

THE  
Servants of India Society

*(Registered under the Societies Registration Act)*

REPORT  
FOR 1942-43

POONA

Friday, 12th June, 1943

## CONTENTS

Mr. Gokhale's Preamble to the Constitution of the Society ... ..	i
Report of the Society ... ..	1
Report of the Gokhale Institute of Politics and Economics ... ..	26
Financial Statements of the Society ... ..	29
Financial Statements of the Gokhale Institute of Politics and Economics ... ..	34
List of Donations for the Society... ..	36
Constitution of the Society ... ..	39
List of Members of the Society ... ..	50

Printed by Mr. V. H. Barve at the Aryabhushan Press,  
915/1, Shivaji Nagar, Poona 4, and published by Mr. D. V. Ambekar,  
Secretary, at the Servants of India Society, Poona 4.

**The Hon'ble Mr. G. K. Gokhale**



**Founder  
Servants of India Society**

# THE Servants of India Society

## APPEAL FOR FUNDS

After years of heavy and recurring deficits, the Society has at last succeeded in balancing its budget. Last year closed with a small surplus. The current year too is expected to end with a slight excess of income over expenditure. But the fulfilment of this anticipation is conditional upon (1) our business concerns showing the expected results and (2) our succeeding in collecting nearly Rs. 20,000 by way of public contributions in the course of the year. During the last two years, our business concerns did unexpectedly well ; but their improved working, far from indicating a permanent improvement in their profit-earning capacity, was found to be due to adventitious causes. Advantage was taken of our improved financial situation to admit a new member and to remove the cut which financial stringency had forced us to make in the allowances of the members. It pressed heavily on the members and the abnormal rise in the prices of the necessaries of life made its removal absolutely necessary. It may be mentioned that though an expansion of the Society's work is undoubtedly desirable, its budget provides only for the continuance of its activities at their present level. The Society makes an earnest appeal to its generous friends to extend their assistance to it in a liberal measure so that it may be enabled to serve the country to the best of its capacity.

POONA, }  
10th September, 1943. } H. N. KUNZRU,  
President,  
Servants of India Society.

# The 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 :*

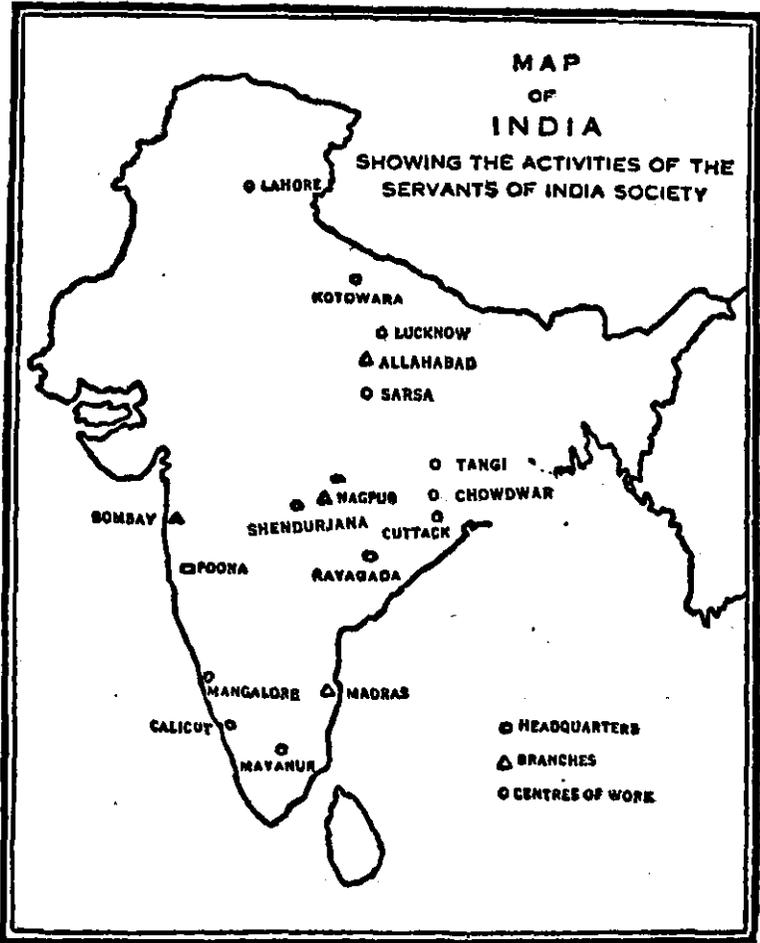
For some time past the conviction has been forcing itself on many earnest and thoughtful minds that a stage has been reached in the work of nation-building in India when, for further progress, the devoted labours of a specially trained agency applying itself to the task in a true missionary spirit are 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.

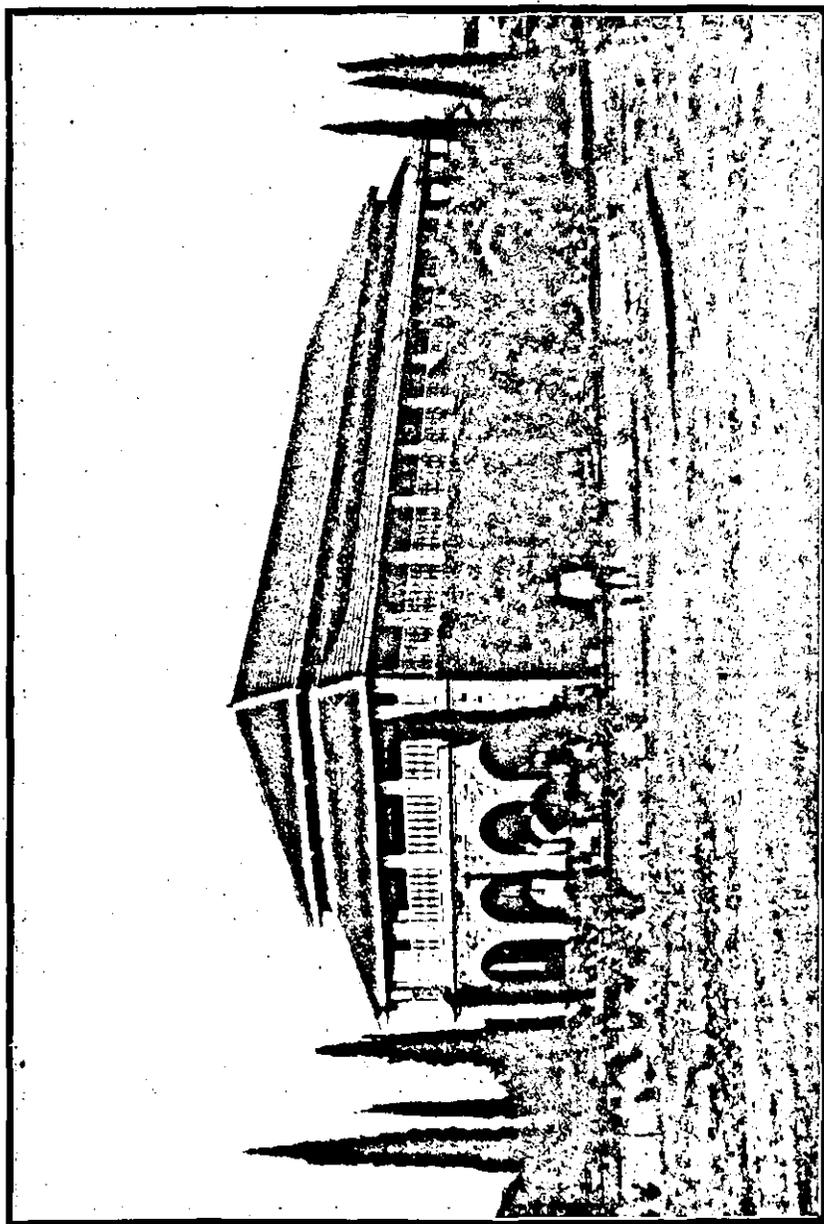
The Servants of India Society has been established to meet in some measure these requirements of the situation. Its members frankly accept the British connection as ordained, in the inscrutable

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

The Servants of India Society will train men, prepared to devote their lives to the cause of the country in a religious spirit, and will seek to promote, by all constitutional means, the national interests of the Indian people. Its members will direct their efforts, principally, towards (1) creating among the people, by example and by precept, a deep and passionate love of the motherland, seeking its highest fulfilment in service and sacrifice; (2) organizing the work of political education and agitation, basing it on a careful study of public questions and strengthening generally the public life of the country; (3) promoting relations of cordial good-will and co-operation among the different communities; (4) assisting educational movements, especially those for the education of women, the education of backward classes and industrial and scientific education; (5) helping forward the industrial development of the country; and (6) the elevation of the depressed classes. The headquarters of the Society will be at Poona, where it will maintain a Home for its members and attached to it, a Library for the study of subjects bearing on its work.

