

THE
Servants of India Society

(Registered under the Societies Registration Act)

REPORT
FOR 1945-46

POONA

Wednesday, 12th June, 1946

CONTENTS

	<i>Page</i>
Mr. Gokhale's Preamble to the Constitution of the Society	i-ii
Report of the Society	1-23
Report of the Gokhale Institute of Politics and Economics	24-26
Financial Statements of the Society	27-32
Financial Statements of the Gokhale Institute of Politics and Economics	33-34
List of Donations for the Society	35-37
List of Members of the Society	38-39

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

The Hon'ble Mr. G. K. Gokhale



FOUNDER
The Servants of India Society

The Servants of India Society.

PREAMBLE.

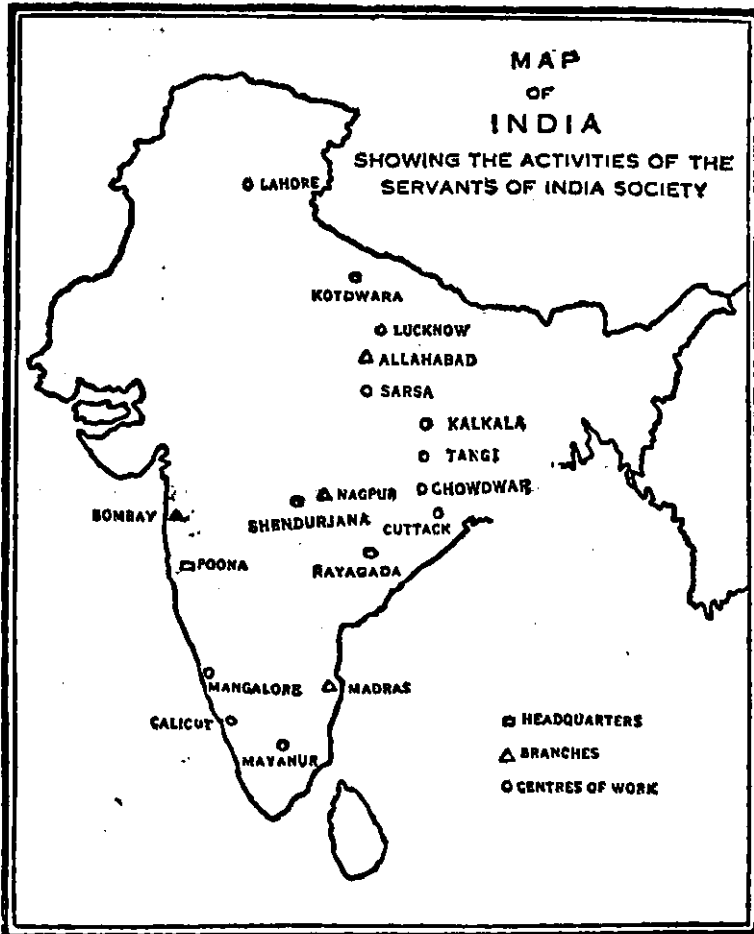
*The following paragraphs written in 1905 by the illustrious founder,
the late Mr. G. K. Gokhale, formed the original Preamble
to the Constitution of the Society :*

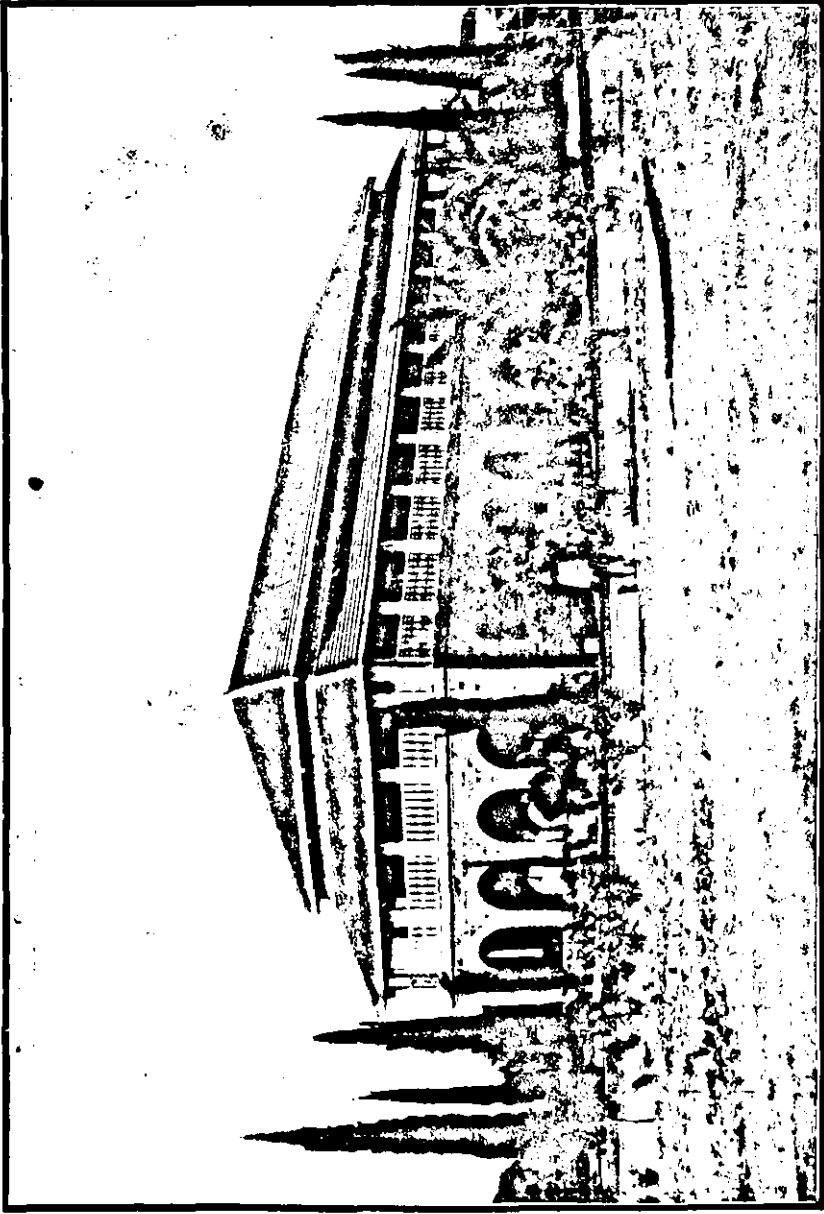
For some time past the conviction has been forcing itself on many earnest and thoughtful minds that a stage has been reached in the work of nation-building in India when, for further progress, the devoted labours of a specially trained agency applying itself to the task in a true missionary spirit are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

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

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

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





View of the Central Library of the Society, Poona

The Servants of India Society

Report for 1945-46

Introductory

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

Organisation

The Headquarters of the Society are situated in Poona where all the members meet every year in June for the annual session. The Society has Branches at Madras, Bombay, Nagpur and Allahabad, and Centres of work at Lahore, Cuttack, Mayanoor (Trichinopoly Dist.) Calicut, and Delhi. The membership of the Society was 26 in the year.

The Hon'ble Pandit Hriday Nath Kunzru continued to be President and Mr. A. V. Thakkar to be Vice-President of the Society. Messrs. H. N. Kunzru, N. A. Dravid, S. G. Vaze, and R. R. Bakhale continued to be Senior Members of the Society's Branches in the U. P., C. P. and Berar, Poona and Bombay respectively. Mr. K. G. Sivaswamy has been Senior Member of the Madras Branch since June last. Under the constitution of the Society, Senior Members are ex-officio members of the Council. Messrs. A. D. Mani, Haradatta Sharma and L. N. Sahu were elected to the Council by the members of the Society. Mr. D. V. Ambekar continued as Secretary and Librarian.

local Government may have been unable so far to build up the reserves of foodgrains required to enable it to guarantee a fixed ration to every card-holder. But I hope that it is its settled policy to ration deficit areas as soon as it is able to augment its foodstocks sufficiently with the assistance of the Government of India, however heavy an addition to its responsibilities such a course might entail. I venture to think that it is the duty of the Government of India to give the Madras Government all the help that it needs in order to introduce statutory rationing in heavily deficit areas. This is a matter of special importance, in view of the fact that the termination of the War will not automatically end our troubles. The need for a controlled distribution of foodgrains at moderate prices is likely to continue for many years.

APPENDIX VI

Seed Distribution in Contai Subdivision.

The following statement was issued by Mr. D. V. Ambedkar on 19th July 1944.

The free distribution during the last three weeks by the Servants of India Society, Poona, of paddy seed for the *aman* crop to what may be called petty cultivators in the worst-affected coastal areas of the Contai subdivision brought me in close touch with the villagers there. Among their numerous needs, two appear to call for immediate attention.

The first is an adequate supply of seed for the *aman* crop. As is well known, there were no crops in that area for the last two years with the result that large tracts of land remained unused for the reason, amongst others, that no seed was available. It is heart-rending to see so much agricultural land remain uncultivated when, in view of the scarcity of food everywhere, every inch of land needs to be exploited for the production of food. There is reason to believe that most, if not all, of this uncultivated land will be brought under cultivation if seed is made easily available. Let it not be supposed that the cost of the free supply of seed to petty cultivators in that area would be unthinkable. The Servants of India Society, with an expenditure of something like Rs. 10,000,

was able to help more than 4,000 owner-cultivators of five bighas or less at eight seers of seed per bigha. This probably means that about one-third of the field was covered by the Society. On this basis, an outlay of Rs. 16,000 to Rs. 20,000 would seem to suffice for the remaining two-thirds, whose needs the Society found itself unable, for more reasons than one, to satisfy. Surely, the amount required is not beyond the resources even of non-official relief organisations; much less of the Government. But any action to satisfy this need to be practically useful must be taken, whether by Government or non-official agencies, without delay. Once rain starts there in right earnest, transport difficulties, always formidable, will become almost insurmountable. It can be easily seen that the supply of seed is required as much for re-establishing the petty agriculturist as for making the "Grow More Food" campaign a success. It passes one's comprehension how the poor agriculturist can possibly grow more food in the absence of seed.

The second urgent need of the area is the supply of paddy for consumption. In this matter the villagers are at present put to much difficulty and inconvenience, which seem avoidable. As there were no crops in that area in 1942 and 1943, there are no stocks of paddy there that can be drawn upon. The market in Contai town used to serve as their source of supply. But with the introduction of rationing in Contai since June, this source has been completely closed to them. For securing their requirements they are now required to go further north or west, where paddy is reported to be available in any quantities at rates varying between Rs. 10.8.0 and Rs. 12. But the inconvenience and hardship involved in a 20 or 25 mile trek and the loss of time really required for work on the fields are too obvious to need any elaboration here. If, therefore, arrangements could be made to make paddy available to the inhabitants of the coastal area, not gratis, but on payment at the controlled rate, it would be looked upon as a boon by them. If such arrangements already exist there, nobody seems to know anything about it. Rationing for the rural areas would indeed be a satisfactory solution of the difficulty. But

The Founder's Day Celebrations

The usual Gokhale Day celebrations were held at the Headquarters on February 19, 1946, the expenses being met out of the interest on the Ichalkaranji endowment made by the late Chief Saheb of Ichalkaranji for the purpose. Similar celebrations were also held at Madras, Cuttack and Calicut.

Political

The year under report was notable for the series of attempts on the part of the Government to end the political deadlock in India. Soon after the conclusion of the War in Europe, the Coalition Government, then in power in England, turned its attention to the problem of easing the political situation in India. The object of its proposals, announced by the Viceroy on June 14, 1945, was the establishment of an interim government so that the War with Japan might be vigorously prosecuted. The Council of the Society recorded its view of these proposals in the following resolution adopted by it in June last. The resolution ran :—

(a) The Council of the Servants of India Society, having considered the announcement made by the Viceroy on June 14, 1945, welcomes the release of the members of the Congress Working Committee. In its opinion, the other persons detained in connection with the events of August 1942 should also have been simultaneously released, but it hopes that they will be released before long.

(b) The Council notes that it is proposed that all portfolios in the Central Government excepting that of War will be entrusted to Indian members and that popular governments will be reestablished in Section 93 provinces. The transfer of the portfolio of External Affairs to an Indian constitutes an advance over the Cripps proposals. The Council also notes the assurance given by Lord Wavell that the Viceroy's veto power would not be unreasonably exercised. In any case it trusts that the members of the Viceroy's Council who will be representatives of various political parties will work together as a team so that the exercise of the veto power may be rendered exceedingly difficult.

The Council regards the communal proportions laid down in the Viceroy's announcement for the composition of the Viceroy's Executive Council as undemocratic and unjust but in view of their temporary character, holds that the rejection of the offer on this ground will not be advisable.

The Council is of opinion that the Conference which is to consider the British Government's offer should have been more representative of organised political opinion than it is at present. There is no reason why the representatives of the Hindu Mahasabha and other important political organisations which have not been invited should have been excluded.

(c) The Council is of opinion that the British Government's proposals fall short of the maximum advances practicable even during the war and within the framework of the Government of India Act, 1935, owing to their containing no reference to the policy to be pursued in regard to the nationalisation of the Indian land and other forces. As the ability of India to exercise the full powers of self-government effectively will depend on the measures taken in this connection it is obvious that this question has an intimate bearing on the constitutional issue. Besides as the War portfolio has not been transferred to Indian hands the country should be told what policy Government intend to pursue in this matter. The Council, therefore, presses for an early announcement accepting the policy of nationalising the Indian defence forces and indicating the resolve of the British Government to take all practicable steps even during the war to put this policy into effect.

