

A
BRIEF ACCOUNT
OF THE WORK
OF
THE SERVANTS OF INDIA SOCIETY,
POONA
(From 1st January 1917 to 30th June 1923.)

POONA :

PRINTED AT THE ANYADHUSHAN PRESS.

APRIL 1924.

CONTENTS.

—o—

	Pages.
1. Narrative of work done during the period under Report. ...	... 1
Appendices.	
2. APPENDIX A :—	
(a) Rules and bye-laws of the Society ...	... 49
(b) Original Preamble to Rules. ...	... 59
(c) Associate's Application form ...	... 62
3. APPENDIX B :—Abstract of Accounts Statements of Income and Expenditure. ...	... 64
4. APPENDIX C :—Details of Current Expenditure. ...	... 67
5. APPENDIX D :—Investments on Buildings &c. &c. ...	... 68
6. APPENDIX E :—List of Associates of the Society ...	... 69
7. APPENDIX F :—List of some of the Contributors paying Rs. 100 & above to the Society's funds... ...	... 72
8. Names of Members, Permanent Assistants, Attaches, and Probationers. ...	... 79



The late Hon. Mr. G. K. Gokhale, B. A., C. I. E.

Founder of the Servants of India Society, Poona.

A BRIEF ACCOUNT
OF THE WORK OF
THE SERVANTS OF INDIA SOCIETY, POONA.

(From January 1917 to June 1923.)

—:0:—

The first Report of this Society was published in January 1917. It dealt in a brief compass with a period of nearly eleven years beginning from 1905, when the Society was founded by the late Mr. G. K. Gokhale. The present Report deals with the succeeding six and half years, from January 1917 to 31st May 1923, both inclusive. It has been a period of unprecedented national activity, in which the Servants of India Society has taken, if we may say so, a considerable, if ever so humble, a part. To give an adequate account of all the activities of its members within the short space of this report is an impossible task. All that is attempted in these pages is, therefore, an endeavour to describe concisely under convenient heads the prominent activities in which the Society engaged itself during the period under report. Short as it is, it is hoped that this report will show that the members have carried out, according to their humble capacity, the aims and objects of the Society and have remained faithful to the spirit inculcated by their Founder.

MEMBERSHIP.

2. In January 1917, there were 11 Ordinary Members, including the President, 8 Members under Training, 3 Permanent Assistants and 3 Attachés. On the 31st of May 1923, there were 16 Ordinary Members, including the Presi-

dent, 7 Members under Training, 2 Permanent Assistants, 2 Attachés and 4 Probationers. It will thus be seen that the strength of the Society, though insignificant as compared with the needs of the country, has been gradually increasing; and it is noteworthy that as many as six young men joined the Society during the year 1921, when the non-co-operation movement was at its height and the Society's attitude one of strong opposition to it.

On 4th October 1918 the cruel hand of death was laid on Dr. H. S. Deva, L. M. & S., who was then the Secretary of the Society. He was a personal friend of Mr. Gokhale; and when in 1914 the latter's health broke down, Dr. Deva gave up his lucrative appointment as Chief Medical Officer in the State of Sangli and joined the Society in order to look after his health and otherwise promote the work of the Society. He was "one of nature's finest gentlemen" and his death has been an irreparable loss to the Society. During the period under report Messrs. I. K. Yajnik, K. M. Thakore and D. Hanumanta-Rao were released from the vows of the Society on account of wide divergence in political views. Messrs. T. S. Krishnamurty Aiyar and S. M. Michael, both Permanent Assistants, and Mr. K. K. Bhatlekar, an attaché, left the Society for private reasons. They all did good work while in the Society and gave satisfaction to their colleagues.

As against these losses Messrs. L. N. Sahu, M. A. (Orissa), R. Suryanarayana Rao, B. A. (Madras), K. G. Limaye, M. A., LL. B. (Bombay), K. G. Sivaswami Iyer, B. A. (Madras), Haradatta Sharma, B. A., LL. B. (Punjab), M. S. Madhava Rao, B. A. (Madras), Sri Ram Bajpai (United Provinces), and P. Kodanda Rao, M. A. (Madras), were admitted as members. Mr. Bajpai was first taken as Permanent Assistant and subsequently promoted to membership.

OFFICE-BEARERS.

3. Mr. V. S. Srinivasa Sastri has been the President of the Society during the period under report. His first term of office was extended from the 19th of February 1918 to the end of June 1918. At the anniversary of the Society of the same year he was re-elected President by the unanimous vote of the members.

When Mr. Sastri left for England in 1919, it was thought desirable to create the office of Vice-President, to discharge the functions of the President during his absence. Mr. G. K. Devadhar was elected to that office and continues to hold it. Since the death of Dr. Deva, Mr. A. V. Patvardhan has been the Secretary of the Society. Messrs. V. Venkatasubbaiya, G. K. Devadhar, H. N. Kunzru, N. A. Dravid, and A. V. Patvardhan are Senior Members of the Madras, Bombay, Upper India, Central Provinces and Business Branches respectively.

The present Members of the Council of the Society besides the heads of the Branches, are Messrs. N. M. Joshi, A. V. Thakkar and V. N. Tivary.

OBJECTS OF THE SOCIETY.

4. The objects of the Society are, as has been stated in its constitution, "to train national missionaries for the service of India and to promote, by all constitutional means, the true interests of the Indian people." To achieve these objects, the Society recognises that much of its work "must be directed towards building up in the country a higher type of character and capacity than is generally available at present." In other words, the Society depends for the achievement of its objects more upon education than upon mere agitation. The social amelioration of the people and relief in times of widespread distress and calamity have always been prominent branches of the Society's activities. The work of its members may be divided broadly as under:—(1) Political; (2) Economic;

(3) Social ; (4) Educational ; and (5) Relief. It has from the outset been the general policy of the Society to work through independent organisations, either by joining existing institutions or by starting new ones. On account of this policy, the Society is at a disadvantage in writing fully about the work of its members, which cannot be separated from that of those institutions—as it might appear to be taking credit for the achievement of workers not of the Society. It may, however, be pointed out that members of the Society who take up various offices in them practically become their executive staff, being able to devote most of their time and energy to the work of those institutions, and are, therefore, closely identified with them.

DEPUTATIONS ABROAD.

5. It is an indication, however small, of the political progress made by India in recent times, as well as of the important place acquired by the Society in public life, that in the period under review several members of the Society went to England and other Western countries on important missions. In April 1919 Mr. Srinivasa Sastri and Pandit Hirday Nath Kunzru went to England as members of the Moderate Deputation which was sent to place the views of the National Liberal Party on the Indian Reforms Bill before the Joint Parliamentary Committee. Mr. Sastri gave evidence before the Committee and interviewed several prominent politicians with a view to get their support for the reforms and acquainted them generally with the state of things in India and the happenings in the Punjab. Both he and Mr. Kunzru addressed several audiences on these subjects and the latter also frequently wrote in the Press. Mr. Sastri returned to India in December 1919, while Mr. Kunzru stayed in England a little longer for studying the English system of education and visiting educational and social institutions.

Mr. Sastri was nominated by the Government of India as the Indian representative to the Imperial Conference that was held in London in June and July 1921. His colleagues in the representation were His Highness the Maharao of Kutch and the Right Honourable E. S. Montagu, then Secretary of State, who naturally took the lead. To Mr. Sastri, however, fell the important duty of presenting the case for equality of treatment on behalf of lawfully domiciled Indians in the self-governing Dominions and other parts of the Empire. The result is now before the public in the form of an important resolution passed with a view to removing the disqualifications imposed upon Indians by virtue of their race and nationality in the different Dominions. The representatives of these Dominions, with the solitary exception of South Africa, accepted the resolution, and it is considered a great step in advance on the resolutions passed at previous Conferences. At the end of the Conference the Dominion Premiers invited Mr. Sastri to visit their respective countries and help them to give legislative effect to that resolution by speaking to the members of their Parliaments and to their constituencies. The Government of India, having obtained a unanimous vote from the Legislative Assembly, formally deputed Mr. Sastri and accordingly he left for a tour in Australia, New Zealand and Canada in May 1922.

But before this he had to serve on two important deputations on behalf of India. Immediately after the work of the Imperial Conference was over, Mr. Sastri was appointed a member of the Indian Delegation to the Assembly of the League of Nations which met at Geneva in the autumn of 1921. His work on the committees of the League gave entire satisfaction to the Government of India, while his speech in the Assembly was described in the British and Continental Press as one of the most eloquent addresses heard in that distinguished international assemblage.

6

Mr. Śastri was next chosen as India's representative on the British Empire Delegation to attend the Limitation of Armaments Conference at Washington. During his stay in America he delivered several public addresses in different parts of the country, gave many interviews to newspaper representatives, and thus presented the political situation in India in a correct perspective before the American public. On this occasion, as representative of India, he signed the famous four-power naval treaty and other international agreements.

The controversy regarding the position of Indians in Kenya having become acute during the last few months, Mr. Sastri was elected by the non-official members of the Legislative Assembly and the Council of State to proceed to England as the Chairman of a deputation to present the Indian point of view to the Colonial Secretary and the British Public. At the time of writing this Report Mr. Sastri is in England on the mission.

6. In August 1918 Mr. G. K. Devadhar, accompanied by Mr. D. V. Ambekar as his Secretary, went to Europe as a member of the delegation of journalists who were sent by the Government of India at the invitation of the British Government to visit the western theatres of war so as to be able to give correct information to the public about the state of affairs there. Mr. Devadhar was then editor of the *Dnyan Prakash* and was chosen to represent the vernacular press of the Bombay Presidency. On his return he wrote a series of articles describing the things that he saw there, besides delivering numerous addresses on his experiences abroad. After the armistice the Wadia Trustees very kindly enabled him to spend a few months in studying educational, co-operative and social service institutions in Great Britain, Denmark and other countries. He devoted particular attention to women's institutions with a view to utilise his knowledge for pushing on

the work of the Poona Seva Sadan particularly. He also delivered many public addresses in England on the political, educational, co-operative and social problems of India. He and Mr. Ambekar returned to India in May 1919.

7. In March 1917, Mr. N. M. Joshi was deputed by Government as the representative of the *Dnyan Prakash* to visit Mesopotamia. Mr. I. K. Yajnik accompanied him. After his return he contributed some articles to English and Marathi newspapers.

To the first International Labour Conference, held at Washington in October and November 1919, the Government of India nominated Mr. Joshi as the labour representative of India. This conference was mainly concerned with improving the conditions of factory labour. It passed a number of draft conventions and recommendations regarding the adoption of the principle of an eight-hour day and a 48-hour week in factories, the prevention of unemployment, women's employment before and after child birth, the minimum age of the employment of children, &c. After finishing the conference work, Mr. Joshi visited many industrial centres in America with a view to study welfare work, trade union organisation, and labour conditions. He then went to England, where he spent two months in a similar study of labour and welfare work and returned to India in April 1920.

Mr. Joshi was also deputed in October 1921 to the third International Labour Conference at Geneva as India's labour representative, being recommended by the standing committee of the All-India Trade Union Congress, which came into existence in 1921 and represents most of the trade unions that are now existing in the country. The Geneva Conference considered the important question of improving the conditions of agricultural labour and of applying to them the draft conventions and

recommendations passed at Washington. Mr. Joshi took this opportunity to visit Germany, Austria, Italy and France and study their industrial and labour organisations. He returned to India in January 1922, just in time to attend the Delhi session of the Legislative Assembly.

Again in October 1922, Mr. Joshi was deputed to attend the International Labour Conference in Geneva as the representative of Indian labour. While there, he fought for the inclusion of India in the Board of Management of the Conference. He returned to India in December 1922 after a short visit to England.

8. Mr. Venkatesh Narain Tivary, Secretary of the Upper India Branch, went to British Guiana as member of a deputation that was appointed by the Government of India to investigate the condition of Indians settled there. The deputation sailed for England in November 1921 and after a short stay there, reached British Guiana in February 1922. They spent two months there, visited Trinidad and finally returned to India in June 1922.

9. The Government of the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh sent Mr. Sri Ram Bajpai to England to study the Boy Scouts movement. He sailed for England in May 1921, underwent training there for about 8 months and then toured for about three months on the Continent of Europe, studying Scout organisations, schools for juvenile offenders and a number of important social institutions. He returned to India in April 1922.

POLITICAL EDUCATION.

10. The years 1917 to 1921 were a period of intense political activity. The ideals for which the Great War was fought and the invaluable services rendered by India in its course, created new aspirations in the people and gave a new tone to their demands. At the Lucknow Congress of 1916, which, after many years, represented

all the political parties in the country, a scheme of reforms, known as the Congress-League Scheme, was formulated and placed before the country and the authorities as the unanimous demand of the Indian people. Mr. Sastri and other members of the Society had their due share in framing and popularising this scheme. Mr. Sastri toured in the country and delivered public addresses on the Scheme and wrote a pamphlet explaining it in all its aspects. The propaganda of the other members was generally confined to their respective provinces.

NATIONAL LIBERAL FEDERATION.

11. Very soon, however, an important change was to occur in the political situation. In August 1917 Mr. Montagu, speaking on behalf of the British Cabinet, announced in Parliament the goal of British rule in India to be the conferment of responsible government on the people of India by successive stages, and in order to give effect to that policy as early as possible, he came over to India in the winter of the same year at the head of an influential mission. He and Lord Chelmsford, the Viceroy, visited all the important provincial capitals, personally acquainted themselves with every shade of political opinion in the country and issued a report formulating a scheme of reforms of which the most important features were the transfer of some subjects in the provincial Governments to the control of popular representatives in the Legislative Councils and the creation of a bi-cameral legislature in the central Government on a system of direct election. The majority of Congressmen rejected these reforms as wholly unsatisfactory ; but an influential minority, including most of the ex-Presidents of the Congress, decided to give their support to the official scheme because they recognised that it was a substantial instalment of reform and more likely than the Congress-League Scheme to command the assent of Parliament.

The difference of opinion became so acute that the minority abstained from the Congress sessions and formed themselves into the National Liberal Federation. The Servants of India Society belonged to this minority.

