

THE
Servants of India Society

(Registered under the Societies Registration Act)

REPORT
FOR 1943-44

POONA

Monday, 12th June, 1944

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The Hon'ble Mr. G. K. Gokhale



**Founder
The Servants of India Society**

THE
Servants of India Society

APPEAL FOR FUNDS.

After years of financial anxiety, the Society has at last succeeded in balancing its budget. The last two years closed with a surplus, and the current year too is expected to close equally happily, but the fulfilment of this expectation is subject to (1) our business concerns yielding the expected results, and (2) our succeeding in collecting nearly Rs. 20,000 by way of public subscriptions in the course of the year. Our business concerns have of late been doing unexpectedly well, but this is due not to any permanent improvement in their income but to the circumstances created by the war.

In view of the hardships caused to its Members and employees by the high prices of necessaries of life, the Society has decided to grant a bonus equal to $1\frac{1}{2}$ months' salary to all its employees and increase the dear food allowance given to the Members. It has also decided to modernise the printing machinery of the *Hitavada*, which has been a crying need all these years, in order to enable it to meet the post-war competition. This will be a menace to the existence of the paper if it is left in its present condition.

The Society has, however, not been able to provide for an expansion of its work, though this is necessary. And provision has been made in the budget only for the continuance of its activities at their present level. The Society, therefore, makes an earnest appeal to its friends and sympathisers 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.

ALLAHABAD, }
10th October 1944. }

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

The Servants of India Society.

PREAMBLE.

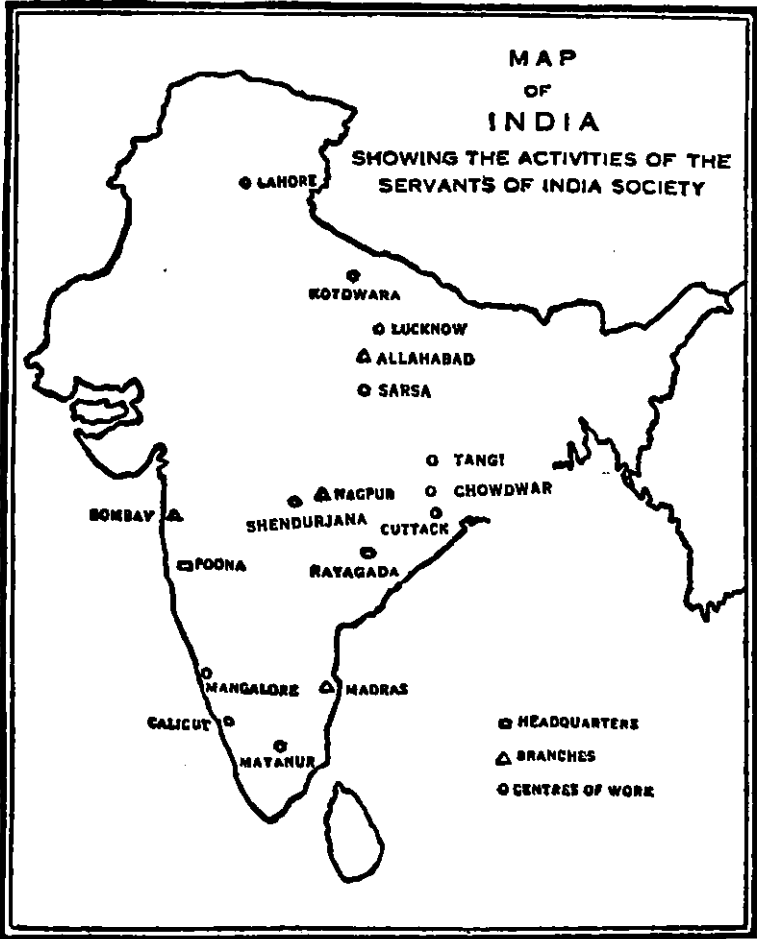
The following paragraphs written in 1905 by the illustrious founder, the late Mr. G. K. Gokhale, formed the original Preamble to the Constitution of the Society :

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.



the year excepting the period from Feb. 14 to 21st May, 1944, when he was engaged in relief work in Bengal. During his absence Mr. Vaze officiated as Secretary of the Society.

The Founder's Day

The first celebration of the Founder's Day under our arrangement with the late Chief Saheb of Ichalkaranji took place on February 19, 1944. A few friends of the Society were invited to the dinner held at the Headquarters that evening. The expenses of the dinner were met out of the interest on the Ichalkaranji endowment. Those present at the dinner, while appreciating the thoughtfulness of the donor in ensuring the celebration on a permanent basis of the Gokhale Day, regretted the fact that the late Shrimant Babasaheb Ghorpade should not have been spared to be present even at this first celebration. When the Society heard of his sad death, our condolence was conveyed to the members of his family.

Famine Relief

The period under report was marked by widespread and acute distress in many parts of the country, owing to shortage of food. The sufferings of Bengal, Orissa, Malabar, Cochin and Travancore are too well-known to require detailed narration in this report. One of the principal difficulties in dealing with the situation in the affected areas was that the facts were not easily available to public men, or where they were available, were obscured by political controversy and the unwillingness of the Government to admit the existence of famine. It may fairly be claimed that public recognition of the real nature of the situation was in no small measure due to the investigation conducted by the members of the Society and their personal efforts to arouse public opinion on the subject. By bringing the real facts to light, they assisted in compelling Government to take measures, however inadequate, to deal with it. Besides their work in regard to investigation of facts and their propaganda for the immediate initiation of relief measures, the members themselves organised relief work in the affected areas to the extent their financial and other

resources permitted. It is a matter for satisfaction to the Society that though its membership is limited, it was able to spare nine members for relief work.

Dealing with the situation in each of the areas mentioned above, it may be said without exaggeration, in regard to the Bengal famine, that the visit of Pandit Kunzru to the province in October 1943 convinced the country of the existence of a state of things there which the province had not known since the famine which devastated it in the 'seventies of the last century.

His visit in the latter part of October to Orissa brought out the fact that famine in certain parts of the province was as severe as that which prevailed in Bengal, and that it had been intensified by the export of rice permitted by the Orissa Government, notwithstanding its shortage in the province itself. Mr. Kunzru repeated his visits to Bengal and Orissa in January 1944, and toured in the same month in Malabar and a part of the coastal belt of Cochin and Travancore. He drew pointed attention to the failure of the Government to send foodstuffs in adequate quantities and at regular intervals to Eastern Bengal and the high prices consequently prevailing there. He also focussed attention on the havoc wrought by the epidemics of cholera, malaria and small-pox which followed in the wake of starvation in Bengal and placed the mortality from starvation and disease at about 20,00,000. He also gave publicity to the serious situation created in Malabar, Cochin and Travancore by the shortage of food there.

The sufferings of Orissa were overshadowed by those of Bengal, but though limited in extent, they were as acute as those of the famine-stricken districts of Bengal. Mr. Thakkar who has been keenly interested in Orissa and its people for a quarter of a century took the lead in appealing for funds and cloth in January 1943 in order to help the people who had suffered from the cyclone and the consequent loss of standing crops. He organised famine relief work there with the help of the public men of Orissa, particularly Swami Bichitranand Das and the two members of the Servants of India Society

working in Orissa, Messrs. L. N. Sahu and S. S. Misra. It was largely due to Mr. Thakkar's influence that the money and cloth required for famine relief were collected and pressure brought to bear on the Orissa Government to recognise the gravity of the situation.

Malabar was stricken with a severe cholera epidemic in July 1943, which was due mainly to the shortage of rice. This was followed by a more acute shortage of food. Mr. Nayanar, the member of the Society working in Malabar, was the first among non-officials to organise medical relief in connection with the cholera epidemic and took steps to distribute rice among the poor people, in so far as the limited funds at his disposal enabled him to do so. Mr. Thakkar visited Malabar on account of reports about the situation received by him from Mr. Nayanar and immediately took action to establish orphanages to take care of the children whose parents had fallen victims to cholera or starvation or had been reduced to such a condition as to be unable to support their children. Mr. Thakkar used his influence to collect funds for this work in Malabar. Since then he has been keeping in close touch with the situation in Malabar and to place the orphanages numbering about a dozen on a secure footing.

In view of the magnitude of the distress in the country and the number of members of the Society engaged in relieving distress, the place of honour may appropriately be given to the account of the relief work undertaken by the Society.

1. Relief Work in Bengal

Bengal passed through a food crisis of unprecedented severity last year. Prices of paddy and rice rose so excessively high in Bengal that the poorer sections of the population, having no means to purchase food, were faced with death as the only solution of their economic difficulties. As a matter of fact, hundreds of deaths due to starvation or under-nourishment came to be reported daily from Bengal. The situation became very critical in August and September when the mortality from this cause rose to alarming proportions. The President

of the Society, Pandit H. N. Kunzru, undertook in October last an extensive three-week tour of Bengal in order to study the situation on the spot. He visited the coastal areas of the Midnapore district, where owing to the cyclone and tidal bore of 1942, the people had lost everything and where consequently the famine of last year had played greater havoc than in other parts of Bengal. The eastern districts of the province also claimed his time and attention. As a result of his tour, it was decided to organise relief measures for Bengal. By the time this decision was made, the exceptionally plentiful *aman* crop had been gathered, leading to the famine situation being somewhat eased. Distribution of food or rice doles had by then ceased to be the pressing need which it was earlier in the year. What, however, was urgently required was remedial action to meet the situation created by the outbreak of epidemics like cholera, small-pox, etc. which generally result from famine and starvation. In view of the approach of winter, cloth too was found to be a very pressing need.

The Vice-President, Mr. Thakkar, sent out telegraphic appeals to different parts of the country, inviting the voluntary services of medical men for work in Bengal. In spite of the heavy demand made by the war on the non-official medical profession, the Society was able to obtain the doctors required for its medical centres. About 25 graduates of the Tilak Vidyapeeth of Poona responded to our appeal. Besides these, there were two doctors, whose work deserves special mention. Dr. Miss Alice Smith, M.D. (Edin.), D.T.M., D.P.H. from Pulicat (Madras) went over to Bengal to help us in our work. In spite of indifferent health, she worked for a little over two months in East Bengal, where her work, conducted with the able assistance she received from the medical graduates from Poona, evoked widespread appreciation. Dr. K. G. Nerurkar, B.Sc., L.R.C.P., M.R.C.S. (Lond.) from Nagpur worked for a similar period at two of our centres in the Midnapore district. His presence there did much to keep up the level of our medical work at a commendably high pitch. The doctors from Poona and Gujerat who volunteered their services for this humanitarian mission in Bengal deserve the grateful thanks of the Servants of India Society.