(d) The shortcomings of His Majesty's Government's proposals are obvious, but in view of the harmful effects of the continuance of the deadlock on the country and the need for making a move forward the Council is of the view that the proposals should be accepted.

The Coalition Government's plan having failed on account of want of agreement between the major political parties, the Labour Government on its accession to power in July last devoted its earliest attention to the Indian problem. Their proposals for its solution were made public about the middle of September and were considered by the Council in October when it met in Poona. Its resolution on the subject was as follows :—

(a) The Council of the Servants of India Society appreciates the early consideration given by the Labour Government to the Indian constitutional problem. It is, however, of opinion that the Government's proposals constitute no fresh approach to the solution of the Indian problem. What has blocked all advance so far is the insistence of the British Government on unanimity. The Viceroy's announcement is not clear on this point. But as Government have not stated that they will not tackle the problem of the future constitution of India in the absence of unanimity, the Council hopes that the task of drafting the constitution will be proceeded with even if complete agreement is not available.

(b) In view of the adverse effect that the division of India into a number of States will have on its security and that of its western and eastern neighbours, whose safety and integrity are essential to its own security, the Council trusts that the constitution will be based on the maintenance of the unity of India.

(c) The Council considers it necessary that pending the revision of the Indian constitution, a new Executive Council should be brought into existence which will be as near an approach to a national government as is possible in the present circumstances and which should be morally able to represent India in dealing with world problems. Communal intransigence should not be allowed to prevent its formation. If complete agreement with regard to its personnel is considered essential by Government, as it was in June last, their attitude will only mean that they do not want to do anything.

The Council also took the opportunity to press for the release of political prisoners and lifting of the ban on political organisations. Its resolution on the subject said:—

In order that the fullest opportunity may be given to the electorate of expressing its will during the forthcoming elections to the central and provincial legislatures, the Council of the Servants of India Society urges Government to release all political prisoners and remove the ban on such political organisations as are still illegal. The war being over there can be no justification for the continuance of the ban on these bodies.

The problem of the Indian National Army also engaged the attention of the Council in October last. The Council asked for the "utmost leniency" being shown to the I. N. A. personnel. Its resolution was as follows:—

The Council, while appreciating the communiques recently issued with regard to the treatment of the Indian soldiers belonging to the Indian National Army so far as they go, is of opinion that in view of the very difficult position in which they found themselves after the Japanese occupation of Malaya and Burma and the changed situation in India they should be treated with the utmost leniency. Any action on the part of the Government of India which appears to be of a vindictive character will create great bitterness which will poison the good atmosphere created by Lord Wavell's efforts to bring about a political settlement.

As a member of the Upper House of the Indian Legislature Mr. Kunzru continued to be a member of the Defence Consultative Committee, the Standing Emigration Committee and the Central Food Advisory Council. In the Budget session



“The Servants of India Society records with profound sorrow the death at Madras on the 17th April, 1946 of Mr. V. S. Srinivasa Sastri who joined the Society in 1907 and was its President from 1915 to 1927. He served India in many and varied capacities both at home and abroad with great distinction to himself and credit to the Society. He enhanced the stature of India in imperial and international affairs and by his unswerving intellectual integrity and independence he set a high standard of public life which will ever remain an example and inspiration to the members of the Society.”

---Resolution passed by the Council of the Society on June 3, 1946.

of the Council he moved a resolution proposing the stoppage of recruitment to the Indian Civil Service and Indian Police and participated in debates on motions for the restoration to India of her contribution to the Empire Dollar Pool, withdrawal of I. N. A. trials, the reorganisation of the I. L. O. and the food situation. He also moved resolutions regarding (a) the grievances of the Indians in East Africa and the proposed establishment of an inter-territorial organisation there and (b) the nationalisation of the Indian army in ten years. In October and November he toured the C. P., Madras, Malabar, South Kanara, Orissa and Bengal in order to study the food situation. He continued to be the President of the U. P. Liberal Association and one of the Vice-Presidents of the Indian Council of World Affairs. Towards the end of the year he along with Mr. Kodanda Rao visited Malaya as member of a Government deputation to inquire into the condition of Indians there.

In spite of failing health, the Rt. Hon'ble V. S. Srinivasa Sastri retained his interest in public affairs almost till the day of his death. His last public statement related to the difficulties of Indians in South Africa, a testimony to his life-long interest in the problem of Indians abroad.

Mr. Vaze continued to be Chairman of the Bhor Forest Grievances Committee. He is the editor of the Society's Marathi daily, the *Dnyan Prakash*, published from Poona and one of the Secretaries of the Deccan Sabha, Poona. He was also a member of the Standing Committee of the All-India Newspaper Editors' Conference.

Mr. Bakhale was nominated in May 1946 a member of the Bombay Legislative Council to represent Labour. He continued to interest himself in problems connected with the administration of States in the Deccan. He prepared a scheme for the establishment of joint services in these States. He is President of the Legislative Council of Miraj (Sr.) State and continued to be a member of the Miraj (Jr.) Legislative Assembly. He is also Chairman of the Post-War Reconstruction Committee of the Ramdurg State. He gave radio talks on some international questions and labour problems.

Mr. Kodanda Rao continued to be the Vice-President of the C. P. Liberal Association and a member of the Council of the National Liberal Federation. He was engaged in political work throughout the year. He spoke on several occasions on the United Nations Charter, the Potsdam Conference, etc. He was the Secretary of the Nagpur Branch of the Indian Council of World Affairs, which he addressed on Malaya and Burma.

Mr. Ambekar continued to be one of the Secretaries of the Deccan Sabha. Mr. Sahu has been nominated a member of the Orissa Legislative Assembly to represent the aborigines. He was in charge of the distribution of relief to the families of political prisoners. Mr. Limaye who has been keeping unsatisfactory health since December last owing to a paralytic stroke was re-elected a member of the Standing Committee of the Marathi Journalists' Conference and one of the Vice-Presidents of the Poona Journalists' Association.

Mr. Gokhale continued to be a member of the Council of the Deccan Sabha and Secretary of the Poona Journalists' Association till the end of 1945. He is now its Treasurer. He was re-elected a member of the Standing Committee of the Marathi Journalists' Conference. He attended the annual session of the Conference held at Nagpur and the All-India Newspaper Editors' Conference held at Allahabad.

Mr. Mani continued as Editor and General Manager of the *Hitavada*. During the year he visited Burma and Malaya to study the condition of Indians there. His articles on the subject attracted considerable attention and were much appreciated. He was the Convener of the C. P. Press Advisory Committee of the All-India Newspaper Editors' Conference and Secretary of its Provincial Branch. He was re-elected Convener and Secretary of the Committee and member of the Standing Committee of the A. I. N. E. C. Two resolutions moved by him, one demanding freedom of the press as a fundamental right in the new constitution and the other asking for the appointment of a Committee to frame a code of professional conduct for journalists, were adopted by the Conference. He was

nominated a member of the committees to frame the code and to revise the Conference's constitution. He addressed several meetings at Nagpur on political subjects and on his Burma-Malaya tour.

Mr. Haradatta Sharma continued to be general secretary of the Lahore Central Ratepayers' Association. The Association pressed for the re-establishment of an elected Corporation for Lahore in place of the official Administrator and represented many civic grievances to the proper authorities. The Government decided to order elections to the Corporation without allowing adequate time for correcting defects in the voters' lists. Against this the Association entered a strong protest. The elections were, however, hurriedly held and an elected Corporation is now in charge of the civic affairs of Lahore City. From February to May 1946 Mr. Gupte helped Mr. Kunzru in his legislative work.

Economic

Mr. Kodanda Rao was a member of the C. P. Provincial Industries Committee which continued to function as a Standing Committee after it had presented its Report. He represented it on the Iron and Steel Panel Committee at New Delhi. He was a member of the Provincial Post-War Development Committee and its Executive Committee. After visiting the Gun Carriage Factory at Jubbulpore, he represented to the All-India Manufacturers' Organisation the usefulness of harnessing its potential capacity to post-War needs.

Mr. Desai continued to be one of the Secretaries of the People's Provincial Food Council, a non-official body set up in Bombay in 1944 and prepared representations to Government on food matters. He conducted an inquiry into the official excesses in connection with the procurement of food grains in the aboriginal tract in the Nasik District. As a result of his enquiry, the procurement policy was modified and a subordinate official was dismissed for taking bribes. Mr. Desai was also responsible for the conduct of *Our Food*, a bulletin issued

by the Provincial Food Council. He presided over a Peasants' Conference organised by Mr. Sahu at Chowdwar in August last.

Mr. R. S. Misra visited the districts of Muzaffarnagar, Bulandshahr, Muttra, Brindaban, Meerut, Khurja and Aligarh in April 1945 in order to study the economic condition of the rural population in relation to the war-time rise in prices of various commodities. In April 1946, he visited some Rajputana States to study the food situation there.

In February last Mr. Venkataraman undertook a week's tour of the Ramnad District. He issued press statements about the food problem in that district and addressed the Social Workers' Conference at Madras on it.

Mr. Chitalia was elected Chairman of a committee formed at Chalala in Kathiawar for supplying foodgrains, clothes, etc. at cost price to the general public and without payment to destitutes. The arrangement is working satisfactorily.

Mr. Sivaswamy continued his study of the food problem and published two books on Travancore and Cochin. He has recently published two books on the food question, viz. "Food and Nutrition Surveys in Malabar and South Kanara" and "Inadequate Diets, Deaths and Diseases and a Food Plan for Madras." In preparing these publications Messrs. Kakade, L. N. Rao, the D. M. R. T. teachers and a number of doctors collaborated. He drew pointed attention to the disparity in the prices of commodities in Cochin and Travancore and with the aid of experts investigated the possibilities of the increase in food production. In his letters to the press he focussed public attention on the much larger margin of profit allowed to wholesale merchants in Malabar in transactions concerning local rice as compared with the adjoining districts. There was a controversy on this point between the local officials and non-official workers. And the non-official view has since been upheld by the Congress Ministry. He also opposed the lifting of the ban on the export of fish. At the Palghat College Union in July Mr. Sivaswamy spoke on food administration and addressed the students of the Agricultural College at Coimbatore on the same subject. He also addressed a public meeting at Madras in February last on inadequate diets,

mortality rates, nutritional diseases, and the necessity of controlling the distribution of all essential food articles. He accompanied the President in his tour in October last in the Bellary and Anantapur districts, Malabar, South Kanara and Cochin to study the food situation. After a visit to Goa, he issued a press statement in which he stressed the smallness of the ration given there.

Mr. Kakade studied the food problem of South Kanara and completed his survey of the conditions of life of the Harijans in that area.

Labour Organisation

As Adviser to the Indian Workers' Delegate Mr. Desai attended the International Maritime Labour Preparatory Technical Conference held at Copenhagen (Denmark) in November 1945. He served on the Committees on Social Insurance and on Continuous Employment set up by the Conference. Two of the four amendments to the draft instrument on social insurance which were moved by him were carried. In his speech at the Conference, he urged the necessity of introducing systems of social insurance for Asiatic seamen. After the Conference he spent about a month in Great Britain in studying the living conditions of Indian seamen in the principal ports there. His representations, based as they were on personal observation, are reported to have led to substantial improvements in them.

Mr. Desai continued to be General Secretary of the Seamen's Union, Bombay. As seamen are generally required to pay heavy bribes in order to secure jobs, an anti-corruption drive was inaugurated by the Union during the year which met with considerable success. Mr. Desai represented the Union at a Conference convened by the Central Government at Delhi in April this year. The Conference considered the decisions of the International Preparatory Maritime Conference held at Copenhagen. He also attended the first session of the All-India Seafarers' Conference held at Calcutta in April 1946 when the All-India Seafarers' Federation was formed. He was elected one of its Vice-Presidents and editor of its proposed monthly organ, the *Seafarer*.

Mr. Desai continued as the General Secretary of the Bombay Electric Supply and Tramway Co's. Scheduled Staff Union. In February 1946, the employees went on strike owing to their demand for the appointment of an adjudicator to go into their demands not being conceded. After the strike had lasted four days, the Company decided to refer the dispute to an adjudicator to whom a detailed memorandum of the staff's grievances prepared by Mr. Desai was submitted. Some of the employees' demands were conceded by the adjudicator.

Mr. Desai's connection with the Government Central Press Industrial Employees' Union as its General Secretary was continued during the year. The employees struck work in March 1946, as the Government were unwilling either to appoint an adjudicator or to concede their demands. The strike was called off after three weeks when some of their demands were granted.

In June 1945 Mr. Desai was elected President of the Bombay Port Trust Railwaymen's Union which has a membership of over 500. As a result of his representations several of the railwaymen's grievances were redressed. He represented the Union at a meeting of the General Council of the All-India Railwaymen's Federation held at Madras in October 1945.

The Bombay Port Trust United Employees' Conference, which is a temporary organisation consisting of all the six Unions in the Bombay Port Trust, was formed to make a united demand on behalf of all the Port Trust employees. The Conference which was held in March 1946 was attended by nearly 10,000 workers and adopted a memorandum of grievances for submission to the authorities. As none of these demands were granted, a strike notice was given on 1st May, according to which the strike was to become operative from 15th May. In the meantime private negotiations resulted in some of the employees' demands being met. The strike notice was therefore withdrawn.

For the sixth year in succession, Mr. Desai was elected General Secretary of the B.P.T.U.C. He continued to be a member of the General Council and the Working Committee of the All-India Trade Union Congress.

Mr. Desai was nominated by the Government of India as a representative of labour on the Bombay Port Trust with effect from April 1945. He is a member also of its Traffic Committee and the Staff Committee.