Mr. Sastri made an extensive tour in the country and exhorted the people to support the Montagu-Chelmsford proposals, subject to certain improvements, some of which were subsequently incorporated in the Government of India Act. Other members belonging to the different branches of the Society visited important cities and towns in their respective provinces and tried to popularise the scheme in various ways. The first Liberal Conference under the auspices of the National Liberal Federation was held at Bombay in 1918 under the presidency of the Hon. Mr. (now Sir) Surendra Nath Banerjea. Mr. Joshi was one of the Secretaries of the Conference. Mr. Sastri and other members of the Society took part in its deliberations. The Society was duly represented at the subsequent annual sessions of the Federation held at Calcutta, Madras, Allahabad and Nagpur in 1919, 1920, 1921 and 1922 respectively, by Mr. Sastri and other members.

12. From November 1918 to March 1919 Mr. Sastri served on the Franchise Committee which was appointed by the Government of India in connection with the Montagu-Chelmsford Reforms. The Hon. Rao Bahadur N. K. Kelkar of the C. P. branch and Mr. N. M. Joshi of the Bombay branch gave evidence before the Functions and Franchise Committees.

13. Mr. Sastri presided over the Bombay Provincial Conference held at Nasik in 1917, over the first Bombay Provincial Liberal Conference held in Bombay in May 1922, and further presided over the session of the Liberal Federation at Nagpur in December 1922.

The first of these occasions is worthy of recollection as marking a brief period during which party controversy

nearly died down in India in a united endeavour to push forward the Congress-League Scheme. At Nasik Messrs. Tilak, Khaparde and Kelkar were to be seen in hearty co-operation with members of the Society !

14. After the new Government of India Act was passed Mr. Sastri was appointed a member of the Committee for drafting the Rules and Regulations under it. Most of the members of the Society were busy for a time with the elections to the different Councils, some canvassing for the candidates of the Liberal Party, others being themselves candidates. Mr. Sastri was elected to the Council of State; Pandit Hirday Nath Kunzru to the U. P. Council and Mr. N. A. Dravid and Rao Bahadur N. K. Kelkar to the C. P. Council. Mr. N. M. Joshi was nominated by the Government of India to the Legislative Assembly to represent labour interests. Mr. Kelkar was appointed Minister of Education in the Government of the Central Provinces.

PUNJAB TRAGEDY AND SUBSEQUENT EVENTS.

15. The country was to witness many political storms during the period under report. First came the Home Rule movement of 1916-17 and the repressive policy of Government. The agitation over the internment of Mrs. Besant and her two associates and other highhanded measures of the provincial Governments, especially the Government of Madras, assumed serious proportions and the country was soon thrown into a state of excitement. Mr. Sastri, Pandit H. N. Kunzru and his colleagues of the Upper India Branch took part in the agitation against that policy and criticised the Government's attitude towards the Home Rule propaganda.

16. The second storm broke out in the beginning of 1919 when the Rowlatt Bill was passed into law in the teeth of the unanimous opposition of not only the non-official members of the Imperial Legislative Council but

the whole country. Mr. Gandhi's Satyagraha movement inaugurated as a protest against the passage of that Act, the subsequent disturbances in various parts of the country, the tragedy of Jallianwala Bagh and other atrocities committed in the Punjab during the martial law régime, are too well known to need lengthy reference here. Mr. V. N. Tivary was one of the first who visited that unfortunate province immediately after the martial law administration was over, and enquired into the condition of the affected people. He organised relief to the sufferers on behalf of the Seva Samiti of Allahabad, and worked there for about six months. He also wrote a series of articles to the Press on the happenings in the Punjab.

The organs of the Society, viz. the *Servant of India*, an English weekly, and the *Dnyan Prakash* of Poona, a Marathi daily, and the *Hitavada* of Nagpur took up a strong attitude and criticised both the Satyagraha movement and the martial law administration in the Punjab.

On the appointment of the Hunter Committee in November 1919, Mr. Tivary assisted Pandit Jagat Narain who was a member of that Committee. He was with him till the end of February 1920.

Like other members of the Liberal Party, the members of the Servants of India Society have from the beginning realised the dangerous character of the Non-co-operation movement started by Mr. Gandhi, and have on every occasion spoken and written against it.

COUNCIL WORK.

17. Before the new régime, Mr. Sastri sat in the Imperial Legislative Council as an elected representative of the Madras Legislative Council from 1916 to 1920. Elementary Education and the recommendations of the Islington Commission on the Public Services were among the important subjects that engaged his attention. His

membership of the old legislature in its closing years was marked by several episodes, of which two may be mentioned. The speech that he made in opposition to the Rowlatt Bill attracted great notice at the time, and is quoted almost entire in the report of the Congress Committee on the martial law régime in the Punjab. Next year at the September session the Viceroy disallowed a resolution of which he had given notice and which called for due punishment of the erring officials of that province. To mark the displeasure at the Viceroy's abuse of his power Mr. Sastri and some of his colleagues withdrew other resolutions of which they had given notice and thus caused a mild sensation.

On being elected to the Council of State, at its first meeting after the inauguration of the Indian Legislature at the hands of His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught, Mr. Sastri moved a resolution recommending the appointment of a committee to examine the repressive laws on the statute book with a view to their being repealed or amended where repeal was not possible. The resolution was accepted, and a committee soon appointed which recommended the repeal of most of the Acts that were referred to it ; and it is further gratifying to note that the recommendations of that committee have been given effect to by Government.

Mr. Sastri moved another important resolution asking for the amendment of the Code of Criminal Procedure and other enactments, in regard to the use of firearms at the time of the suppression of riots and unlawful assemblies, with a view to bringing the enactments on a par with the law obtaining in England. The Government, however, did not accept this resolution and it was ultimately negatived.

In the last session of the Council of State, Mr. Sastri moved resolutions demanding equal status for Indians in

Kenya, and for the appointment of Indian members of the I. C. S. to posts in the Imperial Secretariat.

18. Mr. N. M. Joshi who was nominated to the Legislative Assembly to represent labour interests, in addition to his work on matters of general public interest, took an active part in the discussions on the draft conventions and recommendations of the Washington Conference when they came before the Assembly, and moved resolutions advocating the registration and protection of trade unions in India and the repeal of the Workmen's Breach of Contract Act of 1859 and of sections 490 and 492 of the Indian Penal Code which impose criminal liability on labourers for breach of contract of service. He has been a member of the Standing Committee on Indian Emigration and he took a leading part in passing the Workmen's Compensation Act and other legislation conceived in the interests of Indian labour at home and overseas. He moved a resolution to improve the lot of third class passengers on Indian Railways. When the Government introduced a bill to give effect to the International Conventions regarding the suppression of traffic in women and children for immoral purposes, Mr. Joshi moved and carried an amendment against the Government, by which the age of consent has been raised from 16 to 18.

19. Pandit Hirday Nath Kunzru has been taking a very prominent part in the work of the U. P. Legislative Council. When the Oudh Rent Bill was under discussion he put up a tough fight on behalf of the tenants. He also moved a number of resolutions on political, economic and educational matters, some of which were accepted by the Council. In particular he moved in 1921 a resolution asking for the insertion of a conscience clause in the U. P. educational code. The U. P. Government recently decided to give effect to this recommendation and the conscience clause became operative from the 1st October 1922.

He also gave evidence before the repressive laws committee at Simla. He has also been a member of the U. P. Economy Committee.

20. Mr. N. A. Dravid represents the factories constituency of Berar in the C. P. Legislative Council. Of the subjects brought by him before the Council special mention may be made of prohibition being declared the goal of Excise policy, retrenchment, early establishment of a University for the C. P. and the separation of judicial and executive functions.

21. The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur N. K. Kelkar has been a member of the C. P. Legislative Council during the whole period under report. In the old Council his work was specially conspicuous in connection with the C. P. Tenancy Bill, the Local Self-Government Bill, and the Village Panchayat Bill. After election to the new Council he was appointed Minister for Education, which office he continues to hold. He succeeded in getting passed the Nagpur University Act, by which a University will be established in Nagpur.

22. From 1919 to 1923 Mr. N. M. Joshi was a nominated member of the Bombay Corporation. His rather long absence from India and his nomination to the Legislative Assembly greatly disturbed the continuity of his work in the Corporation. Among the more important subjects that he pressed on the attention of the Corporation may be mentioned the extension of free and compulsory primary education, the housing accommodation of the backward and labouring classes, the provision of increased sanitary facilities in the mill area and the removal of the bar against Holalkhores, (the sweeper class in Bombay) from boarding tram cars in Bombay. He also moved a resolution asking for the removal of the sex bar in the Bombay Municipal Act which prevented

women from becoming members of the Corporation. The resolution was accepted and its principle has been given effect to in the new Municipal Act.

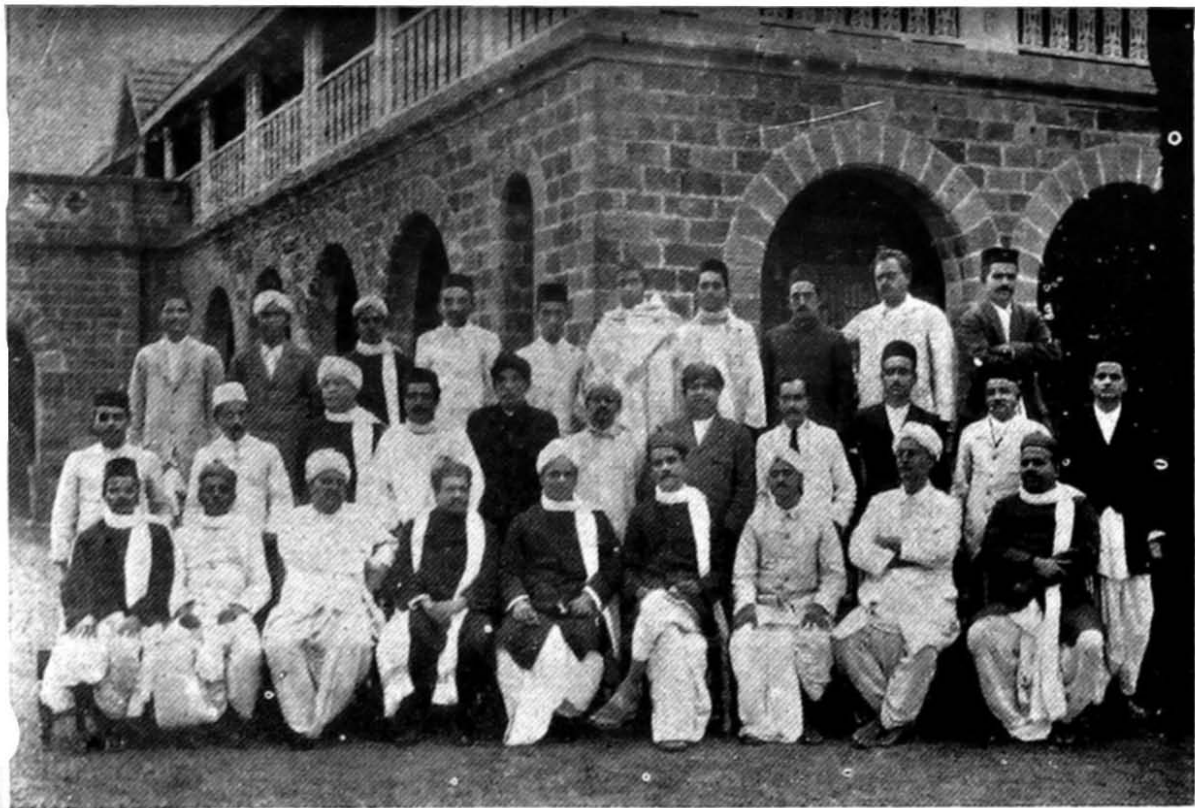
WAR SERVICES.

23. During the prosecution of the great war, some members of the Society helped Government in securing recruits, in collecting funds for giving relief to wounded soldiers and in other activities. Mr. Devadhar served on the Provincial Recruiting Board and on the Poona District committee for popularising the first war loan. He further organised an "Our Day" celebration on a large scale in Poona. Mr. Joshi was a member of the Bombay "Our Day" Committee and collected Rs. 2,500 from the mill-hands of Bombay. Mr. A. V. Thakkar was secretary of a ward committee in Bombay for the first war loan. Mr. N. A. Dravid was a member of the C. P. Publicity Board and in that capacity was called upon to conduct a Marathi paper called the "Yuddha Warta" on behalf of the Board. He did this work for about six months. Mr. Krishna Prasad Kaul rendered similar service in the U. P.

PARTICIPATION IN LIBERAL ACTIVITIES.

24. Besides these activities, the members of the Society worked in other directions as well. Before the Liberals abstained from the Congress, most of the members of the Society were on the various Congress Committees and some on their executive bodies.

Since the formation of the Liberal party, many members have taken an active part in strengthening its numbers and bringing into existence affiliated organisations. Messrs. S. G. Vaze, D. V. Ambekar and K. G. Limaye in Poona, V. Venkatasubbaiya and R. Suryanarayana Rao in Madras, N. M. Joshi and C. S. Deole in Bombay, H. N. Kunzru, K. P. Kaul, V. N. Tivary, Haradatta Sharma and Sri Ram Bajpai in the U. P. and Mr. N. A. Dravid in the C. P.



Front Row :—V. Venkatsubbayya, C. S. Deole, A. V. Patvardhan, G. K. Devadhar, Rt. Hon. V. S. Srinivasa Sastri, N. A. David, S. G. Vaze, A. V. Thakkar, N. M. Joshi. **Middle Row** :—K. P. Kaul, V. N. Tiwary, Dr. Zacharias, M. S. Madhav Rau, V. K. Mainkar, P. Kodandra, G. R. Abhyankar, S. P. A. Dube, D. V. Ambekar, D. V. Velankar, R. R. Bakhale. **Back Row** :—P. G. Bapat, K. G. Limaye, K. G. Shivaswamy Iyer, K. J. C. Italia, L. N. Sahu, R. Suryanarayana Rao, D. H. Bhat, V. H. Barve, G. T. Madkholkar.

have worked with their brother Liberals in this direction. Almost all of these members have been either secretaries or other office-bearers of provincial or local Liberal organisations. Mr. H. N. Kunzru was Chairman of the Reception Committee of the Liberal Federation which met at Allahabad in December 1921, and at Nagpur, Messrs. Devadhar and Joshi were appointed General Secretaries of the National Liberal Federation of India for the year 1923. Messrs. Sastri, Joshi, Kunzru, Kaul and Dravid were among the signatories to the circular inviting the National Conference, which was organised by Dr. Besant, in February 1923. In the absence of Mr. Sastri on other engagements, his speech on "Our plan of Swraj" was read at the Conference. Messrs. Joshi, Kunzru, Kaul and Dravid took part in the discussions.