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View of the Central Library of the Society, Poona.

# The Servants of India Society

*Report for the year 1942-43*

## Introductory

The Servants of India Society was founded by the late Mr. G. K. Gokhale on June 12, 1905. Its objects are the training of national missionaries for the service of India and the promotion, by all constitutional means, of the interests of the Indian people without distinction of caste, religion or community. The members of the Society are pledged to give the best that is in them to the cause of the country in all secular fields. In the Preamble which is reproduced in the preceding pages of this report, the Founder indicated his hopes and aspirations for the Society. These have been a source of unflinching inspiration to the Society during the thirty-eight years that it has been in existence.

## Organisation

The Head-quarters of the Society are situated in Poona where all the members meet every year in June for the annual session. The Society has Branches at Madras, Bombay, Nagpur and Allahabad, and Centres of work at Lahore and Cuttack. The membership of the Society at the beginning of the year was 27. It was reduced by one owing to the sad and untimely death in August last of Mr. Kalam Singh Negi. At the time of his death Mr. Negi was doing rural reconstruction and Harijan uplift work in the Garhwal District in U. P. At the meeting of the Council held in September last at Delhi, the first one after the sad occurrence, the following resolution touching Mr. Negi's death was recorded. The resolution runs :

The Council of the Servants of India Society places on record its deep sense of loss at the untimely death of Mr. Kalam Singh Negi. During his ten years of membership of the Society Mr. Negi had to his credit solid public service in the fields of Harijan uplift and rural reconstruction. His sincerity, devotion to duty and self-effacement struck every one who came into contact with him. His death has cut short a public career of considerable promise and much usefulness.

The Hon. Pandit Hirday Nath Kunzru continued to be President and Mr. A. V. Thakkar Vice-President of the Society. Mr. Thakkar also acted as Senior Member of the Bombay Branch till June 1942 when Mr. Bakhale was appointed the Senior Member of the Branch. Messrs. H. N. Kunzru, N. A. Dravid, S. G. Vaze, R. Suryanarayana Rao and R. R. Bakhale continued to be Senior Members of the Society's Branches in the U. P., the C. P. and Berar, Poona, Madras and Bombay Provinces respectively. Under the constitution of the Society, Senior Members are also *ex-officio* members of the Council. Pandit Krishna Prasad Kaul, and Messrs. A. D. Mani and V. R. Nayanar were elected to the Council by the members of the Society. Mr. D. V. Ambekar continued as Secretary throughout the year.

### **The Founder's Day—Ichalkaranji Donation**

Before proceeding to give an account of its activities during the last year, the Society desires to mention with gratitude the generous donation of Rs. 2,000 of Shrimant Narayanrao Babasaheb Ghorpade, Chief of Ichalkaranji. In offering it, he expressed a desire that the interest on it should be utilised every year towards the celebration at the headquarters of the Society of the Founder's (Gokhale) Day on February 19th. The offer was gratefully accepted and 3 $\frac{3}{4}$ % Government Promissory Notes of the face value of Rs. 2,000 and a 4% Rs. 100 Loan Bond of 1960-70 were purchased, in accordance with the donor's wishes, out of the sum placed by him at our disposal. The investment is expected to yield Rs. 79 by way of interest per annum, which will be utilised in the manner desired by the donor. The Society takes this opportunity to

express its warm thanks to Shrimant Narayanrao Babasaheb Ghorpade.

### Political

From the political point of view, the year was full of happenings which must cause deep concern to all those who had set their hearts upon the establishment in the immediate future of a national government. The scheme of political reform which Sir Stafford Cripps brought with him in March-April last year was rejected, after protracted negotiations, by the principal political parties in this country. This only served to aggravate an already difficult situation, culminating in the passage by the All-India Congress Committee of the famous "Quit India" resolution on Aug. 8 last. The Government replied by arresting Congress leaders wholesale, which was followed by country-wide disturbances of peace and organised dislocation of the means of communication. The Council of the Society at its meeting in Delhi in September last gave anxious consideration to the situation facing the country and passed a resolution asking for a change of policy on the part of the Government and the Congress and for an inquiry into the repressive measures adopted by Government. The following is the text of the resolution:—

(a) The Council of the Servants of India Society views the situation that exists in the country with deep concern. It condemns the disturbances that are taking place in the different parts of the country, especially the organised destruction of the means of communication which are vital for the defence of the country. It feels, however, that the Government whose policy has created a deep feeling of frustration and resentment in all political parties must bear in no small measure the responsibility for the serious deterioration that has taken place in the political situation. Violence has to be suppressed; but exhibition of authority alone will provide no solution of the problem which faces the Government and the country. Provocative speeches like that of Mr. Churchill only aggravate a dangerous situation. In order to bring about the psychological change required for the creation of a favourable atmosphere for the prosecution of the war, it is necessary for Government to make

the people feel that the war is being fought not for the maintenance of British domination in this country but for the attainment of the freedom of India and other countries which are the victims of Axis aggression. India should cease to be treated as a subordinate branch of the British Government and immediate steps should be taken to establish a National Government which subject to the strategy laid down by the War Cabinet and the responsibility of the Commander-in-Chief for the conduct of the war, will control all matters including those relating to defence and will be treated as a Cabinet whose decisions shall be normally binding on the Governor-General. In order that consultations may take place between various parties for the formation of such a Government, it is necessary that both the Government and the Congress should revise their policies. The Congress should call off the mass movement started by it and the Government should release the Congress leaders. Britain can secure the whole-hearted co-operation of the people and give effective help to the Allies not by increasing the British troops in the country but by declaring her willingness to trust the people and transfer real power to their hands.

(b) Notwithstanding the steps taken by Government to prevent the publication of news relating to excesses committed by the authorities in suppressing the disturbances, serious complaints on the subject have reached public men which *prima facie* require investigation. The Council, therefore, urges that an impartial enquiry should be held into the matter.

The Council also passed a resolution condemning restrictions on the freedom of the press.

The situation formed the subject of a lengthy debate in the Indian Legislature which was specially convened in September. Taking part in the debate in the Council of State on the matter, Mr. Kunzru condemned the excesses committed in the name of law and order and pleaded for an impartial enquiry. He also moved a resolution condemning the Government restrictions on the liberty of the Press. The situation created by Mahatma Gandhi's fast in February last was discussed in the Council of State over an adjournment motion,

when Mr. Kunzru supported the demand for his immediate and unconditional release. He was one of the convenors and speakers at the Leaders' Conference which met in Delhi during the continuance of the fast and supported the resolution which made an identical demand. As Deputy Leader of the Progressive Party in the Council of State, Mr. Kunzru made a statement in the Council protesting against the refusal of the Government to concede this demand and led the Party's walk-out for that sitting as an expression of its resentment in the matter and on another occasion opposed the Finance Bill for the same reason. He was a member of the deputation, which was to have waited upon the Viceroy on behalf of the Leaders' Conference in order to seek his permission to meet Mahatma Gandhi with a view to ending the political deadlock in the country. But as the deputation were informed that no personal discussion would be allowed, the deputation did not think it worth while to wait upon the Viceroy.

Mr. Kunzru moved a resolution demanding an amendment of the Government of India Act of 1935 so as to subject provinces administered under Sec. 93 to the control of the Governor-General in Council instead of the Governor-General. The resolution was, however, rejected. He supported the demand embodied in Mr. Sapru's proposal for the appointment of a Committee to review the scope of Ordinances promulgated by the Viceroy since the outbreak of the war and the consequential curtailment of the powers of the High Courts as Criminal Courts of Appeal.

Mr. Kunzru recommended by means of another resolution moved by him the adoption by Government of a co-ordinated policy protecting the consumer's interests throughout the country after wheat had been decontrolled. The resolution was passed. He gave his support to the bill to amend and codify the Hindu Law relating to intestate succession. This Bill has been committed to a joint select committee of both Houses of the Indian Legislature. Mr. Kunzru was elected a member of this Committee.

He was re-elected a member of the Standing Emigration Committee and the Defence Consultative Committee of the Indian Legislature and attended most of their meetings.

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Mr. Bakhale was elected its President. In that capacity he led a deputation to the Rajasaheb of Sangli with a view to pressing the Conference's demand for further constitutional reforms and took part in the Food Grains Conference of the State.

