted its report to the Government in November last.

Mr. Desai was a member of a flood relief committee in Bombay for relief in Kanara which collected about Rs. 2,000 for relief to those who were affected by floods. Mr. Chitalia helped in famine relief work in Chalala which took the form of supplying *charichas* to women, who were thereby enabled to earn 3 annas for 8 hours' work. Mr. R. S. Misra made door-to-door collections on behalf of the Seva Samiti, Allahabad, for flood relief in the U. P. Mr. Gupte organized medical and sanitary relief on the outbreak of cholera in and about Shendurjana.

Miscellaneous

Mr. Joshi was the guest of honour at the social gathering organised by the Gokhale Institute of Politics and Economics Poona. He was Vice-President of the All-India Adult Education Conference and attended its session in Delhi; he was a trustee of the Gokhale Education Society, Bombay, and the President of the New Education Society, Bombay. He delivered a lecture on Social Service to the Social Workers' Training School, Bombay. Mr. Vase gave several addresses, both in Poona and elsewhere.

on the Bombay budget, Prohibition, Federation, Tenancy Problem and the Madras Estates Land Enquiry Committee's Report. Mr. Suryanarayana Rao presided over the Rayalaseema Conference to urge the economic development of the Ceded Districts as a preliminary to the formation of an Andhra Province. He gave two radio addresses in Madras and was appointed a member of the Committee to revise the Training School syllabuses. Mr. Nayanar gave a series of lectures on Indian Economics and Rural Uplift to the Volunteer Training Class, organised by the Malabar Provincial Congress Committee, and addressed 5 meetings of ladies on economic and other subjects under the auspices of the Women's Indian Association. Mr. S. S. Misra attended the Tripuri session of the Indian National Congress as a representative of the *Servant of India*. Mr. K. G. Sharangpani was treasurer of the District After-Care Association, Poona. Mr. D. V. Ambekar gave part of his time to the collection of funds to pay off the liabilities of the Gokhale Hall, Poona. Mr. Kaul was in charge of the Ganga Prasad Varma Library, Lucknow, and Mr. Mani of the Gokhale Memorial Library, Nagpur. Mr. R. S. Gupte assisted Mr. Kunzru in his Council of State work in Delhi and Mr. Phadke assisted Mr. Joshi in his Legislative Assembly work in Delhi. Mr. Dube was a member of the Lucknow District Excise Licensing Committee and Hon. Secretary of the U. P. Temperance Association, which organised a temperance conference at Mainpuri. He was also the convenor of the Temperance Conference of U. P. Christian Council. Mr. Phadke attended the annual meeting of the General Council of the All-India Trade Union Congress, Lucknow, and the first All-India Textile Workers' Conference, Cawnpore, and visited Lahore and Moradabad. He was also the Secretary of the Kalyan Taluka Peasants' Union. Mr. Barve was the Vice-President of the Poona Press Owner's Association and Asst. Secretary of the Ranade Economic Institute, Poona.

Thanks to the co-operation of certain friends and admirers both within and without the Society, an English biography of the late Mr. G. K. Devadhar was got ready during the year. It is hoped to publish the book as well as Mr. K. G. Sivaswami's book on debt legislation in India, on the 12th June, 1939, the anniversary-day of the Society.

Business Concerns

During the year the Poona Branch was reorganized to control and co-ordinate the business concerns of the Society in Poona. Until his death, Mr. Patwardhan was the Senior Member of the Branch. Mr. V. H. Barve was Manager of the Arya Bhushan and Dnyan Prakash Presses, and Mr. Ambekar was Manager of the *Dnyan Prakash*. Mr. Sharangpani assisted Mr. Barve in the A. B. Press for a time and was subsequently transferred to Bombay to work in the B. V. Press. Mr. Mani was Manager of the Hitavada Press and paper and was assisted for a time by Mr. Gupte, under the general supervision of Mr. Dravid. Mr. Bakhale devoted considerable attention to the reorganization of the B. V. Press, Bombay and to helping in the reorganization of the Hitavada Press in Nagpur.

G. I. P. E.

The report of the Gokhale Institute of Politics and Economics for the year 1938-39 is given as an appendix to this Report. The Institute continued to do valuable and increasing amount of instructional and research work in Indian Economics under the able direction of Mr. D. R. Gadgil. On the 12th June, 1938, the anniversary day of the Society, the Hon. B. G. Kher, the Prime Minister of Bombay, unveiled the bust of the late Mr. G. K. Gokhale presented to the Institute by the Raja of Aundh and the portrait in oils of the late Rao Bahadur R. R. Kale, the Founder of the Institute, presented by his daughter, Mrs. D. R. Gadgil.

South Indian Flood Relief Fund

On the motion of the Secretaries of the South Indian Flood Relief Fund, Bombay, in the raising of which the late Mr. Devadhar played a leading part, the Bombay High Court (in Misc. 38 of 1938, of 11th March 1938) authorised the transfer of the unspent balance of the Fund, amounting to Rs. 21,700, to the Society on condition that the interest on the investment of the Fund should be available "for relief and reconstruction work" in the areas affected by the floods in South India in 1924.

The interest on the Fund, amounting to Rs. 745-15-9, was utilised towards the reconstruction work that is being carried on at the Mayanur Community Centre by Mr. K. G. Sivaswami.