Mr. S. G. Vaze was one of the Secretaries of the Deccan Sabha between the years 1918 and 1920. During Mr. Vaze's secretaryship, the Deccan Sabha sent a number of representations to Government on the burning topics of the day, including the reforms and the Punjab atrocities during the martial law administration. Mr. Vaze was succeeded by Mr. D. V. Ambekar in the secretaryship of the Sabha. The Sabha decided in the latter part of 1922 to build a public hall in Poona in memory of the late Mr. G. K. Gokhale who was one of the founders of the Sabha and for a long time its Secretary. Mr. Ambekar has been busy since then collecting funds for this memorial. A site has been acquired for the Gokhale Memorial Hall in the city and out of the total estimated cost of one lac of rupees more than Rs. 40,000 have been promised and a major portion of it collected.

Mr. Kaul, who has been Secretary of the Lucknow Liberal League, was also appointed Secretary of the Ganga Prasad Varma Memorial Library in Lucknow. The Library and Reading Room have already been started in rented buildings and the permanent buildings are under

construction. Out of a sum of Rs. 80,000 required for the undertaking, about Rs. 50,000 have already been collected.

INTEREST IN THE AFFAIRS OF INDIAN STATES.

25. In July 1920 Mr. Patvardhan convened a meeting of some prominent representatives of the Deccan Indian States and other leading men of Poona, as a result of which an Association was brought into existence called the "Daxini Sansthan Hitawardhak Sabha", whose object is the establishment of responsible government in the Indian States under their rulers by all constitutional and legitimate means. Mr. Patvardhan has been one of its Secretaries. The first conference under the auspices of the Sabha was held in Poona in 1921. Almost all the States in the Deccan were represented and the Conference was a great success.

Since then two more annual Conferences have been held, one in Poona and the other in Belgaum. The Sabha conducted a vigorous agitation against the Princes' Protection Act and sent up a largely signed petition of protest to the British Parliament. The Sabha has also published an important book on the subject.

26. Mr. C. S. Deole, of the Bombay branch, has been one of the secretaries of the Indian Liberal Club, an association started in Bombay in 1916 with the object of studying politics scientifically and formulating views on current political questions. The Club has its office in the Society's building. It maintains a small library of select books on politics, which is widely used by its members and students. For the latter a "study circle" was formed under the auspices of the Club. From 1917 to 1919 Mr. Thakkar was the assistant secretary of an association of the non-official members of the Bombay Legislative Council. He studied closely the subjects that were then before the Council and helped several non-official members in their work.

CO-OPERATIVE ACTIVITIES.

27. All the Branches of the Society, especially the Bombay and Madras Branches, have given much attention to the spread of the Co-operative movement. Owing to numerous pressing calls on his time, Mr. Devadhar was unable to give as much time as formerly to the Co-operative institutions started by him prior to 1917. He devoted some attention, however, to the improvement of the Debt Redemption Societies in Bombay, whose efficiency had deteriorated owing to the adverse economic conditions created by the war, epidemics, high prices, etc., etc. These Societies, which are 19 in number and which were formed with the special object of relieving the heavy indebtedness of the labourers in Bombay, are being steadily improved by the Debt Redemption Committee, of which Mr. Devadhar is both the Founder and Secretary. Mr. Devadhar organised about fifteen more unlimited Societies in and around Poona and took part in the formation of the Poona District Central Bank. As the Vice-President of the Bombay Central Co-operative Institute, which is the non-official organization for Co-operation for the whole Presidency, with His Excellency the Governor as Exofficio President, he has been giving his time and energy to the promotion of its various schemes for the development of the Co-operative movement in the Bombay Presidency, particularly the starting of night schools for the education of adult co-operators in the Deccan and the Karnatic with the help the late Sir Vithaldas Damodher Thackersey's Fund for the purpose and the conduct of the annual Senior and Junior classes for Secretaries and managers of Co-operative Societies. The number of these schools has gone up to nearly 40 and the Secretaries' Training Classes, which were inaugurated first by him, have been taken over by the Institute and its Branches all over the Presidency, including Sind. In 1920-21 he served on the Mysore Co-operative Committee. In addition to the well-known

Hadapsar Co-operative Society, which has achieved splendid results and earned a great reputation, and has become a model Society for Village Co-operation; Mr. Devadhar organised a number of Co-operative Societies round about Poona, the supervision of which is entrusted to Mr. R. V. Kelkar. The Societies are interesting themselves in co-operative purchase and village sanitation. In 1919 Mr. Devadhar presided over the Mysore Provincial Co-operative Conference at Mysore and over several district Co-operative Conferences. In 1922 he presided over the 2nd Co-operative Conference of Cochin State at Trichur and in December over the first Malabar District Co-operative Conference at Calicut. In December 1921 he presided over the South India Social Workers' Conference at Madras. Since 1916 Mr. Devadhar has been a member of the Board of Directors of the Bombay Central Co-operative Bank. As Vice-President of the Bombay Central Co-operative Institute, he has been instrumental, with the help of the public of Bombay and a large body of Co-operators spread all over the Presidency, in starting a movement for a Memorial Building for the Institute to be named after the late Sir Vithaldas Damodher Thackersey, one of the great pioneers of the Co-operative movement in the Presidency, with whom Mr. Devadhar has been associated since the year 1910.

28. Messrs. Joshi and Deole are also connected with the Co-operative movement in the Bombay Presidency. The Social Service League, of which Mr. Joshi is the General Secretary, has organised about 95 Co-operative Credit Societies among the mill-hands in Bombay. Mr. Deole is on the Managing Committees of the Hindu Housing Society, the Bombay Co-operative Stores, and Dakshini Brahmin's Co-operative Credit Society. Both of them give lectures to the annual Co-operative Secretaries' Training Classes.

29. In the Madras Branch, Mr. V. Venkatasubbaiya was devoting almost all his time to this work. He and

Mr. V. L. Mehta of Bombay wrote a small book in 1917 on the Co-operative Movement, which was published by the Allahabad Branch as one of its pamphlets. Since the organisation in 1914 of the Madras Provincial Co-operative Union, the office of which is located in the Home of the Madras Branch, Mr. Venkatasubbaiya had been its Joint Secretary. He was also the Editor of the *Madras Bulletin of Co-operation*, which is a monthly journal issued in English, Tamil and Telugu. Mr. K. G. Sivaswami Iyer is now the Joint Secretary of the Madras Provincial Co-operative Union and Editor of the English and Tamil editions of the Bulletin.

To give effect to a resolution of the Madras Provincial Co-operative Conference, Mr. Venkatasubbaiya organised in April 1920 the Central Co-operative Printing press, the capital for which has been subscribed by the Co-operative Societies of the Presidency. Till April 1922 he was its Managing Director when, owing to his transfer to Poona, he resigned the office. In January 1920, Mr. Venkatasubbaiya was appointed an Honorary Assistant Registrar of the Co-operative Societies with jurisdiction over the City of Madras. He took a leading part in the organisation of the annual sessions of the Provincial Co-operative Conference, presided over some district Conferences and did other propaganda work.

30. The Hon. Rao Bahadur N. K. Kelkar has been very prominent in the Central Provinces in organising, starting, working and developing co-operative societies. He devoted most of his time to the Co-operative Federation of C. P. and Berar, of which he was elected Governor later on. In that capacity he was the non-official head of the whole co-operative movement in the Provinces, looking after its finances, appointing and controlling its staff of auditors. He was also in charge of the management of affairs of the C. P. Co-operative Bank. Mr. N. A. David

was for some time one of the Directors of the Nagpur Central Bank and in that capacity organised some co-operative societies in the villages.

31. Mr. Patvardhan is intimately connected with the Maharastra Branch of the Bombay Central Co-operative Institute as its Hon. Secretary and with several Co-operative Societies in Poona. He is the Managing editor of the *Sahakari Mitra*, the Marathi Monthly organ of the Bombay Central Co-operative Institute.

SOCIAL SERVICE.

32. The Bombay Branch of the Society has been always conspicuous for its social activities of a varied kind. Mr. Devadhar has been interesting himself recently in organising work for better provision of infant welfare and maternity clinics, to accomplish which he has been utilising the workers trained by the Poona Seva Sadan Society. With the help of his friends in Bombay, Seth Mulraj Khatav and the late Sir Vithaldas Thakersey, he was able to secure funds to the extent of Rs. 20,000 a year from two trusts belonging to the Bhatia community in Bombay for the purpose of starting, for the benefit of the community, a scheme known as the "Bhatia Maternity, Infant Welfare, and Nursing Service." The result of the work carried on for one year proved so gratifying to the members of the community that the first-named gentleman has helped Mr. Devadhar in its further development into a regular charitable dispensary and maternity Home, by placing at his disposal his big family house in Fort, Bombay, in addition to an annual donation of Rs. 25,000. And thus, under the two schemes, there are now maintained in Bombay three Infant Welfare centres and antenatal clinics and a Maternity and Nursing Home. And similar work has been undertaken by him in places like Poona, Baramati, Sholapur, Ahmednagar and promises to develop in co-

operation with other organisations in the field, such as the Indian Red Cross Society and the Bombay Presidency Infant Welfare Society.

33. Mr. N. M. Joshi has been the General Secretary of the Bombay Social Service League which, besides continuing and developing its old work, started during the period under report the following new institutions in different parts of the City of Bombay: (1) The Parel Settlement; (2) The Currimbhoy Ebrahim Workmen's Institute; (3) The Tata Sons Workmen's Institute; (4) The Temperance Club; and (5) The Workmen's Institute. It may be permissible to say here that it has acquired a unique position in the public life of Bombay—providing information and service of a kind and extent not to be seen anywhere else in the country. Special mention, however, may be made of the relief organised by the League during the influenza epidemic of 1918. Volunteers were enrolled from 25 local institutions and a sum of about Rs. 50,000 collected. Nineteen centres of medical relief were started at different places, which lasted for over a month and administered relief to over 17,000 people. Medicine and milk were given free both in the dispensaries and in the homes of the people, and jackets, blankets and other clothing were distributed on an extensive scale. Needless to say, the work of the League at this time of distress was much appreciated and greatly enhanced its reputation. Another specially useful piece of work done by the League was in connection with the general mill-labour strike of 1919. Through "a strike settlement committee" presided over by the late Sir Narayan Chandavarkar, the League was instrumental in restoring peace and goodwill between employers and employed and in preventing misery to the latter.

During the days when prices had risen to an abnormally high level and profiteering was rampant, Government appointed several committees in the City of Bombay to

control prices and check profiteering. Mr. Joshi was a member of the Central Prices Committee in Bombay and also the Secretary of "D" Ward Prices Committee in Girgaum.

In 1918 Mr. Joshi took part in starting the Tenants' Association of Bombay to safeguard the rights and interests of the tenants. It conducted a campaign against profiteering in rents and promoted the Rent Restriction Bill which was passed by the Legislative Council. The Association also agitated for the lowering of the Municipal franchise in Bombay City from Rs. 20 to Rs. 10. The members of the Corporation were strongly opposed to it at the time, but the lower franchise has now been accepted and will be included in the new Municipal Act.

The All-India Trade Union Congress was organised in 1920 and its first session was held in Bombay in the same year. Mr. Joshi was a member of its reception committee and took part in the deliberations of the Congress. He also attended the recent session of the Trade Union Congress at Lahore, presided over the Labour Federation in Bombay, the Clerk's Union, the G. I. P. Railway Staff Union, and the Bombay Provincial Postal and R. M. S. Union Conference recently held at Poona. He was also elected Chairman of the Bombay Provincial Trade Union Conference.

Mr. Joshi took part in the organisation of the First Industrial Welfare Conference which took place in Bombay in April 1922 as chairman of its reception committee. He has been serving on several philanthropic bodies in Bombay.

34. In August 1918, Mr. Devadhar, assisted by Mr. Thakkar and Mr. Joshi, was deputed to Sakchi (now Jamshedpur) to report on the proposals of Messrs. Tata and Sons to undertake social welfare work on a large scale for their workmen. After studying the local conditions and making careful enquiries, Messrs. Devadhar, Joshi, and

Thakkar reported that the proposals of Messrs. Tata and Sons were practicable and could be given effect to. The task of working them out was subsequently committed to the charge of Mr. Thakkar. He, therefore, left Bombay and made Jamsbedpur his headquarters for about eighteen months. Mr. Suryanarayana Rao of the Madras Branch and Mr. L. N. Sahu of the U. I. Branch, helped Mr. Thakkar in this work. They organised cheap grain shops, stores for the sale of cloth and other goods, primary schools, co-operative credit societies and some other social activities for the improvement of the housing and sanitary condition of the workmen.

In January 1921 Mr. Thakkar went to Kathiawar to see the work of hand-spinning and hand-weaving, which had been started at Amreli by Mr. K. J. Chitalia, attaché to the Bombay Branch, and to find out whether a sum of Rs. 1,00,000 placed at his disposal by Mr. Jeevanlal of Calcutta for carrying out an experiment in hand spinning and hand weaving on a commercial scale in Kathiawar, could be properly utilised. The work was subsequently undertaken and the experiment carried on for about a year. But the results did not come up to expectations and the experiment has been given up.