Mr. Limaye moved two resolutions at the Marathi Journalists' Conference held in May last. He was re-elected Chairman of the executive committee of the Poona Journalists' Association as also a member of the Standing Committee of the Marathi Journalists' Conference. He continued to be a member of the Bombay Provincial Press Advisory Committee and attended most of its fortnightly meetings. He presided over the Conference of the people of Sudhagad taluq in Bhor State. The Conference put forward a demand for the establishment of responsible government in the State and protested against the attitude of the State officials in the matter of the control of food-grains.

Mr. Suryanarayana Rao made representations to Government on Bills affecting Hindu law, village panchayats and trade disputes. He urged municipalities and local boards to adopt the Conservancy Menials' Bonus Fund Rules formulated by Government. Some municipalities and local boards have agreed to extend the concession while others plead lack of funds. As a result of his further efforts, the application of these rules has since been extended to several other low paid employees of local bodies. Mr. Suryanarayana Rao's interest in the problem of Indians overseas continued unabated. He opposed, by speeches and writings in the press, the request of the Ceylon Government for Indian labour to meet their war requirements. He continued his efforts for securing concessions for political prisoners and detenus.

Pandit Haradatta Sharma continued to be the General Secretary of the Lahore Central Ratepayers' Association and Secretary of the Central Civil Defence Committee of Lahore. He occasionally wrote to the press, drawing attention to the civic grievances of the inhabitants of Lahore. Mr. Sharangpani continued to be one of the secretaries of the Poona Press-Owners' Association and a member of its Managing Committee.

### Economic

Mr. Kunzru took interest in the problem of the shortage of food-stuffs and small coins in Allahabad. He acted as convenor of a sub-committee appointed by the Food Advisory Committee of the Allahabad Citizens' Committee, to study these problems. Subsequently a Food Conference was held at Allahabad under Mr. Kunzru's presidency.

Mr. K. G. Sivaswamy continued his study of problems relating to reorganisation of agricultural economy, agricultural tenancy and agricultural labour. In this connection he visited a number of well-known libraries and interviewed the officer connected with the Agricultural Credit department of the Reserve Bank in Bombay. He prepared lessons in agricultural economics in the Tamil language for use in the Servindia Agricultural and Industrial School at Mayanoor. "Agricultural Problems" was the subject of a radio talk which he gave from the Madras Radio station.

Mr. Kodanda Rao participated in the work of the District Price Control Advisory Committee. At the request of the C. P. Government he submitted his opinion on the Sugar Protection Bill introduced in the Indian Legislative Assembly by Sir Zia-Uddin Ahmad.

As a member of the Ceded Districts Economic Development Board, Mr. Suryanarayana Rao took part in its deliberations. He followed up these discussions by representations to appropriate departmental heads. As a result, a number of small but useful irrigation schemes were sanctioned. Mr. Suryanarayana Rao has since been reappointed on the Board for a further period of three years. Mr. Chitalia conducted an enquiry into the social and economic condition of the social workers of Kathiawar.

### Co-operation

Throughout the year Mr. Suryanarayana Rao was the editor of the *Madras Journal of Co-operation*. In his capacity as editor of the journal, he was an ex-officio member of the Executive Committee of the Madras Provincial Co-operative Union. He also acted as secretary of the Union for a short

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nelped in the running of a cheap grain shop, which greatly added to the popularity of the Centre. It has received from Government on lease about 30 acres of waste land, free of assessment, with a special grant of Rs. 300 for the purpose of developing it to help the "Grow More Food" campaign. This Centre is recognised as the official Village Uplift Centre for the Amraoti district and gets a yearly grant of Rs. 100 from Government through the Provincial Rural Uplift Board.

Mr. Sivaswamy continued to be in charge of the Servindia Agricultural and Industrial School and Hostel at Mayanoor. He devoted considerable attention to the proper preparation of lessons in agriculture. The supervision of the practical work of agriculture and subsidiary industries also engaged a good part of his time. The cattle-breeding section of the School has expanded and a paddy-huller installed, in order to supply hand-pounded rice to the locality. Both these activities have been approved by the Department of Industries. Ten out of the fifteen students sent up by the School for the VIII standard public examination held in 1943 came out successful, which is regarded as a tribute to the efficiency of the instruction given in the literary section. With a view to popularising agricultural education among the peasants in surrounding villages, a scheme of three-day courses has been drawn up which will be brought into force at different centres by the Secretary and the school staff. Mr. Sivaswamy continued as the Vice-President and General Secretary of the Tamil Nad Zamin Ryots' Association and Tamil Nad Labour Union respectively. He led a procession of agricultural labourers of the Western taluqs of the Trichinopoly district to the sub-collector of Karur in order to represent their hardships caused by the excessive rise in prices. He visited centres of agricultural labour for strengthening the organisation in the taluqs of Karur and Kulitalai.

Mr. R. S. Misra continued to be in charge of the Servindia Rural Centres at Sarsa and Khiri in the Allahabad district. He also worked as Chairman of the Sarsa Town Area for the third year, and was responsible for several projects of public usefulness. The collection of the town tax at Sarsa was reported to be the best in the whole district, being 99% of the total

assessment. He was also chairman of the Educational Expansion Committee. He took the initiative in preparing a scheme of Gram Rakshak Dals and organised a training class for them. This organisation for Sarsa town was subsequently adopted by Government. At the Khiri Centre, Mr. R. S. Misra looked after the Thakkar Dispensary, which serves the residents within a radius of fifteen miles. The anti-malaria campaign organised by him was a greater success this year than in the past. This Centre was able to render medical aid to about 10,000 persons.

The Devadhar Malabar Reconstruction Trust, of which Mr. Nayanar was secretary, had nine centres of work, viz. at Tanur, Gopalapuram, Feroke, Nediyririp, Panakad, Murukanjiram, Chelod, Kappil and Talol. Three higher elementary schools, five lower elementary schools, and one Village Industries Institute were conducted under the auspices of the Trust. The year witnessed special efforts on the part of the Trust to spread literacy in areas where there were no schools. The Higher Elementary schools laid special emphasis on vocational education, while the Industries Institute was engaged in a pioneering effort to popularise the hand-made paper industry. Paper worth nearly Rs. 10,000 was manufactured during the year. The work of the Institute was fruitful also in another direction in that a number of similar production centres have since been started at other places and are showing satisfactory results. A proposal to include the subject in the curriculum of all schools has been submitted to the Education Department. The total expenditure of all the centres was nearly Rs. 10,000.

Mr. Sahu was in charge of the Thakkar Ashram at Raya-gada till October 1942. During the three years that he worked there, he was able to collect valuable information about the aboriginals of the Koraput district. The Rural Centres conducted by the Society in Orissa, for which Mr. S. S. Misra was responsible, carried on their normal work. The only noticeable development was the establishment of a Night School for Harijan boys at Tangi. This School receives grants from both the Government and the Cuttack District Board.

## Harijans and the Aborigines

Mr. A. V. Thakkar continued to work throughout the year as the general secretary of the All-India Harijan Sevak Sangh with its headquarters at Delhi. As usual he also took interest in the welfare of the aborigines. In his capacity as secretary of the Harijan Sevak Sangh, Mr. Thakkar toured the country extensively, inspecting Harijan work and institutions. He was at Wardha in the last week of April 1942 attending the annual meeting of the Central Board of the Harijan Sevak Sangh there. The month of May was spent in Nasik with visits to Bhusaval, Bombay and Peint in Nasik district. In June he attended a meeting of the Bihar Aborigines Welfare Advisory Board at Ranchi. In July he visited Jaipur State to discuss with the new Prime Minister, Sir Mirza Ismail, the needs and problems of Harijans of that State. This was followed by a tour of Orissa and Thana district in the Bombay Province in the interests of famine relief work among the aborigines. Mr. Thakkar continued to be the President of the Bhil Seva Mandal. In January this year, he toured in the Ganjam district on cyclone relief work.

During his stay at the headquarters in Delhi, he supervised the building work going on in the Harijan Colony. He had an interview in February 1943 with Mr. William Phillips, President Roosevelt's Personal Envoy in India, and gave Mr. Phillips an account of the welfare activities conducted by the Sangh for the benefit of the Harijans and the aborigines.

The work of the Committee appointed by the Government of Bombay for suggesting schemes for the utilisation of a fund of Rs. 25 lakhs set apart for the welfare of the backward classes of the Bombay Presidency claimed part of Mr. Thakkar's time. As a member of this Committee, Mr. Thakkar prepared several notes and schemes for the welfare of the backward classes, especially aborigines. The Committee's report was submitted to Government at the end of March last.

The U. P. ( Eastern ) Harijan Sevak Sangh had Mr. Kunzru and Mr. R. S. Misra as president and secretary respectively.

As most of the workers of the Sangh were arrested in August and September last for political activities the work has undergone considerable contraction. Nevertheless Mr. Misra visited most of the districts in which Harijan work was going on. He also conducted five schools particularly for the benefit of the Kols.