The Society lent to the All-India Seva Samiti the services of Mr. R. S. Misra for the purpose of distribution of rice in the Tamluk sub-division in the month of November last. Soon thereafter the Society started relief work on its own account and deputed two of its members, Messrs. K. G. Sharangpani and R. S. Gupte, to Bengal to organise the work of medical relief there. They were joined later on by the Secretary of the Society, Mr. D. V. Ambekar. The work of medical relief started about the middle of December last and came to a close on the 20th May 1944. During these five months, 15 centres for giving free medical aid to all without distinction of caste or creed were started. Three of these were at Teghary, Dawki and Gopalchuk in the Contai sub-division, three at Reapara, Amaratalia and Muhammadpur in the Tamluk sub-division, three at Mehar, Kuraitali, and Algi-Durgapore in the Chandpur sub-division (Tipperah Dist.) and six at Marial, Panchgaon, Arial, Baraikhali, Shiwapara and Kathadia in the Munshiganj (Dacca) sub-division. It is unnecessary to enter into a detailed analysis of the nature of the cases treated at these centres. It is enough for our present purpose to note that the number of patients, most of them sufferers from malaria and scabies, diarrhoea and dysentery, treated at these centres averaged between 2,000 and 2,300 daily. After allowing for the fact that some of the centres were at work only for part of the time, it would not be overshooting the mark to say that nearly 2,00,000 persons were handled at these centres. In addition to treating the patients who came to the centres, the doctors went out to the surrounding villages, met patients in their houses and gave them the necessary treatment. In fact this part of the work formed an important feature of the relief administered by our doctors.

Thanks to the co-operation of the Sub-Divisional Officers concerned, the Society was able to start five milk canteens for children—one at Amaratalia, one each at Baraikhali and Mariyal and one each at Kuraitali and Mehar. The average number of children receiving milk gruel daily at these canteens was about 500 who seemed to have derived considerable benefit as a result of their getting the gruel from the



Medical Relief Centre, Baraikhali, Dist. Dacca.



Medical Personnel, Baraikhali Centre.



Cloth Distribution at a Centre in East Bengal.



Children's Milk Canteen, Mehar, Dist. Tippera.

canteens. It is necessary to add that our anti-malaria fight, in which we had considerable success, and our conduct of these milk canteens were greatly facilitated by the help and co-operation which we received from the S. D. O.'s and Public Health Department authorities concerned. To them the Society conveys its warm thanks.

While the centres were engaged largely in curative work the claims of preventive work were by no means lost sight of. Thus our centres were responsible for 18,074 vaccinations and 18,091 anti-cholera inoculations.

Nor were measures for the economic improvement of the people neglected. With the rise in the price of salt, it was felt that salt-making would prove a very paying cottage industry at the present time for the villages in the coastal areas. With a view to enabling them to pursue it, it was decided to make a free gift of iron pans for making salt to 500 families residing in the coastal belt of the Contai sub-division. Accordingly the pans were freely distributed in the coastal area. A family with three adult members can, it is learnt, easily prepare half a maund of salt daily with the help of a pan.

Similarly, too, 10 maunds of yarn suitable for fishermen's nets was distributed among the fishermen of Karakdi-Majhipur and Bhaturia villages in the Faridpur district. These were known to have been hard hit by the economic distress of last year. A grant of Rs. 200 was made towards the construction of the agricultural bund for the Teghary village in the Midnapore coastal belt.

Drinking water facilities in the coastal area are very unsatisfactory and inadequate. The tanks in that area, which used to serve as sources of drinking water, are now filled with salt water as a result of the tidal bore of 1942. Consequently villagers have mostly to depend upon the solitary tube-well in the village for their supply of drinking water. And since this solitary tube-well sometimes serves more than one village, villagers have in some cases to walk three or four miles before they can secure their meagre supply of drinking water. When, as sometimes happens, even this solitary tube-well gets out of order the hardships and inconvenience to which the villagers

are put can be better imagined than described. It was, therefore, decided to undertake the cleaning of some tanks not only by baling out salt water, but also by removing the silt from them. Twelve tanks in the coastal area were selected for such treatment. The Society has undertaken to bear the expenses of clearing the tanks up to an agreed amount in each case on the understanding that the water in the cleaned tanks would be available to the general public without any payment and that steps would be taken by the villagers to prevent its being polluted by bathing or washing of clothes and utensils.

Cloth worth nearly Rs. 75,000 was distributed free to about 30,000 persons through our medical relief centres. Standard cloth worth about Rs. 50,000 was purchased at half rates by the Society from the Government for free distribution; while the balance worth about Rs. 25,000 was a gift to it from the Marwari Relief Society of Calcutta for the same purpose.

Mr. Gupte was entrusted with the distribution of about 97½ maunds of rice at the Marial centre by the Munshiganj Relief Committee. Half the quantity was intended for free distribution and the other half for sale so as to recover Rs. 500. This was done and the proceeds handed over to the Munshiganj Relief Committee. The Arya Samaj Relief Society handed over to us 84 maunds of wheat flour for free distribution through our medical relief centres at Meher and Kuraitalā.

A contribution of Rs. 500 was sent to the Destitutes' Home in Narikeldanga in Calcutta, representing one day's maintenance expenses of the Home; and Rs. 200 paid towards the construction of the Upper Primary school house at Bankipur in the coastal area of the Contai sub-division.

All this work was rendered possible by the munificent donations received by the Servants of India Society from the Indian community in Trinidad which remitted Rs. 1,38,794-3-0 and the Indian Famine Committee in Surinam, Dutch Guiana, which contributed Rs. 46,397-4-0. To these donors and others who helped our work either with contributions in money or with voluntary service, the Society offers its grateful thanks.

Mr. Kodanda Rao was secretary of the Bengal Relief Committee, which was formed at Nagpur. A sum of Rs. 36,000

was collected by the Committee in aid of relief to Bengal and four wagon-loads of rice were despatched by it for free distribution there. The balance of Rs. 6,440-3-6, which was left after meeting all expenses, was handed over to the Servants of India Society for use on relief work in Bengal.

2. Relief Work in Bijapur

The famine relief work in Bijapur district which was begun last year was carried on till October 1943. And Messrs. Thakkar, Desai and Kakade continued to be the Chairman, Hony. Secretary and Asstt. Hony. Secretary respectively of the Bijapur Famine Relief Committee, Bombay. The Committee consisted of and was assisted by a large number of influential persons, both in the matter of collecting funds and distributing relief. It would not be easy to distinguish the part members of the Society individually took in the activities of the Committee and therefore an account of the work done by the Committee as a whole is given below.

The total contributions, in cash and kind, received by the Committee amounted to about Rs. 7.80 lakhs. In addition to this, a subsidy of about Rs. 2.15 lakhs was received from the Government of Bombay for cattle relief work done by the Committee in Bijapur district.

The Committee undertook the work of human relief as well as cattle relief. It financed on an average 8 free kitchens in the district for over eight months. The kitchens relieved the situation to a considerable extent in the early stages when official relief in the form of doles was inadequate. The average daily attendance, consisting largely of children, came to about 6,500 persons. Relief was administered in the form of grain doles and clothes to respectable families who would not seek employment on relief works or who would not attend free kitchens. Grain doles were also given to deserving purdanashin women in the Bijapur town. It was also found necessary to provide the people in the affected areas with clothes. The Committee got 1,30,400 garments prepared and distributed them, free of charge, to about 84,500 persons.

A considerable number of dyers and weavers were also helped by getting the donated yarn dyed and then woven into sarees locally. With a view to promoting hand-spinning as a special form of relief, over 800 charkhas were distributed free in the villages of Badami taluka, which was one of the worst-affected areas. To encourage hand-spinning all over the district, a special bonus, calculated on the basis of 25 per cent. of the wage earned by each spinner and carder, was also given to over 6,000 spinners and carders.

With a view to assisting the poor cultivators in their agricultural operations, 23 plough centres were opened, from which 93 pairs of bullocks were given out free of charge. These centres helped 4,020 cultivators in cultivating about 16,000 acres of land. Poor cultivators who had no means to purchase seeds were also supplied with jowar, bajri and wheat seeds free of charge. With a view to preventing a rise in the rates of bullock-hire owing to the loss, due to the famine, of a large number of plough bullocks, the Committee submitted to Government a detailed scheme for making plough bullocks available to cultivators at reasonable rates of hire. The Government agreed to finance the scheme only if the Committee undertook to execute it. Accordingly, the Committee opened 37 centres in different talukas, with a complement of 152 pairs of bullocks. The scheme fulfilled the objectives aimed at. The shortage of fodder and the consequential rise in its price created a very difficult situation for the poor cultivator who had no money to buy fodder for his cattle. The Committee, therefore, went to his rescue by opening 41 Free Cattle Feeding Centres in the district. The average number of cattle fed since April 1943 came to 6,487 per day.

Cattle camps was another form of cattle relief organised by the Committee. In 5 camps 295 cattle purchased by the Committee were maintained with a view to avoiding partially the loss of useful cattle to the district by export. Cattle belonging to poor cultivators were also admitted in these camps on the condition of returning them after the famine was over. The maximum number of cattle fed at these camps was 567.

The possibilities of lift-irrigation were also demonstrated by the Committee by granting liberal subsidies for growing

fodder on the banks of rivers by means of water lifts or by deepening wells.