Gokhale Memorial Library

During the year Rs. 717-10-0 were spent on the Gokhale Memorial Library, Nagpur. Besides this, all the publications, such as books, reports and newspapers received by the *Hitavada*, valued at over Rs. 1,000, were added to the Library.

Servindia Provident Fund

The management of the Fund were transferred to the Trustees appointed by the Society, namely, Messrs. S. G. Vaze, D. V. Ambekar and P. Kodanda Rao. The new Rules came into operation from the 1st April 1938. The Fund was recognised by the Income-tax Department with effect from the 31st August 1938.

Finance

The audited statements of accounts of the Society for the year 1938-39 are appended to this Report. The Income and Expenditure account showed a surplus of Rs. 7,183. But out of this surplus nearly Rs. 7,000 has had to be applied to unavoidable capital expenditure on buildings towards the re-organisation of the business concerns. There is, therefore, hardly any liquid surplus balance available for the current year's recurring expenditure.

The provisional budget for the current year provides for an expenditure of about Rs. 84,423, and an income of only about Rs. 70,562, leaving a revenue deficit of about Rs. 14,861, besides Rs. 8,360 needed for urgent capital expenditure. Any expansion of the Society's work will entail much greater expenditure. In the last Report it was mentioned that the fresh building programme alone would need some Rs. 50,000, not to speak of increased recurrent expenditure.

The Society is very grateful to all the friends who have in the past helped it with their financial and other co-operation, and earnestly appeals to them and others for fresh and ever increasing generosity and co-operation.

APPENDIX I

The Gokhale Institute of Politics and Economics

(Founded by Rao Bahadur R. R. Kale)

Report for the year 1938-39

I

The Institute was founded on 12th June 1930 on the occasion of the 25th anniversary of the Servants of India Society at the headquarters of the Society at Poona. One of the main aims of the late Mr. Gokhale in founding the Servants of India Society was to provide for a thorough study of the political and economic problems of India and one of the objects towards which the Society's members are expected to direct their efforts is "organizing the work of political education and agitation, basing it on a careful study of public questions." With this end in view Mr. Gokhale was at great pains to get together a well-equipped library and this has been kept abreast of the times by regular additions subsequently. It had all along been felt that the utility of the library would be greatly enhanced, the general work of the Society largely helped and the aims of the founder of the Society more fully realised, if some whole-time academic workers could be associated with the Society for the detailed and continuous study of India's economic and political problems. This long desired extension of the Society's activities was made possible by a munificent donation of over a lakh of rupees to the Society by the late Rao Bahadur R. R. Kale of Satara, to form the corpus of a fund, the interest of which is to be used by the Society for the purpose of employing research workers. A nucleus has thus been formed of an institution which, with the help of other donors, may in future develop into a full-fledged Institute of Politics and Economics. It has been decided in the beginning to open only the Economics branch of the Institute.

The object of the Institute is to conduct studies of the various economic and political problems of India and to train workers for the conduct of such study. The staff of the Institute undertake research work and carry out detailed investigations in specific economic and political problems and its members will willingly give assistance to other research workers who seek their help. More particularly, it is the aim of the Institute to help in the study of problems, the practical solution of which is being attempted by our public workers, especially those connected with the Servants of India Society.

The present sphere of the activities of the Institute is— apart from its teaching and training side— (i) fact-finding investigations which should cover the whole range of the economic life of the nearby tract and (ii) studies, largely statistical, of general problems of current interest. The one will, it is hoped, provide the basis for the planning of economic policies in the future and the other form a contribution to important current controversies. The investigational work was begun tentatively in the second year of the Institute's existence with a study of the "Marketing of Fruit in Poona." It was only in the third year, however, that the full resources of the Institute began to be utilised by the appointment of a second investigator. The present resources of the Institute permit the undertaking simultaneously of only two investigational projects and it has been decided that one of these projects should always be from the field of agricultural economics. The first project in this domain was the study of fruit marketing. Since its completion attention has been confined in this sphere entirely to the central field of farm business studies. Here we have been struck by the necessity of gathering a large amount of data cheaply and expeditiously and of the adaptation, if possible, of what in other countries is called the "Survey Method." After some work on this problem we felt sanguine of success but a trial of this method to be convincing had to be made over a large area and this the resources of the Institute would not allow. We, therefore, applied for a grant-in-aid for this project to the Imperial Council for Agricultural Research. This was partially sanctioned in 1937 and work on this scheme has been in progress at Wai since that year.

On the non-agricultural side the first survey undertaken was that of motor bus transportation. The second survey was originally planned as a survey of small scale industries in Poona but fortunately it was possible to enlarge this project into a complete economic survey of Poona because of the active financial help so kindly granted by the authorities of the Poona City and Suburban Municipalities. After some progress had been made with the Poona survey the Sholapur Municipality was approached for giving a grant for a similar survey of Sholapur. Such a grant was sanctioned and good progress has by now been made with the Sholapur survey also. Thus two investigations have been completed and their reports published and we have on hand three investigations of even wider scope and greater importance than those previously undertaken.