Mr. Negi, whose untimely death in August last is deeply regretted, worked as convenor of the Dola-Palkhi Committee. A deep-rooted prejudice still exists in some parts of the U. P. against the use by Harijans of Dolas or Palkhis in connection with their wedding and other ceremonies. The Dola-Palkhi Committee mainly concerned itself with overcoming this prejudice. Mr. Negi's death has interrupted this very useful activity.

Mr. Suryanarayana Rao continued to be a member of the Provincial Harijan Advisory Board and Treasurer of the Madras City Harijan Sevak Sangh. As the Secretary of the Kodambakkam Harijan Industrial School was confined to jail as a detainee, Mr. Suryanarayana Rao gave his attention to it as a member of its committee.

Mr. Nayanar was the president of the Malabar Harijan Sevak Sangh and a member of the District Labour Advisory Committee. He collected nearly Rs. 1,000 to meet the needs of work of the institutions for whose conduct the Sangh was responsible.

The Poona Harijan Reform Association maintains a hostel for Harijan boys and conducts a dispensary for the benefit of the residents of the village-Pashan-where it is located. Mr. Limaye was re-elected chairman of this Association. The Association has started a co-operative housing colony for the Harijans and has provided cottages for some Harijan families. Mr. Limaye also continued to be the President of the Poona Harijan Sevak Sangh. Under the auspices of the Sangh, Mr. Limaye studied the problem of drinking water facilities to Harijans in some surrounding villages by paying personal visits to them.

Mt. Venkataraman took charge of the Depressed Classes Mission at Mangalore in October last. This Mission is under the management of the Servants of India Society whose President is also the President of that body. The Mission maintains

a higher elementary school with 83 boys and 29 girls, and three elementary schools with 150 students of both sexes. Of these schools one is intended exclusively for the Koragas, the most backward community among the depressed classes of South Kanara. Besides these schools, the Mission conducts two boarding homes at Mangalore, one for boys and the other for girls, with 44 and 25 inmates respectively. At Puttur the Mission has a hostel exclusively for the benefit of the Koragas. It has 42 inmates including 13 girls. During the year one Koraga girl—the first in the community—appeared for the Intermediate examination. One boy appeared for the B. A. and two for the Intermediate examinations. Of these only one boy passed his Intermediate examination, and what is even more creditable, stood in first class, while the others passed only in some subjects. The Mission maintains eight Harijan Colonies, with a total area of 52 acres on which 88 families have been settled, 6 of these 8 colonies are near Mangalore and 2 in Udipi. Mr. Venkataraman paid frequent visits to these colonies and was able in one case to form a panchayat for the better administration of the Colony. Maternity aid was given from the Gomathi Amma Maternity Benefit Fund to 12 Koraga women.

Mr. Desai published during the year a pamphlet dealing with the system of serf labour. He also prepared a note on the Vakkals of North Kanara district, a very backward community, officially classed as intermediate. Mr. Desai pressed for its classification as backward, which has since been done. He also helped Mr. Thakkar in his work as a member of the Backward Classes Improvement Committee with notes on literacy among some backward classes and on the Kurubas of Bijapur district.

### **Social Service and Social Reform**

Mr. Kunzru continued to be the General Secretary of the Seva Samiti and Chairman of the Kamala Nehru Memorial Hospital Local Committee. Mr. R. S. Misra continued to be one of the secretaries of the Seva Samiti and looked after its night schools. Mr. Suryanarayana Rao was re-elected General Secretary of the National Health Association, which mainly concerns itself with health propaganda. He made representations to Government in regard to the prohibition of the milling

of rice. He was in charge of the Gokhale Reading Room situated on the Servants of India Society's premises in Madras.

Mr. Kodanda Rao was secretary and Mr. Gupte assistant secretary of the Society for the Elimination of Beggary at Nagpur. The first unit of the proposed Beggar Home has now been built. The Society was consulted by Government in advance with regard to their draft bill to amend the Municipal Act so as to deal more effectively with the beggar nuisance in the municipal areas.

While working in the Koraput district, Mr. Sahu carried on an agitation for stopping the evil of illicit manufacture and sale of liquor which is rampant in the district. He carried on propaganda in favour of the stoppage of sacrificial slaughter of animals during the Dasarah celebration and the Durga Puja festival. Mr. Limaye was elected a Vice-President of the Poona Sanitary Association. Mr. Sharma was in charge of the Lahore Poor Home and the Children's Recreation Centres organised on behalf of the Punjab Children's Aid Society.

Through Mr. Chitalia's efforts, a library and a reading room were opened at Chalala in Kathiawar. Arrangements were made through Khadi centres to supply books for use in circulating libraries which number more than 50. There are 59 literacy centres in Kathiawar all of which were supplied with literature and educational materials. Scholarships were given to a few needy students, for education in schools and colleges, and also for training in industry, farming, social service, drawing, etc. A Balmandir with 65 children is being conducted at Chalala under Mr. Chitalia's supervision. At this institution, provision has been made for training teachers for Balmandirs.

### Scouting

Mr. Kunzru continued to be the National Commissioner and Mr. Bajpai the National Organising Commissioner of the Hindustan Scout Association throughout the year. Mr. Bajpai's work was considerably hampered owing to difficulties in railway travel and the country-wide disturbances in August and Septem-

ber last. In view of the possibility of a Japanese invasion of India, A.R.P. assumed urgent importance and Mr. Bajpai devoted his attention mainly to A.R.P. organisation. He acted as a lecturer in the A. R. P. Staff Training School at Allahabad, which was organised by the Hindustan Scout Association, U. P. Branch. This School was recognised by the U. P. Government. His services for A.R.P. organisation were in demand not only in his own province, U. P., but in other provinces as well. He conducted A.R.P. Training Classes at Balia, Basti and Gorakhpur in U. P. and at Nagpur and Jubbulpore in C. P. In connection with his scouting work, he visited several districts in U. P. and toured Bihar, reviewing scout activities at Patna, Mokamehghat, Bhagalpur, Darbhanga, Chapra, Gaya, Dalmianagar, Arrah and Buxar.

Mr. Venkataraman worked as the Headquarters Commissioner of the Hindustan Scout Association, Madras Presidency, for literature and propaganda. He attended a meeting of the Provincial Council of the Association held in Madras last April. He wrote a pamphlet in English entitled "Why Hindustan?" in which he answered some of the objections raised against the adoption of that name for the Association. He wrote another pamphlet entitled "Hindustan Scout Emblem and its Significance".

### **Educational and Literary**

As a member of the Court and Executive Council of the Allahabad University and the Benares University, Mr. Kunzru attended as many meetings of these bodies as his engagements permitted. Mr. Dravid continued to be president of the Hanuman Vyayam Mandal at Amraoti, which has for its object the promotion of physical education and the training of physical instructors. Messrs. Vaze and Ambekar continued to serve on the Council of Management of the Poona Seva Sadan Society.

Mr. K. P. Kaul arranged in July last for the opening ceremony of the Gokarananath Misra Memorial Hostel by the Vice-Chancellor of the Lucknow University. The Hostel, intended for the lady students of the Mahila Vidyalaya, was constructed out of the Gokarananath Memorial Fund of which

Mr. Kaul is Secretary. The estimated cost of the building was about Rs. 24,000, while a sum of Rs. 16,000 was collected by way of donations. This sum along with the interest for twelve years amounting to over Rs. 5,200 had grown to Rs. 21,500. The balance of Rs. 2,500 will have to be collected in order fully to cover the cost. As a life-member of the Committee of the Mahila Vidyalaya College at Lucknow, Mr. Kaul took keen interest in its affairs. The disturbances caused by the students of the College in August and September last led to the stoppage of the Government grant and the College was confronted with a crisis in its fortunes. The situation engaged the serious attention of the Committee of the Vidyalaya at a series of protracted meetings. Luckily, however, the crisis was overcome, thanks to the firmness shown by the Committee and the institution came unscathed out of the ordeal, a result to which Mr. Kaul's participation in its affairs contributed to no small extent. He is now helping the institution in organising its office and improving the method of keeping its accounts, etc. in respect of which there was much room for improvement. Mr. Kaul is also secretary of the Ganga Prasad Varma Memorial Library in Lucknow.

Mr. Kodanda Rao continued to be a member of the Executive Council, the Academic Council and the Court of the Nagpur University. He also worked as a member of the Medical College Committee appointed by the Court. This Committee has since submitted a scheme upon which Government action has been postponed pending the return of better times. Mr. Kodanda Rao delivered lectures at several educational and social institutions on various social and cultural subjects. He was a member of the Study Circle at Nagpur which met six times during the year and took part in all these meetings. Mr. Gupte worked as secretary of the Study Circle.