Mr. Desai continued to be a member of the Bombay Provincial Unskilled Labour Committee which co-ordinates and lays down principles governing the recruitment of unskilled labour, prescribes the conditions of service and advises Government on the rates of wages.

Mr. Sivaswamy has been elected President of the Employees' Union of the Madras Milk Supply Co-operative Union and Vice-President of the Hospital Workers' Union.

Harijan Welfare

Mr. Thakkar continued to work as General Secretary of the All-India Harijan Sevak Sangh. For supervising the work of the Sangh in various parts of the country he had to undertake extensive tours. He accompanied Mahatma Gandhi in his visit to Calcutta in December 1945 and in his tour in Madras Province early this year. He attended the annual meeting of the Sangh held at Wardha in August 1945 when it was decided to undertake intensive work for the removal of the disabilities of Harijans, specially in the matter of drawing water from village wells, in about 200 villages of the East Khandesh District (Bombay Province). In December 1945 propaganda meetings were arranged in several States of Baghelkhand, a backward area, in the interest of Harijans. The Residential Industrial School for Harijan girls called the Kasturba Balika Ashram at Okhla near Delhi had about 40 girls in residence. Girls from Hindi-speaking provinces are given training in tailoring, gardening, embroidery, etc. in addition to the usual literary instruction. Mr. Thakkar continued to be a member of the Bombay Backward Classes Board and attended its four quarterly meetings. He took part in discussions relating to the welfare of Harijans, aborigines, hill tribes and other backward castes at these meetings.

Mr. S. S. Misra continued to be Secretary of the Utkal Harijan Sevak Sangh. The Sangh spent nearly Rs. 6,000 on

the maintenance of Harijan hostels as well as on scholarships to Harijan students in Orissa. Nearly Rs. 2,500 out of this was received by way of grant from the Orissa Government. Mr. Misra was able to revive District Sangh Committees for Ganjam and Puri.

Mr. Venkataraman continued to be Secretary and Treasurer of the Madras City Harijan Sevak Sangh. The Sangh maintains two free dispensaries in the city of Madras, the number of patients treated by them being about 31,000 every year. Nearly 200 talks on moral, religious and health subjects and the reading of Puranas in Harijan localities were arranged. Scholarships were given to a Harijan girl undergoing teacher's training in weaving and a medical student. Mr. Venkataraman was invited to preside over the Harijan Conference held at Chowdwar in Orissa in August last. As he was unable to be present personally, his presidential address was read to the Conference. A new feature of the Sangh's work is the women's Charkha Sanghs in Harijan localities in order to encourage spinning among Harijan women. Classes have been started in nine centres.

Mr. Kakade continued to be in charge of the Depressed Classes Mission, Mangalore. The Mission maintains two elementary schools in Mangalore, one Higher and one Lower. The schools are open to children of all castes and communities and had a strength of 182. Education in these schools is free. And books, slates, dress and midday meals are supplied to the pupils at the cost of the Mission. Two free boarding houses with 70 inmates are also conducted by the Mission.

Mr. L. N. Rao worked as Assistant Secretary of the All-India Harijan Sevak Sangh till the middle of September 1945. Besides attending to the routine work of the Sangh, he used to write notes for the Sangh's supplement of the *Social Service Quarterly* of Bombay on subjects concerning the welfare of the depressed classes and the aborigines. He also wrote two articles on "What Gandhiji has done for Harijans." In December last he toured the Quillon District, (Travancore State) in order to study Harijan conditions.

Aborigines Welfare

Mr. Thakkar continued to take active interest in welfare work for the aborigines. The work for the welfare of Gonds in Mandla District of the C. P., was continued under the auspices of the Gond Sevak Sangh, Mr. P. G. Vanikar, a life member of the Bhil Seva Mandal, is in charge and his services are utilised by the C. P. Government as honorary organizer. The work for Bhils at Dohad in the Panchmahals District (Bombay Province), for Kacharis in Barama (Assam), and for Oraons and Mundas in Ranchi and Singhbhum (Bihar) was progressing satisfactorily. A Conference of the Aborigines Welfare Workers in Western India and Rajputana held at Dohad in Panchmahals was opened by Mr. Thakkar. The Conference decided upon the establishment of a Federation of Institutions working for the welfare of the aborigines in Western India.

Since last year the Servants of India Society has assumed full responsibility for the welfare work for the aborigines in Koraput Dist. (Orissa). At Rayagada there is a free hostel with seven inmates. In the forest areas the Society conducts ten schools for the benefit of the aborigines. There is a primary school intended principally for the children of the Sabara tribe at Chandikhol (Cuttack District) which had about 100 pupils on its rolls. Hat-making, mat-making, spinning, carding, bag-making, etc. are taught in the school, in addition to literary instruction. The total yearly expenditure on account of the aborigines welfare work in Orissa comes to about Rs. 4,000.

Mr. L. N. Rao participated in the deliberations of the Conference of aborigines welfare workers of Western India. He has commenced a study of the social and economic conditions of a primitive tribe in Malabar called Paniyans.

Rural Welfare

Mr. Dravid continued to be in charge of the Servindia Rural Centre at Shendurjana (Berar). Besides keeping himself in touch with the general work of the Branch of the

Society at Nagpur, he had to attend to much reconstruction work at Shendurjana rendered necessary by the heavy rains of last year. The work of the Centre came in for special mention by the Governor who held it up as a model, so far as medical relief and the maternity side of its work were concerned.

Mr. Sivaswamy continued to be responsible for the conduct of the Servindia Agricultural and Industrial School and Hostel at Mayanoor in the Trichinopoly district. The activities of the Mayanoor Rural Centre have been recently expanded by the introduction of dairying and textile weaving. The total sales of textile goods woven by Harijan boys exceeded Rs. 11,000. A sum of nearly Rs. 2,300 has been spent on equipment for the textile section and the dairy. An electric pump has been installed in the garden well and the boys are given instruction in poultry farming. Mr. Sambasivan has continued to be the Superintendent. He conducted the summer training classes for peasants in six centres in the Tanjore district in April and May 1945.

The Agricultural Workers' Union, of which Mr. Sivaswamy was the Secretary, took a prominent part in the organisation of an all-India Kisan Sabha consisting of all those who believed in Kisan work irrespective of political party affiliations. Mr. Sivaswamy attended in September 1945 a meeting of Kisan workers from all over India held in Bombay and spoke on the need of such a Kisan organisation. The Union held four meetings during the year. He visited the Mannargudi area (Tanjore district) to investigate the agrarian trouble there. Along with other members of the Union, he represented to Government the need for the formation of divisional conciliation boards for the settlement of disputes instead of the Collector trying to settle them by his personal influence. An inquiry into the condition of agricultural workers in the districts of Trichinopoly, Salem and Chittoor was arranged by him. A branch of the Union has recently been organised for the Ceded Districts. Mr. Sivaswamy addressed the Constructive Workers' Conference held at Madras during Mahatma Gandhi's stay there on

the Kisan problem. Among the subjects on which representations were submitted to the authorities was the Agricultural Wages Bill. Mr. Sivaswamy was nominated a member of the Central Tobacco Committee. At its meeting in March 1946, he pleaded for a revision of the budget so as to provide for a grant of Rs. 10,000 for an investigation into the economic conditions of growers and labourers. He contributed a paper to the Agricultural Economics Conference held at Benares on social factors in rural economy.

Mr. R. S. Misra continued to be in charge of the Servindia Rural Centres at Sarsa and Khiri (Allahabad district). At Sarsa he worked as Chairman of the Town Area Committee, which carried out several projects of public utility including road development. Mr. Misra also worked as arbitrator in nearly 400 cases, civil, revenue and criminal. He helped the villagers in getting necessities of life like grain, sugar, cloth, etc. and represented their grievances to the authorities. A Blind Relief Camp was organised by him at Sarsa in December last. The Camp attracted nearly 1,200 patients, 165 of whom were operated upon. Out of the 265 operations performed, all but two were successful. Mr. Misra was also responsible for the management of the Thakkar dispensary at Khiri. The dispensary gave medical aid to about 8,000 people at a cost of about Rs. 1,250.

At the Servindia Rural Centre at Chowdwar near Cuttack, which is under the direction of Mr. L. N. Sahu, a dispensary is maintained where free homœopathic treatment is given. Nearly 40 persons are treated daily in this dispensary. The Leprosy Clinic at the Centre gives anti-leprosy injections on an average to about 20 persons a week. There is also a library at the Centre. Mr. Sahu organised 12 conferences at Chowdwar in August last. The subjects discussed by these Conference related to the prevention of beggary, education, co-operation, Harijan welfare, flood problems of Orissa, public health, religion, rural welfare, etc. He also organised an Education Week at the Tangi Rural Reconstruction Centre. Mr. Sahu is in charge of the health home for lepers at Kalakala (Cuttack Dist.)

Mr. S. S. Misra was in charge of the Middle English School at Tangi which has 200 students on its rolls.

Since October last Mr. L. N. Rao is in charge as Secretary of the Devadhar Malabar Reconstruction Trust. The Trust conducts three higher elementary schools, four lower elementary schools, two Panyan welfare centres and one dispensary. Gardening is a compulsory subject in all the schools. Mr. Rao has improved the financial position of the Trust by making local collections and by securing increased grants from the Education Department.

Education and Literacy

Mr. Kunzru continued to be a member of the Senates of the Allahabad University, the Benares Hindu University, and Agra University and a member of the Executive Councils of the first two. He was a member of the Education Advisory Committee of the Indian Legislature.

Mr. Kodanda Rao addressed meetings on the Sargent Plan of post-War educational development and discussed with a number of educationalists his proposals for the conscription of teachers. He wrote to the press on the C. P. Education Plan in the light of the Sargent Scheme. He was a member of the C. P. post-War Education Committee, the Court of the Nagpur University, and of several other committees connected with education.

Mr. Bakhale continued to be in charge of the voluntary primary schools conducted by the Servants of India Society in the Thana district. The number of schools was 57 and the total number of pupils was 1,784 (1,484 boys and 300 girls).

Messrs. Vaze and Ambeker continued their association with the work of the Poona Seva Sadan Society as members of its Council of Management.

Mr. Kaul worked as Secretary of the Ganga Prasad Varma Memorial Library at Lucknow. He also maintained his active interest in the affairs of the Mahila Vidyalaya College at Lucknow, of which he is a life-member. He has been co-opted as a member of the U. P. Hindustani Academy. He also wrote

some articles in the press on the social reform movement in India.

Mr. Chitalia went on with his work for the spread of literacy by giving free supply of books to nearly fifty educational and social institutions in Kathiawar and Gujarat. The Kindergarten School for young infants founded by him at Chalala nearly four years ago was working well.

Through Mr. Sahu's efforts, the Middle English School at Basta in Balasore district has been raised to the level of a full-fledged High School. He presided over two District Students' Conferences and is a non-official member of the Managing Committee of the Ravenshaw Collegiate High School at Cuttack. He was also President of the Managing Committee of the Champapore High School and is the President of the All-Orissa Secondary Teachers' Conference. Two publications, one dealing with the famine in Orissa in 1942-44 and the other with the Hill Tribes of Jeypore. (Koraput District), were published by him during the year.

Mr. Venkataraman took active interest in the problem of the admission of boys and girls into colleges in Madras, which had become very acute last year. He spoke before the Cultural League at Vellore on the Sargent Scheme and the Wardha Scheme. He read a paper on Children's Clubs at the children's section of the All-India Educational Conference. He was elected a member of the Indian Council of Child's Education.

Mr. Bajpai brought out a book in Hindi on air training, which is the first of its kind. The fourth revised and improved edition of his book entitled "Dhruvapad Shikshan" was also published during the year.

Social Service and Social Reform

Mr. Thakkar continued to be the Secretary of the Kasturba Gandhi Memorial Trust. The Headquarters of the Trust were

shifted during the year from Bombay to Wardha. Quarterly meetings of the Executive Committee of the Trust were held at Bombay, Mahabaleshwar, Sevagram and Uruli now Kanchangaon (Poona District). Mr. Thakkar had to spend about a week at these places in connection with each meeting. The Trust decided to organise welfare work for women and children in rural areas in all provinces and States through the agency of women. Appreciable progress was, however, not possible because of the novelty of the work. It is now being carried on through regional women agents working in association with Advisory Committees. Attention is at present concentrated on the training of young women for welfare work in rural areas in the field of social service, sanitation, education and medical relief. Medical help is also organised through dispensaries and maternity homes and leprosy relief centres started by the Trust.

Mr. Kunzru continued to be the General Secretary of the All-India Seva Samiti. Mr. Kodanda Rao continued to be Secretary of the Society for the Elimination of Beggary in Nagpur. He wrote papers for an Anti-Beggary Conference held at Chowdwar near Cuttack and for a Conference of municipal Presidents in C. P. advocating the elimination of beggars. He was Secretary of the Rotary Club at Nagpur and a member of the post-War Medical and Public Health Committee of C. P. Mr. Sharma was in charge of the Lahore Poor Home.