Mr. Thakkar is engaged since the beginning of 1923 in social work among the aboriginal community of the Bhils of Panch Mahals in Gujarat. At present the work is carried on in five settlements in rural parts, each of which contains a school, a small dispensary, and a centre for temperance and co-operative propaganda and miscellaneous social welfare work. A boarding home for primary school children is also being maintained. In all schools, the children are being clothed, and supplied with slates and books, free of charge. Scholarships are being given for secondary and industrial education, and for all girls in primary classes. The reform of marriage and other social

customs is also being encouraged and an all-round uplift of the Bhil community is being attempted.

35. Mr. K. G. Chitalia has been the General Secretary of the Bhagini Samaj, which has for its object the education and elevation of women and the development of social service among them. To achieve this object, the Samaj issues leaflets and pamphlets on various subjects in Gujarati, conducts home classes for Gujarati married women, widows and grown-up girls who have to do domestic work and arranges meetings and lectures for them. During the period under report the Samaj published nearly 100 pamphlets on various social subjects and distributed over ninety thousand copies of them. The activities of the Samaj are not confined to the City of Bombay but have been extended to several towns and villages in Gujarat. Over 50 reading rooms for women have been opened at different places and several reading centres started where books and pamphlets are read out to illiterate women. The Samaj also gives monthly scholarships to poor and deserving girls to prosecute their English studies. Its work is steadily growing in all directions.

In October 1919, Mr. Chitalia organised Gandhi Golden Jubilee celebrations in several places in Kathiawar. He started a Gandhi Purse Fund in Bombay, which in a few days amounted to Rs. 24,000. On its being presented to Mr. Gandhi on the 2nd October 1919, he entrusted it to Mr. Chitalia with the request that its interest should be utilised for training and maintaining some women workers for social and educational work in Kathiawar.

36. The Social Service League of Madras was started in 1912 by the Madras Branch of the Society. Its activities include day and night schools, hospital visits, the organisation and management of co-operative societies, magic lantern lectures, occasional relief to distressed people, &c. In 1917 and 1918 Mr. D. Hanumanta Rao was its Secretary

and after him Mr. R. Suryanarayana Rao was elected as its Joint Secretary. The latter looked after the duties of his office until he was sent to Malabar in November 1921 to take part in the relief work organised by the Society for the victims of the Moplah disturbances.

The housing of the poor in the City of Madras engaged the attention of Messrs Venkatasubbaiya and Suryanarayana Rao in and after July 1919. They organised the Central Housing Association, to which the Government of Madras promised financial assistance. But on a comprehensive housing scheme of the Madras Corporation being subsequently approved by Government, the promised aid was withdrawn and the Association was dissolved.

Mr. Suryanarayana Rao conducted an economic inquiry in several slums in Madras and took part in organising the Tenants' Association, of which he was appointed a Secretary. The Association conducted a vigorous campaign for rent restriction, issued a number of leaflets and did other propaganda work. A Bill was introduced in the Local Legislative Council which, however, was thrown out. Later in 1921, he took part in the agitation for securing occupancy rights to tenants living in homesteads built on lands belonging to others. Though occupancy rights were not granted, the Madras City Tenants' Protection Act has effected substantial improvement in the position of the poorer classes of people. Since his return to Madras from Malabar in January 1923, he is interesting himself in Town-planning and Co-operative Housing.

37. When the Servants of India Society stepped into Malabar in 1921, to organise relief for the victims of the Moplah disturbances, the public expressed their desire that the Society should also take up reconstruction work in Malabar. At its last meeting, the Central Relief Committee unanimously resolved that the balance of its funds should be created into a trust fund, named the Devadhar Malabar

Reconstruction Fund, and that its interest should be utilised for the work of moral and material reconstruction in Malabar (especially in the rebel area) with the help of the Servants of India Society. Mr. M. S. Madhava Rao, who was working in Malabar from the beginning of relief operations, is in charge of the work, with his headquarters at Calicut. Tanur, one of the places where the disturbances broke out at first, and the adjacent villages which suffered severely at the time, have been selected for work, to be carried on, in the main, on the lines of the adult education scheme of the Central Co-operative Institute, Bombay, and adapted to the conditions in Malabar. Three night schools for the boys and girls who are employed during the day, night clubs for adult education and two dispensaries, have been opened and all of them are working very satisfactorily. The cottage industries of the localities, which are being put on a sound basis of business organisation through co-operative agencies, and also through the introduction of improved methods of production, will help the people to earn more from these industries than they do at present. The night clubs are the meeting places for Hindus and Muhammadans, where talks on subjects of current interest and on co-operation, sanitation, and allied subjects are being given. But the greatest value of these meetings is that they bring the two communities together, which, it is hoped, will create better feelings between them. This little experiment of welfare work has proved, within a short time, so promising that invitations have come from other parts of Malabar to start similar centres there. But this is possible only when adequate funds become available.

38. The social service work of the Upper India Branch is done mainly through the Seva Samiti of Allahabad, Messrs. Kunzru, Tivary and Bajpai continued to be the office-bearers of the Samiti during the period under report. Its activities during this period fall under the following

heads :—(1) Social Service in Kumbh Mela and other big fairs. (2) Relief in times of epidemics, floods, etc. (3) Famine Relief. (4) Relief work in the Punjab. (5) Free dispensaries. (6) Night Schools. (7) Vanita Ashrama (Home for Women). (8) Helping waifs and strays. (9) Training of social workers. (10) Boy Scout movement. (11) Propaganda.

For the Allahabad Kumbh Mela of 1918 the Samiti was able to enroll 750 volunteers. It opened an in-patients' hospital and several dispensaries on the Mela grounds. The services of several trained nurses and ten ambulance squads were also made available. Free medical aid was rendered to more than 50,000 pilgrims. The work of the volunteers consisted in regulating traffic, tracing and restoring missing persons to their relatives, rescue work in the river, extinguishing fires and supplying food and clothing to needy persons. The Samiti spent on this Mela about Rs. 14,000 which was collected from the public for this purpose. A happy result of the Samiti's work at this Kumbh and at the great Hardwar Kumbh of 1915 is that many of the pilgrims who were impressed by its organised social service have started many Seva Samitis in different parts of Northern India. The Samiti rendered similar service at Hardwar in April 1921 at the request of the Municipal Committee of that place, at Allahabad during the annual Magh Mela and also at the big fair of Balaghat and other places. The Samiti is conducting, with its own funds, nine Ayurvedic dispensaries, five in the City of Allahabad, three in the district, and one a travelling dispensary. Since January 1919 the Samiti opened an ashram for poor and helpless women in which sewing, spinning, weaving, etc. are taught and maintenance allowances of Rs. 6 to Rs. 10 given to them. There are at present 34 women receiving such stipends in the institution.

39. Mr. L. N. Sahu was for a time attached to the Allahabad Branch. His present field of activity is his own province of Bihar and Orissa. He worked with Mr. Thakkar at Jamshedpur and looked after the management of the schools that were started there. He organised Bhajan parties and other healthy recreations for workmen and frequently spoke to them on the evils of drinking and gambling and other subjects. He was also in charge of some co-operative societies. From 1921 he has been working at Cuttack, where he has started a school for depressed classes, and a hand-loom weaving institute to train weavers. He is also conducting the *Sahakar*, a monthly journal in Oriya originally started to promote the co-operative movement.

40. In the summer of 1917 when Mr. Gandhi went to Champaran at the invitation of some of the leading people of Bihar to investigate the condition of the agriculturists there and their relations with the planters, he asked for the assistance of a member of the Servants of India Society to work with him, and the Society placed at his disposal the services of Dr. H. S. Deva, who joined him in June 1917. Soon after this the Government of Bihar and Orissa appointed a committee to enquire into the question, and Mr. Gandhi was appointed a member of it. The Committee recommended certain changes in the tenancy law of the province and the local Legislative Council gave effect to them subsequently. Meanwhile, in order to improve the moral condition of the ryots, some schools were started in different parts of the district which were placed under the general supervision of Dr. Deva, who in addition looked after the sanitation of the villages and gave medical relief to the people. He became so engrossed in the work that he neglected his health and contracted dropsy, to which he fell a victim in October 1918.

41. Mr. D. H. Bhat has been the Secretary for the last ten years of the Poona Sanitary Association, called

the Arogya Mandal, started by Dr. Deva. By means of lectures, frequent writings in the Press, and weekly sanitary inspection rounds, etc., the Arogya Mandal has been able to diffuse knowledge of and rouse interest in sanitation and hygiene amongst all classes of people in the city of Poona.

Mr. Bhat is also the Secretary of the Nagarik Sabha or the Citizens' Association, which meets every month to discuss municipal affairs. With a view to bring home to the people a knowledge of municipal government, Mr. Bhat has been attending regularly the meetings of the Municipal Board and publishing reports of the proceedings in the Society's vernacular daily, the *Dnyan Prakash*, as a result of which, the citizens of Poona take an increasing interest in municipal affairs.

Besides doing work in Poona, Mr. Bhat has been visiting the villages round about Poona, and, by means of public lectures and individual talks, has been attempting, with some success, to rouse the sanitary conscience of the people, to persuade them to form Village Panchayats and thus ameliorate the conditions of village life.

ELEVATION OF THE DEPRESSED CLASSES.

42 One of the most important activities of the Society has been the elevation of the Depressed Classes. Mr. Devadhar, besides presiding over conferences held by these people and addressing public meetings to kindle interest in this vast social problem, has been working for their uplift by starting Debt Redemption Societies, by making provision for the admission and education of girls of this community in the Poona Seva Sadan, and by securing financial and other facilities for the boarding and education of boys of the Depressed Classes.

In Madras Mr. Venkatasubbaiya was giving a good deal of his attention to the welfare of the leather workers community. He started special Co-operative Societies, Schools

and Panchayats for them. Through his exertions, Mr. L. C. Guruswami of that community was nominated to the Madras Legislative Council. Mr. Venkatasubbaiya also organised two annual Conferences of the leather workers in and about Madras.

Recently the Society has accepted the management of the Depressed Classes Mission in Mangalore, started by Rai Saheb K. Ranga Rao 27 years ago. The Mission maintains 6 day and 3 night schools, a boarding house, provides free instruction, books, slates and midday meals to the students; and further provides training in carpentry, weaving, and other minor industries. The Mission has 75 acres of land for the colonization of the depressed classes and about 70 families have already been settled on 35 acres. Propaganda in favour of temperance and cleanliness, occasional *bhajan*s and public addresses are among the features of the Mission's work. Before his translation to Malabar for relief work, Mr. Madhava Rao was in charge of the Mission. Since then, Mr. Ekambara Rao, a probationer, has been devoting himself to it. Mr. Haradatta Sarma of Allahabad was instrumental in starting a night school for the sweepers there, which was converted later into a day school. He also delivered occasional lantern lectures to the depressed classes. Mention has already been made about Mr. Joshi's fight in the Bombay Corporation to render the Halalkors (sweepers) of Bombay eligible to travel in the tram cars.

✓ SCOUTING.

43. Believing in the value of the Scout movement in India, the Society has been interesting itself in its development. During the year 1919-1920, the Allahabad Seva Samiti opened classes for the training of Scout Masters and social workers at many places. The subjects taught in these classes included principles of social service, methods of propaganda, work in Melas, giving relief during epidemics,



Their Excellencies' (Sir George & Lady Lloyd) visit to the Servants of India Society, in 1918.

principles of co-operative societies, scouting, etc. The Seva Samiti Boy Scouts' Association was started in January 1919 as a department of the Allahabad Seva Samiti. There are about 1500 boy scouts in the troops of the Association and 60 girl guides at Allahabad and Morinda under the supervision of the Association. It is also publishing literature on scouting. Eleven books have been already published, of which six were written by Pandit Sri Ram Bajpai. On the 27th February 1920, His Excellency Sir Harcourt Butler inspected the boy scouts of the Samiti and their work and was pleased to become the Patron of the Association. In February 1921 Sir R. Baden-Powell inspected the scouts. The Samiti has engaged a number of whole-time workers to carry on its propaganda work and other activities. It has started a monthly magazine in Hindi known as "The Seva" in order to stimulate interest in social subjects and in scouting. It maintains also a Scout Hostel. Recently, Mr. Bajpai conducted Scout Masters' training classes not only in U. P., but also in the Punjab. Messrs. Bajpai and Haradatta Sarma were able to organise a Boy Scout Association in Lahore, affiliated to the Allahabad Seva Samiti; Mr. Madhava Rao was the District Scout Commissioner for South Canara in Madras and Mr. Ekambara Rao is a member of the Scout Council for the same district.

SOCIAL REFORM.

44. In regard to the promotion of Social Reform of the Hindu society, the members of the Society have taken a leading part in its propaganda. Mr. Devadhar has been the Joint General Secretary, with the late Sir Narayan Chandavarkar, of the National Social Conference. He presided, in 1920, over the Provincial Social Conference at Sholapur and is prominently connected with the "Agarkar Day" movement in Bombay. Mr. N. M. Joshi is also one of the Secretaries of the Bombay Presidency Social Reform Association. It maintains a Hindu

Widows' Home in Bombay, where provision is made for maintaining widows who intend to remarry. The Association also maintains a hostel for women students in the City.

EDUCATIONAL ACTIVITIES.

45. During the period under report the promotion of compulsory education received the special attention of the members of the Bombay Branch. They played a not inconspicuous part in preparing the ground for the introduction in 1918 of the Compulsory Education Bill in the Bombay Legislative Council, in promoting it, and, after it became law, in trying to see that practical effect was given to it. Mr. A. V. Thakkar wrote frequently on the subject in the English and Vernacular Press, and as Assistant Secretary of the non-official members' Association worked in various ways for the Bill being passed in the Council. Thereafter, he visited Surat, Broach and other municipalities in Gujrat with a view to persuade and assist them to take action under the Act. Similar work was done in 1920-21 in the municipalities of Poona and Nasik Districts by Messrs. Vaze, Ambekar, and Limaye, who also pointed out to the local authorities how compulsion could be introduced without much additional cost by utilising the existing buildings and staff for holding classes on a double shift system. It is hoped that these bodies will soon translate their resolutions into action.

46. The Chief of Jamkhandi appointed a Committee in 1919 to inquire into the educational needs of his State and to suggest means by which education could be spread all over the State. At his request Mr. A. V. Patvardhan served on this Committee as its Chairman. After a month's enquiry the Committee submitted its report to the Chief in due course. Mr. Patvardhan was again asked to be the Chairman of a smaller educational committee appointed by the State.