Mr. Sahu continued to be the president of the Cuttack District Primary Teachers' Association and a member of the Utkal Sahitya Samaj. Mr. Gupte was secretary of the Model Education Society at Nagpur which conducts a high school there. Mr. Limaye was re-elected a member of the Executive Committee and the Council of the Maharashtra Literary

Conference and Vice-Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Maharashtra Sharada Mandir.

Mr. Bajpai's book "Hawai Hamley Se Hifazat" in Urdu saw its second edition. His lecture notes on A.R.P. in English have run into their third edition and are still in considerable demand.

### **Distress Relief**

A cyclone of extraordinary severity swept over Bengal and Orissa in October and November last and caused great havoc and misery. Mr. Thakkar interested himself in the relief work started in Midnapore district and deputed his assistant to help in relief work there for a month. On learning that acute scarcity was prevailing in the Bijapur district of the Bombay Presidency, Mr. Thakkar took the initiative in forming a Committee known as the Bijapur Famine Relief Committee in Bombay for the relief of the famine-stricken area in Bijapur. He was elected Chairman of this Committee and toured extensively in Bijapur district in March last, studying famine conditions as well as the relief provided by official and non-official agencies. By the end of March last a sum of over Rs. 1,50,000 (since increased to Rs. 5 lakhs) had been collected by this Committee. It has undertaken the work of both human relief as well as cattle relief. The Committee has been financing 19 free kitchens in the district in which about 6,000 persons are being fed twice daily. It is also distributing clothes to more than 60,000 persons who are in tatters. With a view to feeding, free of charge, the cattle of the poor agriculturists, 28 cattle feeding centres have been opened in various parts of the district. The total number of cattle fed at these feeding centres is about 5,000. In addition, the Committee has opened five cattle camps and has also undertaken the work of opening 20 plough centres for the purpose of helping poor cultivators in ploughing their land. It has sanctioned a sum of Rs. 50,000 for distributing seeds free among poor agriculturists at the forthcoming sowing season. Doles to respectable but needy families are also being distributed. 800 Charkhas were introduced as a famine relief measure.

An idea of the extent of the various forms of relief undertaken by the Committee can be had from the following amounts sanctioned for different purposes:—

(1) Free kitchens	...	Rs. 75,000
(2) Cattle Relief	...	„ 1,71,000
(3) Clothes distribution	...	„ 1,75,000
(4) Distribution of seeds	...	„ 50,000
(5) Plough centres	...	„ 50,000
(6) Introduction of Charkhas	...	„ 10,000
(7) Doles to respectable families	...	„ 14,000

Mr. Desai helped Mr. Thakkar in the work of famine relief in Bijapur. He toured the famine areas of the district and submitted a report of his impressions, which was published in the Press. The Committee in Bombay opened its office at Bijapur, of which Mr. Desai is in charge. Apart from the routine work of the Committee at Bijapur, Mr. Desai drew the attention of Government to various defects in their famine relief administration, which came to his notice in the course of his tours. He also toured the famine areas of the Bellary district in Madras and compared, in the course of a note, the famine administration in the two provinces. The note was submitted to the Bombay Government for appropriate action.

The terrific cyclone which visited the Midnapore district in October 1942 also swept over certain areas of Orissa. Mr. S. S. Misra toured the cyclone-affected area for nine days. In the thana of Bhograi with an area of 150 sq. miles, 354 big villages and a population of 72,000, not a single thatched house was left undamaged. A considerable proportion of the cattle in the area was destroyed; and a large number of trees were uprooted. Most people in the area were rendered homeless. Altogether a population of nearly 1,50,000 was rendered destitute as a result of the cyclone. Messrs. Sahu and S. S. Misra rendered relief to the distressed in this area.

Another calamity of a similar nature overtook the Puri and Ganjam districts of Orissa in November last. The devastation was the greatest in the Palur estate. Nearly one-third,

12 out of 35, of the villages were entirely swept away by the waters of the Chilka, which rose in unusual floods at the time of the cyclone. The number of deaths was also large. In a village in the estate 140 out of a total population of 160 were carried away by the floods. All the houses in the village collapsed and the crops failed to a very large extent. To cope with this situation, an organisation called the Orissa Relief Committee with Mr. Thakkar as president and Mr. Sahu as one of the secretaries was formed at Cuttack. The Committee's work is not yet over, but it has so far spent about Rs. 50,000 in the distribution of relief. Mr. Thakkar visited in December and January the North Balasore and Ganjam districts, the districts most hard hit by the cyclone. Mr. S. S. Misra helped in the distribution of relief for about a month in North Balasore and was instrumental in the distribution of cloth worth Rs. 10,000 donated for the purpose by the Kesoram Cotton Mills in North Balasore. He was in charge of the relief centre in Ganjam and distributed cloth worth Rs. 4,000 and gave cash relief to the tune of Rs. 6,000 in that district.

Mr. Thakkar interested himself in relief measures for the benefit of an aboriginal tribe called the Koknas of the Peint taluq of the Nasik district which was visited by famine. He visited Peint twice and helped the non-official relief agency by securing donations in cash and kind. He was also instrumental in starting a cheap cloth and wheat shop at Bhivani in the Punjab and a cheap cloth shop at Jajpur in Orissa. At these shops started on behalf of the Birla family, cloth and wheat were sold 25 p. c. cheaper than the market rate. It is satisfactory to learn that they have proved of much use to the people for whom they were intended.

In June last the military coolies stationed at the Chowdwar aerodrome burnt down the houses of the people of Chowdwar. Messrs. Sahu and S. S. Misra organised relief to the affected people. And the Servants of India Society contributed Rs 500 for the purpose. The local Government also took prompt action to compensate the sufferers. The Ceded Districts had another visitation of famine last year. Mr. Suryanarayana Rau toured the famine areas five times and pressed on Government, by means of representations, the necessity of adequate relief measures.

An acute scarcity of food began to be experienced in the Malabar District since January last. Mr. Nayanar helped in easing the situation by forming food committees at different places. An equitable distribution of the available food-stuffs was facilitated by the system of ration cards introduced at the time by him. He also carried on vigorous propaganda in favour of the " Grow More Food " campaign

As a continuation of the relief work started in the cyclone-affected areas of the Malabar district, a rural dispensary was organised by Mr. Nayanar at Matamangalam in North Malabar and a child welfare centre in Puduponnani. The rural dispensary serves the needs of twelve surrounding villages which had no facilities for medical relief. The area is hilly and highly malarial with the result that the daily average of patients in some weeks goes up even to 100! The yearly expenditure on the dispensary comes to Rs. 1,000, towards which the District Board makes a grant of Rs. 250 per year, while the balance has to be found by public contributions.

The Child Welfare Centre at Puduponnani was started in November 1941 with the help given by the Red Cross Society, while a grant equal to half the total expenditure has been sanctioned by Government from April 1943.

A new centre of work was started by Mr. Nayanar at Valapad where arrangements for giving midday meals to school children numbering nearly 1,000 were made for a period of two months. The expenses were met out of a grant of Rs. 2,500 made by the Collector of Malabar for the purpose. A nursing home for the benefit of emaciated children has also been organised at this Centre.

### **The Evacuee Problem**

With the Japanese occupation of Burma early last year the problem of refugees from that country flocking into India became one of great urgency. Soon after the close of the Budget Session of the Council of State early in April 1942, Mr. Kunzru along with Mr. Dam, M.L.A. (Central) was invited by the then Member for Indians Overseas, Mr. Aney, to accompany him to Manipur in Assam to see the arrangements made for the refugees from Calcutta, Assam and Burma in the

Manipur State. The party visited Calcutta, Gauhati, Dimapur, Imphal (Manipur), Wanging, Palel and Heriok and studied the evacuees' grievances in consultation with local officials and non-officials. After visiting these centres, Mr. Kunzru accompanied Mr. Aney to Shillong and discussed the problems affecting the evacuees with the Governor of Assam and other officials. Mr. Kunzru also visited Pandu, near Gauhati and Parvatipur to inspect the arrangements made for feeding the refugees by the Government and Messrs. Surajmal Nagarmal respectively. The evacuees complained to Mr. Kunzru bitterly of the callous and insulting attitude of the evacuation officers and their principal subordinates. On the conclusion of the tour, Mr. Kunzru, jointly with Mr. Dam, issued a statement drawing public attention to the treatment meted out to the evacuees and the racial discrimination which characterised the arrangements made for their comfort and convenience. Mr. R. S. Misra visited a number of districts in U. P. with a view to studying the condition of the evacuees. He found that the district authorities had done little to improve their lot.