An idea of the various forms of relief provided by the Committee can be had from the following amounts spent on them :—

1. Free kitchens	...	...	Rs.	1,08,950
2. Cloth	...	...	"	2,43,330
3. Medicines	...	...	"	1,830
4. Cattle Feeding Centres and Camps	...	...	"	2,51,300
5. Supply of seeds	...	...	"	54,900
6. Plough Centres	...	...	"	17,250
7. Wells	...	...	"	12,000
8. Introduction of Charkhas	...	...	"	10,000
9. Bonus to spinners	...	...	"	16,425
10. Relief to respectable families	...	...	"	17,100
11. Grants to Students' Hostels	...	...	"	2,440
12. Cattle Breeding Scheme	...	...	"	50,000

Total Rs. 8,43,000

Out of the total income of Rs. 9.99 lakhs a sum amounting to Rs. 8.43 lakhs was spent on relief operations. The surplus of Rs. 1.56 lakhs is due to the fact that most of this amount was received at a very late stage when the need for relief was not so pressing as to justify any further expenditure. Out of this surplus a trust, known as the Bijapur Reconstruction Trust, has been created for the benefit of the people of Bijapur. Mr. Thakkar is one of the six trustees.

Besides organising relief measures, the Committee took keen interest in the official famine administration. The Committee brought various defects and deficiencies in the organisation of relief works to the notice of the authorities from time to time. The supply of grain to villages and relief works was far from regular and adequate. These points were pressed on the attention of the Government as occasion demanded. In this connection a deputation led by Mr. Thakkar, on behalf of the Committee, also waited upon the Governor of Bombay.

needy. Arrangements were being made to build on modern lines two new villages between Palur and Rambha. The total amount spent by the Committee on different forms of relief up to the end of February 1944 was Rs. 1,98,962. Mr. S. S. Misra was in charge of the relief centre at Rambha in Ganjam district.

4. Relief Work in Travancore State

In the course of his tour for the purpose of inquiry into the tenancy and agricultural labour conditions, Mr. K. G. Sivaswamy came across cases of emaciation among the people of coastal villages of Travancore State. The emaciation was obviously the result of food shortage and the high prices of foodstuffs. These caused untold hardships specially to people whose earnings are very meagre. Even in normal times three-fifths of the food grains needed by Travancore State used to be imported from Burma. The imports came to a stop in consequence of the war and till so late as September 1943 the Government of India was unable to supply more than one-third of the normal imports. The difficulties of the poorer sections of the population of the State in the circumstances can be easily imagined. Even so, State-wide rationing was not brought into force in Travancore till so late as February 1944. But the people in the villages are unable, owing to the high cost of foodstuffs, to purchase their full rations unless they are subsidised to the extent of at least half of the price.

Mr. Sivaswamy was permitted by the Society in October 1943 to start relief work in Travancore. Very soon a number of relief centres were started in the State and the midday feeding of school children through them was undertaken. The work is still continuing. The Society is spending Rs. 800 for every working day for feeding 3,700 children in Alleppey town at a cost of two annas per head per day and 6,700 children in villages at a cost of one anna per head. These children are drawn from 92 schools situated in an area of 50 sq. miles. This area was selected particularly because there was no other agency, official or non-official, engaged in similar activity. Altogether a sum of Rs. 50,000 was spent on giving midday meals to children upto the end of March 1944. The villagers contributed fuel and free labour for cooking and

also contributed an additional dish to go with the rice or wheat gruel supplied by the Society.

The President of the Society toured the State in January last, with a view to studying the situation on the spot. His impressions of his visit were contained in a press statement which he issued at the time. This served more than anything else to draw pointed attention to famine conditions prevailing in Travancore. As a result of his criticism, the Food Department of the Government of India showed greater interest in the question. Rationing in villages was immediately introduced. Recently the prices of rice and wheat have been reduced a little. But this is not enough. The price of wheat and rice must go down still further, at least to the level prevailing in the adjoining state of Cochin, the State making itself responsible for any losses due to wastage in stocking and transport.

The fact that all this relief work was possible because of generous public help must be gratefully recorded. More than Rs. 1,00,000 was contributed by public subscriptions, Travancore contributing nearly a fourth of this amount. The India Relief Committee, London, contributed through Mr. N. M. Joshi, M.L.A., Rs. 41,750, the *Janmabhoomi-Nutan Gujerat* Fund Rs. 7,650, All Nations' Ball Committee and the Government of Travancore Rs. 5000 each, a Muslim Syrian Rs. 3,000, the *Hindustan Times* Relief Fund Rs. 2,000 and Mr. Jamshed N. R. Mehta of Karachi, the *Vandemataram* and the Sir Dorab Tata Trust, Bombay Rs. 2,000 each. To all these donors and others, too numerous to mention, the Society offers its grateful thanks for their help.

5. Relief Work in Malabar

A cholera epidemic of a virulent type raged over Malabar during the months of June, July and August 1943. It first broke out early in June among the street beggars of Calicut. With a view to preventing the spread of the epidemic in the city, they were sent out of the municipal limits of Calicut. This resulted in the infection spreading to the mofussil. The general poverty of the people, the seasonal scarcity of food-stuffs, the incessant rains, coupled with late and inadequate anti-cholera measures on the part of the authorities concerned, facilitated its rapid spread over eight out of the ten talukas of the district. It is officially reported that about 30,000 people fell

victims to the epidemic—an unprecedented toll in the known history of Malabar! The census ordered by the Collector of Malabar revealed that 2,372 families were deprived of their bread-winners and that among the survivors were 2,348 orphans, 1,681 helpless dependants, 918 non-earning widows, 2,329 children, 224 invalid adults and 181 old persons.

The Society was the first non-official agency to start cholera relief work in Malabar. Soon after the epidemic spread to the mofussil areas of South Malabar, the Society opened a relief centre at Tanur in the Ponnani taluka, the worst affected area. In the middle of July a few more relief centres were started in North Malabar, with headquarters at Pazhayangadi. All the ten centres continued to operate till about the end of August when the epidemic was completely brought under control. During this period 2,452 patients were treated, of whom 1,955 recovered.

The relief provided fell under two categories, preventive and curative. The distribution of medicines, free of charge, injecting anti-cholera serum and such other precautionary measures figured in the first category. This type of relief was given to people residing in three villages. The other type of relief included doling out of rice and distribution of clothes to the needy. Rice worth about Rs. 1,500 was distributed in eight villages and clothes costing about Rs. 1,250 in two villages. A band of 50 enthusiastic volunteers assisted in the relief operations. But for their selfless help the relief would not have been as prompt and efficient as it was. The total cash contributions secured by the Society for the relief work amounted to Rs. 3,248.

As mentioned above, the epidemic left behind about 2,350 orphans, and the immediate need was to house and feed them. At the instance of Mr. Thakkar, who toured Malabar in October last, a scheme for starting orphanages in Malabar was prepared. It was designed to arrange for the upbringing of 400 orphans as self-respecting and earning members of the community. The scheme was to be in operation for ten years and to cost about Rs. 4,00,000. An influential non-official committee with Rao Bahadur K. V.

Suryanarayana Iyer, Chairman of the Calicut Municipal Council, as President and Mr. Nayanar, a member of the Society, as Honorary Secretary was constituted to help the Society in the conduct of the orphanages.

Till the time of writing the report the Committee had collected Rs. 91,509. It had opened 10 orphanages with 263 inmates (180 boys and 83 girls) of various communities, mostly Muslims and Harijans. The monthly expenditure of all the orphanages comes to Rs. 2,500. The All-India Women's Conference has kindly agreed to contribute for the present for one year towards the maintenance of the orphans at Rs. 7-8-0 per orphan per month. Government grant at the rate of Rs. 4 per orphan per month is also expected.

Mr. Kakade was deputed to Malabar for about two months to assist Mr. Nayanar in organising orphanages. During his stay in Malabar he studied, along with Mr. Nayanar, the food situation as it then obtained in North Malabar, and accompanied the President in his tour of Malabar, Cochin and Travancore.

Another relief activity carried on by the Society consisted in supplying work to orphans and destitute women at Tanur. Work in the form of spinning, weaving, paper making, net-making, mat-making, etc. was supplied to 100 girls, mostly of the fisherman class. Rice was distributed to them free every day. This form of relief entailed an expenditure of Rs. 3,500 to the Society.

During the months of June, July and August, when the shortage of food-stuffs is severely felt, the Society provided midday meals to about 1,500 school-going children every day. The cost of these meals was met out of the amount of Rs. 2,400 made available to the Society for the purpose by the Malabar Distress Relief Committee.

Taking into consideration the unsatisfactory state of medical relief in Malabar, the Indian Famine Relief Committee of New York donated to the Society a sum of Rs. 2,250 to provide medical relief to poor people without distinction of caste or creed. Accordingly, special relief centres

were opened in five places where no facilities for medical relief existed. At these centres, medical relief was given to about 500 persons every day.

Political

The political deadlock in the country continued throughout the year. The detained Congress leaders continued in jail with the exception of Mahatma Gandhi, who was released on medical grounds on 6th May 1944. Permission was uniformly refused to all public men to contact him and other detained Congress leaders so that any attempt at the solution of the deadlock by non-official initiative was rendered impossible. The Council of the Society considered the situation when it met in Poona in June 1943, when the following resolution was recorded on the subject:

The Council of the Servants of India Society views with grave concern the situation created by Government's refusal to permit Dr. Shyama Prasad Mookherjee, Mr. Rajagopalachari and the deputation of the Delhi Leaders' Conference to interview Gandhiji in prison with a view to securing a solution of the present political stalemate. The Secretary of State soon after the arrest of Congress leaders promised in the House of Commons to change the Government's policy if the Congress recalled its resolution of 8th August 1942. This promise necessarily implies the grant of facilities to the incarcerated Congress leaders to meet for the purpose of taking counsel with each other and of consulting men belonging to other political parties. But the refusal of such facilities renders it impossible for the Congress to revise its policy collectively, even though most members of that organisation may be so inclined. The Council cannot too strongly condemn the obstructionist policy of Government, which will not only intensify the discontent in the country and prevent the formation of a national government but also seriously impede the war effort. Indeed, the situation in respect of law and order has so greatly improved that the Council feels that Congress leaders can be set at liberty without any serious risk to public peace. It, therefore, urges that they should be released immediately and unconditionally.

The Council of the Servants of India Society condemns the attempts that are being made in certain provinces governed under section 93 of the Government of India Act to set up ministries which can be set up only with the help of Governors and can function only in the absence of Congressmen in jail. The Ministers in such cabinets will be non-official advisers in disguise, as they will owe their positions not to any parliamentary majority but to the support of the Governors. The

formation of such ministries will mislead international opinion and make it appear that genuine democratic government is functioning in the provinces. The proper way of ending section 93 rule is to hold general elections in the provinces concerned and to set up ministries in accordance with the results of those elections.