Scouting

Mr. Kunzru continued to be the National Commissioner of the Hindustan Scout Association with headquarters at Allahabad, and Mr. Bajpai its Organising Commissioner. Mr. Bajpai gave almost the whole of his time and attention to the organisational work of the Association. He was also the National Camp Director of the Association and introduced some new methods of training in scouting. On the occasion of the Ardh Kumbh Mela at Hardwar last year Mr. Bajpai acted as the Chief Director of social service activities undertaken by several voluntary organisations. In

this work he was assisted by 2,000 scouts and volunteers. He organised a six weeks' intensive scout training class for the benefit of supervisors of co-operative societies in U. P. He toured the C. P. and Berar for a month and spoke to teachers and students on the advantages of scouting. At Nagpur he conducted a training camp for ten days for candidates in the Himalaya Badge Course which is the highest training course for scout leaders. He presided over the District Scout Rally of the Hindustan Scouts at Ballia and performed the opening ceremony of the second Scout Mela held at Muzaffarpur. With the assistance of the Air Headquarters, New Delhi, he organised Air Training for the Hindustan Scouts. 50 candidates including himself underwent the training. The results were so encouraging that the Air Headquarters readily agreed to conduct similar classes at other provincial towns. The Naval Headquarters, New Delhi, have promised to impart training in sea scouting to the scouts of the H. S. A. And Mr. Bajpai has taken steps to form sea scouts units.

Mr. Venkataraman continued to be the Headquarters Commissioner of the H. S. A. in Madras. He was present at several scout camps and addressed scouters on scout subjects. He took the initiative in starting a Scout Study Circle in Madras which holds fortnightly meetings. Many problems relating to scouting were discussed at these meetings. He frequently wrote to the press on scouting and delivered the valedictory address to the Y. M. C. A. boys' camp. He had a bee-keeping class organised at the Society's premises in Madras for about 20 scouts.

Relief of Distress

Since the commencement of the year the food situation has been causing grave anxiety. It was aggravated by the failure of crops in large tracts of Southern India due to unfavourable agricultural conditions. Seven districts of Bombay province and four of Madras were reported to be in the grip of famine. There were also persistent reports that the situation in four districts of Mysore State was bad.

Along with Messrs. Ambekar and Kakade, Mr. Thakkar undertook early in February a tour in Chitaldrug district to study conditions there. At largely attended public meetings addressed by Mr. Thakkar at Bangalore, Chitaldrug and Davangere he exhorted the State authorities and public workers to organise relief measures without delay so as to save the State from the worst effects of the famine. Soon after the tour the Society deputed Dr. R. G. Kakade to help in the relief work undertaken by local workers. He has since toured the four affected districts of the State and submitted informative notes on the food situation and cattle relief administration to the Government. By means of personal interviews with the higher officials, Mr. Kakade drew pointed attention to the difficulties and hardships under which the rural population was labouring.

Messrs. Thakkar and Ambekar also studied famine conditions in the adjoining district of Bellary. They visited Rayadurg, about 40 miles from Bellary and some surrounding villages. In their interview with the Collector they represented some of the public complaints against the famine administration in the district and the difficulties experienced by villagers in getting food grains. Mr. Ambekar continued the tour by visiting Anantapur district which too suffered from scarcity conditions. The tour was followed by the deputation two months later of Messrs. K. L. N. Rao and Sambasivan, Superintendent of the Servindia Agricultural and Industrial School, Mayanoor, to those districts for carrying on relief work. The Servants of India Society made a grant of Rs. 2,000 towards relief work in these two districts. Both these workers helped in the distribution of milk and saw to it that all those who needed gratuitous relief were included in the lists of destitutes prepared by Government. Distribution of germinated pulses was also arranged. They urged the need for the supply of fodder at a cheap price. Their representations bore fruit.

A Central Famine Relief Committee to administer relief to the seven scarcity-affected districts in Bombay was formed

with headquarters at Bombay. Mr. Thakkar has been elected its President.

Towards the middle of March, a Famine Relief Committee was established for Poona district. And Mr. Ambekar was elected one of its secretaries. As a preliminary to the commencement of relief work, the Committee gathered full information on conditions existing in the scarcity area through observers sent out for the purpose. About Rs. 4,000 worth of green gram has been sent out by the Poona Committee by way of supplementary food. And with the co-operation of local medical men, medical work of a preventive character has been started in two talukas.

Mr. Gupte has just completed his tour of the Sholapur District, also affected by scarcity. He spent nearly a fortnight there in studying the famine situation.

Mr. Sahu was Secretary of the Orissa Children's Homes Society. There are now 164 children in the three Homes at Jajpur, Rambha and Cuttack. He organised quarterly meetings of the Society and continues to be one of the Secretaries of the Orissa Relief Committee.

Mr. S. S. Misra was in charge of the Children's Home at Narasannapeta (North Vizagapatam District), which is conducted by the Servants of India Society. The Home, which has about 20 inmates, is housed in a building of its own, towards which the Society contributed Rs. 1,500. It is situated on a plot of land measuring about three acres, which is the gift of Mr. P. Swamy Babu. The annual expenditure on the Home comes to about Rs. 5,000.

Since October 1945 Mr. Lakshminarayan Rao has been in charge of the Nayanar Children's Homes in Malabar. These seven Homes have about 200 inmates.

Mr. Venkataraman toured the districts of Madras which were affected by the cyclone in November last. In a press statement issued by him he pleaded for liberal remissions

of land revenue, supply of water for the second crop, permits for export of casuarina from the Kistna district and postponement of recovery by the Land Mortgage Bank of its dues. Mr. Venkataraman was able to collect some old clothes for free distribution in the affected area.

The work of medical relief in Travancore and on the West Coast progressed under the supervision of Mr. Sivawamy till it was discontinued in January last. The work consisted of the supply of protective foods in three centres in Travancore. The total amount spent on this form of relief in the year exceeded Rs. 2,200. At the Children's Home at Shertallay in Travancore 25 children were maintained at a cost of nearly Rs. 4,200. Contributions amounting to about Rs. 1,500 were also given to other orphanages and for medical relief in the colonies of Travancoreans in Malabar.

Journals

Two daily newspapers, the *Dnyan Prakash* and the *Hitavada*, are owned and published by the Society. The *Dnyan Prakash*, which is the oldest Marathi daily, is edited by Mr. Vaze and published at Poona. He was helped in this work by Messrs. Limaye and Mr. Gokhale. A weekly edition is also issued on Sundays. Mr. Mani continued to be both editor and manager of the *Hitavada* which is issued from Nagpur.

Business Concerns

The Aryabhushan and the Dnyan Prakash Presses in Poona, which are also owned by the Society, had Mr. V. H. Barve as manager. Mr. K. G. Sharangpani assisted Mr. Barve in the management of the Presses till his departure for Malaya towards the end of April. He was re-elected one of the Secretaries of the Poona Press-Owners' Association in July 1945 and is a member of its Executive Committee. He also represented the Association on the Executive Committee of the Maratha Chamber of Commerce. Mr. Bakhale was in charge

of the Bombay Vaibhav Press, which is owned by the Society.

G. I. P. E.

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

APPENDIX I

THE GOKHALE INSTITUTE OF POLITICS AND ECONOMICS, POONA 4.

(Founded by Rao Bahadur R. R. Kale)

Report for the year 1945-46.

During the year under report field investigations in connection with series of agricultural economics projects in the Wai Taluka were duly completed. The work of tabulating the data is now in full swing and the writing of the series of reports will be begun towards the end of the new year. The whole project is expected to be completed by the end of October 1947. The Imperial Council of Agricultural Research has now made financial provision for the project and the expenditure on it, for the period April 1946 to October 1947, will be met from the grant from the Council.

In continuation of the investigation into Lapse into Illiteracy, whose report was published last year, the Government of Bombay desired the Institute to conduct an enquiry into the phenomenon of Stagnation and Wastage in Primary Education. The Institute submitted a scheme for this enquiry to Government which was approved by it and financial provision has been made by Government towards the expenses of the enquiry. The enquiry is being conducted in the northern Talukas of the Satara District and is being carried out on a basis similar to that of the investigation into lapse into illiteracy. Work in connection with this enquiry was begun in February 1946.

The Kolhapur Municipal Borough asked the Institute last year to undertake a socio-economic Survey of Kolhapur on lines of the surveys of Poona and Sholapur completed by the Institute. The Institute has undertaken to plan and supervise

the work and write the report; the field investigations in connection with it are being conducted by a staff employed under the direction of the Institute. Mr. N. V. Sovani has been placed in charge of this survey. The Kolhapur State has asked the Institute to conduct an enquiry into family living and to help in the preparation of a series of index numbers, wholesale and cost of living, for the State. The enquiry into family living is being carried out together with the work of the economic survey of the city. The Kolhapur State also desired the Institute to conduct a series of rural economic surveys on its behalf. The Institute was unable to do this on account of lack of trained staff. Arrangements are, however, being made to train for the purpose an officer and some fieldmen from the staff of the Revenue Department of Kolhapur State at the Wai Centre of the Institute. The Institute has lent the services of Mr. V. M. Dandekar, Assistant Statistician of the Institute, to Kolhapur State for conducting a general examination of the enumeration and compilation of statistical data in the various departments of the State.

The only publication of the Institute during the year was Mr. D. R. Gadgil's "Federating India" which has already been noticed in last year's report. A number of other publications are ready for the press but have made little progress on account of difficulties with regard to printing.

The notable occurrence during the year was the offer of the Trustees of the Sir Dorabji Tata Trust of a donation to the Institute of Rs. 15,000 per annum for five years to establish a section in agricultural economics. The Institute gratefully accepted this generous offer and have decided to name the Section the Sir Dorabji Tata Section in Agricultural Economics. It is expected that the Section will begin work from 1947 and the first project to be undertaken by it will be an enquiry into the economy of the famine region of the Deccan. Another endowment received during the year has enabled the Institute to make a small beginning in the direction of Public Administration investigations. A donation of Rs. 4,000 was received from an anonymous donor through Mr. Vankatachalam of Bangalore for maintaining a scholar for

two years to conduct an enquiry into the structure and working of village panchayats in the provinces of Bombay and Madras. Mr. A. V. Raman Rao, M. A., who had just completed his work for the Ph. D. at the Institute was appointed the "Mrs. Besant Scholar" and commenced work on the enquiry in January 1946.

The total number of students enrolled during the year was 62 of whom 16 were research students (for Ph. D. degree). At the M. A. Examination held in April 1945, 13 students of the Institute appeared, of whom 8 were successful, 3 being placed in the Second Class.

The Rao Bahadur R. R. Kale Lecture was to have been delivered by Mr. J. V. Joshi, Economic Adviser to the Reserve Bank of India. It was, however, not possible to have the lecture delivered at the usual time on account of Mr. Joshi's leaving for U. S. A. in connection with the inaugural meeting of the International Monetary Fund. It is expected that the lecture will be delivered during July 1946.

During the year under report Mr. D. R. Gadgil was re-elected Vice-President of the Indian Society of Agricultural Economics. He was renominated by the Government of Bombay to be a member of the Provincial Boards of Secondary and Primary Education and was re-elected President of both the Boards. He was invited by the Bombay Provincial Co-operative Bank to be a member of its Board of Directors. He was renominated by the Central Board of Directors of the Reserve Bank of India to be a member of their Local (Western) Area Board.

The Servants of India Society

Statement of Income and Expenditure for the year ending 31st March, 1946.

INCOME	1945-46.			EXPENDITURE		1945-46.	
	Rs.	As P.		Rs.	As P.		
Donations	29,529	3 3	Allowances, etc.	55,535	4 1		
Members' Earnings	5,283	5 0	Travelling Expenses	9,441	8 1		
Interest	35,628	0 0	Library	2,581	9 0		
Property Rents	17,311	4 0	Establishment	13,875	11 10		
Miscellaneous	4,024	9 2	General Charges	9,861	13 10		
Press Profits	1,49,968	10 3	Mess Charges	2,478	5 11		
			Repairs to Buildings	8,843	13 0		
			Rents and Taxes	5,688	11 1		
			Rural Work	13,521	0 3		
			G. M. Library, Nagpur	1,660	0 6		
			Reserve Fund	40,000	0 0		
			Surplus carried to General Fund	78,257	2 1		
Total ...	2,41,744	15 8	Total ...	2,41,744	15 8		

Poona,
18th June, 1946. }

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

The Servants of*Statement of General Fund.*

	Rs.	As.	Ps.	Rs.	As.	Ps.
Society's General Fund :						
Balance as on 1st April, 1945	...	10,74,752	14	-	-	4
Add Surplus as per Income and Expenditure a/c	...	78,257	-	2	-	1
		-----		11,53,010	0	5
Advances Payable:				48,353	5	1
Society's Presses and Papers						
Credit Balances :						
A. B. Press	...	31,474	0	-	4	
Bombay Vaibhav Press	...	21,118	-	3	-	0
Dnyan Prakash	...	14,782	-	6	-	3
Hitavada Press	...	27,495	-	11	-	6
		-----		94,870	-	5
				-----	-----	-----
				12,96,233	-	10
				-----	-----	-----
				12,96,233	-	10
				-----	-----	-----

Poona,

18th June, 1946.