47, A large part of Mr. Devadhar's time and attention is given to the Poona Seva Sadan Society of which he continues to be the Honorary Organizer and General Secretary. During the period under review it had uninterrupted growth and became a very important institution for the vocational education of women. In October 1917 it was registered under Act XX of 1860. Several ladies and gentlemen have joined as its life workers. Its annual expenditure is about Rs. 85,000. The activities now include two special hostels and other facilities for over 60 women wishing to become trained Nurses, Midwives and Sub-assistant Surgeons; a Training College for mistresses with a practising school for little girls attached to it; primary education classes for grown up women; special classes for teaching English; first aid, hygiene, and home nursing—all leading to the above mentioned specialized courses, besides work-room classes, where instruction is given in sewing, embroidery, hosiery, weaving, and toy-making. There are also classes for vocal and instrumental music like Satar, Harmonium and Dhruba, &c. There are two more hostels maintained for women attending classes belonging to the above-mentioned departments and a third one intended specially for girls under 14 years of age, whose parents are either out of India or are unable to look after their education. It is moreover intended to extend hostel facilities for women of the Depressed Classes, their number at present being three and there being a great demand for such a hostel.

In all these classes the number of students receiving instruction has already exceeded the accommodation provided. By the end of May 1923, no fewer than 925 women and girls (including duplications of 125) were receiving education in the Seva Sadan. There is also an infant welfare centre attached to this central institution. The Society has now adopted the policy of starting branches of its work in the Presidency and it has already started educational

and medical activities in Bombay, Satara, Baramati, Sholapur and Ahmednagar. Moreover, with the help of its trained workers, institutions have been started by friends at places like Bangalore, Sangli, Jath, and Jamkhandi. It has sent out a very large number of trained teachers, sewing and music teachers and has also supplied a large number of qualified Nurses, Mid-wives and Sub-assistant Surgeons to several Hospitals in the Presidency, and it may safely be stated that, owing to the Society's activities, nearly 1200 women and girls have been receiving instruction of a varied character and the total budget of expenditure for the Central and Branch institutions comes up to nearly a lakh and twenty-five thousand rupees. The Government of Bombay have shown their appreciation of the services rendered by this institution, particularly in training teachers and nurses, by sanctioning a special scale of grant which is two-thirds of the expenditure of the training College and the Nursing Committee, subject to a maximum and at the rate of one-half of the expenditure of the primary education classes for grown-up women and the industrial classes. In October 1917 His Excellency Lord Willingdon, the then Governor of Bombay, presided over the prize-giving ceremony of the Seva Sadan. In July 1919 His Excellency Sir George Lloyd, the present Governor of Bombay, paid a visit to the institution with Her Excellency the Hon'ble Lady Lloyd and both of them expressed satisfaction with the invaluable work done by it in the cause of female education. In 1920 Her Excellency the Hon'ble Lady Lloyd opened the Infant Welfare Centre and in 1921 H. E. the Governor performed the inauguration ceremony of a big property presented to it by the late Sir Vithaldas D. Thackersey in the name of his mother, the late Srimati Nathibai. The Hon'ble Dr. R. P. Paranjpye, the Minister of Education, paid two long visits with Mrs. Paranjpye to study closely the lines of work followed by the institution and expressed great gratification at its growth.

In 1917-18 Mr. Devadhar served on the Defectives Education Committee appointed by the Government of Bombay. He has been also connected with the Aryan Education Society of Bombay.

48. In 1920 Mr. N. M. Joshi was elected to the Schools Committee of the Municipal Corporation. Since that time he has been urging the Committee to prepare a scheme which will enable the Corporation to make primary education in Bombay free and compulsory at the earliest possible time. The Schools Committee has now prepared a scheme which seeks to attain the above object within three years. The Social Service League of Bombay at present maintains 30 schools, of which 18 are night schools, 8 day schools, 3 women's classes and one clerks' special English class. The total number of students taking advantage of these schools in December 1921, was 1,217, of whom 1,116 were males and 101 females.

49. Pandit Hirday Nath Kunzru of the U. I. Branch was elected in 1917-18 a member of the Senate of the Allahabad University. He was also nominated by the Government of the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh to two committees appointed to consider certain important educational problems. He has been elected a member of the Court and the Executive Council of the recently reorganised Allahabad University. He is also connected with the Benares University. Mr. Tivary was also elected to the Court of Allahabad University. Mr. Madhava Rao has been a member of the South Canara District Educational Council. The Seva Samiti of Allahabad has been conducting 18 night schools having 33 teachers and 868 students. The students consist mostly of workmen and artisans such as carpenters, blacksmiths, etc.

ECONOMIC WORK.

50. Mr. C. S. Deole of the Bombay Branch devotes most of his time and energy to the work of the Indian Eco-

conomic Society, of which he has been an Honorary Secretary since its inception in 1916. This society maintains a good library at its office in the premises of the Bombay branch of the Servants of India Society, arranges for lectures and discussions on economic and financial subjects, sends up representations to the Government as occasions arise and is conducting a quarterly journal of its own. Mr. Deole was conducting a Marathi class in economics. He frequently writes in the press on economic subjects and takes part in economic conferences.

In 1917, Mr. Devadhar, in collaboration with Messrs. Joshi and Thakkar, conducted a revenue inquiry in the Kaira district in Gujarat. The Government of Bombay accepted all the recommendations made by Mr. Devadhar in his report on the enquiry. In 1921 Mr. Devadhar was a member of a small Committee appointed to investigate into the causes of industrial disputes and later on, of another Committee for the same purpose, of which Sir Stanley Reed was the Chairman.

RELIEF WORK: FAMINES.

51. The organisation of relief in times of widespread distress and calamity has always been one of the most important items in the programme of the Society. There was an unprecedented scarcity of food grains in 1918-19 all over the country which pushed up prices to a level never known before. Famine prevailed in several areas and Government was obliged to control the prices and movement of food grains everywhere. The distress was most severe in the Bombay Presidency where several members of the Society were engaged for shorter or longer periods in organising and assisting local relief committees; while Messrs. Devadhar and Joshi worked on the Bombay Presidency Famine Relief Committee, which collected funds and distributed them to the various local organisations. Messrs. Patvardhan, Vaze and Limaye worked on the Poona District

Famine Relief Committee which was in existence from December 1918 to September 1919, Mr. Patvardhan being one of its Secretaries. Subordinate committees of non-officials were organised in every taluka and in many villages. Cattle camps were opened in nearly 30 centres, cheap grain shops in about 15 places and also a few cheap fodder shops. About 125 bullocks were supplied to cultivators and food grains and clothing for destitutes were distributed on a large scale.

From February to June 1919 Mr. Thakkar organised relief operations in the District of Panch Mahals with the help of college students from Gujarat. A cattle camp and several cheap grain shops were opened and social life organised among the people who were working on Government Relief tank works, etc.

At the same time Mr. Chitalia organised, under the auspices of the Bhagini Samaj, a band of lady workers and went to Kathiawar to start relief work there among women especially. The relief was meant for middle class people. Kathi, Rajput and Musalman *purdah* women were specially taken care of. The lady volunteers visited about 1500 villages and gave relief to about 23,000 persons. The amount spent over the work was about Rs. 64,000.

In May 1919 the Bombay Presidency Famine Relief Committee deputed Mr. Deole to make enquiries as to the sufficiency or otherwise of rice in the Ratnagiri and Kolaba Districts. On receiving his report, the Committee opened cheap grain shops in the places recommended by him. Mr. Devadhar organised a party of Poona Seva Sadan ladies to tour in the Ahmednagar district where they made several tours by forming parties and did a good deal of relief work among all classes irrespective of caste and creed. They distributed relief to the extent of nearly forty thousand rupees. They even brought to Poona a young Mahomedan girl for her education with the consent of her parents.

52. In the latter part of 1918, there was scarcity of food grains in the Madras Presidency and several riots took place in the City of Madras and in the mofussil. The Social Service League opened in the home of the Society a cheap grain shop which was managed by Mr. S. M. Michael.

Again in 1920 Mr. R. Suryanarayana Rao, with the help of other workers, conducted some cheap grain shops in some slums to afford relief to the poor who were suffering much owing to high prices. The districts of Bellary and Anantpur were affected by famine in 1921 and Mr. Suryanarayana Rao was deputed to organise and administer non-official relief. He started local committees and with their assistance supply of milk for children, doles for the weak, cheap grain shops for workers, clothing and other supplementary forms of relief were given. He had opportunities to study the actual working of the Famine Code and when the Government of Madras appointed a committee to enquire into and report on the revision on the Famine Code, he tendered evidence before it. He also toured with the committee in the affected area to show them how in actual practice the Code as it exists works a great hardship to the famine-stricken and to point out the changes necessary in many respects.

53. In 1918 famine broke out in the Garhwal district of the U. P., when the Allahabad Seva Samiti undertook to organise relief operations and to collect funds for the purpose. Mr. Kunzru visited a number of places and was able to collect Rs. 80,000 including the amount raised by Swami Shraddhananda. Cheap grain shops were opened at six centres and 6,000 maunds of grain was distributed at cheap rates and also gratuitously. In 1921 there was famine again in Garhwal, Almora and Mirzapur districts and the Samiti did similar relief work there under the direction of members of the U. I. Branch of the Society.

54. From April to November 1920 Messrs. Thakkar and Sahu were engaged in famine relief in the district of Puri in Orissa. With the active help and co-operation of the local pleaders and other workers, they were able to collect over Rs. 1,25,000 for the relief work. Mr. Thakkar was one of the Secretaries of the Relief Committee, which gave gratuitous relief to thousands of starving people of the district.

55. When the terrible cyclone took place in Bengal in September 1919, Mr. Sahu organised relief work on behalf of the Society in the sub-divisions of Bagherhat in the Khulna district and Munshiganj in the Dacca District. The work lasted a couple of months and received recognition at the hands of Mr. Hart, I. C. S., who was in charge of the whole cyclone relief work.

EPIDEMICS.

56. Reference has already been made to the medical relief organised in Bombay by the Social Service League during the influenza epidemic. Under Mr. Chitalia's guidance, the Bhagini Samaj opened relief centres for women and sent round lady volunteers to nurse the sick and give them medicines, milk and clothing. In Madras Mr. Michael took part in the relief organised by the Madras Social Service League.

The Poona Seva Sadan organised medical relief and Nursing service during this epidemic in Poona and supplied nurses and women volunteers for work in hospitals in the city.

During the period under report the Seva Samiti of Allahabad organised relief work on five different occasions when plague, cholera and influenza and other diseases were prevailing in the province. Arrangements were made by the Samiti for free distribution of medicines, milk, etc. In plague days the volunteers distributed medicines in 71 villages of the Allahabad district.

MALABAR RELIEF.

57. Soon after the Moplah disturbances broke out in Malabar and accounts began to appear in the newspapers of the sufferings inflicted by the rebels on their peaceful neighbours, the Council of the Society deputed Messrs. Devadhar, Vaze, Madhava Rao and Barve to visit Malabar, study the situation on the spot and take whatever steps may be found necessary for organising or promoting relief work there. Before going to Malabar which was under martial law, Mr. Devadhar sought an interview with H. E. Lord Willingdon at Ootacamund, explained to him the object of his mission and obtained his hearty support for it. On going to Calicut he found that the attention and energies of Government were all absorbed in putting down the rebellion, that thousands of refugees were pouring in daily from all parts of the disturbed area in an utterly destitute condition, that the resources of the local relief committee and of the Municipality were well-nigh exhausted, and that without organised outside assistance—both in respect of men and money—there was danger of numerous deaths occurring from starvation and disease. To get a correct idea of the nature and extent of the relief that may be required, Mr. Devadhar and his party made a rapid tour in the interior, though some parts of it were quite unsafe at the time. After interviewing prominent officials and non-officials they came to the conclusion that the Society would be serving Malabar best by putting on an organised basis the then existing committee, which was afterwards called the Malabar Central Relief Committee, by appealing for funds in its behalf and supplying a few whole-time workers to look after its office and other work. Mr. Devadhar placed these ideas before the Central Relief Committee who fully approved of them and elected him as Vice-President with the Zamorin Raja as President and Mr. M. S. Madhava Rao as Hon. Secretary. On Mr. Devadhar's return to Bombay, a public meeting was called and a very influential com-

Committee formed with Sir Jamsetji Jeejibhoy as President and Mr. Devadhar as Hon. Secretary for general organization. The Malabar Central Relief Committee by its numerous appeals was able to obtain, at a time of great depression in trade and financial stringency, a sum of over three and a half lakhs, including large quantities of cloth, rice and other articles of daily use. //

The Relief Committee opened camps for the refugees at Calicut and some other places in the interior which were considered safe, where they could live and stay till they could safely go back. These camps were opened one after another as the influx of refugees made their opening necessary. There were six camps at Calicut and thirteen elsewhere, accommodating and providing food for, at one time, as many as 27,000 refugees, irrespective of caste and creed. The majority of these being women and children, their concentration in camps created many problems, which were not at all easy to solve. The sanitation and health of the camps were looked after by a committee which consisted of qualified medical men, most of whom were private practitioners. Each camp was in charge of a doctor, and a central hospital was opened at Calicut. To look after the special needs of the women in the camps, the Seva Sadan of Poona sent two lady workers. They organised a local committee of ladies, who collected funds, visited the camps, taught stitching and sewing to the girls, conducted classes for children, etc. The Seva Sadan also sent a lady doctor and a trained nurse. Similarly the Y. M. C. A. sent a lady doctor and a nurse. Mrs. Janakibai Bhat, the lady Superintendent of the Poona Seva Sadan, spent one month in getting the ladies' work organised in conjunction with Miss K. Natarajan, B. A., from Bombay on behalf of the Malabar Relief Fund, Bombay, that spent all its funds through the agency of the Servants of India Society in charge of the Malabar Central Relief Committee. Industrial employment was provided for refugees to a certain extent, carpentry, weaving

and coir-making being the chief industries. Arrangements were also made for giving clothes and comforts like oil, soap, etc. Valedictory money doles and rice in sufficient quantity were given when the refugees returned to their homes. The relief work was continued after February 1922 in parts of the interior by opening in addition cheap-grain shops and by conducting organized gratuitous relief, supplying funds for rebuilding houses, &c. Later on the Committee resolved to utilize the balance of this fund—styled the "*Devadhar Malabar Reconstruction Fund*"—for undertaking the work of Reconstruction, moral and material, and appointed Trustees. Mr. Devadhar is the President of this Committee and the members of the Society in Madras are on the board of Trustees.