The Council also passed a resolution condemning Press censorship in respect of news supplied to newspapers in the country and sent to foreign lands. It ran as follows :

The Council of the Servants of India Society is of opinion that the present censorship regulations regarding news supplied to newspapers in the country and sent to foreign countries have travelled far from their purpose of withholding information useful to the enemy and preventing the publication of news and views likely to foment disorder. Such regulations are being grossly misused for suppressing news and opinions unpalatable to Government and, in this connection, the Council desires to draw pointed attention to a flagrant misuse of these regulations, namely, the order imposing censorship on the articles and speeches of Mr. Louis Fischer. In the articles and speeches of Mr. Louis Fischer published in the press, there is nothing to which objection can be taken on the ground that he was disseminating information useful to the enemy or expressing views which would undermine public order. His offence in the eyes of the censoring authorities appears to be that he was conducting propaganda in America for Indian freedom and was severely critical of Government's policy. The order imposing censorship on his articles shows the extent to which the censorship regulations are being misused. The Council is, therefore, of the view that censorship regulations should be relaxed. There is no justification for the continuance of these regulations in their present form as the August disturbances which were the ostensible plea for their imposition have been brought under control and law and order firmly established.

The President attended the session of the Council of State held in August and November 1943 and from February to April 1944. In the autumn session he moved a resolution urging that Indian commissioned officers, the Viceroy's commissioned officers and Indian soldiers abroad be paid at the same rate as persons occupying corresponding positions in the British army, serving alongside the Indian army. The resolution was negatived. He also spoke in support of the codification of the Hindu Marriage Law and the appointment of Agents in British Guiana and Trinidad. He took part in the debates in the Council of State on the food situation in the country in

August, November and March last and on the Reciprocity Bill the object of which was to empower the Government of India to treat the nationals of Dominions which placed restrictions on Indians in the same way as the Dominions treated Indians.

In November 1943, he moved a resolution urging the removal of restrictions on the publication of news not relating to the war and, in particular, news relating to the internal political conditions and the economic well-being of the people. He also moved another resolution asking for the amendment of the Defence of India Rules so as to provide that all detenus be informed of the grounds for their detention, that they be allowed access to their legal advisers and that the charges together with the evidence in support of them and the explanation submitted by the detenus be placed before a judge or a committee of judges who should report to the local government concerned. After the Home Member had replied, the debate was adjourned to the next session.

Mr. Kunzru moved a resolution, in the Budget session, pressing for an inquiry by an Advisory Committee, presided over by a High Court Judge, into the cases of detenus. The resolution was defeated after discussion. He moved another resolution recommending action for the manufacture in India of broad gauge locomotives. The resolution was passed. He took part in the discussion on the general budget and the U. N. R. R. A.

He was a member of the Defence Consultative Committee and attended its meetings held in July and November, 1943. As a member of this Committee, he visited the Middle East in May 1943 and had opportunities of meeting Indian officers and soldiers and of seeing the arrangements made for satisfying their needs and looking after their welfare. He is a member of the Standing Emigration Committee and attended its meetings held in September 1943 and March 1944.

He attended the session of the National Liberal Federation of India held in Bombay in December 1943 and also the Non-Party Leaders' Conference held in Lucknow in April 1944. He took part in the proceedings of both these Conferences. He

continued to be the President of the U. P. Liberal Association. He was elected one of the Vice-Presidents of the Indian Council of World Affairs which has been recently established in this country, with a view to stimulating active discussion from the Indian point of view of problems relating to post-war reconstruction on the basis of freedom and international collaboration.

The Rt. Hon. V. S. Srinivasa Sastri addressed public meetings on current questions of constitutional, political and educational importance. He wrote letters to the Press urging upon the Secretary of State, the Viceroy and Mahatma Gandhi to bring the political deadlock to an end.

Since August 1943, Mr. Thakkar has been Chairman of the Distress Relief Committee, Bombay, which helps the families of political workers in gaol and detenus with monthly remittances varying between Rs. 10 and Rs. 30 per month. Mr. Kakade was Honorary Assistant Secretary of the Committee.

Mr. Vaze continued to be the President of the Phaltan Legislative Council and Chairman of the Bhore Forest Grievances Committee. He is the editor of the Society's Marathi daily, the *Dnyan Prakash*, published from Poona, and also one of the Secretaries of the Deccan Sabha. He was President of the Committee set up at Poona to give legal aid to political offenders and to arrange for their defence in proceedings started against them.

In June last Mr. Bakhale was appointed chairman of the Miraj (Sr.) Reforms Enquiry Committee. He drafted a questionnaire, which was circulated to the public. He was later nominated a member of the Miraj (Junior) State Legislative Council and attended its four-day session held in October. He continued to be the President of the Sangli State Subjects' Conference and attended two meetings of its Working Committee.

Mr. Kodanda Rao continued to be Vice-President of the C. P. Liberal Association, which met often to consider current political problems. He made occasional contributions on current topics to the *Hitavada* and interested himself in the problems affecting local editors and journalists. He attended

the Conference of public men interested in the Indian problem in South Africa, which was convened by the Hon'ble Dr. Khare at Delhi in July last. He was a member of the Servindia Study Circle, Nagpur, where he initiated discussion on political subjects on four occasions.

Mr. Ambekar was one of the Treasurers and a member of the Council of the Deccan Sabha. He helped the Reception Committee of the National Liberal Federation of India which met in Bombay in December last by securing members for it and delegates to the session. In this connection he visited Sholapur and Ahmednagar where he secured considerable support. Mr. Desai continued to be the Treasurer of the Bombay Civil Liberties Union, under whose auspices a Provincial Civil Liberties Conference was held at Bombay in January 1944. Mr. Limaye was re-elected a member of the Standing Committee of the Marathi Journalists' Conference which held its fourth session at Kolhapur. He attended the session and participated in its proceedings. He has been elected a member of a Sub-Committee to collect information about the service conditions of journalists in Maharashtra. He was a member of a Committee formed at Poona to give legal aid and advice to political offenders and to arrange for their defence in courts.

Mr. Gokhale was re-elected a member of the Council of the Deccan Sabha as also of the Poona Journalists' Association and a member of the Marathi Journalists' Conference. He was re-elected a member of the Standing Committee and one of the Secretaries of the Marathi Journalists' Conference.

Mr. Mani continued as the Editor and the General Manager of the *Hitavada*. In his capacity as editor of the *Hitavada* he was served in September last with an order by the C. P. Government, acting under the instructions of the Central Government, asking him to disclose the name of his informant in connection with the publication in his paper of news relating to the resignation of Mr. Blair, Chief Secretary to the Bengal Government. Mr. Mani declined to comply with the order. The action of the C. P. Government evoked countrywide protests with the result that the Govern-

ment of India were forced to issue a communique which recognised that the convention in regard to the confidential nature of the relationship between a journalist and his correspondents should ordinarily be respected. The Standing Committee of the All-India Newspaper Editors' Conference and various Journalists' Associations endorsed the stand taken by Mr. Mani. As a result of negotiations between the Standing Committee and the Government of India, the order was withdrawn.

Mr. Mani presided over the Orissa Journalists' Conference which met at Cuttack on the 4th and 5th April, 1944. He was prosecuted by the C. P. Government, under the Restriction and Detention Ordinance of 1944, for the publication of news about charge-sheets against detenus. Mr. Mani has been acquitted, but the News Editor and the correspondent have been fined Rs. 200 and Rs. 400 respectively. He was elected for the third consecutive term a member of the Standing Committee of All-India Newspaper Editors' Conference and continues to be the convener of the C. P. Press Advisory Committee and Secretary of the Provincial Committee of the All-India Newspaper Editors' Conference in the C. P. He was a member of the Journalists' delegation which visited the Burma front at the invitation of the Government of India in January last.

Mr. Haradatta Sharma, with the help of friends, organised a branch of the Liberal Federation in the Punjab. He was elected general secretary of the Punjab branch. He also organised a branch of the Federation at Amritsar. As the secretary of the Federation in the Punjab, Mr. Sharma was engaged in propaganda work relating to various current subjects, particularly the handling of the communal problem. As the General Secretary of the Central Civil Defence Committee, Mr. Sharma organised two conferences at which the food situation and food policy of the Government were discussed. Mr. Sharma followed up the conferences with personal representations to the authorities urging them to give effect to the resolutions adopted at the conferences. Mr. Sharma continued to be the General Secretary of the Lahore Rate-Payers' Association.

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 presided over the Allahabad Food Conference held in December 1943 and continued to be the President of the Allahabad Citizens' Food Committee. Mr. Kunzru was a member of the U. P. Economic Advisory Board as a representative of the consumers.

Mr. Sivaswamy continued his study of problems relating to agricultural tenancy and agricultural labour and other aspects of rural economy. In this connection he visited Cochin and Travancore States and spent a week in the Agricultural College at Coimbatore. He attended the annual session of the Indian Society of Agricultural Economics held at Walchandnagar (Poona District) in December last and spoke on the food problem. Mr. Desai also attended the session and read a paper on agricultural tenancy. He also contributed some articles to the press on such subjects as Rural Labour and the Food Problem, the Agrarian Background of the Food Crisis, Food Production, etc.

Mr. Suryanarayana Rao continued to take interest in famine relief work in the Ceded Districts. In this connection, he paid four visits to the Ceded Districts in order to study the famine situation there and arranged, with the help of the Indian Red Cross Society, for milk distribution for babies. He continued to be the secretary of the People's Food Committee. After his tour of the West Coast with the President, he kept himself in touch with the food situation in Malabar and Travancore and wrote frequently to the press about it. He was a member of the City Rationing Advisory Committee and the Anti-Hoarding Ordinance Committee. These Committees met once a month.

He took part in the agitation against the Government decision to abolish prohibition in the Madras Presidency. He continued to interest himself in the question of Indians overseas, particularly in problems affecting the evacuees from Burma.

Mr. Suryanarayana Rao has been reappointed a member of the Ceded Districts Economic Development Board and studied economic problems affecting those districts. He has been elected a member of the Managing Committee of the Young Men's Indian Association and a member of the Executive Committee of the Royapettah Co-operative Urban Bank.