India Society*account as on 31st March, 1946.*

	Rs.	As.	Ps.	Rs.	As.	Ps.
Buildings and Sites:				3,93,858	5	3
Library expenditure to date has been charged to revenue ...					0	0
Dead Stock:						
As per last year's Statement ...	11,210	6	3			
Additions during the year ...	3,657	6	11			
				14,867	13	2
Less depreciation ...	560	8	0			
				14,307	5	2
Advances recoverable:				24,831	10	2
Society's Presses and Papers:						
Assets and Debtors:						
Aryabhushan Press ...	1,79,097	3	9			
Bombay Vaibhav Press ...	1,02,090	2	8			
Dnyan Prakash ...	89,054	15	9			
Hitavada Press ...	1,49,231	10	5			
				4,69,474	0	7
President's American Tour Expenses				2,262	8	0
Balance as shown in the Statement of Affairs				3,91,499	13	5
				12,96,233	10	7

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

THE SERVANTS OF

Statement of Affairs as on

LIABILITIES

	Rs.	As.	Ps.
Society's General Fund :			
Balance as per annexed Statement	3,91,499	13	5
Gokhale Memorial Trust Fund (received in securities as per contra)	1,33,000	0	0
G. M. Library Trust Fund, Nagpur	11,918	13	10
Rao Bahadur D. Lakshmi Narayan Trust Fund (received in cash)	1,00,000	0	0
South Indian Flood Relief Trust Fund	21,426	5	10
Presses' Reserve Fund	1,20,000	0	0
Hitavada Equipment Fund	17,225	0	0
Servindia Relief Fund	84,307	13	10
Sir W. Wedderburn Fund	3,364	3	2
Investment Reserve Fund	12,221	9	8
Building Reserve Fund	10,130	8	0
Workmen's Welfare Fund	6,590	0	0
Servindia Welfare Fund	2,421	1	0
Insurance Fund—Life Policies Matured	9,000	0	0
Gokhale Day Celebration Fund	2,000	0	0
Travancore Relief Fund	7,954	6	0
Total ...	9,32,969	10	9

INDIA SOCIETY

31st March, 1946.

ASSETS		Rs. As. Ps.			Rs. As. Ps.		
G. M. Library Trust Property a/c	...	...	...	23,949	3	6
<i>Investments:</i>							
Gokhale Memorial Trust Fund							
3½% G. P. Notes	face value	...	1,21,000	0	0		
4% Bombay Port Trust	"	...	12,000	0	0		
				1,33,000	0	0	
South Indian Flood Relief Trust Fund Investment a/c.				21,415	7	0	
<i>Other investments:</i>							
3% Punjab Loan 1949	...	12,000	0	0			
3% Bombay Govt. Loan	Face value	...	8,000	0	0		
3% G. P. Notes	...	1,25,000	0	0			
3½% G. P. Notes	...	2,14,000	0	0			
3½% G. P. Notes 1954-59	...	23,000	0	0			
4% " " (1960-70)	"	...	20,300	0	0		
4% Bombay Port Trust Loan	..	...	96,500	0	0	
4½% G. P. Notes (1955-60)	"	...	1,43,900	0	0		
5% Bombay Municipal Debentures	...	17,000	0	0			
Total face value		...	6,59,700	0	0		
At cost price		...	...	6,17,443	9	4
Servindia Relief Fund Investments 3½ G. P. Notes				76,125	0	0	
(Rs. 75,000)	...	...	...	6,500	0	0
Workmen's Welfare Fund Investment a/c				1,990	8	0	
Gokhale Day Celebration Fund Investment a/c				1,600	0	0	
Bombay Prov. Coop. Bank Shares							
20 Shares of Rs. 50 each	...	...	...	50	0	0
Agricultural Products, Ltd., Poona,							
one share of Rs. 50 (fully paid up)	...	...	...	100	0	0
Ogale Glass Works four shares fully paid up	...	...	...	100	0	0
Poona Central Co-operative Bank Shares-2 fully paid up.	...	...	...	48,504	7	6
Bank Balances at Centres and at Branches	...	...	...	2,191	7	5
Cash at Centres and at Branches etc.	...	...	...	
Total ...				9,32,969	10	9	

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

Poona,
28th June, 1946.

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

The Servants of India Society.

*Statement of Servindia Relief Fund and Bengal Relief Fund prior to Amalgamation on 31st December, 1945
for the year ended on 31st March, 1946.*

Bengal Relief Fund—(From 1-4-1945 to 31-12-1945)								
FUND			DISBURSEMENTS					
	Rs.	As.	P.		Rs.	As.	P.	
Balance of Bengal Relief Fund	1,19,624	2	2	Contributions to				
				Bihar Relief Work	31,169	9	0	
				Malabar Medical Relief Work	7,807	14	9	
				Poona Milk Centre	450	0	0	
				Orissa Relief Work	5,106	4	0	
				Cholera Relief at Sarsa	500	0	0	
				Balance transferred to the Servindia Relief Fund	74,590	6	5	
Total	1,19,624	2	2	Total	1,19,624	2	2	
Servindia Relief Fund.								
Balance of Fund on 1-4-1945	19,004	7	11	Contributions to				
Add Bengal Relief Fund balance	74,590	6	5	Blind Relief Camp, Sarsa	1,000	0	0	
Interest	830	8	9	Relief Work in Guntur, etc.	1,000	0	0	
Contribution from Prof. C. C. Chatterjee	10	0	0	Children's Homes, Singapore	9,435	8	0	
Refund from Malabar Relief Work	1,307	14	9	Balance of Fund (see Society's Statement of Affairs).	84,307	13	10	
Total	95,743	5	10	Total	95,743	5	10	

NOTE:—Out of the balance of Rs. 84,307-13-10, Rs. 76,125 have been invested in 3½ % G. P. Notes
of the face value of Rs. 75,000.

Examined and found correct.

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

Poona, 18th June, 1946.

The Gokhale Institute of Politics and Economics, Poona.

Statement of Income and Expenditure for the year ending 31st March, 1946

INCOME		Rs. as. ps.	EXPENDITURE		Rs. as. ps.	
Interest	...	5,917 8 3	Allowances	...	5,550 0 0	
Fees	...	3,246 8 0	Establishment	...	4,288 15 6	
Grants	...	10,215 4 0	Investigation Expenses	...	5,705 5 6	
Publications	...	5,041 5 9	Books and Periodicals	...	1,114 9 9	
			Stationery and Printing	...	390 6 6	
			Postage	...	345 1 0	
			Publications	...	2,302 6 0	
			Audit	...	100 0 0	
			Deadstock	...	2,660 0 0	
			Miscellaneous	...	580 0 0	
			Scholarships	...	1,125 0 0	
			Surplus	...	358 13 9	
			Total ...	24,420 10 0	Total ...	24,420 10 0

Poona,
16th June, 1946. }

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

The Gokhale Institute of Politics and Economics, Poona.
Statement showing the Trust Fund and its investments on 31st March, 1946.

TRUST FUND	Rs.	As.	Ps.	INVESTMENTS	Rs.	As.	Ps.
R. R. Kale Trust Fund	1,07,630	10	0	Mortgage on Property of Sayagaon village	11,668	7	3
General Fund.				Govt. and other securities:			
Last year's balance	19,390	5	10	3 % 1949 Punjab Loan face value	2,000		
Add Surplus as per I/E a/c	358	13	9	3½% G. P. notes	30,800		
	19,749	3	7	4 % 1960-70 Loan	20,200		
Advance Grants	9,984	12	0	4 % B. P. T. Bonds	1,500		
Advances payable	2,105	9	9	5 % B. M. Debentures	4,000		
Provident Fund as per contra	2,027	11	6	6 % B. M. Debentures	40,000		
Amount set aside for redemption of loss on maturity of Bombay Municipal and Karachi Port Trust Loans	3,000	0	0	6 % Karachi Port Trust	10,000		
				12 Year Post Office National Certificates.	3,000		
				1,11,500			
				at cost	1,13,228	2	0
				Provident Fund deposit a/c.	2,027	11	6
				Advances recoverable	2,264	9	6
				Shares:			
				Kiroskar Bros. Ltd.			
				120 shares of Rs. 25 each fully paid up	2,250	0	0
				Other Loans:			
				Satara Inamdar Mandal			
				50 Debentures of Rs. 100 each.	5,000	0	0
				Balance in Bank	8,099	0	7
Total ...	1,44,537	14	10	Total ...	1,44,537	14	10

34

Poona, }
 16th June, 1946. }

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

APPENDIX II

List of Donations

Headquarters

		Rs. As. Ps.
Mr. C. Jinarajadasa	... ..	200 0 0
Principal J. R. Gharpure	... ..	100 0 0
Mrs. Pramilabai Gadgil	... ..	100 0 0
The late Justice Ranade Charities Trust	... ..	100 0 0
Mr. V. J. Gharpure	... ..	50 0 0
The late Principal G. C. Bhate	... ..	50 0 0
Mr. P. J. Ghandy	... ..	50 0 0
Mr. Satis Chandra Bose	... ..	25 0 0
Rao Bahadur D. L. Sahasrabuddhe	... ..	25 0 0
Sums below Rs. 25	... ..	86 0 0
Total...		786 0 0

Mr. Kunzru's American Tour

		Rs. As. Ps.
Indians in Trinidad (£511)	... ..	6,778 0 0
Mr. Hussainbhai Lalji	... ..	4,000 0 0
Sikh Temple, Victoria (Canada)	... ..	366 5 0
Indian Institute, Vancouver	... ..	349 9 0
Total...		11,463 14 0

Bombay Branch

		Rs. As. Ps.
Mr. K. J. Chitalia	... ..	300 0 0
Seth Govardhandas Bhagwandas Narottamdas	... ..	100 0 0
Mr. Hardikar, Hyderabad (Dn.)	... ..	50 0 0
Mr. G. A. Kamtekar	... ..	25 0 0
Sums below Rs. 25	... ..	10 0 0
Total...		485 0 0

Members of the Servants of India Society, 1st September 1946

Name of the Member	Date of admission to the Society	Address
<i>President :</i>		
1 The Hon'ble Pandit Hriday Nath Kunzru, B.A., B.Sc., LL.D.	11-7-1909	†S. I. S., 9 Malaviya Road, George Town, Allahabad.
<i>Vice-President :</i>		
2 Amritlal Vithaldas Thakkar, L.O.E. ...	6-2-1914	Harijan Sevak Sangh, Kingsway, Delhi.
<i>Senior Members :</i>		
3 Natesh Appaji Dravid, M.A. ...	12-6-1905	S. I. S., Dhantoli, Nagpur.
4 Shridhar Ganesh Vaze, B.A. ...	23-2-1908	" Poona 4.
5 Baghunath Ramchandra Bakhale ...	30-8-1923	" Sandhurst Road, Bombay 4.
5 Kodaganallur Ganapathi Sivaswami, B.A. ...	4-4-1922	S. I. S., Royapettah, Madras,
<i>Secretary :</i>		
7 Dattatray Vasudeo Ambekar ...	20-12-1914	" Poona 4.
<i>Ordinary Members :</i>		
8 Krishna Prasad Kaul, B.A. ...	11-7-1909	S. I. S., Lucknow.
9 Vithal Hari Barve ...	10-4-1913	Aryabhushan Press, Poona 4.
10 Laxmi Narayan Sahu, M.A. ...	15-6-1918	S. I. S., Cuttack (Orissa).
11 Krishnaji Ganesh Limaye, M.A., LL.B. ...	26-4-1919	S. I. S., Poona 4.

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

Name of the Member	Date of admission to the Society	Address
12 Haradatta Sharma, B.A., LL.B. ...	4-4-1922	S. I. S., 17, MacLagan Road, Lahore.
13 Panduranghi Kodanda Rao, M.A. ...	12-5-1922	" Dhantoli, Nagpur.
14 Shri Ram Bajpai ...	12-5-1922	" 9 Malaviya Road, George Town, Allahabad
15 Shankar Govind Gokhale, M. A. ...	29-7-1928	" Poona 4.
16 Keshav Ganesh Sharangapani, B.A., LL.B. ...	25-9-1930	Aryabhushan Press, Poona 4.
17 Singanallur Ramakrishna Venkataraman, B.A., B.L. ...	25-9-1930	S. I. S., Royapettah, Madras.
18 Ramchandra Sadashiv Gupte ...	30-6-1933	S. I. S., Dhantoli, Nagpur.
19 Annakavoor Duraiswamy Subramani (A. D. Mani), M.A. ...	14-6-1935	S. I. S., Dhantoli Nagpur.
20 Dinkar Dattatray Desai, M.A., LL.B. ...	12-6-1936	" Sandhurst Road, Bombay 4.
21 Shyam Sunder Misra, M.A. ...	12-6-1936	" Cuttack.
22 Rama Sankar Misra, B.A., LL.B. ...	12-6-1937	" Sarsa, Dt. Allahabad,
23 Karsandas Jagjiwandas Chitalia ...	13-6-1941	" Sandhurst Road, Bombay 4.
<i>Members under Training :</i>		
1 Raghunath Govind Kakade, M. A., LL. B., Ph. D. ...	12-6-1943	S. I. S., Bombay 4
2 Lakshminarayan Rao, B.A. ...	19-6-1945	S. I. S., Calicut.
3 K. Lakshminarayan Rao, B.Sc. ...	12-6-1946	S. I. S., Royapettah, Madras.

PERIODICALS
OF THE
SERVANTS OF INDIA SOCIETY

THE DNYAN PRAKASH

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

Editor :—S. G. Vaze.

Subscription :—*Daily Edition* Rs. 15 in Bombay & Poona and Rs. 20 elsewhere (in India) including postage. *Weekly Edition* Rs. 3 (in India) including postage.

Offices :— $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 37 \ \& \ 38 \text{ Saraswati-Vilas, Laxmi Road, Poona} \\ \text{Sandhurst Road, Bombay 4.} \end{array} \right.$

THE HITAVADA

The oldest English newspaper in the Central Provinces and Central India with a standing of 35 years. It was a tri-weekly till April 1943 when it was converted into a daily. It deals with public affairs in the Central Provinces and Berar in particular.

Editor :—A. D. Mani.

Annual Subscription (India) :—Rs. 28

Office :—Wardha Road, Nagpur.