The Institute has hitherto put forth five publications: two reports of investigations, two pamphlets dealing with important current questions and one an extensive survey and study by a student of the Institute of the problem of urban artisan industry. The pamphlets on Salaries and Imperial Preference attacked problems of urgent topical importance and the former will continue to be important as long as salary reform is not grappled with as a whole. The marketing survey was undertaken by the Institute long before the recent marketing survey project was launched by the Government of India and was absolutely the first work of its kind in India. The same description may truthfully be applied to the survey of road transportation which is a contribution of considerable importance towards the solution of the problem of road traffic control and co-ordination. And it is not necessary to-day to emphasize the importance of the study of the artisan industry. It has always been our aim to achieve outstanding work of a pioneering nature. Hence the agricultural investigation that we have now in hand is concerned with the testing and establishing of the survey method in farm business studies, a work which has nowhere yet been undertaken in India. And the other work in hand is a comprehensive economic survey of Poona City, somewhat on the lines contemplated by Messrs. Bowley and Robertson in their report, but not yet attempted elsewhere in India.

Apart from the main research activities of the Institute it was felt that the utility of the Institute would be enhanced if it were made a centre of post-graduate instruction for students preparing themselves for the M. A. degree examination of the Bombay University. An application having been made to the University for this purpose, the Director of the Institute, Mr. D. R. Gadgil, was recognised by that Body as a post-graduate teacher and the Institute participates in the M. A. teaching in Poona in the History Branch. Students admitted to the Institute can thus keep the University terms and appear at the M. A. examination of the Bombay University. Those desirous of submitting a thesis for the M. A. or the Ph. D. research degree in Economics are also admitted to the Institute.

II

The work of collecting the data for the Socio-Economic Survey of Poona City has now long been over. The data has also been mostly tabulated. In fact the report on the Survey was expected to have been published by this time. This, has however, been made impossible on account of the pre-occupation of Mr. D. R. Gadgil with the work of the Bombay Textile Labour Enquiry Committee. As mentioned in last year's report an application had been made to the Poona City Municipality for a grant to cover the excess of expenditure over the original estimates in connection with this survey. We have to thank the Municipality for having sanctioned Rs. 1,500 for this purpose during the year under report.

The work on the Farm Management Survey at Wai, now under the charge of Mr. V. R. Gadgil, is in its last stages. Schedules of farm accounts for more than 650 farmers for the year 1937-38 were filled in during the current year. The collection and specially the cross-checking of all the data required more time than was originally expected. But this was completed by the end of 1938 and the work of tabulation has by now progressed considerably. It will be possible to present the report in a few months' time. Encouraged by the successful working of the Farm Management Survey we have

formulated a scheme for a comprehensive socio-economic survey of the same tract consisting of a series of correlated projects. This scheme has been sent up to the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research for a partial grant-in-aid.

The work on the Socio-Economic Survey of Sholapur City was begun in June 1938. In this instance we were able to profit fully from the experience derived from our previous work at Poona. The work has, therefore, progressed in a regular and systematic manner and it is expected to complete the work of the collection of data by July 1939. Mr. L. V. Gogate has been stationed at Sholapur in charge of this work.

During the course of the year the Government of Bombay made enquiries from Mr. D. R. Gadgil whether he could undertake the work of carrying out in the Godavari and Pravara Canals tract a survey in order to ascertain the benefits from irrigation arising in that tract. He agreed to undertake the work if it was entrusted to the Institute and presented estimates of expenditure for the project. These estimates were approved by Government. The work has now been entrusted to the Institute and will be commenced in June 1939. The work of this survey is expected to cover a period of about eighteen months.

Mr. K. G. Sivaswamy continued to work on his study of legislation regarding agricultural indebtedness for the greater part of the year. The work, in course of time, grew in range and size and what was expected to be a brochure has expanded into a volume of nearly 400 pages in print. It is expected that its range and comprehensiveness will make the publication, to be entitled "Legislative Protection and Relief of Agriculturist Debtors in India", indispensable to all students of the subject. The book is to be published on 12th June 1939.

We were fortunate in securing Dr. B. R. Ambedkar to deliver the R. B. R. Kale Memorial Lecture this year. Dr. Ambedkar's address which was listened to with rapt attention by a huge audience concerned itself with "The Federal

Scheme". It has since been published by him in an enlarged form under the title "Federation Versus Freedom."

The total number of students enrolled during the year was 78, of these 9 were research students (4 for the Ph. D. degree and 5 for the M. A. [thesis]). At the M. A. examination held in April 1938, 4 students of the Institute appeared of whom 2 were successful.

The work of the Textile Labour Enquiry Committee, on which Mr. D. R. Gadgil was appointed during 1938, continues to drag on for an unexpectedly long period. For the greater part of the year Mr. D. R. Gadgil was occupied with work on this Committee and was unable to take up the work of writing the Poona survey report. He, however, contributed a number of articles to the *Servant of India* on the agrarian programme of the Government of Bombay. He was also appointed by the Government of Bombay as Chairman of the Deccan College Reorganization Committee. He has been nominated by the Institute to represent it on the newly created Council of Management of the Deccan College. He was invited to preside over the Bombay Presidency Secondary Teachers' Conference held at Surat during October 1938 and was subsequently elected for the year President of the Bombay Presidency Secondary Teachers' Federation. He is the representative of the Federation on the Board of Secondary Education instituted by the Government of Bombay during the current year. He was re-elected during the year a Director of the Poona Central Co-operative Bank. He 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, 1939.