Much of Mr. Devadhar's time was taken up in addressing individual and collective appeals for funds, giving publicity to the requirements and exercising general control over the operations from Bombay. He had to pay several visits to Malabar with other members of the Society. Messrs. Kunzru, Kaul and Sharma of the U. I. Branch, and Mr. Sahu gave much of their time for the collection of funds. Three members from the Madras Branch of the Society were fully employed in Calicut on relief work. Messrs. Madhava Rao and Suryanarayana Rao were in Malabar throughout the whole period of operations. Mr. Sivaswami Iyer was there from October 1921 to March 1922 and Mr. Kodanda Rao from August to December 1922.

PROPAGANDA WORK.

58. To carry on propaganda work on the lines mapped out by itself and to create public opinion in favour of the views it holds, the Servants of India Society started its own English organ, the *Servant of India*, on the third anniversary of the death of the late Mr. Gokhale, i. e. on the 18th February 1918. For over a year since its birth, Mr. Sastri was its editor and Mr. S. G. Vaze, assistant editor. After Mr. Sastri went to England in 1919 as a member of the Li-

eral Party's Reforms Deputation, Mr. Vaze succeeded him in the editorship of the paper and continues to hold the position up to this time. Messrs. Venkatasubbaiya, Michael, Suryanarayana Rao and D. V. Ambekar have from time to time helped Mr. Vaze in the conduct of the *Servant of India*. Mr. Venkatasubbaiya is now on the regular editorial staff of the paper.

The *Dnyan Prakash* of Poona, a Marathi daily paper of 75 years' standing, and the oldest journal in Maharashtra, is now the Society's property and the most important organ of the Liberal Party in the Deccan. Until the *Servant of India* was started, Mr. Vaze was the editor of the *Dnyan Prakash* and since then Mr. K. G. Limaye has been in charge of the paper. It has also a weekly edition which is widely circulated. The C. P. Branch of the Society conducts a weekly English paper called the *Hitavada*. Recently, Mr. Sahu at Cuttack has revived the *Star of Utkal*, an English weekly in Orissa. For the first two years of the period under report, Mr. Kaul was conducting a bi-weekly Urdu paper at Lucknow. He severed his connection with it in 1919. In October 1918 he started a monthly magazine in Urdu called the *Subhe Umed*. All these papers are run with a view to propaganda, but not with any business motive, and naturally, therefore, they are by no means a source of income or profit to the Society.

Besides these newspapers and magazines, the Society has during the period under report published a number of pamphlets on many political and other subjects. Mr. Sastri wrote two pamphlets, one on "Self-Government under the British Flag" and the other on "The Congress-League Scheme: an Exposition". Mr. Kunzru wrote a pamphlet on Public Services. Reference has already been made to the pamphlet on the Co-operative Movement written by Mr. Venkatasubbaiya in collaboration with Mr. V. L. Mehta.

BUSINESS BRANCH.

59. The Society owns three presses, (1) the Aryabhushan and the Dnyanprakash Press at Poona, (2) the Bombay Vaibhav Press at Bombay and (3) the Hitavada Press at Nagpur. The Poona press is under the supervision of Mr. A. V. Patvardhan, who is the Senior Member of the Business Branch of the Society. Mr. V. H. Barve is attached to the Business Branch and works with Mr. Patvardhan in the Aryabhushan Press. The Bombay press was in charge of Mr. Patvardhan till 1920, after which period it was placed under Mr. Joshi's supervision. Mr. Dravid looks after the Nagpur press.

MISCELLANEOUS ACTIVITIES.

60. Besides the activities described in the previous paragraphs, the members of the Society have been engaged in various other activities. Mr. Sastri served on the Ackworth Committee on Indian Railways in 1920-21, and signed the majority report in favour of State management of Indian Railways. Mr. Devadhar was for a time the Hon. Secretary of the Working Committee of the Shri Shivaji Memorial, which was formed after its foundation stone was laid by H. R. H. the Prince of Wales in Poona in 1921. Messrs. Thakkar and Vaze watched the proceedings of the Legislative Council in Behar and toured in that Province and study the political situation in those provinces, and contributed special articles to the *Servant of India*. Mr. Thakkar toured in the Punjab and North-Western Frontier Province also. Mr. Dravid has been a member of the Central Cotton Committee. Mr. Venkatasubbaiya has been engaged in collecting materials for the life of Mr. Gokhale. Mr. Suryanarayana Rao helped in the conduct of the Madras Liberal weekly, the *Citizen* until it was in existence. He gave evidence before the Madras Excise Committee. Mr. Sivaswami Iyer is an active worker in the Railway Passengers' Association in Madras. Mr. Kodanda Rao took

advantage of his stay in Malabar on relief duty to make a study of the Malabar Tenancy question ; and his articles on the subject have appeared in the *Servant of India* and later on been published in a pamphlet form. He also toured in the Punjab to study the Hindu-Moslem relations in that Province and contributed a series of articles on the subject in the *Servant of India*. Mr. A. V. Patvardhan has been associated with a number of institutions of Social Service at Poona, the most important among them being the Poona Pinjrapole started and assisted by the family of Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Bart., the Poona Seva Sadan and the Bharat Itihasa Sansodhak Mandal.

FINANCES OF THE SOCIETY.

61. The Society is maintained by subscriptions, donations and such earnings of its members as may be coming to them while doing public work. The statement of receipts and expenditure attached to this report will give an idea of the financial condition of the Society and it will be seen that it is by no means satisfactory. The Society has no permanent source of large income and has to depend upon donations and subscriptions not only for all public work undertaken by it, but also for its upkeep. Any little profit that the presses may bring is easily swallowed by the newspapers conducted by the Society. It is not very difficult to imagine how this unsatisfactory state of the Society's finances greatly handicaps its work. It is not too much, therefore, to expect from the generous public of the country in general and the rich friends and sympathisers of the Society all over the country in particular who have, it must be gratefully acknowledged, so long financially helped it and thus share in no small measure the credit of the work the Society has been able to put forth in the best interests of the country, that they would soon remove this cause of anxiety on the part of the Society and generously and whole-heartedly help it with money to enable it to carry on its beneficent and national activities.

62. It will not be out of place here to make special acknowledgment of the deep debt of gratitude the Society owes to two of its most generous supporters, the late Sir Ratan Tata and the late Sir Vithaldas Damodher Thackersey. These two high minded patriots have been unfailing friends of the Society and its members, in their varied activities and the Society deeply mourns their loss due to their early death.

It is gratifying to note however, that Lady Ratan Tata and Lady Vithaldas Thackersey both gifted in a special measure with sympathy for good causes continue to take personal interest in the affairs of the Society and the several activities conducted by its members.

63. This brief and bare narrative we leave to the judgment of our friends. That it is open to unfavourable comment we are aware. But we have faith in the broad-minded tolerance of our critics and in their disposition to make allowances for the difficulties and distractions of the time as well as for the shortcomings and limitations of ordinary men who inherit a great name and have to carry on a noble tradition. Several young men have been admitted to the Society since Mr. Gokhale's death. Our activities have become both more numerous and wider. Our commitments have greatly increased while our resources, far from keeping pace with them, have shown the opposite tendency. But we have kept up our faith, and have, we believe, remained true to the principles and lines laid down by its Founder. We remained true to them when we followed the tried leaders of the national movement into the Liberal Federation and when we ranged ourselves against the non-co-operation movement. We have often sought the help and countenance of Government, but we have not hesitated to oppose in our full strength their errors or excesses. We have firmly stood for social progress and resisted the wrongs and iniquities of ages. Without antagonizing any special class or interest, we have consistently been the friends, discriminating and restrained, of the poor, the depressed classes, the aboriginal and the criminal, the labourer, and the small tenant. We have not neglected the claims of women on our time and attention. We have not fought for caste, colour or community, but have remembered the Indian nationality of the future, for which we were meant by our founder to strive.

Servants of India Society, Poona



Bird's eye view of the Poona Home and grounds.

Appendix A

RULES & BYE-LAWS.

The Servant of India Society.

(Founded by the Late Mr. G. K. Gokhale, C. I. E.
at Poona on 12th June 1905.)

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 head-quarters 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 following constitution has been adopted for the Society:—

1. The Society shall be called "The Servants of India Society."

2. The objects of the Society are to train national missionaries for the service of India and to promote, by all constitutional means, the true interests of the Indian people.

3. The Society will consist of a (a) First Member or President ; (b) Vice-President ; (c) Ordinary Members and (d) Members under training.

4. The First Member or President will be the Head of the Society.

5. Every member, on admission, shall undergo a special training for a period of five years. During this period, he will be known as a 'Member under training.' When a member has completed his five years' discipline, he will be styled an 'Ordinary Member' of the Society.

6. Subject to rules 12 and 13, every member of the Society shall be a member for life.

7. The affairs of the Society will be managed in accordance with the Bye-Laws framed for the purpose by the First Member or the President, assisted by the Council, consisting of the Vice-President, the Senior Members of the Branches and three Ordinary Members elected annually by the members of the Society, the retiring Members being eligible for re-election.

8. No person will be admitted as a member of the Society, unless his admission is recommended by the Council and the recommendation accepted by the First Member or President.

9. Every member at the time of admission shall take the following seven vows :—

(i) That the country will always be the first in his thoughts and he will give to her service the best that is in him.

(ii) That in serving the country, he will seek no personal advantage for himself.

(iii) That he will regard all Indians as brothers and will work for the advancement of all, without distinction of caste or creed.

(iv) That he will be content with such provision for himself and his family, if he has any, as the Society may be able to make. He will devote no part of his energies to earning money for himself.

(v) That he will lead a pure personal life.

(vi) That he will engage in no personal quarrel with any one.

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

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

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

12. The Society may release a member from his vows and permit him to resign his membership on the ground of continued ill-health or for other sufficient cause, on a recommendation to that effect being made by the Council, with the concurrence of not less than three-fourths of the members of the Society, and the recommendation being accepted by the First Member or President.

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

14. The First Member will hold office for life.

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

14 (b) In case, however, it appears undesirable to elect any member as First Member, the members may elect one of their number, to be President of the Society, for a period of three years.

14. (c) The Members of the Society shall elect an Ordinary Member, to be the Vice-President of the Society for three years and the First Member or President, shall have power, notwithstanding any other Rule, to delegate some of his functions to the Vice-President.

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

16. In special circumstances, the First Member or President and Council may exempt, for reasons to be recorded in writing, any member of the Society from the operation of any rule, save rule No. 9.

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

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

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

20. A Permanent Assistant may, on grounds of special fitness and after a period of approved service of not less than three years, be admitted in the Society, as member under training.

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

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

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

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

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

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

27. The property of the Society shall be held by three Trustees, one of whom shall be the First Member or President for the time being, and other two, such members as may be elected by the members of the Society for the purpose.

28. All contracts entered into, for and on behalf of the Society, shall be in the name of the First Member or President. In all suits brought by or against the Society, the Society shall be represented by the First Member or President.

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

30. The First Member or President may, with the concurrence of a majority of the Ordinary Members of the Society, make, alter, or rescind, any bye-law or bye-laws for (1) the management of the affairs of the Society and the conduct of its business; (2) the custody, disposal, and control of the funds of the Society; (3) the provision to be

made for members of the Society and their families and the grant of special allowances to them in special circumstances; (4) the grant of leave to members of the Society; (5) the grant of allowances to Permanent Assistants and Attachés of the Society; and (6) the carrying out in other ways of the objects of the Society.

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

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

BYE-LAWS.

The following Bye-Laws have been made under rule 30:—

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

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

(b) Every Ordinary Member will be granted an allowance of Rs. 90 a month for the first five

years, Rs. 110 for the next five years and Rs. 125 afterwards.

- (c) A rent allowance not exceeding Rs. 15 a month in Bombay and Rs. 10 elsewhere or the actual rent paid, if less, will be granted to the members, in case there are no quarters available on the premises of the Society.
 - (d) The allowance, between Rs. 50 and Rs. 60 Per month, will be allowed to Permanent Assistants.
 - (e) Every Probationer will be given an allowance of Rs. 50 a month for the period of his probation.
 - (f) Every Member under training who will be deputed to work in the City of Bombay, will be paid Rs. 15 as Bombay allowance, until he becomes an Ordinary Member.
 - (g) In cases of serious illness, Members may be paid wholly or in part by the Branches, on the recommendation of the Senior Member, the Doctor's fees and medicine charges.
- (3) (a) A Member under training is entitled to two months' leave every year, which can be granted by the First Member or President, and if the applicant is attached of a Branch, by the Senior Member of that Branch.
- (b) Ordinary Members are entitled to a month's leave every year, which can be granted by the First Member or President, and, if the applicant is attached to a Branch, by the Senior Member of that Branch.
 - (c) Ordinary Members of the Central Provinces and Berars are entitled to one month and ten days' privilege leave if they go on leave on the 1st of May.

- (d) All members are entitled to twenty days' casual leave in a year.
- (e) Both casual and privilege leave, mentioned above, will only be sanctioned, if the work of the Society permits.
- (4) (a) The life of every member will, on admission, be assured by the Society, in favour of the First Member or the President for the time being, for a sum of Rs. 3,000 payable at death. If no Insurance Company accepts the life of any member for assurance, the First Member or President and Council may make such other arrangement as they deem fit to secure, in the case of such member, the object of this Bye-Law.
- (b) On the death of a member, whose life has been assured, the First Member or the President, shall pay the amount recovered on the life-policy of the deceased, to such member or members of his family, as the deceased member may, by will or otherwise in writing, have directed. In the absence of such direction, the First Member or the President and Council shall have the power to determine whether the amount recovered may be paid to any member or members of the deceased's family, and, if so, to whom.
- (5) The First member or President and Council may grant, in special circumstances, a special allowance to a member or a permanent assistant suited to the requirements of his case.
- (6) If a member secedes from the Society, he and his family shall forfeit all claim to the benefit secured to him or them under these Bye-Laws.