Work of the Society at a Glance

Nature of Work	Members engaged in it
Political :	
<i>General</i>	—Kunzru, Bakhale, Vaze, Ambekar, Sahu Limaye, Sharma, Mani, Gokhale.
<i>Legislatures</i>	—Kunzru, (Council of State). Bakhale, (Bombay Legislative Council). Sahu, (Orissa Legislative Assembly)
<i>Indian States</i>	—Vaze, Bakhale.
<i>Journalism</i>	—Vaze, Kodanda Rao, Mani, Gokhale.
ocial :	
<i>Labour</i>	—Desai, Sivaswami, Kakade.
<i>Education</i>	—Kunzru, Kodanda Rao, Sahu, Mani, Sivaswamy, S. S. Misra, Chitalia.
<i>Scouting</i>	—Kunzru, Bajpai, Venkataraman, R. S. Misra.
<i>Social Service</i>	—Kunzru, Kodanda Rao, Bakhale, Sharma, Chitalia, Vaze, Ambekar.
<i>Depressed Classes</i>	} Thakkar, S. S. Misra, Venkataraman, Kakade, R. S. Misra.
<i>Aborigines</i>	—Thakkar, Sahu, L. N. Rao.
<i>Rural Uplift, & Local Self- Government</i>	} Dravid, R. S. Misra, Sahu, S. S. Misra, Sivaswamy, Venkataraman, Sharma, L. N. Rao.
<i>Distress Relief</i>	} Kunzru, Thakkar, Ambekar, Sahu, Sivaswamy, Gupte, Sharangpani, Bajpai, S. S. Misra, R. S. Misra, L. N. Rao.
<i>Business Concerns</i>	} Barve, Sharangpani (A. B. Press, Poona). Bakhale (Bombay Vaibhav Press). Mani (Hitavada Press, Nagpur).

THE
Servants of India Society

(Registered under the Societies Registration Act)

REPORT
FOR 1946-47

POONA

Thursday, 12th June, 1947

CONTENTS

	<i>Page</i>
Mr. Gokhale's Preamble to the Constitution of the Society ... ..	... i-ii
Report of the Society ... ..	... 1-25
Report of the Gokhale Institute of Politics and Economics ... ..	... 26-28
Financial Statements of the Society ... ..	... 29-33
Financial Statements of the Gokhale Institute of Politics and Economics ... ..	... 34-35
List of Donations for the Society ... ..	... 36-38
Constitution of the Society ... ..	... 39-49
List of Members of the Society ... ..	... 50-51

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

The Hon'ble Mr. G. K. Gokhale



FOUNDER
The Servants of India Society

The Servants of India Society.

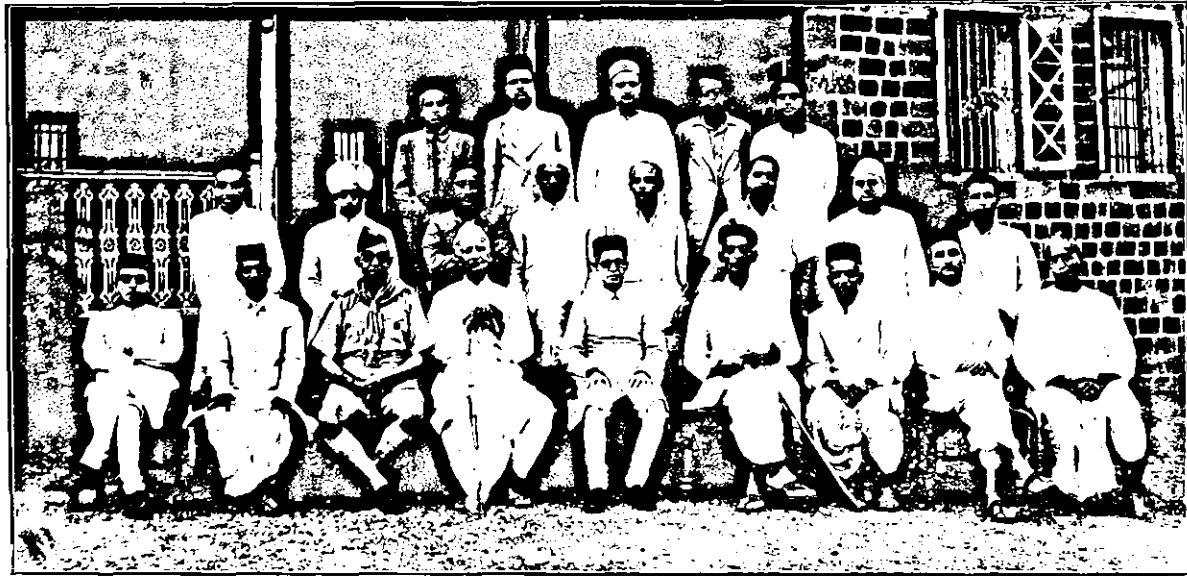
PREAMBLE.

*Extracts from the original Preamble to the Constitution of the Society
written by the illustrious Founder, the late Mr. G. K. Gokhale,
in 1905*

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

The Servants of India Society has been established to meet in some measure these requirements of the situation. . . . Much of the work must (now) be directed towards building up in the country a higher type of character and capacity than is generally available at present, and the advance can only be slow. Moreover, the path is beset with great difficulties; there will be constant temptations to turn back; bitter disappointment will repeatedly try the faith of those who have put their hand to the work. But the weary toil can have but one end, if only the workers grow not faint-hearted on the way. One essential condition of success in this work is that a sufficient number of our countrymen must now come forward to devote themselves to the cause in the spirit in which religious work is undertaken. Public life must be spiritualised. Love of country must so fill the heart that all else shall appear as of little moment by its side. A fervent patriotism which rejoices at every opportunity of sacrifice for the motherland, a dauntless heart which refuses to be turned back from its object by difficulty or danger, a deep faith in the purpose of Providence which nothing can shake—equipped with these, the worker must start on his mission and reverently seek the joy which comes of spending oneself in the service of one's country.

The Servants of India Society will train men, prepared to devote their lives to the cause of the country in a religious spirit, and will seek to promote, by all constitutional means, the national interests of the Indian people. Its members will direct their efforts, principally towards (1) creating among the people, by example and by precept, a deep and passionate love of the motherland, seeking its highest fulfilment in service and sacrifice; (2) organizing the work of political education and agitation, basing it on a careful study of public questions and strengthening generally the public life of the country; (3) promoting relations of cordial goodwill 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. . . .



(Left to Right) : *Standing 1st row* :—Sivaswamy, Gokhale, Sharangpani, K. L. N Rao, L. N. Rao.
Standing 2nd row :—Chitalia, Sharma, Mani, R. S. Misra, Venkataraman, Desai, S. S. Misra, Gupte.
Sitting :—Kaul, Vaze, Bajpai, Thakkar, Kunzru, Dravid, Barve, Ambekar, Sahu.

The Servants of India Society

Report for 1946-47

Introductory

The Servants of India Society was founded by the late Mr. G. K. Gokhale on June 12, 1905. Its objects are the training of national missionaries for the service of India and the promotion, by all constitutional means, of the interests of the Indian people without distinction of caste, religion or community. The members of the Society are pledged for life to give the best that is in them to the cause of the country in all secular fields. The circumstances in which the Society was founded and the objective which the Founder had in view in founding it are explained in the Preamble that he wrote to the Constitution in 1905, extracts from which are given on the preceding two pages. This Preamble has been a source of un-failing inspiration to the Society, and the Members have striven their utmost during the forty-two years of the Society's existence to keep true to the ideals placed by the Founder before them and give effect to these ideals to the extent of their capacity.

Organisation

The Headquarters of the Society are situated in Poona where all the members meet every year in June for the annual session. The Society has Branches at Madras, Bombay, Nagpur and Allahabad, and Centres of work at Lahore, Cuttack, Mayanoor (Trichinopoly dist.), Calicut and Delhi. The membership of the Society was 26 in the year.

The Hon'ble Pandit Hriday Nath Kunzru continued to be President and Mr. A. V. Thakkar to be Vice-President of the Society. Messrs. H. N. Kunzru, S. G. Vaze, R. R. Bakhale and K. G. Sivaswami continued to be Senior Members of the Socie-

(e) Notwithstanding these grave defects in the Cabinet Delegation's proposals which are bound to lead to great difficulties, the Council is of opinion that they should not be rejected particularly as it will be possible for every party to review the constitution finally after the conclusion of the labours of the Constituent Assembly.

Interim Government : The Council of the Servants of India Society cannot but regard as a serious defect in the interim arrangements proposed by the Viceroy and the Cabinet Delegation that they have adhered to the principle of parity between caste Hindus and Muslims which was laid down in the Wavell proposals for the reconstitution of the Central Government in June, 1945. In the opinion of the Council, the maintenance of such parity is highly unjust to the majority community since the caste Hindus are numerically almost twice as strong as the Muslim community. The only mitigating factor in this connection is the statement by the Viceroy and the Cabinet Mission that it "is in no way to be taken as a precedent for the solution of any other communal question" but "is an expedient put forward to solve the present difficulty." In view of this assurance the Council is of opinion that it would on the whole be desirable that the parties concerned should agree to participate in the interim Government.

As a member of the Upper House of the Central Legislature, Mr. Kunzru attended its sessions and took part in debates on the General and Railway budgets and other matters that came before it. He also moved resolutions relating to (1) crop planning and increasing the production of wheat, sugar, pulses, milk, vegetables, fish, etc. according to the 15-year programme recommended by the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research, and (2) appointment of Agents of the Government of India in Fiji, Trinidad and British Guiana.

He was elected a member of the Constituent Assembly. attended its sittings and spoke on the resolution defining its objective and on the report of the Fundamental Rights Sub-committee.

He attended meetings of the Standing Committee of the Commonwealth Relations Department and of the Defence Consultative Committee. He was appointed Chairman of the National Cadet Corps Committee and visited the N. W. F. P., Sind, the Punjab, the U.P., Bihar, Bengal, Assam and Orissa with a view to discussing with officials, public men and educationists the lines on which the Corps should be formed. He was also a member of the Armed Forces Nationalisation Committee which has submitted an interim report. He issued several press statements on the constitutional proposals of the Cabinet Mission. He was elected President of the Deccan Sabha in succession to the late Right Hon. V. S. Srinivasa Sastri.

He continued to be the Vice-President of the Indian Council of World Affairs and inaugurated its branch at Cawnpore. The Asian Relations Conference was convened by it, and Mr. Kunzru took prominent part in it. The success of the Conference and the role which it will play in shaping the world's future affairs was commented upon in papers.

Mr. Kunzru undertook a journey to Noakhali and Tippera in October 1946 in order to study the communal situation and issued a statement on the Muslim atrocities, of which the Hindus in the Chandpur Sub-Division (Tippera district) and Noakhali district were the victims.

Mr. A. V. Thakkar was nominated by the President of the Constituent Assembly a member of the Advisory Committee on Fundamental Rights, Minorities, etc., and a member of two sub-committees appointed to consider the problem of tribal and excluded areas. He was elected Chairman of the Sub-committee set up to deal with this problem in provinces other than Assam. With the members of this sub-committee, he undertook a three weeks' intensive tour of Bombay, the C. P., Madras, Orissa and Bengal. A tour of Assam was planned for the middle of May. But ill health prevented him from carrying out the tour.

Mr. Sahu continued to be a member of the Orissa Legislative Assembly. He was elected a member of the Constituent Assembly and participated in its deliberations.

Mr. Vaze is Chairman of a mixed Committee appointed by the Ruler of Bhor State to inquire into the grievances of the people of the State in respect of matters relating to forests. The Committee has very nearly completed the inquiry. It found that there were wholesale irregularities in the forest settlement effected about ten years ago concerning the inamdars' lands which resulted in a grave infringement of the rights of the inamdars and it recommended a total repeal of that part of the settlement. The Darbar has accepted this recommendation and also others like those respecting the forest privileges to be conferred upon the people on lines similar to those in force in the Bombay Province. Mr. Vaze was called into consultation by the Ruler of the State with regard to the constitutional reforms to be introduced into the State. As a result of this consultation dyarchy of the type of the Montagu-Chelmsford reforms has already been established in the State and full self-government will be established in August 1947 on the occasion of completion of 25 years' rule by the present Ruler.

Mr. Ambekar continued to be one of the Secretaries of the Deccan Sabha. The Sabha celebrated its golden jubilee during the year. It was decided that the opportunity should be utilised for making a collection large enough to wipe off the debt on account of the Gokhale Hall and to meet the cost of repairs to it. It was estimated that about Rs. 15,000 would be needed for the purpose. The whole of this amount was collected by the date fixed for the celebration.

As a member of the Bombay Legislative Council, Mr. Bakhale took part in debates relating, for instance, to Tenancy Legislation, legislation regarding industrial relations and public safety. He was appointed a member of the informal Committee of the Bombay Legislature on Privileges, &c. He presided over two sessions of the Miraj (Sr.) State Legislative Assembly.

Mr. Kodanda Rao who proceeded to America in August last on six months' leave continued to be secretary of the Nagpur Branch of the Indian Council of World Affairs. As Adviser to the Government of India Delegate he attended the permanent Migration Committee of the International Labour Office which met at Montreal in August last. He was appointed member of the Drafting Sub-Committee on racial discrimination in migration policies. In its plenary session the Committee condemned racial discrimination in migration and suggested that all possible assistance should be given to migrants to adapt themselves to their new environments. In his lectures in Canada and America, he dealt with the Indian constitutional problem.