INCOME			EXPENDITURE	
	Rs.	A. P.		Rs. A. P.
Donations and Contributions	17,721	4 0	Allowances to Members and Probationers, including Special Allowances, House Rent, Life Insurance, etc. ...	30,060 14 0
Members' Earnings	4,750	2 3	Travelling Expenses, including Conveyance	6,475 6 7
Interest (including that received from the Presses)	31,753	6 6	Library	1,289 12 0
Property Rents	13,490	12 0	Establishment Salaries	9,011 8 10
Miscellaneous	1,514	13 8	General Charges: office rents, lighting, stationery, building insurance, postage, etc.	6,820 2 11
Press Profits	18,693	7 5	Mess Charges	969 5 0
			Repairs to Buildings	3,161 2 6
			Rents and Taxes	4,653 1 11
			Rural Reconstruction Work	2,824 14 6
			Losses in conducting Society's Presses and papers	15,495 2 7
			G. M. Library, Nagpur	717 10 6
			Surplus carried to General Fund account	6,444 12 6
	Rs.	87,923 13 10		87,923 13 10

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Poona,
10th June, 1939.

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 as on 1st April, 1938	...	7,83,402	11	5		
Add Surplus as per Income and Expenditure a/c	...	6,444	12	6		
					7,89,847	7 11
Advances Payable :					11,206	15 6
Advance from Depreciation Fund					46,319	2 9
Society's Presses and Papers						
Credit Balances :						
A. B. Press	...	31,767	9	11		
Bombay Vaibhav Press	...	23,766	5	0		
Dnyan Prakash	...	22,353	3	11		
Hitvada Press	...	9,734	2	4		
S. I.	...	634	13	6		
					88,256	2 8
					9,35,629	12 10

Poona,

10th June, 1939.

India Society*account as on 31st March, 1939.*

	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Buildings and Sites:		
As per last year's Statement ...	3,96,395 7 4	
Additions during the year ...	4,114 2 8	
	<hr/>	4,00,509 11 7
Library expenditure to date has been charged to revenue ...		
Dead Stock:		
As per last year's Statement ...	9,838 14 0	
Additions during the year ...	1,068 11 3	
	<hr/>	
Less depreciation ...	10,907 9 3 492 0 0	
	<hr/>	10,415 9 3
Advances recoverable:		11,388 4 11
Community Training School, Mayanur		188 1 3
Society's Presses and Papers:		
Assets and Debtors:		
Aryabhushan Press ...	2,60,899 6 1	
Bombay Vaibhav Press ...	1,36,576 1 9	
Dnyan Prakash ...	33,803 6 8	
Hitavada Press ...	44,070 0 4	
	<hr/>	4,65,348 14 10
Balance as shown in the Statement of Affairs		47,779 3 1
		<hr/>
		9,35,629 12 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	...	...	47,779 3 1
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	...	...	1,25,999 11 0
South Indian Flood Relief Trust Fund	...	...	21,426 5 10
Presses' Depreciation Fund	...	91,557 14 5	
Less paid to A. B. & B. V. Presses			
and Hitavada	...	46,319 2 9	
		—————	45,238 11 8
Servindia Relief Fund	...	...	12,115 8 3
Sir W. Wedderburn Fund	...	...	2,644 5 8
Investment Reserve Fund	...	...	11,286 9 8
			—————
			5,11,409 5 0

The Servindia Provident Fund received Government recognition on 31st August 1938. The entire fund has been transferred to the newly constituted trustees appointed by the Society.

Gokhale Institute of Politics and Economics.

Statement of Income and Expenditure for the year ending 31st March, 1939

INCOME			EXPENDITURE		
		Rs. A. P.			Rs. A. P.
Interest on Investments	...	6,350 11 9	Allowances to the Staff	...	4,100 0 0
Fees from Students	...	2,905 0 0	Establishment Salaries	...	980 3 0
Grants: Poona Municipal	...	1,240 0 0	Scholarships	...	370 0 0
.. Imperial Council of Agricultural Research	...	3,400 0 0	Investigation Expenses	...	3,338 7 9
.. Sholapur Municipal	...	4,000 0 0	Books and Periodicals	...	659 2 10
.. Bombay Provincial Government Token grant	...	500 0 0	Stationery and Printing	...	72 2 9
.. Miscellaneous	...	300 0 0	Postage	...	127 3 3
Publications	...	100 1 5	Miscellaneous	...	65 8 6
			Socio Economic Survey of Poona City	...	1,020 9 3
			Socio Economic Survey of Sholapur	...	3,707 15 6
			Unselling of Gokhale's Bust & Founder's Day celebration	...	1,02 0 6
			Surplus carried to Trust Fund	...	2,402 7 10
		Rs. 17,795 13 2			Rs. 17,795 13 2

Poona,
6th June, 1939.

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

Gokhale Institute of Politics and Economics.

Statement showing the Trust Fund and its investments on 31st March, 1939.