Mr. Kodanda Rao continued to be a member of the Nagpur District Price Control Advisory Committee and has been elected a member of official bodies concerned with rationing in Nagpur. He contributed articles on this subject to the local press.

Mr. Desai was a member of the D Ward Rationing Committee for Bombay City appointed by Government. In March 1944, he was invited to a meeting of public workers in the province which was convened by the then Mayor of Bombay, Mr. M. R. Masani, to consider the food situation in the province. A non-official body known as the People's Provincial Food Council was formed at this meeting. Mr. Desai was elected later on one of the joint secretaries of the Council. Its objects are to remain in touch with the food policies enunciated by Government, to serve as a channel for the ventilation and redress of legitimate complaints and grievances and to educate public opinion as to the real nature of the food problem.

Owing to the stoppage of imports amounting to about 3,00,000 tons of rice from Burma, the district of Malabar suffered very badly from shortage of food. The supplies obtained by Government to replace the imported rice came to 15,000 tons a month, which was reduced last December to 10,000 tons. The President, after seeing the distress, demanded an increase in the quota. Agitation in support of an increased quota was kept up by Mr. Nayanar who organised public meetings to emphasise the seriousness of the food situation.

Arrangements were made by the Relief Committee, of which Mr. Chitalia is chairman, for the supply to Chalala in Kathiawar and 14 surrounding villages of food grains at reasonable rates. Grain was sold at cheap rates to poor people and given free to destitutes.

Labour Organisation

Mr. Desai continued to be the General Secretary of the Bombay Seamen's Union whose membership exceeds 3,000. The Union is recognised by the Scindia Steam Navigation Company but not by the British India and the P. & O. Companies which employ an overwhelming majority of Indian seamen. The Union was able to secure employment to its members in strict rotation which helped to reduce bribery and corruption. The Union made representations to the shipping companies and to the Government Shipping Master regarding grievances of seamen and helped them in securing compensation for injuries. As a result of the Union's efforts, the seamen's grievances in many cases were removed.

Mr. Desai also continued to be associated with the Bombay Electric Supply and Tramway Scheduled Staff Union as its General Secretary. This Union is for clerks, peons, meter readers, etc. who number about 900. Nearly 600 of them are members of the Union which is registered under the Trade Unions Act. The Union submitted a detailed memorandum on the various grievances from which the staff suffered. The matter was also represented to the Government of Bombay who were requested to intervene by referring the grievances to an independent adjudicator. After repeated representations by the Union, an adjudicator was appointed by Government.

For the fourth year in succession Mr. Desai was elected General Secretary of the Bombay Provincial Trade Union Congress. The B.P.T.U.C. has 50 Unions affiliated to it with an aggregate membership of nearly 75,000. Mr. Desai also acted as Secretary to the various sub-committees appointed by the B.P.T.U.C. and drafted representations to Government on problems affecting labour. The B.P.T.U.C. convened the Provincial Trade Union Conference at Amalner in East Khandesh in December 1943. The Conference was attended by more than 5,000 industrial workers and by 125 delegates representing 44 affiliated Trade Unions from all over the Province.

As a member of the General Council of the All-India Trade Union Congress, Mr. Desai attended its annual session

held at Nagpur in May 1943 and was also present at the meetings of the General Council held in Calcutta and Bombay in September 1943 and in January 1944 respectively. He served on several sub-committees appointed at these meetings and also at the annual session. He was elected by the A. I. T. U. C. as one of the advisers to the Tripartite Labour Conference convened by the Government of India at Delhi in September 1943.

As a Labour representative, on the Board of Trustees of the Port of Bombay, Mr. Bakhale took part in the Board's meetings in discussions affecting labour interests. He continued to be connected with some local Trade Unions.

Co-operation

Mr. Suryanarayana Rao continued to be the editor of the *Madras Journal of Co-operation* throughout the year. In this capacity he was an ex-officio member of the Executive Committee of the Madras Provincial Co-operative Union. He also served on the Executive Committee of the Central Co-operative Printing Works.

Mr. Nayanar was one of the Directors of the District Produce Loan and Sale Society and organised a Co-operative Stores at Valapad. Its turnover during the half year of its existence was nearly Rs. 2,00,000.

Mr. R. S. Misra supervised and helped in the development of the work of the Sarsa Merchants' Co-operative Society, the Sarsa Tanners' Co-operative Society, the Model Village Tannery and the Leather Working School.

Rural Welfare

Mr. Dravid continued to be in charge of the Servindia Rural Centre at Shendurjana. The activities of this Centre, namely the maintenance of a child welfare clinic, the training of dais under a qualified health visitor, and the maternity home, continued intact. The closure of the District Council dispensary at this place threatened to disrupt the whole work at this centre; but the difficulty was overcome by taking the Assistant Medical Officer in charge of the dispensary into the

service of the Society. The Provincial Rural Uplift Board was approached for help in overcoming the difficulty and an amount of Rs. 300 has been sanctioned. Besides this, a plot of fallow land, about 30 acres in area, has been placed at our disposal by Government, free of rent, for three years to assist in the "Grow More Food Campaign." The Government also gave a grant of Rs. 300 to bring the land under cultivation. Though only 10 acres of land was really cultivable, the rest being *murum* land, the yield was about 10 khandies of jowar, which is kept in stock at Shendūrjana and will be available mainly to the families of people working on the Society's staff. Another private piece of land, about 8 acres in area, has also been taken under the Society's exclusive management and a well is just at present being dug in it. This well, when ready, will add to the efficacy of the demonstration farm which the Society is running at this Centre with the guidance and help of the Agricultural Department.

Mr. Sivaswamy continued to be in charge of the Servindia Agricultural and Industrial School and Hostel at Mayanoor in Trichinopoly district. The cattle-breeding section of the School has expanded. The work of the school has been commended in the inspection report. Out of 15 students sent up for the public examination, 9 came out successful, which bears testimony to the efficiency of the instruction given in the School. An old student of the School secured a first class in cotton weaving in the Technical Teachers' Certificate Examination. Seven acres of land originally assigned conditionally to the School have since been absolutely assigned to it by the Collector. The poultry section has shown considerable progress, the number of cocks and hens having gone up by 30. Since last year the practice of conducting short three-day courses during the summer vacation has been instituted in which the teachers of the School and Mr. Sivaswamy took part. The lecturers mainly explained the importance of the "Grow More Food" campaign and the use of methods of achieving maximum production with minimum cost, providing at the same time for security and decent living for the agricultural worker. Thanks to the co-operation of the Collector, the District

Co-operative Bank, the Co-operative Union and the District Board, the series this year which was inaugurated by Dr. T. S. S. Rajan on 12th April, 1943, at Ayyarmalai, was largely attended.

The peasants' organisations in the zamindari area were amalgamated with those of tenants and agricultural labour and unions of owner peasants. The combined union is known as the Tamilnad Agricultural Workers' Union. This is expected to help in the intensive education of the ryots, the solution of the problems arising out of the present food situation and focussing attention on post-war agricultural aims to be achieved by methods of open and peaceful agitation, parliamentary democracy and trade unionism. During the year Mr. Sivaswamy presided over the Turaiyar Rural Workers' Conference, attended meetings of agricultural labour at Lalgudi, Musiri, and Rajapalayam and of zamindari ryots at Seithur and Krishnapuram. He organised several taluka agricultural labour conferences which were presided over by distinguished public men. A month's training course was conducted at Mayanoor, which was attended by two workers. The organisational work in Chingleput and Trichinopoly districts was entrusted to these two trained workers. Mr. Sivaswamy gave a radio talk and addressed several meetings on the food situation, price control and the new kisan organisation started in the Tamil country. He helped in the organisation of a kisan sabha in Travancore.

Mr. R. S. Misra continued to be in charge of the Servindia Rural Centres at Sarsa and Khiri in Allahabad district. At Sarsa he worked as Chairman of the Town Area Committee for the fourth year in succession. In this capacity he initiated several projects of public utility. A scheme for the establishment of a general hospital for Sarsa prepared by him has been adopted and the hospital is likely to be started some time in 1944-45. The collection of the town tax was cent. per cent.—a very uncommon occurrence in the history of local bodies. Mr. Misra also looked after the Thakkar dispensary at Khiri, which has completed four years of a very useful existence in the most backward part of the district. The number of persons treated at the dispensary was about 11,000.

The anti-malaria campaign organised for the fourth year in succession in 95 surrounding villages was a success, the work evoking appreciation from officials and non-officials alike.

The Devadhar Malabar Reconstruction Trust, of which Mr. V. R. Nayanar continued to be the Secretary, conducted 3 higher elementary schools, 2 lower elementary schools, 2 Paniyar welfare centres, 1 dispensary and 1 village industries institute. The total strength of the schools was 766 (499 boys and 267 girls), of whom 179 were Harijans and 151 Muslims. The number of teachers employed in the schools was 34. Paper-making was taught in the schools at Gopalapuram and Nediyririp, while weaving was taught at Tanur and Gopalapuram. Gardening was a compulsory subject in all schools maintained by the Trust. Mr. Nayanar helped in promoting public interest in the "Grow More Food" campaign by arranging for the celebration throughout Malabar of a "Grow More Food" Day. In this connection, 160 meetings were held, which were attended by 30,000 persons. As a result of this campaign, about 130 acres of previously uncultivated land were brought under cultivation for the purpose of growing food crops.

At the Servindia Rural Centre at Chowdwar near Cuttack a dispensary is maintained, where homeopathic treatment is available to those that need it. Nearly 40 persons avail themselves daily of this facility. The leprosy clinic at the centre gives anti-leprosy injections, on an average, to about 10 persons a week while the library maintained at the Centre helps in the spread of literacy among the villagers. Mr. S. S. Misra is in charge of the Middle English School at Tangi, which has 200 students reading in it.