Rules and Bye-Laws for the Enrolment of Associates.

RULES.

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

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

BYE-LAWS.

(1) When the Council resolves to admit any one as an Associate, the same will be communicated to the person concerned by the Secretary.

(2) In cases where the application is rejected, the Society is not bound to disclose the reasons.

(3) Every Branch may, where practicable, ascertain the opinion of the Associates assigned to it, in respect of any new scheme of work intended to be undertaken by the Branch of the Society and in respect of any question of policy to be laid down by the Society, on occasions when momentous questions are before the country.

(4) An Associate will so conduct himself as not to compromise the position of the Society, but will act in such a way as to further its aims and interests.

(5) Associates will be kept informed by the headquarters of the Society, from time to time, about the progress of work, by means of weekly letters; will be invited to attend the Anniversary of the foundation-day; will be allowed to use the libraries of the Society at the headquarters and at the Branches; may be invited to attend

special sessions ; and may be allowed to reside, if there be room available, at the head-quarters or the Branches, for the purposes of study or work.

(6) The President and Council may remove the name of an Associate from the list of Associates, maintained at the head-quarters, on a recommendation to that effect being received from the Branch, to which the Associate is assigned, without disclosing reasons.

PREAMBLE.

(The following paragraphs formed the original preamble to the constitution of the Society as framed in 1905 by the late Mr. G. K. Gakhale, its Founder.)

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 Chirstians 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 toward 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 disappointments 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 spiritualized. 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 head-quarters 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 following constitution has been adopted for the Society.

Servants of India Society, Poona City.

ASSOCIATE'S APPLICATION FORM.

To

The President,
Servants of India Society,
POONA CITY.

I am in full sympathy with the Society's aims and objects and promise to place a portion of my time and money at its disposal to promote them. I, therefore, beg to be enrolled as an Associate of the Society. I have read the rules and Bye-laws of the Society and promise to abide by them.

I wish to be attached to the Society's Branch at

I shall contribute to the funds of the Society's Branch
Centre a.

sum of Rs. _____ every year.

Dated _____

Signature _____

Name in full _____

Address _____

Place of residence _____

Recommended by :—

1 _____

2 _____

Address _____

Recommended by the Board of the Society's _____
_____ **Branch**

Dated _____

Signature of the Senior Member or Secretary

**Enrolled by the Council of the Servants of India
Society on** _____

Date _____

President or Secretary,
Servants of India Society, Poona City.

Appendix B.
Abstract of Accounts Statements of Income & Expenditure.
(From 1st July 1916 to 31st May 1923.)

RECEIPTS.		EXPENDITURE.	
Amount.	Items.	Amount.	Items.
53,003-13-7	Balance.	17,020-11-5	Debts repaid.
1210-6-0	Advances given to Mem- bers recovered.	56,638-11-5	Lands & Buildings.
252,397-6-2	Contributions.	13,971-14-0	Library.
179,981-14-9	Interest (a).	3,646-5-0	Dead Stock.
33,554-1-2	Miscellaneous.	14,613-6-10	Bad Debts (c).
76,882-1-0	Members' Earnings.	2,048-5-3	Interest paid to others.
64,271-10-0	Rent (b).	6,010-0-0	House Rent.
133,000-0-0	Gokhale Memorial Trust Fund.	26,546-7-4	Rents & Taxes (d).
		48,265-5-4	Propaganda i. . expendi- ture incurred on the con- duct of newspapers (e).

14,966-14-8	Other Funds.	290,709-9-5	Current expenses: (Details given on another page. Appendix C.) Advances.
	6015-0-0 Gokhale Memorial Fund contributions, earmarked for the Society.	22,599-9-4	1853-3-11 Branches. 20,746-5-5 Members and others to be ac- counted for (f).
	2151-7-8 Contribution from the estate of late Sir W. Wedderburn.	39,935-12-10	22,599-9-4 Kibe Wada Advance and interest debit
	6800-7-0 Contribution from Indians resident in Paris, for the relief of distress, to be spent by the Society.	33,910-11-9	Amounts advanced to Presses
			13902-7-6 Aryabhushan and Dnyan-Prakash Press, Poona.
			10654-4-3 Bombay Vaibhav Press, Bombay
			9354-0-0 Hitawad, Nagpur.
	14966-14-8		33,910-11-9
315-15-5	Ambrai receipts, deduct- ing expenses.		Total.
7170-10-11	Debts & Deposits.	575,916-13-11	Balance.†
1075-0-0	Dead Stock sold.	242,238-0-9	Total.
		818,154-14-8	

RECEIPTS.		EXPENDITURE.	
Amount.	Items.	Amount.	Items.
265—0—0	Land sold.	†DETAILS OF THE BALANCE.	
60—1—0	Library books sold.	177649—10—4	Securities.
818,154—14—8	Total.	53422—1—10	Bank accounts.
		11166—4—7	Cash with the Secretary and Senior Members of Branches.
		242,238—0—9	

*Does not include sums received by members on account of travelling and other allowances, from Government and others for tours in foreign countries and deputations. Credit, however, is taken for balances out of these receipts.

(a) This figure includes interest amount that was recovered for previous years, during the period under Report. It also includes, all interest amounts as per accounts submitted in the Court on the Kibe Wada mortgage transaction. It also includes for accounts purposes, profits of the Presses, which have been spent on the *Dnyanprakash*, the *Servant of India* and the *Hitawad*.

(b) This figure includes all the amounts recovered since the Bombay Buildings were ready for occupation.

(c) This figure includes the amount not realised, out of contributions promised and previously shown as received and also the amount of nearly Ra. 800 lost in a theft in the Home at Poona.

(d) This figure is made up of all the amounts paid on account of the Bombay Buildings.

(e) This is the expenditure incurred on the conduct of the three newspapers, the *Dnyanprakash*, the *Servant of India* and the *Hitawad* during the period under Report. Ra. 44000 was the excess in expenditure over receipts on this head during the period of 1907-1916.

(f) This figure appears to be large, but it is made up of advances and suspense amounts to be accounted for by members and others.

Appendix C.

Details of Current Expenses.

(From 1st July 1916 to 31st May 1923.)

	Rs.	As.	P.
1. Members' Subsistence allowance, Insurance charges, Subscriptions, House rent, Special expenses, Payment to Probationers, Special allowances etc....	1,71,981	10	9
2. Travelling charges, including conveyance expenses, contribution from the funds of the Society to trips to foreign countries &c. ...	39,618	11	2
3. Establishment charges, including pays of Assistants, Clerks, Peons and Malis &c.	41,265	11	4
4. Office expenses, including postage, telegrams, stationery, printing, and electric lighting charges &c. ...	15,438	5	10
5. Miscellaneous expenses. ...	11,508	15	0
6. Mess charges. ...	10,896	3	4
Total	2,90,709	0	5

Appendix D.

Investments on Buildings etc.

(From 12th June 1905 to 31st May 1923.)

1.	Buildings and Sites (31st May 1923) ...	2,33,407-13-7
	(a) Poona Home or Central Buildings and two Bungalows,	
	(b) Bombay Buildings,	
	(c) Lonavala Bungalow,	
	(d) Poona open site in Budhawar Peth,	
	(e) Madras Bungalow.	
2.	Libraries, both at the Centre and also at Branch centres ...	35,338-15-11
3.	Deadstock. ...	20,487-5-9
4.	Presses.	
	(a) Aryabhushan and Dnyanprakash Press, Poona. ...	1,13,902-7-6
	(b) Bombay Vaibhav Press, Bombay. ...	55,654-4-3
	(c) Hitawad Press, Nagpur. ...	9,354-0-0
5.	Amount advanced on mortgage of Kibe Wada at Poona, as per statement presented in the Court in the Mortgage Redemption suit. ...	64,935-12-10
		<hr/>
		5,33,080-12-1

Appendix E.**LIST OF ASSOCIATES OF THE SOCIETY.****CENTRE.**

1. Mr. G. R. Abhyankar, B. A., LL. B., Pleader, Sangli.
2. „ V. K. Mainkar, B. A., LL. B., Pleader, Sangli.
3. Prof. K. R. Kanitkar, M. A., B. Sc., Professor, Fergusson College, Poona City.
4. Principal G. C. Bhate, M. A., Principal, Willingdon College, Sangli.
5. Prof. D. L. Dixit, B. A., Professor, Fergusson College, Poona City.
6. Dr. R. P. Paranjpye, M. A., (Cantab.), B. sc. (Bom.), Principal Fergusson College, Poona City.
7. Prof. Mr. V. G. Kale, M. A., Fergusson College, Poona City.
8. Rao Saheb Vishnu Anant Patvardhan, B. A., Narayan Peth, Poona City.
9. Prof. G. H. Kelkar, M. A., Fergusson College, Poona City.
10. Mr. N. C. Limaye, B. A., LL. B., Public Prosecutor, Sholapur.
11. Mr. K. R. Limaye, Bhatkunki, Tal. Indi.
12. Prof. M. T. Patvardhan, B. A., Fergusson College, Poona City.
13. Rao Bahadur R. R. Kale, B. A., LL. B., Pleader, Satara.
14. Prof. K. M. Khadye, Fergusson College, Poona City.
15. „ R. H. Kelkar, M. A., Women's University, Hingne.
16. „ V. K. Joag, M. A., Fergusson College, Poona City.
17. Prof. R. Sadashiv Aiyar, M. A., Willingdon College, Sangli.
18. Rao Bahadur H. V. Chinmulgund, B. A., LL. B., Shanwar Peth, Poona City.

19. Mr. B. S. Kamat, B. A., Poona.
20. Prof. R. N. Joshi, B. Sc., Fergusson College, Poona City.
21. Prof. N. S. Panse, B. A., Narayan Peth, Poona City.
22. Prof. M. K. Joshi, M. A., B. Sc., Fergusson College, Poona City.
23. Dr. K. K. Joshi, M. A., Ph. D., Fergusson College, Poona City.
24. Prof. Gulshanrai, M. A., Hindu Sanatan Dharma College, Lahore.
25. The Hon'ble Mr. Keshavrao, High Court Judge, Hyderabad (Deccan)
26. Mr. R. N. Rajadnya, Aitawade (Khurd), Dt. Satara.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

27. Hon'ble Mr. Lallubhai Samaldas, Appolo Street, Bombay.
28. Mr. J. R. Gharpure, B. A., LL. B., (Hon.) High Court Pleader, Girgaum, Bombay.
29. Mr. T. A. Kulkarni, B. A., C/o Gokhale Education Society, Bombay.

C. P. BRANCH

30. The Hon'ble Sir M. V. Joshi, B. A., LL. B., Nagpur.
31. Rao Bahadur R. G. Mundle, Yeotmal.
32. Mr. T. R. Gadre, B. A. LL. B., Pleader, Akola.

U. I. BRANCH.

33. Mr. D. A. Thakkar, Jharia.

MADRAS BRANCH.

34. Hon. Mr. G. A. Natesan, B.A. George Town, Madras.
35. Dewan Bahadur L.A. Govindaraghav Iyer, B. A., B.L., Mylapore, Madras.
36. Sir P. S. Shivaswami Iyer, M. L. A., Mylapore, Madras.
37. Hon. Mr. T. R. Venkatrama Sastri, High Court Vakil, Mylapore, Madras.
38. Dewan Bahadur M. Ramchandra Rao, Ellore, Dt. Godavari.

39. Mr. V. Rama Iyer, Mudikondon, Dt. Tanjore.
 40. Mr. S. A. Balakrishna Iyer, High Court Vakil, Negapatam (Madras Presy.)
 41. Rao Bahadur Dr. C. B. Ram Rao, Basavangudi, Bangalore.
 42. Mr. K. Parthasarathi Aiyangar, C/o Station Master, St. Thomas Mount, Madras.
 43. Mr. M. G. Mukundaraja Aiyangar, M. L. A., Sivaganga (Dt. Ramnad)
 44. Mr. K. V. Krishnaaswami Iyer, High Court Vakil, Mylapore, Madras.
 45. Rao Bahadur C. S. Subramaniam, M. L. A., Bellary.
 46. Mr. N. Subha Rao Pantalugaru, High Court Vakil, Rajahmundry.
 47. Mr. M. Kolanthiavelu Mudaliar, 21 Sunkaram Chetty Street (George Town) Madras.
-

Appendix F.