Mr. S. S. Misra was secretary of the Burma Oriya Evacuee Relief Committee formed at Cuttack. He with another member of the Committee interviewed the Premier of Orissa with a view to representing their grievances. He toured the Ganjam district to which most of the Oriya evacuees belonged and secured employment for about 200 at the Chowdwar aerodrome. He also represented their grievances at the Conference of District Magistrates of Orissa.

The influx of refugees from Burma into Madras engaged the attention of Mr. Suryanarayana Rao in the first quarter of the year. He paid almost daily visits to the Refugee Camp and assisted the Camp authorities in their work. This brought him in direct touch with problems facing the evacuees and enabled him to make representations to Government for better facilities for their rehabilitation. He took part in the conference convened by the Mayor of Madras to consider problems touching the refugees and availed himself of Mr. Aney's visit to Madras in August last to make further personal representations. He continued his interest in the refugee problem throughout the year.

Mr. Nayanar made an extensive tour of Malabar district in order to study the conditions of the evacuees from Burma and Malaya and submitted a report of his observations to the Collector. He started an office at Calicut for helping the evacuees and was able to set nearly 300 of them on their feet again.

### **Journals**

Two newspapers, the *Dnyan Prakash* and the *Hitavada*, are owned and published by the Society. The *Dnyan Prakash*, which is the oldest Marathi daily, is edited by Mr. Vaze and published at Poona and Bombay. He is helped in this work by Mr. Limaye. A weekly edition is also issued every Sunday. The *Hitavada* was a tri-weekly till the beginning of April last, when it was converted into a daily. Mr. Mani continued to be both editor and manager of the paper, which is issued in English from Nagpur. He was assisted by Mr. Gupte on the managerial side.

### **Business Concerns**

The Aryabhushan and the Dnyanprakash Presses in Poona which are owned by the Society had Mr. V. H. Barve as their manager. Mr. K. G. Sharangapani assisted Mr. Barve in the management of the Presses. Mr. Bakhale was the manager of the Bombay Vaibhav Press, which is also owned by the Society.

### **G. I. P. E.**

The report of the Gokhale Institute of Politics and Economics, of which Mr. D. R. Gadgil is the Director, is appended to this report.

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## APPENDIX I

**Gokhale Institute of Politics and Economics,  
Poona 4.**

( Founded by Rao Bahadur R. R. Kale )

**Report for the year 1942-43.**

During the year under report field investigations in connection with the series of agricultural economics projects planned in the Wai Taluka were initiated in full. The scheme could be undertaken because of the grant-in-aid made for the year by the Provincial Government. The Government of Bombay has, in the absence of the expected help from the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research, promised to give a grant of Rs. 4,000 for the scheme for the year 1943-44 also. This will enable us to complete the major portion of the field investigations planned under the scheme by the end of the next year. The investigation regarding the survey of lapse into illiteracy undertaken on behalf of the Government of Bombay was completed during the year. The work was planned and directed by the Institute while the actual field work was carried out by officers of the Educational Department. On account of the peculiar conditions during the year, the data gathered in respect of this survey, as in respect of the Wai projects, were not as full as expected at first. The extent of the data collected is, however, adequate for the purpose in hand and the work of tabulating it is in progress.

The report of the enquiry into direct and indirect benefits of irrigation with reference to the Godavari and Pravara Canals entrusted by the Government of Bombay to the Institute was completed during the year. It was submitted to Government towards the beginning of November 1942. The enquiry has yielded results which are of great value from the point of view both of theoretical analysis and of practical policy. It is hoped that Government will publish the report in due course.

A considerable portion of the first part of the Socio-Economic Survey of Poona has already been printed. The

completion of this work was, however, postponed owing to the staff being engaged on the preparation and publication of a survey of Indian Economic Policy during the war. In view of the urgent nature of the problem, it was thought desirable to undertake this work immediately and to give it precedence over all others.

Early during the year were published Mr. Sovani's study, from the regional point of view, of the Population Problem of India and Mr. Mehta's Memorial lecture on Planning in Co-operation. In January 1943 Mr. D. R. Gadgil's study of the problem of the Regulation of Wages in India and other Problems of Industrial Labour, embodied in the Banaili Readership lectures delivered by him at Patna in 1940, was issued as a publication of the Institute. The Institute's study on "War and Indian Economic Policy" was published shortly after the close of the year. Dr. Kakade's study of Handloom-Weaving and the weaving communities of Sholapur which formed part of the Socio-Economic Survey of Sholapur is almost ready for the press and it is hoped to publish it during the current year.

The total number of students enrolled during the year was 61, of whom 5 were research students (for the Ph. D. degree). At the M. A. examination held in April 1942, 14 students of the Institute appeared, of whom 5 were successful, two being placed in Second Class.

One thesis was submitted viz., thesis for the Ph. D. degree,

by Mr. R. G. Kakade

"Socio-Economic Survey of Weaving Communities in Sholapur."

The thesis was approved for the degree.

The R. B. R. R. Kale Memorial lecture was delivered this year by Mr. S. G. Vaze, the subject of his discourse being "The Formation of Federations."

During the year under report Mr. D. R. Gadgil was appointed by the Government of Bombay a member of the following Boards: (1) The Board of Secondary Education, (2) The S. L. C. Examination Board, and (3) The Board of

Primary Education. He was elected by the Board of Secondary Education its Chairman for the triennium 1942-45. He was also nominated by Government a member of the re-constituted Council of Management of the Deccan College Post-Graduate and Research Institute. The Collector of Poona asked him to serve as Chairman of a Committee appointed to prepare a scheme for rationing to be introduced in Poona City and Suburbs. He has been co-opted a member of the Poona Price Control Advisory Committee. He was asked to help in drawing up a representation regarding the Food Situation of the Ratnagiri District and to be a member of a deputation in order to represent it before the Adviser to the Government of Bombay.

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## THE SERVANTS OF

*Statement of Affairs as on*

LIABILITIES		Rs. A. P.
Society's General Fund:		
Balance as per annexed Statement ...	...	2,40,257 12 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
Salumbra Fire Relief Trust Fund ...	...	4,679 1 7
Gokhale Institute of Politics and Economics Trust Fund as per annexed Statement ...	...	1,28,553 2 6
South Indian Flood Relief Trust Fund ...	...	21,426 5 10
Presses' Reserve and Depreciation Funds ...	...	25,150 14 3
Servindia Relief Fund ...	...	13,393 4 4
Sir W. Wedderburn Fund ...	...	3,034 5 8
Investment Reserve Fund ...	...	11,871 9 8
Building Reserve Fund ..	...	4,929 6 0
Workmen's Welfare Fund ...	...	6,500 0 0
Servindia Welfare Fund ...	...	1,452 11 6
Insurance Fund—Life Policies (Matured) ...	...	3,000 0 0
Mayanoor School Fund ...	...	5,000 0 0
Gokhale Day Celebration Fund ...	...	2,000 0 0
Total ...		7,16,167 7 3

## INDIA SOCIETY

31st March, 1943.

ASSETS		Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
G. M. Library Trust Property a/c	...	...	...	...	23,164	2	6
<i>Investments :</i>							
Gokhale Memorial Trust Fund							
3½% G. P. Notes	face value	...	1,21,000	0	0		
4 % Bombay Port Trust	"	...	12,000	0	0		
					1,33,000	0	0
Gokhale Institute of Politics and Economics Trust Fund							
as per annexed Statement	...	...	...	...	1,28,553	2	6
South Indian Flood Relief Trust Fund Investment a/c.							
					21,415	7	0
<i>Other investments :</i>							
3 % Punjab Loan 1949	...	...	18,000	0	0		
3½% G. P. Notes	face value	...	97,000	0	0		
3½% G. P. Notes 1954-59	...	...	23,000	0	0		
4 % " " (1960-70)	"	...	20,300	0	0		
4 % Bombay Port Trust Loan	"	...	96,500	0	0		
4½% G. P. Notes (1955-60)	"	...	1,43,900	0	0		
5 % Bombay Municipal Debentures	...	...	17,000	0	0		
Total face value	...	...	4,15,700	0	0		
At cost price	...	...	...	...	3,75,797	5	4
Workmen's Welfare Fund Investment a/c	...	...	...	...	6,500	0	0
Gokhale Day Celebration Fund Investment a/c	...	...	...	...	1,990	8	0
Loan to the Deccan Education Society	...	...	...	...	1,000	0	0
Bombay Prov. Coop. Bank Shares	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20 Shares of Rs. 50 each	...	...	...	...	1,000	0	0
Agricultural Products Ltd., Poona	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
one share of Rs. 50 (fully paid up)	...	...	...	...	50	0	0
Ogale Glass Works shares fully paid up	...	...	...	...	100	0	0
Poona Central Co-operative Bank Shares-2 fully paid up.	...	...	...	...	100	0	0
Bank Balances at Centres and at Branches	...	...	...	...	23,048	1	4
Cash at Centres and at Branches etc.	...	...	...	...	448	13	7
					Total ...	7,16,167	7 3