Harijans and Aborigines

Mr. Thakkar continued to be the General Secretary of the All-India Harijan Sevak Sangh throughout the year. Besides looking after the central office of the Sangh in Delhi, he supervised the building extension work in the Harijan colony there and started an industrial home called the Kasturba Balika Ashram for Harijan girls at Okhla near New Delhi. The Ashram which was started is a residential institution and at present has accommodation for 50 girls. The land and

buildings valued at Rs. 1,00,000 were donated by a friend who wishes to remain anonymous. A cash donation of Rs. 25,000 was given by the same friend to cover the cost of the additional buildings needed. The interest on the Sumitra Devi Birla endowment fund of the Sangh is to be utilised to meet the expenses of the maintenance of the Ashram. The Harijan Boys' Udyogashala in Delhi was enlarged with the result that the strength of the inmates rose from 65 in 1942 to 160 at the end of 1943. New hostel buildings as well as a new building to house the Sangh office were added during the year. The headquarters of the Sangh and the Harijan Boys' Udyogashala were the recipients of a visit from Mr. William Phillips, Representative of the President of the U. S. A. in India, in April, 1943.

Mr. Thakkar toured the Andhradesha, Tamilnad, Karnatak and Maharashtra exclusively for Harijan work. He visited the Harijan girls' hostels at Bezwada, Nellore, Madura, Hubli, Bijapur and Ahmednagar and the Harijan boys' hostels at Nellore, Sullurpet, Kodambakam (Madras), Coimbatore, Trichinopoly and Bijapur. He inspected the Bellary and Harijan choultries built by the Sangh at Madura and Palni. He was renominated a member of the Backward Classes Advisory Board by the Bombay Government and attended two of its meetings held in August 1943 and February, 1944. Similarly, the Bihar Government renominated him as a member of the Advisory Board for the Welfare of the Aborigines in Chota Nagpur and Santal Parganas, which was under suspension for a year and a half, following the disturbances of August, 1942.

He also continued to take interest in the welfare work for the aborigines in Bombay, Assam, Bihar, Orissa and Madras and started a fresh activity for the benefit of the aborigines in Mandla district in C. P. Mr. Thakkar in the course of a tour of the Mandla district studied the situation and deputed an experienced worker of the Bhil Seva Mandal to start constructive work among the Gonds. Consequently a Gond Sevak Sangh with a budget of Rs. 12,000 for the year has been organised. This work will be financed out of the Thakkar Aborigines Welfare Fund. He visited the

headquarters of his Assam Tribal Welfare Centre at Barama in January, 1944, and saw one of the centres of Paniyar Welfare work in Malabar conducted by Mr. Nayanar with a grant from the Thakkar Aborigines Welfare Fund. The Yenadi boys' and girls' hostels at Nellore in the Andhradesha, the latter of which receives aid from the fund, were also visited by him in September 1943. A whole time worker for the welfare of the Yerukala tribe of the Andhradesha is also being paid out of the same fund. The aboriginal welfare work at Rayagada in the Koraput district went on as usual. Several schools in the interior of the district and the Ashram at Rayagada were conducted at a monthly cost of Rs. 275. New work was started in the Cuttack district for a tribe called Sabara in the hills of Chandikhol where a school building estimated to cost Rs. 3,500 is nearing completion.

Mr. Thakkar continues to be the President of the Bhil Seva Mandal in Gujerat in whose work he retains his interest as before. A yearly grant of Rs. 1,200 was being paid to the Mandal from the Thakkar Aborigines Welfare Fund. Scholarships were awarded to aboriginal students in high schools and colleges from this fund as well. Roughly about Rs. 15,000 were being spent for the benefit of the aborigines from this fund.

Mr. Nayanar continued to be the President of the Malabar Harijan Sevak Sangh, which conducted a Girls' Hostel at Calicut, a Boys' Hostel at Palghat and a Dispensary at Poyyoli. He was also a member of the District Board Advisory Committee.

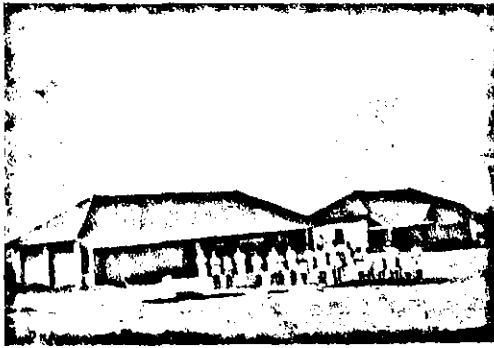
Mr. S. S. Misra was Secretary of the Utkal Harijan Sevak Sangh, which spent about Rs. 5,000 last year in giving books and scholarships to the Harijan students and in managing Harijan hostels. Half of this amount was received as grant from the Orissa Government and a sum of Rs. 1,000 from the headquarters of the Sangh.

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. The number of inmates of the Ashram has fallen from 20 to 12 owing to the present scarcity and high prices. The Association

Some D. C. M. Snaps.



Junior Boys of the Boarding Home.



**The Weaving, Carpentry, and Tailoring Depts.
Court Hill Higher Elementary School.**



Sadhikashram; Dr. Karnad's Boys' Hostel.

Some D. C. M. Snaps



Inmates of the Girls' Hostel.



The Koraga Hostel, Puttur



Court Hill Higher Elementary School, Mangalore.

has started a Co-operative Housing Colony for Harijans and has provided cottages to about 15 Harijan families. Mr. Limaye was re-elected Chairman of the Executive Committee of this Association.

Mr. Venkataraman continued to be in charge of the Depressed Classes Mission at Mangalore. The Mission is under the management of the Servants of India Society whose President is also President of that body. The Mission maintains a Higher Elementary School with 92 boys and 46 girls and three elementary schools with 134 students of both sexes and of all classes and communities. At these schools education is imparted free, and clothes, books, slates and midday meals are given to the day scholars free of charge. In the Higher Elementary School, training in weaving, carpentry and tailoring is provided for pupils of the three higher standards. In the three other elementary schools, spinning, gardening, basket-making and clay-modelling formed the extra-curricular activities. Of these schools one is intended exclusively for the Koragas, the most backward community among the depressed classes of South Kanara. The Mission also conducts two boarding homes at Mangalore, one for boys and the other for girls and a hostel at Puttur exclusively for Koragas. There were in all 102 boarders including 33 girls of whom 100 were in receipt of boarding grants. The Mission maintains 8 Harijan colonies, with a total area of 53 acres on which 88 families have been settled. Maternity aid was given from the Gomati Amma Maternity Benefit Fund to 8 Koraga women.

Social service and Social Reform

Mr. Kunzru continued to be the General Secretary of the All-India Seva Samiti and Chairman of the Kamala Nehru Memorial Hospital Local Committee, Allahabad. Mr. Suryanarayana Rao* continued to be General Secretary of the National Health Association, Madras, which mainly concerns itself with health propaganda. He was also in charge of the Gokhale Reading Room situated on the Society's premises in Madras.

Mr. Kodanda Rao was Secretary and Mr. R. S. Gupte Joint Secretary of the Society for the Elimination of Beggary at Nagpur, which completed the fourth year of its

* Since resigned.

existence. As a result of the representations made by this Society to Government, the Children Act has been brought into force in Nagpur and the C. P. Municipalities Amendment Bill prohibiting beggary has been published for eliciting public opinion. Mr. Kodanda Rao inaugurated the social service class organised by the National College at Nagpur. He gave six lectures to that class and was the examiner of two papers on Social Sciences. He was Treasurer of the Nagpur Sponsoring Committee of the Shri Permanand Blind Relief Mission, Delhi, which organised a camp at Nagpur.

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 Centre organised on behalf of the Punjab Children's Aid Society.

Through Mr. Chitalia's efforts a Library and Reading Room were opened at Chalala in Kathiawar. The Bal Mandir at Chalala, conducted under Mr. Chitalia's supervision, has 40 children on its register. The initial expenditure came to about Rs. 1,000 including teaching materials, furniture, materials for games, stationery, etc., as required under the Montessori system. The current monthly expenditure is about Rs. 3 per head, while only As. 8 is charged as the monthly fee.

Scouting

Mr. Kunzru continued to be the National Commissioner and presided over an All-India Scouters' Conference held at Delhi in February 1944. Mr. Shri Ram Bajpai was the National Organising Commissioner of the Hindustan Scout Association throughout the year. Mr. Bajpai's work was considerably hampered owing to his indifferent health and difficulties in travelling. Nevertheless, he toured Orissa in April, 1943, and organised a Scouters' Intensive Training Course at Nuvapada in Ganjam district. He also toured Sind for a month and the Punjab and Delhi Provinces for three weeks. He devoted his attention to the preparation of anti-malaria tablets out of indigenous herbs. The tablets were considerably popular, over 6,00,000 being sold or distributed free in four months' time. His other medicines for cough, dysentery and rickets have been a financial success. He started this work with no money in hand. The cash in hand now is Ra. 2,000, Ra. 1,400 worth of

medicines in stock, and machinery worth Rs. 1,000 in the laboratory. Mr. Bajpai continued to be a member of the Magh Mela Advisory Board formed by the U. P. Government. He presided over a Scouters' Conference held at Karachi and was presented with an address by the Karachi Municipality.

Mr. Kodanda Rao was elected Vice-President of the Nagpur District Hindustan Scout Association. The Malabar District Hindustan Scout Association was revived during Mr. Kunzru's visit to Malabar in January last. And Mr. Nayanar was appointed Assistant Secretary of the Association. He arranged two training camps for scout masters.

Education and Literacy

As a member of the Court and Executive Council of the Allahabad University and Benares Hindu University, Mr. Kunzru attended as many meetings of these bodies as his engagements permitted. Mr. Dravid continued as President of the Hanuman Vyayam Mandal, Amraoti, which has for its objects the promotion of physical education and the training of physical instructors. Messrs. Vaze and Ambekar have been re-elected members of the Council of Management of the Poona Seva Sadan Society for a further triennium. Mr. K. P. Kaul continued to be Secretary of the Ganga Prasad Varma Memorial Hall at Lucknow. He also continued to take active interest in the affairs of the Mahila Vidyalaya College there, of which he is a life-member.

Mr. Kodanda Rao continued to be a member of the Executive Council, the Academic Council and the Court of the Nagpur University. He 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 eleven times during the year and took part in all these meetings. He also made a special study of public schools in India and spoke on the subject at Raipur, Gwalior and Dehra Dun. Mr. Gupte worked as Secretary of the Study Circle of Nagpur. He was also Joint Secretary of the Model Education Society at Nagpur, which conducts a high school there. Mr. Limaye continued to be a member of the Executive Committee of the Maharashtra Literary Conference till October,

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1943, when he was elected its Chairman. Mr. Sahu continued to be the President of the Cuttack District Primary Teachers' Association.