TRUST FUND		Rs. A. P.	INVESTMENTS		Rs. A. P.
Balance of Fund as per last year	...	1,07,630 10 0	Mortgage on Property of 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	
Advance Grants	...	1,000 0 0	4% 1960-70 Loan	20,200	
Advances		583 0 6	4% B. P. T. Bonds	6,500	
Surplus Account:			5% 1939-44 Loan	4,000	
Balance as per last year's Statement	7,215 6 8		6% B. M. Debentures	40,000	
Surplus as per current year's Statement	<u>2,402 7 10</u>	9,617 14 6	6% Karachi Port Trust	10,000	
				<u>96,500</u>	
				at cost	95,798 2 0
			Advances	...	2,290 5 8
			Shares:		
			Kirloskar Bros. Ltd.		
			120 Shares of Rs. 25 each fully paid	2,250 0 0	
			Other Loans:		
			Satara Inamdard Mandal		
			50 Debentures of Rs. 100 each	5,000 0 0	
			Deccan Education Society's		
			Promissory Note Loan	2,000 0 0	
			Balance with S. I. S.	...	4,161 5 9
					<u>Rs. 1,25,999 11 0</u>
		<u>Rs. 1,25,999 11 0</u>			

Poona,
6th June, 1939.

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

COMMUNITY TRAINING SCHOOL, MAYANUR.

Statement of Income and Expenditure for the year ending 31st March, 1939.

INCOME			EXPENDITURE		
	Rs.	A. P.		Rs.	A. P.
Donations			Literary School:		
Contributions from S. I. S. ...	1,254	10 10	Recurring:		
Literary School:			Establishment ...	755	7 9
Teaching Grant ...	73	10 0	Contingencies ...	252	4 6
Miscellaneous Receipts	71	14 0		<u>1,007</u>	<u>12 3</u>
			Industrial School:—		
Agricultural and Industrial School:			Recurring:		
Government Grant ...	2,202	0 0	Establishment ...	3,021	14 7
Scholarships ...	226	10 0	Other Expenses including		
Sales ...	1,043	6 2	Audit Fees ...	794	11 7
Miscellaneous Receipts	114	14 0		<u>3,816</u>	<u>10 2</u>
			Production:		
Non-Recurring Grant ...	3,586	14 2	Agriculture ...	983	14 2
Hostel:	2,373	11 8	Other Industries ...	35	12 0
Government Grant ...	2,400	0 0		<u>1,019</u>	<u>10 2</u>
Other Receipts ...	319	1 6	Non-Recurring:		
			Furniture ...	1,020	10 0
Deficit as shown in the statement			Lands and Buildings	3,017	13 0
below. ...	2,064	7 1		<u>4,038</u>	<u>7 0</u>
			Hostel:—		
			Recurring:		
			Establishment ...	454	0 0
			Foodstuffs ...	2,135	4 11
			Fuel, etc. ...	724	1 4
			Books, Medical Aid, etc.	497	4 9
				<u>3,810</u>	<u>11 0</u>
			General Expenses ...		<u>110 8 6</u>
Rs. ...	13,803	11 1	Rs. ...	13,803	11 1

Poona,
10th June 1939.

Appendix II

List of Donations

Headquarters Poona

	Rs.
Purse Presented to Mr. Kunzru by Indians in Fiji...	1,000
A Sympathiser (C. D. D.)	500
Mr. B. N. De, I. C. S.,	500
Lala Ram Saran Das	500
Sardar V. D. Biwalkar	500
A Sympathiser (D. H. R.)	300
Mr. Furdoonjee Padamjee	250
Mr. V. A. Apte	250
Chief Saheb, Ichalkaranji	200
Mr. B. B. Mehendale	200
Mr. N. M. Patvardhan	200
Mr. M. N. Paranjape	100
Principal R. D. Karmarkar	100
Mr. S. R. Bhagwat	100
Late Justice Ranade Charity Fund	100
Mr. L. R. White	100
Mr. R. S. Deshpande	100
Mr. N. B. Chandrachud	100
A Sympathiser (R. P. P.)	100
Dr. R. K. Naidu	100
Messrs. K. B. Joshi and Sons	99-4-0
Akkalkote Birthday Celebration Committee	76
Mr. R. K. Bal	50
Mr. R. K. Kanitkar	50
Prof. R. N. Joshi	50
Mr. V. G. Karmarkar	40
Mr. V. V. Sathaye	25
Mr. F. G. Cresswell	25
Mr. R. C. Sohoni	25
Rao Bahadur D. L. Sahasrabudhe	25
Dr. M. S. M. Mody	20
Miss E. Merston	20
Miss M. Payne	20

			Rs.
Mr. G. K. Gadgil	...	...	15
Prof. S. D. Manerikar	...	...	10
Mr. Motichand Harakchand	...	...	10

 5860-4-0

Bombay Branch.

Mr. Jamshedji Ardeseer Wadia	...	...	1,000
Mr. C. D. Vaidya	...	...	500
Mr. Motichand Shah	...	...	500
Mr. Walchand Hirachand	...	...	500
The late Sir Nowroji Saklatvala	...	...	250
Messrs. Kilachand Devchand & Co.	...	...	250
Seth Dharmasey Mulraj Khatav	...	...	250
The Grain Merchants' Association, Bombay	...	...	250
Dr. K. S. Mhaskar	...	...	250
The Seeds Traders' Association	...	...	201
The Marwadi Chamber of Commerce Ltd.	...	...	201
Mr. D. P. Joshi	...	...	200
Mr. S. G. Kantak	...	...	125
Shri Mahajan Association	...	...	101
Mr. Manoharshah P. Sethna	...	...	101
Dr. S. R. Joglekar	...	...	100
Mr. D. A. Tuljapurkar	...	...	100
Messrs. Cowasjee Dinshah and Brothers...	...	...	100
Mr. B. P. Wadia	...	...	100
Mr. Jehangir Hormasji Cama	...	...	100
Messrs. N. Powell & Co.	...	...	100
Mr. B. D. Lam	...	...	100
Messrs. A. H. Bhivandiwala & Co.	...	...	100
Dr. N. A. Purandare	...	...	100
Mr. Prabhashankar R. Bhatt	...	...	100
Mr. Chunilal B. Mehta	...	...	100
Messrs. Amarsey Damodar & Co.	...	...	100
Mrs. Rama Bakhale (In memory of late Mr. N. C. Bakhale, I. C. S.)	...	...	100
Mr. M. L. Dahanukar	...	...	100
Mr. V. L. Mehta	...	...	100
Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta	...	...	100