Mr. Sivaswamy helped in organising the Srinivasa Sastri memorial meeting held at Madras on July 12, 1946. An appeal for Rs. 5,00,000 for the establishment of an All-India Institute of Politics as a memorial to Mr. Sastri was subsequently issued. He also arranged for the opening of a branch of the Indian Council of World Affairs at Madras. He presided over a public meeting in Madras which condemned the Madras Public Safety Act. At this meeting he was elected Provisional Secretary of the Civil Liberties Union which has since elected him as its president.

Since July 1946 Mr. S. G. Gokhale has been the editor of the Society's Marathi daily, the *Dnyanprakash*, published from Poona. He is a member of the Council of the Deccan Sabha and has been elected Chairman of the Executive Council of the Poona Journalists' Association.

Mr. Mani continued as Editor and General Manager of the *Huavada*. He addressed a number of meetings in Nagpur on the demand for a division of India and emphasized the desirability of a United India. He also spoke on the antagonism between the Soviet Union and the Anglo-Saxon democracies in the international sphere and the danger to peace which this antagonism indicated. He was Secretary of the C. P. Provincial Branch of the Editors' Conference and convener of the C. P. Press Advisory Committee. He

was also a member of the Standing Committee of the Newspaper Editors' Conference and a member of the executive committee of the Indian and Eastern Newspapers Society. He strove for the acceptance of the principle that in regard to the publication of news relating to communal riots, there should be as few restrictions as possible. He also started an agitation against the control of the press in India by big business and the growth of chains of newspapers.

Mr. Dinkar Desai, who had been for many years the Treasurer of the Bombay Civil Liberties Union, was elected its Secretary in January 1947.

As the general secretary of the Lahore Central Ratepayers' Association, Mr. Haradatta Sharma arranged for meetings of its sub-committees and executive committee. He made frequent contributions to the press with a view to drawing public attention to Lahore's civic grievances. Representations concerning these matters were also made to the authorities. The deterioration in the communal situation in the Punjab was also one of the subjects on which he wrote to the press several times.

Economic

In July 1946 Mr. Kunzru toured Bellary and Anantapur districts (Madras) and Mysore in order to study the famine conditions in those areas. He was a member of the Grains Procurement Committee of Allahabad district and visited a few places to study the food situation in the district.

Mr. Kodanda Rao was a member of the C. P. Provincial Industries Committee. Taking advantage of his visit to the U. S. A., the C. P. Government entrusted him with an enquiry into the working of the technical and technological institutions in America. Accordingly he visited a large number of technical institutions and industrial plants there.

Mr. Sivaswamy continued to take keen interest in the food situation. He pressed on the Famine Commissioner the need for village rationing and immediate supply of cattle fodder in

the Bellary and Anantapur districts. He studied the famine situation in Raichur district (Hyderabad State), and the working of food controls in the C. P., Bangalore and Coorg and made suitable representations to the authorities. He also wrote to the press on food conditions in Raichur. Mr. K. L. N. Rao toured with Mr. Sivaswamy in Raichur and Gulbarga districts.

Mr. Sivaswamy submitted memoranda on the food policy to the Government of Madras in May and to the Government of India in July. During the year he issued four books written by himself and Mr. Kakade : (1) Food Control in Malabar and South Kanara, (2) Food Plan for Madras, (3) Food and Cattle Relief in Mysore State and (4) Food Control in Hyderabad Coorg, Goa and Kolhapur. Mr. K. L. N. Rao contributed a chapter to the third book.

Mr. Desai was a member of the D Ward Rationing Committee for Bombay City set up by the Bombay Government.

Labour Organisation

During the year Mr. Bakhale was appointed Chairman of the U. P. Labour Enquiry Committee. He had to pay three visits to Lucknow in connection with the work of this Committee. He was also entrusted by the Government of Bombay with an enquiry into the working of the Bombay Shops and Establishments Act with a view to removing its defects and widening its scope, if necessary.

Mr. Desai continued to be the General Secretary of the Bombay Seamen's Union, whose membership rose from 3,000 to 8,000 in the course of the year. The Union is recognised by the Scindia Steam Navigation Co. and continued its campaign against bribery and corruption in the matter of securing employment by seamen. During Mr. Desai's absence abroad, the Hindustan Mazdoor Sevak Sangh started a rival union known as the National Seafarers' Union. The promoters of this Union did their best to create a division in the Bombay Seamen's Union. They even went the length of offering attractive salaries to some workers of the Bombay

Seamen's Union, who showed their contempt of such blandishments by strengthening the Seamen's Union. Mr. Desai is a vice-president of the All-India Federation and attended a meeting of its executive committee held in Calcutta in February 1947.

The Bombay Port Trust Railwaymen's Union, which is registered under the Trade Union Act and recognised by the Port Trust, had Mr. Desai as its president. He represented the Union at a meeting of the General Council of the All-India Railwaymen's Federation held at Delhi and also attended the half-yearly meeting between the Railway Board and the Federation.

Mr. Desai was also connected with the All-India Telegraph Union as the general secretary of its Bombay Branch. The Branch has about 1,000 members and is recognised by the administration.

For the seventh year in succession, Mr. Desai continued to be General Secretary of the Bombay Provincial Trade Union Congress, which has 110 Unions affiliated to it with an aggregate membership of over 1,50,000. In addition to the routine work, Mr. Desai drafted representations on labour problems to Government. At the request of the B. P. T. U. C. Mr. Desai inquired into the circumstances connected with the firing by the police at Amalner on August 27, 1946. He held that the firing was unjustified.

Mr. Desai was a member of the General Council, the Working Committee and the Credentials Committee of the All-India Trade Union Congress. He attended the session of the A. I. T. U. C. held at Calcutta and meetings of its General Council, Working Committee and Credentials Committee. At the session he worked as the convener of the Resolutions Committee and was elected Assistant Secretary of the A. I. T. U. C.

As Adviser to the Indian Workers' Delegate, Mr. Desai attended the International Maritime Labour Conference held at Seattle (U. S. A.) in June 1946. He served on the Social Security Committee of the Conference and was elected a

member of the Steering Committee. He also served as a substitute member on the Resolutions Committee. After the Conference he undertook a nine weeks' tour of the U. S. A. and Canada in order to study labour organisation in those countries. In the course of the tour he saw a large number of factories and visited the T. V. A. area.

Mr. Desai was nominated a member of the Maritime Labour Advisory Committee set up by the Indian Government as a representative of the All-India Seafarers' Federation and attended its first meeting held in April 1947. He represents labour interests on the Bombay Provincial Housing Advisory Committee set up by the Labour Minister and was elected a member of its Finance and Construction sub-committees. He was nominated a member of the Merchant Seamen's Welfare Committee set up for Bombay Port by the Government of India. He continued to be a member of the Bombay Port Trust as the representative of labour. He was a member also of its Traffic and Staff Committees.

Mr. Venkataraman was appointed a member of the Conciliation Board set up by the Madras Government to inquire into the scavengers' strike in Madras Province. He visited Bezwada in this connection and issued a questionnaire to all municipalities and panchayats calling for particulars about the conditions of service of the scavenging staff. As an interim measure the Board recommended an increase of 25% in the basic pay of the scavengers and the institution of compulsory Provident Funds for all municipal and panchayat employees. The Government gave effect to the recommendation. Mr. Venkataraman strove to bring about a compromise in the scavengers' strike at Madras.

Mr. S. S. Misra continued to be the General Secretary of the Cuttack District Primary Teachers' Union. The Union has been registered under the Trade Unions Act of 1926 and has a membership of 2600. The primary teachers all over Orissa have recently formed a Provincial Federation and elected Mr. Misra its Secretary. He attended a number of conferences and meetings held under the auspices of the Primary Teachers'

Federation. Mr. Misra is also the President of the Provincial Non-Government Co-operative Employees' Union. The Union conducted a strike in support of its demand for an increase in the pay of its members and also in the dearness allowance paid to them. The strike was called off, after it had lasted for 36 days, on an assurance by the Premier that their grievances would be sympathetically considered.

Harijan Welfare

Mr. Thakkar continued to work as General Secretary of the All-India Harijan Sevak Sangh. For supervising the work of the Sangh in various parts of the country he had to undertake extensive tours. In May 1946 he presided over a Harijan Conference in Manor (Bhusawal Taluka), where it was decided to carry on intensive work for getting wells and tanks thrown open to Harijans. He supervised the award of scholarships to Harijan boys and girls in schools and colleges, which forms an important part of the Sangh's activities. The feasibility of the Harijan Sevak Sangh taking over the management of the Dom Settlement from the Salvation Army in Bihar was discussed by him with the Minister concerned, and the settlement was taken over on 1st April 1947. It is gratifying that the year witnessed the throwing open of ancient Hindu temples to Harijans and the enactment by the Bombay Government of legislation for the removal of further disabilities of Harijans. Similar legislation was under consideration in Madras, the C. P. and the U. P.

Mr. S. S. Misra continued to be the General Secretary of the Utkal Harijan Sevak Sangh. Thanks to the popular Government which is in office in Orissa, the Government grant to the Sangh was raised from Rs. 2,500 to Rs. 10,625. This made it possible for the Sangh to help a larger number of Harijan students. The total income of the Sangh during the year came to about Rs. 14,000, out of which a little over Rs. 4,400 was spent in maintaining Harijan hostels at Cuttack, Berhampur, Sambalpur and Bargarh. A sum of nearly Rs. 5,700 was spent on scholarships to Harijan students and about Rs. 2,100 on the purchase of books and slates for Harijan pupils.

Mr. R. S. Misra continued to be the Secretary of the U. P. Harijan Sevak Sangh. There was a revival of public interest in the work of the Sangh during the year, with the result that a number of district branches of the Sangh could be reorganised. Mr. Misra visited most of the districts where Harijan work was going on in order to supervise it. He also helped in the construction of wells for Harijans.

Mr. Sahu was appointed president of a public inquiry into the allegations of ill-treatment of Harijans by zemindars.

Mr. Venkataraman continued as Secretary of the Madras City Harijan Sevak Sangh. As a result of Mahatma Gandhi's visit to Madras in January 1946, a sum of Rs. 13,000 was collected in Madras City for the work of the Sangh. As a consequence, the Sangh's budget provides for an annual expenditure of Rs. 5,600. The management of a girls' hostel is an important item in the activities of the Sangh. The hostel which has been functioning since July last is managed by a Committee consisting mostly of ladies. It has sixteen inmates, who are provided with free board, lodging, and clothing, and are paid their school fees and also supplied with books and stationery. There is a matron in charge. In February 1947 a Girls' Scout Troop was started. In connection with the yearly celebration of the Harijan Week, public meetings were held all over the City and speeches were made by Hindu leaders emphasizing the removal of untouchability. Mr. Venkataraman arranged for the celebration of the seventy-fifth birthday of Dewan Bahadur Bhashyam Iyengar, President of the Sangh.

For the last four years the Sangh has been running an Ayurvedic Dispensary intended for the benefit of Harijan women and children. It is in charge of a qualified lady doctor and treated more than 12,000 patients during the year.

A women's Charkha Sangh was started in six localities in the City and sixty-three charkhas were distributed among Harijan women. During the year Mr. Venkataraman published his book on Temple Entry Legislation. At the annual meeting

Federation. Mr. Misra is also the President of the Provincial Non-Government Co-operative Employees' Union. The Union conducted a strike in support of its demand for an increase in the pay of its members and also in the dearness allowance paid to them. The strike was called off, after it had lasted for 36 days, on an assurance by the Premier that their grievances would be sympathetically considered.

Harijan Welfare

Mr. Thakkar continued to work as General Secretary of the All-India Harijan Sevak Sangh. For supervising the work of the Sangh in various parts of the country he had to undertake extensive tours. In May 1946 he presided over a Harijan Conference in Manor (Bhusawal Taluka), where it was decided to carry on intensive work for getting wells and tanks thrown open to Harijans. He supervised the award of scholarships to Harijan boys and girls in schools and colleges, which forms an important part of the Sangh's activities. The feasibility of the Harijan Sevak Sangh taking over the management of the Dom Settlement from the Salvation Army in Bihar was discussed by him with the Minister concerned, and the settlement was taken over on 1st April 1947. It is gratifying that the year witnessed the throwing open of ancient Hindu temples to Harijans and the enactment by the Bombay Government of legislation for the removal of further disabilities of Harijans. Similar legislation was under consideration in Madras, the C. P. and the U. P.

Mr. S. S. Misra continued to be the General Secretary of the Utkal Harijan Sevak Sangh. Thanks to the popular Government which is in office in Orissa, the Government grant to the Sangh was raised from Rs. 2,500 to Rs. 10,625. This made it possible for the Sangh to help a larger number of Harijan students. The total income of the Sangh during the year came to about Rs. 14,000, out of which a little over Rs. 4,400 was spent in maintaining Harijan hostels at Cuttack, Berhampur, Sambalpur and Bargarh. A sum of nearly Rs. 5,700 was spent on scholarships to Harijan students and about Rs. 2,100 on the purchase of books and slates for Harijan pupils.

Mr. R. S. Misra continued to be the Secretary of the U. P. Harijan Sevak Sangh. There was a revival of public interest in the work of the Sangh during the year, with the result that a number of district branches of the Sangh could be reorganised. Mr. Misra visited most of the districts where Harijan work was going on in order to supervise it. He also helped in the construction of wells for Harijans.

Mr. Sahu was appointed president of a public inquiry into the allegations of ill-treatment of Harijans by zemindars.