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

Poona, }  
9th June, 1943. }

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



**The Gokhale Institute of Politics and Economics, Poona.**  
*Statement showing the Trust Fund and its investments on 31st March, 1943.*

TRUST FUND			INVESTMENTS		
	Rs.	A. P.		Rs.	A. P.
Balance of Fund as per last year	1,07,630	10 0	Mortgage on Property of Sayagaon village	13,135	0 0
<b>Investment Reserve Fund :</b>			Govt. and other securities :		
Balance last year	7,433	2 0	3 % 1949 Punjab Loan	2,000	
Amount set aside for redemption of loss on maturity	1,500	0 0	3½ % G. P. notes face value	19,800	
	8,933	2 0	4 % 1960-70 Loan	20,200	
Advance Grants	1,750	0 0	4 % B. P. T. Bonds	6,500	
Advance payable	1,754	14 4	5 % B. M. Debentures	4,000	
Provident Fund as per contra	792	12 6	6 % B. M. Debentures	40,000	
<b>Surplus Account :</b>			6 % Karachi Port Trust	10,000	
Balance as per last year's Statement	8,894	8 10		1,62,500	
Less deficit as per current year's statement	1,202	13 2		at cost	1,02,523 2 0
	7,691	11 8	Provident Fund deposit a/c.	792	12 6
			Advances recoverable	1,626	13 6
			Shares :		
<b>Total ...</b>	<b>1,28,553</b>	<b>2 6</b>	Kirloskar Bros. Ltd.		
			120 Shares of Rs. 25 each fully paid up	2,250	0 0
			Other Loans :		
			Satara Inamdar Mandal		
			50 Debentures of Rs. 100 each	5,000	0 0
			Balance in Bank	3,225	6 6
			<b>Total ...</b>	<b>1,28,553</b>	<b>2 6</b>

Poona, }  
 10th June, 1943. }

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

## APPENDIX II

### List of Donations

#### Headquarters

	Rs.	A.	P.
Sir Dorabji Tata Trust ... ..	1,500	0	0
The late Mr. R. B. Kulkarni ... ..	1,000	0	0
The Rajasaheb of Akalkot ... ..	300	0	0
The late Justice Ranade Charity Fund ... ..	200	0	0
The Chief Saheb of Ichalkaranji ... ..	150	0	0
The late Mr. B. H. Naik ... ..	100	0	0
Principal J. R. Gharpure ... ..	100	0	0
Mrs. Pramilabai Gadgil ... ..	100	0	0
Dr. Sir R. P. Paranjpye ... ..	100	0	0
Mr. D. B. Limaye ... ..	100	0	0
Mr. H. G. Janorikar ... ..	100	0	0
Mr. R. P. Patwardhan ... ..	100	0	0
Prof. R. N. Joshi ... ..	50	0	0
Mr. M. H. Dev ... ..	50	0	0
A Sympathiser ... ..	30	0	0
Rao Bahadur D. L. Sahasrabuddhe ... ..	25	0	0
Mr. Harakchand Motichand ... ..	25	0	0
Sums below Rs. 25 ... ..	60	0	0
<b>Total...</b>	4,090	0	0

#### Bombay Branch

	Rs.	A.	P.
Mr. G. D. Birla ... ..	1,000	0	0
Mr. K. J. Chitalia ... ..	395	0	0
The Seeds Traders' Association ... ..	101	0	0
Mr. J. P. Patel ... ..	100	0	0
Seth Govardhandas Bhagwandas Narottamdas ... ..	100	0	0
Sri Mahajan Association ... ..	51	0	0
Mr. G. A. Kamtekar ... ..	50	0	0
Sums below Rs. 25 ... ..	10	0	0
<b>Total...</b>	1,807	0	0

#### C. P. Branch

	Rs.	A.	P.
Seth Badridas Daga ... ..	500	0	0
Sri L. S. Deshmukh ... ..	101	0	0
Sir K. V. Kukday ... ..	50	0	0
Miss K. S. Ranga Rao ... ..	34	0	0
Mr. B. A. Smellie ... ..	25	0	0
A Sympathiser ... ..	25	0	0
Sums below Rs. 25 ... ..	35	4	0
<b>Total ...</b>	770	4	0

**U. I. Branch**

		Rs.	A.	P.
Lala Ram Ratan Gupta	...	1,000	0	0
Lala Krip Narayan of Delhi (Floor Mills)	...	500	0	0
Lala Kishore	...	400	0	0
Lala Shankar Lal	...	200	0	0
Mr. Mushran	...	180	0	0
Pandit Rajendra N. Haskar	...	100	0	0
<b>Total...</b>		<b>2,380</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>

**Lahore Centre**

		Rs.	A.	P.
A Friend	...	50	0	0
R. B. Jankidas	...	25	0	0
Dr. A. P. Bharucha	...	25	0	0
Sjt. Sriyana Prasad	...	25	0	0
Lala Gangaram	...	25	0	0
Sums below Rs. 25	...	60	0	0
<b>Total...</b>		<b>210</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>

**Mayanur Centre**

		Rs.	A.	P.
Estates under the Court of Wards, Hyderabad ( Dn. )	...	191	10	0
Messrs. N. Gopaldas and Co.	...	100	0	0
Anonymous	...	100	0	0
Mr. P. A. C. Ramaswamyraja	...	100	0	0
Mr. S. R. Narayanaraja	...	50	0	0
Nawab Salar Jung Bahadur	...	50	0	0
Gnanambika Mills Ltd.	...	50	0	0
Rao Bahadur K. C Saptarishireddiar M. L. A.	...	50	0	0
Messrs. A. K. D. Balaramraja and D. K. Raju	...	30	0	0
Pappanapatti Estate	...	25	5	0
Mr. M. Ramaswamy Moopnar	...	25	0	0
Dhanalakshmi Ginning Factory	...	25	0	0
Sums below Rs. 25	...	124	0	0
<b>Total...</b>		<b>920</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>0</b>

**Madras Branch**

		Rs.	A.	P.
Sri V. S. Nataraja Mudaliar ...	...	200	0	0
Dr. G. S. Arundale ...	...	150	0	0
Sri T. R. Venkatarama Sastri ...	...	100	0	0
The late Hon. K. Govindachari ...	...	100	0	0
Sri M. L. Narayanaswamy ...	...	100	0	0
„ T. A. Ramalingam Chettiar ...	...	100	0	0
„ G. A. Natesan ...	...	100	0	0
„ M. Somappa ...	...	100	0	0
„ A. Srinivasa Pai ...	...	50	4	0
„ T. Ramachandra Rao ...	...	50	0	0
Sir P. S. Sivaswami Aiyer ...	...	50	0	0
Sri S. G. Sastri ...	...	50	0	0
„ M. Subbaroya Aiyer ...	...	50	0	0
„ M. Ct. M. Chidambaram Chettiar ...	...	50	0	0
„ V. Gopalaswami Aiyengar ...	...	30	4	0
Rao Bahadur K. V. Sesha Aiyengar ...	...	30	0	0
Dewan Bahadur T. Bhujanga Rao ...	...	25	0	0
Dewan Bahadur V. Bhashyam Aiyengar ...	...	25	0	0
Lt. Col. K. G. Pandalai ...	...	25	0	0
Dr. C. B. Rama Rao ...	...	25	0	0
A Friend ...	...	25	0	0
Sri N. M. Sastri ...	...	25	0	0
„ B. Bhima Rao ...	...	25	0	0
Sums below Rs. 25 ...	...	152	5	0
		<hr/>		
Total ...		1,637	13	0
		<hr/>		

**Cuttack Centre**

		Rs.	A.	P.
Maharaja Saheb, Parlakimedi ...	...	500	0	0
Maharaja Saheb, Mayurbhanj ...	...	200	0	0
Cuttack Collectorate Dramatic Club ...	...	101	0	0
Maharaja Saheb, Kalahandi ...	...	100	0	0
Raja of Keonjhar State ...	...	100	0	0
Maharaja Saheb, Patna State ...	...	100	0	0
A Friend, Cuttack ...	...	50	0	0
Sri N. Ramseshaiah, Jaypur ( Koraput ) ...	...	25	0	0
Sugarcane Co-operative Society, Rayagada ...	...	25	0	0
Sums below Rs. 25 ...	...	51	0	0
		<hr/>		
Total ...		1,252	0	0
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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, 12 A, 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

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

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.