	Rs.
In Memory of late Mrs. Sagunabai Atmaram	
Sukthankar (Through Mr. P. B. Gothoskar) ...	100
The late Mr. J. A. D. Naoroji ...	90
Mr. J. R. B. Jeejeebhoy ...	51
Mr. M. A. Master ...	51
Dr. V. K. Dongre ...	51
Mr. D. K. Dongre ...	51
Seth Pragji Dayal Hariani ...	51
Mr. J. H. Bhabha ...	50
Mr. N. V. Modak ...	50
Dr. R. S. Tirodkar ...	50
Mr. N. R. Wadia ...	50
Sir Rahimatoola M. Chinoy ...	50
Mr. B. S. Sukthankar ...	50
Mr. K. C. Desai ...	50
Mr. Jeevanlal C. Setalwad ...	50
Dr. J. S. Nerurkar ...	50
The Sugar Merchants' Association ...	50
Mr. R. K. Tatnis ...	25
Mr. H. Shankar Rao ...	25
Mr. S. P. Varde ...	25
Mr. B. V. Telang ...	25
Dr. S. J. Mehta ...	25
Mr. S. V. Joshi ...	25
Lt. Col. D. D. Kamat ...	25
Mr. A. S. Bhandarkar ...	25
Mr. S. L. Kapadi ...	25
Mr. V. P. Varde ...	25
Mr. S. R. Deshpande ...	20
Mr. S. B. Gothoskar ...	20
Miss Ahilya Bhandarkar ...	20
Mr. P. B. Gothoskar ...	20
Mr. Govind Mangesh Lad ...	20
Mr. D. G. Abhyankar ...	25
Mr. Vasantao S. Ravut ...	10
Mr. M. S. Wagle, Gadag ...	10

U. I. Branch

	Rs.
Raja Bahadur Moti Lal Bansi Lal of Bombay ...	1,000
Mr. S. Mushran	360
Mr. Ram Ratan Gupta	201
Mr. S. K. Dar	200
Sir B. L. Mitter	200
Pandit Manohar Lal Zutshi	180
Pandit Iqbal Narain Gurtu	160
Mr. Ram Nath Shenglu	25
Babu Raja Mohan Mancha	10
Anonymous four persons	45
	<hr/> 2,381

Madras Branch

	Rs.
Mr. V. S. Nataraja Mudaliar	200
Mr. T. A. Ramalingam Chettiar	120
Mr. T. R. Venkatarama Sastri	100
Mr. G. A. Natesan	100
Prof. K. A. Nilakanta Sastri	50
Dr. C. B. Rama Rao	50
Sir P. S. Sivawami Aiyar	50
Mr. M. Subbaraya Aiyar	30
Mr. K. Raman Nair, Calicut	25
Dewan Bahadur V. Bhashyam Aiyangar	25
Dr. M. Kesava Pai	25
Mr. M. Somappa	25
Vigilance Association, Madras	25
Dr. P. J. Thomas	15
Mr. K. C. Ramakrishnan	12
Mr. A. B. Shetty	12
Mr. P. Krishnan, Calicut	10
Dr. P. S. Lokanathan	10
Mr. B. Bhima Rao	10
Prof. M. O. Parthasarathi Aiyangar	5
Mr. Vaipayuri Pillai	3
	<hr/> 902

Q. P. Branch

			Rs.
Sir M. B. Dadabhoy, Nagpur	...	...	200

Cuttack Centre

			Rs.
Raja and Ruling Chief of Boud	...	...	100
St. Umaprasanna Biswas, Sylhet (Assam )	...	...	50
Raja Saheb, Parikud (Puri )	...	...	20
Mr. H. C. Baral, Bhusawal, Bombay	...	...	20
Mr. S. C. Tripathy, I. E. S., Cuttack	...	...	10
Mr. H. N. Sinha, Nagpur	...	...	5
Mr. G. C. Praharaj, B. L., Cuttack	...	...	2
Mr. Bhagabati Charan Panigrahi, Cuttack	...	...	2

 209
Lahore Centre

			Rs.
Mr. Balak Ram	...	...	300
The Punjab Sugar Mills	110
Lala Sevak Ram	100
Bhagat Govinddas	15
R. B. Lachhmi Narain	15
Mr. J. Price	10

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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 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 italicised words to be omitted if there be no family.

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 and, during the absence of the Vice-President from India to any other Ordinary Member.

(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 arrangements, 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.