Mr. Thakkar was elected Secretary of the Board of Trustees of the Kasturba Gandhi National Memorial Fund, which is to be utilised for the welfare and education of women and children of all communities irrespective of caste, creed or political views. It is intended to collect at least Rs. 75 lakhs and present the amount to Mahatma Gandhi on 2nd October, 1944, his seventy-fifth birthday. 75 per cent. of the fund will be spent in the districts in which it is collected and that too mainly in rural areas.

Mr. Chitalia is a member of the Chalala Education Society and Chalala Public Library. He arranged lectures on current topics by inviting speakers from outside and distributed pamphlets on child education. Periodicals, pamphlets and books were freely distributed through Khadi and Harijan Centres, which facilitated the spread of literacy.

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 was helped in this work by Mr. Limaye and Mr. Gokhale. A weekly edition is also issued every Sunday. The *Hitavada* was a tri weekly till the beginning of April 1943, 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 its 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 also is 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.

APPENDIX I

GOKHALE INSTITUTE OF POLITICS AND ECONOMICS,

POONA 4.

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

Report for the year 1943-44

During the year under report field investigations in connection with the series of Agricultural Economics Projects in the Wai Taluka were fully under way. The grant expected from the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research towards this scheme has not been yet received; nor is any grant expected from this source during the next year. In the meanwhile, the Government of Bombay has continued this year the grant it made in order to enable us to carry on the work and has also promised its continuance during the next. In spite of the specially difficult conditions under which investigations labour in these times the work relating to all the projects is making good progress,

No new scheme of field work was launched by the Institute during the year under report. Mention, however, must be made of a liberal donation by Mr. B. A. Khare of Calcutta which has enabled us to set a scholar specially on the study of the scope and methods of economic planning undertaken during the last fifteen years in various countries of the world. We hope this study will prove of both immediate and lasting interest. During the latter part of the year the staff of the Institute devoted considerable time to collecting information relating to the food situation and food policy in Bombay Province and to writing memoranda thereon.

During the year under report we published "The Aborigines, So-Called and their Future" by Dr. G. S. Ghurye. Our series of publications has so far been confined to studies made by workers or students directly connected with the Institute. Dr. Ghurye's subject was, however, so closely related to some of the problems that we have attempted to tackle ourselves and a thorough and scientific review of it was so essential in the present that we were very glad when Dr. Ghurye offered us his work for inclusion in our series.

The study of Economic Policy during the War published at the beginning of the year has had the unusual good fortune

of having run through the first edition within a year of its publication. In view of this it was decided to bring out a second edition of the publication which would include a critical appraisal of the events and policies of the last year. This second edition is now in the Press.

A feature to which special attention might be drawn is the measure of spontaneous financial support obtained by the Institute during the year. Reference has already been made to the offer of Mr. Khare of Calcutta. The Raja of Sangli donated early during the year Rs. 2,000 to the funds of the Institute. We are deeply grateful to the Rajasahib for his generous gesture. Prof. P. M. Limaye gave Rs. 200 in a similar manner and the Trustees of the R. B. R. R. Kale Private Charitable Trust gave a sum of Rs. 1,000 for the permanent fund of the Institute which we gratefully acknowledge.

The total number of students enrolled during the year was 77 of whom 11 were research students (9 for the Ph. D. degree and 2 for the M. A. thesis). At the M. A. Examination held in April 1943, 10 students of the Institute appeared, of whom 4 were successful, one being placed in the Second Class.

One thesis was submitted for examination during the year viz., a thesis for the Ph. D. degree, by Mr. B. R. Dhakney entitled: "Studies in Municipal Finance in Bombay Presidency."

The thesis was approved for the degree.

The R. B. R. R. Kale Memorial lecture was delivered this year by Dr. John Matthai, the subject of his discourse being "Economic Planning".

During the year under report Mr. D. R. Gadgil was re-elected Vice-President of the Indian Society of Agricultural Economics. He was appointed by the Government of Bombay a member of the Provincial Rural Development Board and of the newly created Provincial Food and Commodity Advisory Board. He was asked by the Collector of Poona to serve on the District Advisory Committee in connection with the working of the Hoarding and Profiteering Prevention Ordinance. He became a member of the Board of Basic Education in his capacity as Chairman of the Board of Secondary Education. He participated in the setting up of the People's Provincial Food Council and was elected a member of its Executive Committee.

The Servants of India Society

Statement of Income and Expenditure for the year ending 31st March, 1944.

INCOME			1943-44			EXPENDITURE			1943-44		
	Rs.	As. P.		Rs.	As. P.		Rs.	As. P.		Rs.	As. P.
Donations	7,614	12	0	Allowances, etc.	31,399	8	10				
Members' Earnings	5,410	14	1	Travelling Expenses	6,001	14	9				
Interest	37,974	1	0	Library	2,190	4	9				
Property Rents	16,668	8	0	Establishment	11,359	14	6				
Miscellaneous	20,473	3	2	General Charges	7,689	3	3				
Press Profits	98,072	9	6	Mess Charges	2,186	6	3				
				Repairs to Buildings	3,476	7	8				
				Rents and Taxes	5,474	14	10				
				Rural work	17,009	8	11				
				G. M. Library, Nagpur	1,390	4	0				
				Reserve Fund	40,000	0	0				
				Surplus carried to General Fund	58,035	8	0				
Total...	1,86,213	15	9	Total...	1,86,213	15	9				

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Poona, }
27th August 1944. }

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

The Servants of

Statement of General Fund

	Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.
Society's General Fund :				
Balance as on 1st April, 1943	...	9,59,509	6	10
Add Surplus as per Income and Expenditure account	...	58,035	8	0
„ Publication Fund, transferred to the General Fund as per Council Resolution	...	5,854	13	5
		—————	10,23,399	12 8
Advances Payable ;			31,796	3 8
Society's Presses and Papers				
Credit Balances :				
A. B. Press	...	30,974	10	4
Bombay Vaibhav Press	...	22,383	12	3
Dnyan Prakash	...	13,229	10	6
Hitavada Press	...	20,204	9	7
		—————	86,792	10 8
			—————	11,41,988 10 7

Poona,

27th August 1944.

India Society*account as on 31st March, 1944.*

	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Buildings and Sites :		3,93,858 5 3
Library expenditure to date has been charged to revenue ...		0 0 0
Dead Stock :		
As per last year's Statement ...	9,955 7 3	
Additions during the year ...	153 12 0	
	<hr/>	
	10,109 3 3	
Less depreciation ...	497 12 0	
	<hr/>	
		9,611 7 3
Advances recoverable :		34,833 5 4
Society's Presses and Papers :		
Assets and Debtors :		
Aryabhushan Press ...	2,02,531 1 7	
Bombay Vaibhav Press ...	91,515 14 1	
Dnyan Prakash ...	34,433 15 11	
Hitavada Press ...	50,941 7 6	
	<hr/>	
		3,79,442 7 1
Balance as shown in the Statement of Affairs		3,24,343 1 8
		<hr/>
		11,41,988 10 7

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

The Servants of
Statement of Affairs as on

LIABILITIES		Rs.	A.	P.
Society's General Fund:				
Balance as per annexed Statement	...	3,24,243	1	8
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...	...	1,38,666	1	0
South Indian Flood Relief Trust Fund	...	21,426	5	10
Presses' Reserve and Equipment Funds	...	51,125	0	0
Servindia Relief Fund	...	18,411	10	11
Sir W. Wedderburn Fund	...	3,140	8	8
Investment Reserve Fund	...	11,871	9	8
Building Reserve Fund	...	6,281	14	0
Workmen's Welfare Fund	...	6,500	0	0
Servindia Welfare Fund	...	1,895	10	3
Insurance Fund—Life Policies Matured	...	6,000	0	0
Mayanoor School Fund	...	1,900	0	0
Gokhale Day Celebration Fund	...	2,000	0	0
Bengal Relief Fund	...	90,104	1	9
Malabar Relief Fund	...	20,000	0	0
Total...		9,48,484	13	7

India Society

31st March, 1944.

ASSETS		Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
G. M. Library Trust Property a/o	...	...	...	...	23,164	2	6
<i>Investments:</i>							
Gokhale Memorial Trust Fund							
3½% G. P. Notes	face value	...	1,31,000	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	...	...	...	...	1,38,666	1	0
South Indian Flood Relief Trust Fund Investment a/o.							
					21,415	7	0
<i>Other investments:</i>							
3% Punjab Loan 1949	face value	...	27,000	0	0		
3½% G. P. Notes	"	...	1,39,000	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	...	...	4,66,700	0	0		
At cost price	...	...	...	...	4,25,398	14	4
Workmen's Welfare Fund Investment a/o	...	...	...	...	6,500	0	0
Gokhale Day Celebration Fund Investment a/o	...	...	...	...	1,990	8	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 four shares fully paid up	...	...	...	...	100	0	0
Poona Central Co-operative Bank Shares-2 fully paid up.	...	...	...	...	100	0	0
Bank Balance at Centres and at Branches	...	...	...	...	1,96,303	0	1
Cash at Centres and at Branches, etc.	...	...	...	...	796	13	8
Total	...	...	...	...	9,48,484	13	7

I have examined the above Statement of Affairs and the annexed Statement 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,
27th August, 1944. }

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

The Gokhale Institute of Politics and Economics, Poona.

Statement of Income and Expenditure for the year ending 31st March, 1944

INCOME		Rs. as. ps.	EXPENDITURE		Rs. as. ps.
Interest	...	5,609 13 3	Allowances	...	5,190 0 0
Fees	...	2,401 10 0	Establishment	...	2,458 10 0
Grants	...	4,300 0 0	Investigation Expenses	...	3,405 3 6
Publications	...	3,130 10 1	Books and Periodicals	...	176 9 0
			Stationery and Printing	...	282 1 3
			Postage	...	304 8 6
			Publications	...	2,574 6 0
			Audit	...	100 0 0
			Miscellaneous	...	248 9 3
			Surplus carried to General Fund		702 1 10
		Total...		Total...	
		15,442 1 4		15,442 1 4	

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Poona }
27th August 1944.

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

The Gokhale Institute of Politics and Economics, Poona.
Statement showing the Trust Fund and its investments on 31st March, 1944.