12 A. The Society may, in exceptional circumstances, permit a member to retire after thirty years' approved service or on the attainment of the age of seventy after twenty-five years' approved service 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. A member so permitted shall cease to be a member of the Society.

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 earmarked 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, the grant of special allowances to them in special circumstances, and of pensions to members retiring under Rule 12 A; (4) the grant of leave to members of the Society; (5) the grant of allowances to Permanent Assistants and Attaches of the Society; and (6) the carrying out in other ways of the objects of the Society.

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

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

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## Bye-Laws

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

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

2. (a) Every Member under Training will be granted an allowance of Rs. 65 a month for the first two years of his training and Rs. 75 for the next three.
- (b) Every Ordinary Member will be granted an allowance of Rs. 90 a month for the first five years, Rs. 110 for the next five years and Rs. 125 afterwards.
- (c) A rent allowance not exceeding Rs. 15 a month in Bombay and Rs. 10 elsewhere, or the actual rent paid, if less, will be granted to members, in case there are no quarters available on the premises of the Society.
- (d) An allowance of 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.

2-A. The Council may, if it considers necessary, grant a dearness allowance\* to the members and probationers.

3. Notwithstanding any provision in Bye-Law No. 2, the First Member or President and Council may, after due inquiry and for sufficient cause, at a meeting of the Council at which not less than four members are present, reduce by not more than half the allowance of a member ( including rent and other allowances ) for a period not exceeding one year at a time but in no case for more than two consecutive years.

4. (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.
5. (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.

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\* A dearness allowance of Rs. 5 per month is in force from 1st July 1963.

- (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.

In this Bye-Law the word "member" includes a member who has been permitted to retire under rule 12 A.

6. 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.

6A. The First Member or President and Council may grant to a member who is permitted to retire under Rule 12A such pension as they consider suitable to the requirements of his case. In case, however, such a member acts in a manner prejudicial to the interests of the Society, the First Member or President and Council may withhold it from him.

7. 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.

8. 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.

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

## Members of the Servants of India Society, 1st September 1943

Name of the Member	Date of admission to the Society	Address
<i>President :</i>		
1 The Hon'ble Pandit Hirday Nath Kunzru, B.A., B.Sc., LL.D.	11-7-1909	† S. I. S., 9 Malaviya Road, George Town, Allahabad.
<i>Vice-President :</i>		
2 Amritlal Vithaldas Thakkar, L.C.E. ...	6-2-1914	Harijan Sevak Sangh, Kingsway, Delhi.
<i>Other Senior Members :</i>		
3 Natesh Appaji Dravid, M.A. ...	12-6-1905	S. I. S., Dhantoli, Nagpur.
4 Shridhar Ganesh Vaze, B.A. ...	23-2-1908	" Poona 4.
5 Rupangudi Suryanarayana Rao, B. A. ...	26-4-1919	S. I. S., Royapettah, Madras.
6 Raghunath Ramchandra Bakhale ...	30-8-1923	" Sandhurst Road, Bombay 4.
<i>Secretary :</i>		
7 Dattatraya Vasudeo Ambekar ...	20-12-1914	" Poona 4.
<i>Ordinary Members :</i>		
8 The Rt. Hon'ble V. S. Srinivasa Sastri, P.C., C.H., LL.D., D.Litt. ...	6-1-1907	"Swagatam", Mylapore, Madras.
9 Krishna Prasad Kaul, B.A. ...	11-7-1909	S. I. S., Lucknow.
10 Vithal Hari Barve ...	10-4-1913	Aryabhushan Press, Poona 4.
11 Laxmi Narayan Sahu, M.A. ...	15-6-1918	S. I. S., Cuttaok ( Orissa ).
12 Krishnaji Ganesh Limaye, M.A., LL.B. ...	26-4-1919	S. I. S., Poona 4.

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

13	Kodaganallur Ganapathi Sivaswamy, B.A. ...	4-4-1922
14	Haradatta Sharma, B.A., LL.B. ...	4-4-1922
15	Pandurangi Kodanda Rao, M.A. ...	12-5-1922
16	Shri Ram Bajpat ... ..	12-5-1922
17	Shankar Govind Gokbale, M. A. ...	29-7-1928
18	Keshav Ganesh Sharangapani, B.A., LL.B. ...	25-9-1930
19	Singanallur Ramakrishna Venkataraman, B.A., B.L. ...	25-9-1930
20	Ramchandra Sadashiv Gupte ... ..	30-6-1933
21	Varikara Ryrn Nayanar, B.A. ... ..	30-6-1933
22	Annakavoor Duraiswamy Subramani (A. D. Mani), M.A. ...	14-6-1935
23	Dinkar Dattatraya Desai, M.A., LL.B. ...	12-6-1936
24	Shyam Sundar Misra, M.A. ... ..	12-6-1936
25	Rama Sankar Misra, B.A., LL.B. ... ..	12-6-1937
26	Karsandas Jagjiwandas Chitalia ... ..	12-6-1941

*Member under Training :*

1	Raghunath Govind Kakade, M. A., LL. B., Ph. D. ...	12-6-1943
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S. I. S., Royapettah, Madras.
" 17, Maclagan Road, Lahore.
" Dhantoli, Nagpur.
" 9 Malaviya Road, George Town, Allahabad.
" Poona 4.
Aryabhushan Press, Poona 4.
S. I. S., Royapettah, Madras.
S. I. S., Dhantoli, Nagpur.
" Calicut (Dt. Malabar).
S. I. S., Dhantoli Nagpur.
" Sandhurst Road, Bombay 4.
" Cuttack.
" Sarsa, Dt. Allahabad.
" Sandhurst Road, Bombay 4.
S. I. S., Bombay 4.

**PERIODICALS**  
**OF THE**  
**SERVANTS OF INDIA SOCIETY**

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**THE DNYAN PRAKASH**

The oldest Marathi daily paper published both in Poona and Bombay. It has also a weekly edition published on Sundays.

**Editor** :—S. G. Vaze.

**Subscription** :—*Daily Edition* Rs. 22-8-0 in Bombay & Poona and Rs. 27-8-0 elsewhere ( in India ) including postage.  
*Weekly Edition* Rs. 4 ( in India ) including postage.

**Offices** :— { 36, Saraswati-Vilas, Laxmi Road, Poona 2.  
                  { Sandhurst Road, Bombay 4.

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**THE HITAVADA**

The oldest English newspaper in the Central Provinces and Central India with a standing of 33 years. It was a tri-weekly till April 1943 when it was converted into a daily. It deals with public affairs in the Central Provinces and Berar in particular.

**Editor** :—A. D. Mani.

**Annual Subscription ( India )** :—Rs. 28

**Office** :—Wardha Road, Nagpur.

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**PERIODICALS**  
OF THE  
**SERVANTS OF INDIA SOCIETY**

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**THE DNYAN PRAKASH**

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Editor :— A. D. Mani.

Annual Subscription ( India ) :—Rs. 28

Office :— Wardha Road, Nagpur.

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## Work of the Society at a Glance

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Nature of work	Members engaged in it
<b>Political :</b>	
<i>General</i>	—Sastri, Kunzru, Dravid, Suryanarayana Rao, Ambekar, Sahu, Sharma, Mani.
<i>Legislatures</i>	—Kunzru (Council of State). Sastri (Madras Legislative Council).
<i>Indian States</i>	—Vaze, Thakkar.
<i>Journalism</i>	—Vaze, Kodanda Rao, Mani, Limaye, Gokhale.
<i>Civil Liberties</i>	—Desai, S. S. Misra.
<b>Social :</b>	
<i>Labour</i>	—Bakhale, Sivaswami, Venkataraman, Nayanar, Desai.
<i>Education</i>	—Kunzru, Sahu, Nayanar, Kaul, Sivaswamy, Chitalia.
<i>Scouting</i>	—Kunzru, Bajpai, Sahu, Venkataraman, Nayanar.
<i>Social Service</i>	—Kunzru, Kodanda Rao, Bakhale, Sharma, Dravid, Chitalia, Vaze, Ambekar.
<i>Depressed Classes</i>	Kunzru, Thakkar, Limaye, R. S. Misra, Kaul, Nayanar.
<i>Rural Uplift, Co-operation &amp; Local Self-Government</i>	Sivaswamy, R. S. Misra, Suryanarayana Rao, Sabu, S. S. Misra, Dravid, Venkataraman, Sharma, Nayanar.
<i>Distress Relief</i>	Thakkar, Sahu, Desai, S. S. Misra, R. S. Misra, Kakde.
<i>Business Concerns</i>	Barve, Sharangapani (A. B. Press, Poona), Bakhale (Bombay Vaibhav Press), Mani, Gupte (Hitavada Press, Nagpur).