(d) Subject to the conditions in respect of properties (if any) entrusted to the Society and ear-marked for specific objects, if and whenever it is found expedient or necessary, the First Member or President and Council shall be at liberty to deal with the properties belonging to the Society whether movable or immovable by sale, mortgage, lease, or pledge thereof or otherwise. All deeds, documents, agreements, mortgages, contracts or transfers in respect of the properties so sold, mortgaged, leased, or pledged or otherwise dealt with shall be executed as provided in clause 27 (b) hereof.

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 for leave to members of the Society; (5) the grant of allowances to Permanent Assistance 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.

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

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

(2) (a) Every Member under Training will be granted an allowance of Rs. 65 a month for the first two years of his training and Rs. 75 for the next three.

(b) Every Ordinary Member will be granted an allowance of Rs. 90 a month for the first five years, Rs. 110 for the next five years and Rs. 125 afterwards.

(c) A rent allowance not exceeding Rs. 15 a month in Bombay and Rs. 10 elsewhere, or the actual rent paid, if less, will be granted to members, in case there are no quarters available on the premises of the Society.

(d) An allowance between Rs. 50 and Rs. 60 per month will be made to Permanent Assistants.

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

- (f) Every Member under Training, who may be deputed to work in the City of Bombay, will be paid Rs. 5 as Bombay allowance, until he becomes an Ordinary member.
- (g) In case of serious illness members may be paid by the Branches, on the recommendation of the Senior Member, the whole or part of the medical fees and medicine charges.
- (3) (a) A member under Training is entitled to two months leave every year, which may be granted by the First Member or President and, if the applicant is attached to a Branch, by the Senior Member of the Branch.
- (b) Ordinary Members are entitled to a month's leave every year. Senior Members may grant leave for one month and the First Member or President for three months and the First Member or President and Council for longer periods.
- (c) Ordinary Members of the Central Provinces and Berar are entitled to one month and 10 days' privilege leave if they go on leave on the 1st of May.
- (d) All members are entitled to twenty days' casual leave in a year.
- (e) Both casual and privilege leave mentioned above will only be sanctioned if the work of the Society permits.
- (4) (a) The life of every member will on admission, be assured by the Society in favour of the First Member or President for the time being for a sum of Rs. 3,000 payable at death. If no Insurance Company accepts the life of any member for assurance, the First Member or President and Council may make such other arrangements as they deem fit to secure, in the case of such a member, the object of this Bye-law.
- (b) On the death of a member whose life has been assured, the First Member or President shall pay the amount recovered on the life-policy of the deceased to such person or persons as the deceased member may, by will

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

(5) The First Member or President and Council may grant in special circumstances, a special allowance to a member or a Permanent Assistant suitable to the requirements of his case.

(6) If a member's connection with the Society is terminated under Rule 12 or Rule 13, he and his family shall forfeit all claim to the benefit secured to him or them under these Bye-laws.

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

(8) (a) When the First Member or President and Council resolve to enrol 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, S. I. S., G. I. P. E. & W. F. S.



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

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

In Chairs L. to R. : Miss Bhalerao; Venkatasaubaiya; Thakkar; Joshi; Kunzru; D. R. Gadgil; Patwardhan; 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 of the Servants of India Society, 1st July, 1939.

Name of the Member	Date of admission to the Society	Address
<i>President:</i>		
1 The Hon'ble Hirday Nath Kunzru, B.A., B.Sc., LL.D.	11-7-1909	† S. I. S., Allahabad.
<i>Vice-President:</i>		
2 Narayan Malhar Joshi, B.A., M.L.A.	10-12-1909	S. I. S. Sandhurst Road, Bombay 4.
<i>Other Senior Members:</i>		
3 Natesh Appaji Dravid, M. A.	12-6-1905	S. I. S. Dhantoli, Nagpur.
4 Vajapeyam Venkatasubbaiya, B.A.	30-9-1909	S. I. S., Royapettah, Madras.
<i>Secretary:</i>		
5 Shankar Govind Gokhale, M.A.	29-7-1928	S. I. S., Poona 4.
<i>Ordinary Members:</i>		
6 The Rt. Hon'ble V. S. Srinivasa Sastri, P.C., C.H., LL.D., D.Litt.	6-1-1907	"Swagatam", Mylapore, Madras.
7 Shridhar Ganesh Vaze, B.A.	23-2-1908	S. I. S., Poona 4.
8 Krishna Prasad Kaul, B.A.	11-7-1909	S. I. S., Lucknow.
9 Vithal Hari Barve	10-4-1913	Aryabhushan Press, Poona 4.
10 Amritlal Vithaldas Thakkar, L.C.E.	6-2-1914	Harijan Sevak Sangh, Kingsway, Delhi.
11 Dattatraya Vasudeo Ambekar	20-12-1914	Dnyanprakash Office, Poona 2.
12 Laxmi Narayan Sahu, M.A.	15-6-1918	S. I. S., Cuttack (Orissa).

† S. I. S. stands for Servants of India Society.