TRUST FUND		INVESTMENTS	
	Rs.	A.	P.
R. R. Kale Trust Fund	1,07,630	10	0
General Fund			
Donations to General Fund Rs. 3,200	3,200	0	0
Balance of Investment			
Reserve (transferred)	7,433	2	0
Balance of Surplus a/c	7,691	11	8
Surplus as per I/E a/c	702	1	10
	19,026	15	6
Advance Grants	7,600	0	0
Advances payable	1,281	0	0
Provident Fund as per contra	1,127	7	6
Amount set aside for redemption of loss on maturity of Bombay Municipal and Karachi Port			
Trust Loans	2,000		
Total	1,38,666	1	0
Mortgage on Property of Sayagaon village	12,670	0	0
Govt. and other securities:			
3 p. c. 1949 Punjab Loan face value	2,000		
3½ p. c. G. P. notes	19,800		
4 p. c. 1966-70 Loan	20,200		
4 p. c. B. P. T. Bonds	6,500		
5 p. c. B. M. Debentures	4,000		
6 p. c. B. M. Debentures	40,000		
6 p. c. Karachi Port Trust	10,000		
	1,02,500		
	at cost	1,02,523	2 0
Provident Fund deposit a/c		1,127	7 6
Advances recoverable		2,399	10 0
Shares:			
Kirkoskar 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		12,577	12 10
Balance with S. I. Society		118	0 8
Total	1,38,666	1	0

Poona,
27th August 1944.

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

APPENDIX II

List of Donations

Headquarters

		Rs. A. P.	
Mr. Gaganvihari L. Mehta	...	1,100	0 0
Prof. V. G. Kale	...	110	0 0
Principal J. R. Gharpure	...	100	0 0
Mrs. Pramilabai Gadgil	...	100	0 0
Mr. R. P. Patvardhan	...	100	0 0
The late Justice Ranade Charity Fund	...	100	0 0
Mr. P. J. Ghandy	...	50	0 0
Prof. R. N. Joshi	...	50	0 0
Prof. K. M. Khadye	...	50	0 0
Principal D. G. Karve	...	50	0 0
Prof. R. H. Kelkar	...	48	0 0
Prof. P. M. Limaya	...	40	0 0
A Sympathiser	...	30	0 0
Mr. Harakchand Motichand	...	25	0 0
Rao Bahadur Dr. D. L. Sahasrabuddhe	...	25	0 0
Sums below Rs. 25.	...	85	0 0
Total...		2,063	0 0

Bombay Branch

		Rs. A. P.	
Mr. K. J. Chitalia	...	300	0 0
Seth Gordhandas Bhagvandas Narottamdas	...	100	0 0
Messrs. G. A. Kemptekar & Co.	...	25	0 0
Sums below Rs. 25	...	10	0 0
Total...		435	0 0

C. P. Branch

		Rs. A. P.	
Mrs. S. Paramanand		100	0 0
Total...		100	0 0

U. I. Branch

	Rs.	A.	P.
The Hon'ble Rai Bahadur Lala Ramsaran Das ...	500	0	0
Mr. B. Ram Narain ...	500	0	0
Pandit Shyamlal Mushran ...	180	0	0
Babu Bhagwati Saran Singh ...	125	0	0
Sir B. L. Mitra ...	100	0	0
Prof. N. C. Nag ...	100	0	0
Total...	1,505	0	0

Lahore Centre

	Rs.	A.	P.
Dewan Bahadur Raja Narendra Nath ...	100	0	0
Sir Bakshi Tekchand ...	50	0	0
Mr. Mehr Chand ...	30	0	0
Sums below Rs. 25 ...	130	0	0
Total...	310	0	0

Mayanoor Centre

	Rs.	A.	P.
Mr. Moolji Ramjee ...	100	0	0
Mr. S. T. P. Marimuthu ...	50	0	0
The Zamindar of Kattaputhur ...	50	0	0
Mr. S. V. Boovarahan ...	50	0	0
„ R. M. A. R. Somasundaram ...	30	0	0
„ S. R. M. Marimuthu ...	25	0	0
Sri Ramajayam Motor Service ...	25	0	0
Dr. T. S. S. Rajan ...	25	0	0
Sums below Rs. 25 ...	119	0	0
Total...	474	0	0

Madras Branch

			Rs.	A.	P.
Mr. V. S. Nataraja Mudaliar	...	...	250	0	0
Dr. G. S. Arundale	...	...	200	0	0
Dewan Bahadur I. X. Periera	...	...	200	0	0
Mr. T. R. Venkatarama Sastri, C. I. E.	...	...	100	0	0
Sir. P. S. Sivaswami Iyer	...	...	100	0	0
Mr. M. L. Narayan Swami	...	...	100	0	0
Mr. K. Narasimha Iyer	...	...	100	0	0
Mr. T. A. Ramlingam Chettiar	...	...	100	0	0
Rao Bahadur G. A. Natesan	...	...	100	0	0
Mr. A. Srinivasa Pai	...	...	50	4	0
Mr. S. G. Sastri	...	...	50	0	0
Hon. Mr. M. Ct. M. Chidambaram Chettiar	...	...	50	0	0
Mr. Subbaroya Iyer	...	...	50	0	0
Rao Bahadur B. P. Sesha Reddi	...	...	50	0	0
Rao Bahadur Y. Mahabaleswrappa	...	...	50	0	0
Lt. Col. K. G. Pandalai	...	...	50	0	0
Sir N. Gopaldaswami Iyengar	...	...	50	0	0
Mr. N. Somappa	...	...	50	0	0
Mr. T. Ramchandra Rao	...	...	50	0	0
Mr. V. Gopalswami Iyenger	...	...	30	0	0
The late Rao Bahadur K. V. Sesha Iyengar	...	...	30	0	0
Mr. B. Bhima Rao	...	...	25	4	0
Dewan Bahadur T. Bhujang Rao	...	...	25	4	0
Rao Bahadur Dr. C. B. Rama Rao	...	...	25	0	0
Dewan Bahadur V. Bashyam Iyengar	...	...	25	0	0
Mr. K. K. Subba Rao	...	...	25	0	0
Mr. K. V. Rajagopalan	...	...	25	0	0
Mr. H. Ramalinga Reddi	...	...	25	0	0
Dewan Bahadur M. Venkatarama Iyer	...	...	25	0	0
Rao Bahadur M. Giriappa	...	...	25	0	0
Sums below Rs. 25	...	...	92	0	0

Total... 2,127 12 0

Cuttack Centre

			Rs.	A.	P.
Millowners' Association, Betanoti	...	500	0	0	
(Mayurbhanj State.)					
Mr. V. K. V. Raju, M. L. A.,	...	30	0	0	
Rai Bahadur T. Venkata Krishnaya.	...	25	0	0	
Zamindar, Chhatrapur.					
Sums below Rs. 25.	...	45	0	0	
	Total...	600	0	0	

MEMBERS OF THE SERVANTS OF INDIA SOCIETY, 1st SEPTEMBER 1944

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>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 Raghunath Ramchandra Bakhale ...	30-8-1923	" Sandhurst Road, Bombay 4.
<i>Secretary :</i>		
6 Dattatray Vasudeo Ambekar ...	20-12-1914	" Poona 4.
<i>Ordinary Members :</i>		
7 The Rt. Hon'ble V. S. Srinivasa Sastri, P.C., O.H. LL.D., D.Litt. ...	6-1-1907	"Swagatam", Mylapore, Madras.
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 Laxmi Narayan Sabu, M.A. ...	15-6-1918	S. I. S., Cuttack (Orissa).
11 Krishnaji Ganesh Limaye, M.A., LL.B. ...	26-4-1919	S. I. S., Poona 4.

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

12	Kodaganallur Ganapathi Sivaswamy, B.A.	...	4-4-1922
13	Haradatta Sharma, B.A., LL.B.	...	4-4-1922
14	Pandurangi Kodanda Rao, M.A.	...	12-5-1922
15	Shri Ram Bajpai	...	12-5-1922
16	Shankar Govind Gokhale, M.A.	...	29-7-1928
17	Keshav Ganesh Sharangapani, B.A., LL.B.	...	25-9-1930
18	Sioganallur Ramakrishna Venkataraman, B.A., B.L.	...	25-9-1930
19	Ramohandra Sadashiv Gupte	...	30-6-1933
20	Varikara Ryrn Nayanar, B.A.	...	30-6-1933
21	Annakavoor Duraiswamy Subramani (A. D. Mani), M.A.	...	14-6-1935
22	Dinkar Dattatray Desai, M.A., LL.B.	...	12-6-1936
23	Shyam Sunder Misra, M.A.	...	12-6-1936
24	Rama Sankar Misra, B.A., LL.B.	...	12-6-1937
25	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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Probationers :

1.	Lakshminarayan Rao, B.A.	...	1-7-1944
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S. I. S. Royapettah, Madras.
" 17, Maolagan 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.

S. I. S., Bombay 4.

PERIODICALS
OF THE
SERVANTS OF INDIA SOCIETY

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 and Poona and Rs. 27-8-0 elsewhere (in India) including postage.
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 { Sandhurst Road, BOMBAY 4.

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.

WORK OF THE SOCIETY AT A GLANCE

Nature of work	Members engaged in it
Political :	
<i>General</i>	—Sastri, Kunzru, Dravid, Ambekar, Sahu, Sharma, Mani.
<i>Legislatures</i>	—Kunzru (Council of State). Sastri (Madras Legislative Council).
<i>Indian States</i>	—Vaze, Thakkar, Bakhale.
<i>Journalism</i>	—Vaze, Kodanda Rao, Mani, Limaye, Gokhale.
<i>Civil Liberties</i>	—Desai, S. S. Misra.
Social :	
<i>Labour</i>	—Bakhale, Desai.
<i>Education</i>	—Kunzru, Sahu, Nayanar, Kaul, Sivaswamy, Chitalia.
<i>Scouting</i>	—Kunzru, Bajpai, Sahu, Venkataraman, R. S. Misra, 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 & Local Self-Government</i>	Sivaswamy, R. S. Misra, Sahu, S. S. Misra, Dravid, Venkataraman, Sharma, Nayanar.
<i>Distress Relief</i>	Thakkar, Ambekar, Sahu, Sharangapani, Desai, Gupte, 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).