**List of Contributors who have paid Rs. 100
and above and who have permitted
their names to be published.**

(From 1st July 1916 to 31st May 1923)

	Rs.	As.	P.
The late Sir Ratan Tata. (Bombay)	...66,000	0	0
The Trustees of the Wadia Charities. (Bombay)	...20,000	0	0
Sir D. J. Tata (Bombay)	...18,000	0	0
Rai Bahadur D. Laxminarayan. (Kamptee)	2,500	0	0
S. A. S.	... 2,000	0	0
Sir Fazalbhoy Currimbhoy. (Bombay)	... 1,500	0	0
Madras Gokhale Memorial Fund.	... 1,473	15	2
Mr. G. R. Abhyankar. (Sangli)	... 1,014	0	0
The Trustees of A. Rangaswami Iyengar's Charity Fund, (Bangalore.)	... 1,001	8	0
The late Mr. A. R. Patkar. (Sangli)	... 1,000	0	0
Mr. R. P. Karandikar. (Satara)	... 1,000	0	0
A Sympathiser.	... 812	0	0
Mrs. P. J. Javerichand.	... 600	0	0
V. (Sympathiser.)	... 500	0	0
Seth J. K. Tarachand.	... 500	0	0
Rao Bahadur Pandurangrao Desai. (Bijapur)	500	0	0
Rao Bahadur R. R. Kale. (Satara)	... 400	0	0
Prof. V. G. Bijapurkar.	... 300	0	0
Mr. M. S. Palkar.	... 300	0	0
Seth Chatur Bhai, (Sangli)	... 250	0	0
Late Mr. C. D. Gharpure. (Poona)	... 250	0	0
Seth Govindji Dayabhai.	... 200	0	0
Seth R. M. Madhvaji.	... 200	0	0
Mr. Vishnupant Deshpande. (Terdal)	... 200	0	0
Mr. K. R. Limaye. (Bhatkunki)	... 200	0	0

	Rs.	As.	P.
Mr. S. S. Deva. (Dhulia)	...	200	0 0
Mr. G. H. Dube.	...	200	0 0
Mr. Sinnappa Naik Anikhindi. (Jamkhandi)	...	200	0 0
Mr. Vinayakrao Karmarkar. (Sangli)	...	160	0 0
Lala Shriram.	...	150	0 0
For Members' Children's Education Fund.			
(Mr. Baban Gokhalay)	...	125	0 0
Seth H. R. Mehta	...	101	0 0
Mrs. Monjibai Dhanji.	...	100	0 0
Mr. Appasaheb Pote. (Jamkhandi)	...	100	0 0
Mr. Savantappa Aravade. (Sangli)	...	100	0 0
Seth Gokuldas Bhagawandas.	...	100	0 0
Mr. Basparappa Ghatnati. (Rabkavi)	...	100	0 0
Mr. Shivappa Kargudri.	...	100	0 0
Mr. Siddappa Kargudri.	...	100	0 0
Mr. Venkateshrao Anikhindi.	...	100	0 0
M.	...	100	0 0
Mr. R. G. Soman.	...	100	0 0
Babu Chandrika Prasad. (Ajmeer)	...	100	0 0
Pandit Bhashambar Nath.	...	100	0 0
J. Ujamshi.	...	100	0 0
Mr. Annasaheb Lagu. (Shirhatti.)	...	100	0 0
Sir Pratapsaeth of Amalner.	...	100	0 0
Mr. S. D. Wadekar.	...	100	0 0
Mr. J. R. Gharpure. (Bombay)	...	100	0 0
Seth H. Motichand.	...	100	0 0
The Hon. Mr. Keshavrao Vakil	...	100	0 0
Mr. Shri Prakash.	...	100	0 0
Mr. N. C. Limaye. (Sholapur)	...	100	0 0

MADRAS BRANCH.

The Late Hon. Mr. K. Srinivasa Iyengar.	...	1750	0 0
The Hon. Mr. G. A. Natcsan.	...	1010	0 0
Mr. T. R. Venkataram Sastri.	...	800	0 0
The Late Rao Bahadur C. Cunnan Chetty Garu	...	675	0 0

	Rs.	A.	P.
The Late Dewan Bahadur C. Ramanujan Chetty Garu. ...	625	0	0
The Hon. Mr. S. R. Annamalai Chettiar. ...	500	0	0
Dewan Bahadur M. Ramachandra Rao. ...	200	0	0
Mr. A. Rangaswami Iyengar. (Shivaganga) ...	150	0	0
Mr. K. V. Krishnaswami Iyer. ...	110	0	0
Mr. Ramaiyer of Mudikovan. (Dt. Tanjore)...	100	0	0

U. P. BRANCH. (ALLAHABAD)

Sir Dr. Tej Bahadur Sapru. (Allahabad) ...	4200	0	0
Pandit Baldeva Ram Dave. " ... 5000	5000	0	0
Pandit Gokaran Nath Misra (Lucknow) ...	2100	0	0
Rai Bahadur L. Bishambhar Nath. (Cawnpore)	2100	0	0
Babu Bisheshwar Nath Srivastava, (Lucknow) ...	1050	0	0
Babu Vikramajit Singh. (Cawnpore) ...	1050	0	0
Rai Saheb Pandit Gopal Das Sharma. (Orai) ...	1000	0	0
Munshi Narayan Prasad Asthana. (Allahabad)	700	0	0
Mr. A. P. Sen, Barrister-at-Law. (Lucknow)	700	0	0
Pandit Jagat Narayan. (Lucknow) ...	700	0	0
Babu Kesar Prasad. (Allahabad) ...	500	0	0
Mr. Chunnilal Nayar. (Amritsar) ...	400	0	0
Mr. D. D. Thacker. (Jharia) ...	101	0	0
The Gaya Prasad Chhote Lal Trust, Cawnpore	1000	0	0
Mr. C. Y. Chintamani, Benares ...	100	0	0
Rai Kishanji, Benares ...	592	10	0
Through Mr. Bishwa Nath Tholal, Cawnpore	1000	0	0
Pandit Deva Dutt Bajpai, Lucknow ...	125	0	0
Mr. N. N. Dutt, Lucknow ...	100	0	0
Dr. Surendra Nath Sen, Allahabad ...	150	0	0
Anonymous Donors ...	6825	10	0

C. P. BRANCH. (NAGPUR)

The Hon. Sir M. V. Joshi. (Nagpur) ...	2450	0	0
A Sympathiser ...	500	0	0

	Rs.	As.	P
Rao Saheb B. V. Dravid. (Yeotmal)	... 446	8	6
The Late Rao Bahadur Wamnarao (Kolhatkar)	... 440	0	0
S. B. M.	... 300	0	0
Mr. R. S. Thacker.	... 300	0	0
A Sympathiser.	... 250	0	0
A Sympathiser. (Balaghat)	... 200	0	0
Dr. H. S. Gour.	... 200	0	0
Rai Saheb Mathura Prasad.	... 100	0	0
Mr. V. H. Jakatdar	... 100	0	0

BOMBAY BRANCH

1	Mr. V. L. Mehta Esq. B. A. (Bombay)	... 6350	0	0
2	The Late Raja Bahadur Shivilal Motilal, through Shet Govindlal	... 5000	0	0
3	Mr. Bapuji Sorabji Patel. (Bombay)	... 3000	0	0
4	The late Sir Vithaldas Damodardas Thakersey, Bombay	... 3000	0	0
5	Seth Jamnadas Dwarakadas, Bombay	... 2500	0	0
6	Seth Mularaj Khatau, Bombay	... 2500	0	0
7	Messrs. Currimbhoy Ibrahimbhoy, & Co., Bombay	... 2500	0	0
8	Western India Turf Club, Bombay	... 2500	0	0
9	The late Seth Hansraj Pragji Thakersey, Bombay	... 2375	0	0
10	Mr. M. R. Jayakar M. A., LL. B. Bar-at-law, Bombay	... 2000	0	0
11	Mr. Bhulabhai. J. Desai, B. A., LL. B., Bombay	... 2000	0	0
12	Messrs. Fazalbhoy Joomabhoy Lalljee and Hoosenbhoy Abdullahoy Lalljee Bombay	... 1750	0	0
13	Seth Narottam Morarjee Gokuldas, Bombay	... 1500	0	0
14	Seth Mathuradas Vissanjee, Bombay	... 1500	0	0
15	The late Sir Shapurjee B. Broacha, Bombay	1250	0	0

		Rs.	As.	P.
16	Mr. Markandrai G. Desai, Bombay	1000	0	0
17	Messrs. Eduljee & Sons, Bombay	1000	0	0
18	A Marwadi Sympathiser	1000	0	0
19	Mr. J. D. Madgaonkar, Bombay	950	0	0
20	Seth Khimji Assur Veerji, Bombay	750	0	0
21	Seth Karsondas Dharmsey Moolji, Bombay	675	0	0
22	Mr. Yoosuf T. A. Lalljee, Bombay	600	0	0
23	Seth Gulabchand Devachand, Bombay	600	0	0
24	The Hon. Mr. Lallubhai Samaldas, Bombay	500	0	0
25	Mr. Oomar Sobani, Bombay	500	0	0
26	Rao Bahadur D. P. Desai, B. A., Dakore...	500	0	0
27	Messrs. Dharsi Nanji & Co., Bombay...	451	0	0
28	Mr. B. N. Javeri, Bombay	450	0	0
29	Seth Gopaljee Ramjee, Bombay	450	0	0
30	Mr. F. R. Wadia, Bombay	400	0	0
31	The Hon. Mr. Keshavrao Vakil, Hyderabad Deccan	400	0	0
32	Rao Bahadur G. K. Chitale, Ahmednagar	400	0	0
33	A Marawadi Sympathiser	400	0	0
34	Seth Pranjivan & Gopalji Odhavji Thakkar, Bhavnagar	375	0	0
35	Rao Saheb V. A. Patwardhan, Poona	360	0	0
36	Surat Public	302	11	6
37	Messrs. F. Muragalia & Co., Bombay	302	0	0
38	Seth Gokuldas Trikamji Jivandas	300	0	0
39	Seth Hasanbhai Laljee	250	0	0
40	Seth Rajaram Tukaram, Bombay	250	0	0
41	Mr. B. B. Joshi, Bar-at-law, Bombay	250	0	0
42	Seth Ratansey D. Morarjee, Bombay	250	0	0
43	Mr. Venilal M. Gandhi, Surat	200	0	0
44	Dr. B. N. Kanuga L. R. C. P., Ahmedabad	200	0	0
45	Mr. K. N. Desai, B. A. LL. B., Ahmedabad	200	0	0

		Rs.	As.	P.
72	Mrs. Gopaldas Trikamji Jeevandas, Bombay	...	100	0 0
73	Mr. & Mrs. Rustom D. N. Wadia, Bombay		100	0 0
74	In memory of late Mrs. Liluvatibai (the daughter of Mr. Devidas Parbhudas.) Bombay	...	100	0 0
75	Mr. N. F. Kanny, Bombay	...	100	0 0
76	Mr. Hiralal Bakordas, Bombay	...	100	0 0
77	Mr. Dosabhai Maganlal, Bombay	...	100	0 0
78	Seth Mavaji Govindji, Bombay	...	100	0 0
79	Seth Maneklal Ujamshi, Bombay	...	100	0 0
80	Mr. G. K. Mhatre, Bombay	...	100	0 0
81	Seth Khengar Thoban	...	100	0 0
82	Seth Motilal Valhabjee	...	100	0 0
83	Mr. Yeshwant G. Pandit	...	100	0 0
84	Seth Govardhandas Bhagwandas	...	100	0 0
85	Seth R. B. Lotawalla	...	100	0 0
86	Seth Khimjee Dayal	...	100	0 0
87	Mr. D. C. Driver	...	100	0 0
88	Mr. Balkrishna Vinayak Wasudev	...	100	0 0
89	Seth Vadilal Sarabhai, Bombay	...	100	0 0
90	Seth Chhotalal Maganlal Kothari, Bombay		100	0 0

THE Servants of India Society

(Estd : 12th June 1905)

Founder

The late Mr. G. K. GOKHALE, C. I. E.

*(List of Members, Permanent Assistants,
Attaches and Probationers on 1st September 1923.)*

President.

‡ The Rt. Hon'ble V. S. SRINIVASA
SASTRI, B. A., L. T., P. C.

Ordinary Members.

1. *Natesh Appaji Dravid, M. A.
- ‡2. *†Gopal Krishna Devadhar, M. A.
- ‡3. *Anant Vinayak Patvardhan, B. A.
4. *Hirday Nath Kunzrn, B. A., B. SC.
5. Shridhar Ganesh Vaze, B. A.
6. Chintaman Sakharam Deole, B. A.
7. Krishna Prasad Kaul, B. A.
8. *V. Venkatasubbaiya, B. A.
9. *Narayan Malhar Joshi, B. A.
10. *Venkatesh Narain Tiwary, M. A.
11. Vithal Hari Barve.
12. *Amritlal Vithaldas Thakkar, L. C. E.

† Vice-President.

* Member of the Council of the Society.

‡ Trustee.

13. Dattatraya Vasudeo Ambekar.
14. Rao Bahadur N. K. Kelkar
15. Laxmi Narain Sahu, M. A.

Members Under Training

1. Rupanagudi Suryanarayana Rau, B. A.
2. Krishnaji Ganesh Limaye, M. A., LL. B.
3. K. G. Sivaswami Iyer, B. A.
4. Hardutta Sharma, B. A., LL. B.
5. M. S. Madhava Rao, B. A.
6. P. Kodanda Rao, M. A.
7. Shri Ram Bajpai.
8. R. R. Bakhale.

Permanent Assistants

1. Dattatraya Vasudev Velankar.
2. Karsondas Jagjiwandas Chitalia.

Attaches

1. Bapuji Martand Ambekar.
2. D. H. Bhat, High Court Pleader.

Probationers for Membership.

1. M. S. Ekambara Rau, B. A., L. T.
2. S. P. A. Dube, M. A.

Probationer for Attacheship.

1. G. T. Madkholkar.
-

THE Servants of India Society PAMPHLETS.

1. Self-Government for India under the British Flag.—By the Rt. Hon'ble V. S. Srinivasa Sastri ... 0- 8-0
2. The Public Service in India.—By Mr. H. N. Kunzru, Senior Member, U. I. Branch, S. I. Society. ... 0-10-0
3. The Congress-League Scheme : an exposition.—By the Rt. Hon'ble V. S. Srinivasa Sastri ... 0- 6-0
4. The Co-operative Movement.—By Mr. V. Venkatsubbaia, Member S. I. Society and Mr. V. L. Mehta, Manager, Bombay Provincial Co-operative Bank Ltd. Bombay ... 1- 0-0
5. Medical Services in India.—By an I. M. S. Officer ... 0- 8-0
6. Trade Union Legislation.—By a Labour Advocate ... 0- 4-0
7. Conscience Clause—For Indians in Indian Education Codes with a reply to certain criticism.—By the Rt. Hon'ble V. S. Srinivasa Sastri ... 0- 8-0
8. Railways and the Budget.—By Economy, with an introduction by Prof. V. G. Kale, M. A.
9. Malabar Tenancy Problem—By Mr. P. Kodand Rao M. A. ... 0- 8-0
- 10 The Kenya Problem—a selection from the Speeches and Writings of the Right Hon. V. S. Srinivas Sastri B. A., L. T., P. C. ... 0-12-0

(N. B.—The above prices do not include postage, which will be extra.)

For copies apply to :—

The Manager, Aryabhushan Press,

BUDHWAR PETH, POONA CITY.