Name of the Member		Date of admission to the Society	Address
13	Rupanagudi Suryanarayana Rao, B.A. ...	26-4-1919	S. I. S., Royapettah, Madras.
14	Krishnaji Ganesh Limaye, M.A., LL.B. ...	26-4-1919	Dnyanprakash Office, Poona 4.
15	Kodaganallur Ganapathi Sivaswamy, B.A. ...	4-4-1922	S. I. S., Mayanoor (Dist. Trichinopoly.)
16	Haradatta Sharma, B.A., LL.B. ...	4-4-1922	S. I. S., 17, Maclagan Road, Lahore.
17	Pandurangi Kodanda Rao, M.A. ...	12-5-1922	S. I. S., Poona 4.
18	Shri Ram Bajpai ...	12-5-1922	S. I. S., Allahabad.
19	Raghunath Ramchandra Bakhale ...	30-8-1923	S. I. S., Sandhurst Road, Bombay 4.
20	Sham Vishnu Parulekar, M.A., M.L.A. ...	12-6-1929	S. I. S., Sandhurst Road, Bombay 4.
21	Keshav Ganesh Sharangapani, B.A., LL.B. ...	25-9-1930	Aryabhushan Press, Poona 4.
22	Singanallur Ramakrishna Venkataraman, B.A., B.L. ...	25-9-1930	S. I. S., Coimbatore (S. India)
23	Kalam Singh Negi, M.A. ...	17-11-1932	S. I. S., Allahabad.
24	Ramchandra Sadashiv Gupte ...	30-6-1933	S. I. S., Nagpur.
25	Varikara Ryrü Nayanar, B.A. ...	30-6-1933	S. I. S., Calicut (Dt. Malabar).
<i>Members under Training:</i>			
26	Annakavoor Duraiswamy Subramani (A. D. Mani), M.A., ...	14-6-1935	S. I. S., Dhantoli, Nagpur.
27	Dinkar Dattatraya Desai, M.A., LL.B. ...	12-6-1936	S. I. S., Sandhurst Road, Bombay 4.
28	Narayan Vasudev Phadke, M.A., LL.B. ...	12-6-1936	S. I. S., Poona 4.
29	Shyam Sundar Misra, M.A. ...	12-6-1936	S. I. S., Poona 4.
30	Rama Shankar Misra, B.A., LL.B. ...	12-6-1937	S. I. S., Sarsa, Dt. Allahabad.
31	Miss Godavari Gokhale, B. A., LL. B. ...	19-6-1939	S. I. S., Sandhurst Road, Bombay 4.
<i>Probationer:</i>			
32	Miss Shanta Bhalerao, M. A. ...	19-6-1939	S. I. S., Poona 4.
<i>Permanent Assistant:</i>			
33	Karsandas Jagjiwandas Chitalia ...	1-5-1913	Amreli, Kathiawar.

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Editor :—A. D. Mani

Subscription :—Rs. 9

Office :—Servants of India Society, Dhantoli, Nagpur.

Work of the Society at a Glance

Nature of work	Members engaged in it
Political :	
<i>General—</i>	Sastri, Kunzru, Dravid, Suryanarayana Rao, Gokhale, Andrews-Dube, Sahu, Sharma, Mani.
<i>Legislatures—</i>	Kunzru (Council of State), Joshi (Central Legislative Assembly), Sastri (Madras Legislative Council) Parulekar (Bombay Legislative Assembly).
<i>Indian States—</i>	Vaze.
<i>Journalism—</i>	Vaze, Limaye, Kodanda Rao, Mani, Misra, Phadke.
<i>Civil Liberties—</i>	Joshi, Bakhale, Parulekar, Phadke, Bajpai.
Social :	
<i>Labour—</i>	Joshi, Bakhale, Andrews-Dube, Sivaswami, Parulekar, Venkataraman, Nayanar, Desai, Phadke, Negi.
<i>Education—</i>	Kunzru, Sahu, Andrews-Dube, Nayanar,
<i>Scouting—</i>	Kunzru, Bajpai, Venkatasubbaiya, Sahu, Andrews-Dube, Venkataraman, Nayanar.
<i>Social Service—</i>	Kunzru, (Seva Samiti, Allahabad), Dravid, Joshi, Bakhale (Social Service League, Bombay), Sharma.
<i>Depressed Classes—</i>	Kunzru, Thakkar (All-India Harijan Sevak Sangh, Delhi), Venkatasubbaiya (H. S. S., Madras), Limaye (H. S. S., Poona & Harijan Reform Association, Poona), R. S. Misra (H. S. S., Allahabad), Kaul (H. S. S., Lucknow), V. R. Naynar (H. S. S., Malabar), and Depressed Classes Mission, Mangalore).
<i>Rural Uplift, Co-operation & Local Self-Government—</i>	Venkatasubbaiya (Madras Provincial Co-operative Union); Sivaswamy (R. R. Centre, Mayanur, Dist. Trichinopoly ; Tamil Nadu Co-operative Federation), Andrews-Dube (U. P. Co-operative Union), R. S. Misra (Sarsa R. R. Centre U. P.), Suryanarayana Rao, Sahu (R. R. Centre, Choudwar, Orissa), Dravid and Gupte (Bhambora and Shendurjana, Dt. Amraoti), Sharma (Lahore Central Ratepayers' Association), Venkataraman, Nayanar, (Devadhar Malabar Reconstruction, Trust, Malabar), Negi.
<i>Business concerns—</i>	Barve, Sharangpani (A. B. Press, Poona), Mani, (Hitavada Press, Nagpur), D. V. Amdekar, (Dnyan Prakash, Poona).