Mr. Venkataraman continued as Secretary of the Madras City Harijan Sevak Sangh. As a result of Mahatma Gandhi's visit to Madras in January 1946, a sum of Rs. 13,000 was collected in Madras City for the work of the Sangh. As a consequence, the Sangh's budget provides for an annual expenditure of Rs. 5,600. The management of a girls' hostel is an important item in the activities of the Sangh. The hostel which has been functioning since July last is managed by a Committee consisting mostly of ladies. It has sixteen inmates, who are provided with free board, lodging, and clothing, and are paid their school fees and also supplied with books and stationery. There is a matron in charge. In February 1947 a Girls' Scout Troop was started. In connection with the yearly celebration of the Harijan Week, public meetings were held all over the City and speeches were made by Hindu leaders emphasizing the removal of untouchability. Mr. Venkataraman arranged for the celebration of the seventy-fifth birthday of Dewan Bahadur Bhashyam Iyengar, President of the Sangh.

For the last four years the Sangh has been running an Ayurvedic Dispensary intended for the benefit of Harijan women and children. It is in charge of a qualified lady doctor and treated more than 12,000 patients during the year.

A women's Charkha Sangh was started in six localities in the City and sixty-three charkhas were distributed among Harijan women. During the year Mr. Venkataraman published his book on Temple Entry Legislation. At the annual meeting

of the Central Board he moved a resolution suggesting a research and publication section for publishing pamphlets on Harijan problems. The proposal was accepted. He made frequent contributions to the Press on Harijan problems and drafted a memorandum for presentation to Government, suggesting certain amendments to the Temple Entry Bill, pending consideration by the legislature. Mr. Venkataraman conducted an enquiry into allegations of harassment of Harijans at Nadukuppam near Wandiwash by a Catholic Missionary who was reported to have inflicted fines on them on frivolous grounds with a view to coercing them to embrace the Catholic faith. Mr. Venkataraman was able to induce the Missionary to refund the fine of Rs. 69 collected from the Harijans of Nadukuppam.

Mr. Kakade continued to be in charge of the Depressed Classes Mission at Mangalore till September 1946. He surveyed the conditions of the Depressed Classes of South Kanara and is working on the material collected by him.

Since September 1946 Mr. K. L. N. Rao has been in charge of the Depressed Classes Mission at Mangalore. In November and December, he undertook a special collection tour on behalf of the Mission and was able to collect over Rs. 4,000. He has been devoting a large part of his time to making improvements to the building, getting a well dug and equipping the boarding house.

Aborigines Welfare

Mr. Thakkar continued to take active interest in the welfare work for the aborigines which is being carried on in parts of Chota Nagpur, Assam, Madras, Orissa, the C. P., Gujerat, Rajputana and West Khandesh. The work in the C. P. has developed considerably and is in charge of the Gond Sevak Sangh. The work in Bihar is conducted under the auspices of the Adimjati Seva Mandal, with Dr. Rajendra Prasad as President and Mr. Thakkar as Vice-President. Mr. Thakkar presided over a Conference of Adiwasi workers near Dhulia (West Khandesh) in May 1946. A scheme for the welfare of the

aborigines of Bombay province prepared in consultation with Mr. Thakkar has been approved by the Bombay Government. At the request of the C. P. and Berar Government, he conducted a two weeks' tour in the eight districts of the province which have a large tribal population. This was followed by the preparation of a five-year plan, involving a total expenditure of Rs. 85,00,000 on the welfare of the aborigines. The plan has since been accepted by Government. A similar scheme was also prepared by him for Orissa and has received the approval of the Orissa Government. As a result of Mr. Thakkar's efforts, the Bihar Government has provided in its budget nearly Rs. 13,00,000 for tribal welfare work in 1947-48 and created a special department to be in charge.

For the welfare work for the aborigines in Koraput district (Orissa), which was being carried on by Mr. Thakkar through other agencies, the Servants of India Society has now assumed full responsibility. At Rayagada, which is the headquarters for these activities, there is a free hostel with seven inmates. In the forest areas the Society conducts 10 schools for the benefit of the aborigines. There is a primary school intended principally for the children of the Sabara tribe at Chandikhol (Cuttack district) which has over 100 pupils on its rolls. Hat-making, mat-making, spinning, carding, bag-making, etc. are taught in the school in addition to literary instruction. The total yearly expenditure on account of this work now exceeds Rs. 5,000.

Mr. L. N. Rao was appointed a member of the Madras Aboriginal and Criminal Tribes Enquiry Committee in November 1946. In connection with the work of the Committee he made a tour of many districts of the Madras Province. He collected some songs of the tribe called Koyas and with local help was able to start a hostel for the Sugali (Lambadi) tribe at Pennukonda in Anantapur district. A sum of Rs. 650 was collected by him for this work. In his inaugural address to the Students' Union of the Government College at Kumbakonam, Mr. Rao dealt with the problem of the primitive tribes of India. He wrote an article on the food problem of the aborigines of Malabar, which was published in a monthly called "Our India".

The welfare work for the aborigines which Mr. R. S. Misra has been doing in the Mirzapur district was expanded during the year. There are now 2 dispensaries and 9 schools functioning in the area. He toured the Dudhi and Robertsgunj tahsils of the Mirzapur district twice in order to supervise the work. He is appointed a member of the Criminal Tribes Enquiry Committee set up by the U. P. Government.

Rural Welfare

The Mayanoor Rural Centre continued its activities under the superintendence of Mr. S. Sambasivam and direction of Mr. Sivaswamy. The textile section was further expanded during the year and showed a net profit of about Rs. 3,000. The Poultry section which was completely destroyed by an epidemic was revived and has been restored to its former level. Sixty boarders are maintained and trained in agriculture, poultry and textile weaving for a period of three years at the centre. Two workers were trained in the work of organisation of peasants in South Kanara and Chingleput district. Mr. Sambasivam visits villages during holidays and helps to settle agricultural labour disputes. During April and May 1946 he was in charge of famine relief work in the district of Anantapur.

Owing to continued ill health Mr. Dravid handed over charge of the Servindia Rural Centre at Shendurjana to Mr. R. S. Gupte last year.

The principal activities of the Centre are a Child Welfare Centre under the supervision of a Health Visitor maintained by the Red Cross Society, a maternity home, a dispensary and a weaving shed with three looms. Through Mr. Gupte's initiative a multi-purpose co-operative society with a capital of Rs. 1,600 was organised during the year. And this society is in charge of the distribution of foodgrains, sugar, kerosene and cloth for the area. From all accounts, this new development of the Centre's work seems to be widely appreciated.

Mr. R. S. Misra continued to be in charge of the Society's rural centres at Sarsa and Khiri in Allahabad district, and Kotdwara in the Garhwal district. He was Chairman of the

Sarsa Town Area Committee for the seventh year in succession. Funds have been provided by the Town Area Committee for the construction and improvement of roads, and sanitary improvement has been effected through educational methods. Realisation of taxes was 100% of the demand. The Government have sanctioned a Civil Dispensary for Sarsa Town and allotted Rs. 36,000 for its building. Mr. Misra decided nearly 400 cases, revenue and criminal, that were referred to him for arbitration. He organised three fishermen's co-operative societies and continued to take interest in the work of the merchants' central co-operative society, tanners' co-operative society and the Sarsa Tannery.

The Thakkar Dispensary at Khiri which is under his supervision treated about 12,000 patients during the year. The anti-malaria campaign organised by Mr. Misra for the eighth year in succession benefited about 6,000 people.

He organised thirty village punchayets and helped in the procurement of foodgrains. It was through his efforts that rationing was introduced in Sarsa Town.

Mr. Misra visited the Kotdwara centre thrice during the year. The fruit garden there has developed and the paddy produced on the farm was regarded as of such superior quality by the Agricultural Department that most of it was purchased by them for seed purposes.

Mr. L. N. Rao continued as Secretary of the Devadhar Malabar Reconstruction Trust. The Trust conducts six schools and one industrial centre. The lower elementary school at Chelode was raised to a higher elementary school and was named after the late Mr. V. S. Srinivasa Sastri. This school mainly benefits the children of Paniyans which is a primitive tribe. The construction of a new hall for this school has been financed by local people, and extensive repairs and additions to the buildings at the Gopalapuram centre were carried out.

Mr. Sahu continued to direct the activities of the Servindia Rural Centre at Chowdwar near Cuttack. The Centre conducts a dispensary where free homœopathic treat-

ment is given. Nearly 40 persons are treated daily at this dispensary. The Leprosy Clinic at the centre gives anti-leprosy injections on an average to about 20 persons a week. A microscope has recently been purchased with a view to facilitating the work of the clinic. Mr. Sahu is also in charge of the Health Home for lepers at Kalakala (Cuttack dist.).

Mr. S. S. Misra was in charge of the high English school at Tangi. As a result of his efforts a non-recurring grant of Rs. 5,000 was made by the Education Department of the Orissa Government towards its building and a recurring yearly grant of about Rs. 3,000 for its upkeep. He was the secretary of the Orissa Children's Homes Society during the year. The Society conducts three children's homes at Jajpur, Rambha and Cuttack with about 150 inmates. The monthly expenditure comes to about Rs. 2,500, out of which nearly Rs. 450 is paid by the Orissa Government as their monthly grant. The Society has recently received a donation of Rs. 10,000 from the Provincial War Fund and Rs. 25,000 from the Viceroy's Famine Fund towards the upkeep of these Homes.

Mr. Sivaswamy was in charge of the Gokhale Children's Home at Narsannapeta (North Vizagapatam dist.). The Home has about 20 inmates. The Superintendent of the Centre also engages in organisational and survey work of peasants in neighbouring areas. The annual expenditure on the maintenance of the Home comes to about Rs. 5,000.

Mr. L. N. Rao continued to be in charge of the six Nayanar Children's Homes in Malabar, which have about 200 inmates. All these Homes have been recognised by Government for grant-in-aid. A rally of all the children was arranged at Calicut on 12th April 1946 on the occasion of the anniversary of the foundation of the Society. The collection on the occasion came to about Rs. 1,200.

Peasants' Organisation

Mr. Sivaswamy attended two meetings of the Central Tobacco Committee in Bombay, on which he represents the interests of the tobacco growers. He was elected a member

of the Finance and Development Sub-Committee of the Tobacco Committee. With a view to studying the tenancy and land problems, he visited the C. P., the U. P., Vizagapatam district, Mysore and South Kanara and also addressed meetings on these topics. Mr. K. L. N. Rao accompanied him to Udipi and Puttur in South Kanara in this tour. The teachers of the Mayanoor School were trained by Mr. Sivaswamy to make surveys of tenancy conditions and have since submitted reports of their surveys of the conditions of farm tenants and labourers in various places in Tamil Nad. Two peasants' conferences were organised by him with the assistance of Mr. K. L. N. Rao in South Kanara in October last.

A number of peasants' organisations, formed in the South Kanara district, were affiliated to the South Indian Federation of Agricultural Workers' Unions. The annual conference of the Federation was held in the Mayanoor area in three centres in November last under three sections ; (1) labour and tenants ; (2) cultivating owners and (3) zamindari ryots. At the Conference resolutions were passed relating to the principles on which Government should frame their land policies. Another big conference of agriculturists was held at Tekkali in Vizagapatam district in November, which was opened by Mr. Sivaswamy and presided over by Dr. Pattabhi Sitaramayya. Mr. Sivaswamy delivered an address which dealt largely with land policy and land problems. He presided over a Tenants' Conference in Malabar and delivered two lectures at Madras on the Estates Land Revenue Bill and the Tungabhadra Project Bill. He has been appointed by the Cochin Government Chairman of their Agrarian Problems Enquiry Committee. The work of this Committee took him twice to Ernakulam for arranging the preliminaries and framing a questionnaire. The Cochin Government have accepted his suggestion for arranging a dozen village surveys with the help of trained graduates.

Mr. Sivaswamy visited about 100 villages in Tanjore district to study the reasons of the agrarian disputes there and represented their grievances to the proper quarters. He also visited Bellary and Kampli to inquire into the land sales and

mortgages in the Tungabhadra Project area. Mr. K. L. N. Rao assisted him in this tour by visiting villages in one taluka and making a list of land purchases by land speculators and absentee landholders. Mr. Sivaswamy wrote frequently to economic journals on problems of rural credit, peasant economy in the Middle East, agricultural development, and agrarian legislation. He also wrote to the press and the Government on the need for a uniform land policy, abolition of zamindari, the ryots' and tenants' protection act and food production.

He gave a radio talk on food and mass education in Madras and Mysore. He prepared a speech on agrarian troubles and the Public Safety Act which was broadcast at the Swadeshi Exhibition at Kumbakonam. A number of publications dealing with problems of tenancy, rents, levies and cesses in Zamindari areas, agricultural development, Khadi vs. Textile Mills, land speculators and absentee buyers of land in the Tungabhadra project area, and castes and rents and wages were issued by him during the year.

Education and Literacy

Mr. Kunzru continued to be a member of the Courts of the Allahabad University and the Benares Hindu University and of the Senate of the Agra University.

Mr. Kodanda Rao was a member of the C. P. Post-War Education Committee, the Court of the Nagpur University and of several other committees connected with education.

Mr. Bakhale continued to be in charge of the voluntary primary schools conducted by the Servants of India Society in Thana district. The number of schools was 57, and the total number of pupils was 1,702 (1,460 boys and 242 girls).

Mr. K. P. Kaul worked as Secretary of the Ganga Prasad Verma Memorial Library at Lucknow. He also maintained his active interest in the affairs of the Mahila Vidyalyaya College at Lucknow, of which he is a life-member. Mr. Kaul was also busy writing a comprehensive book dealing with the new developments in Urdu literature.

Mr. Chitalia went on with his work for the spread of literacy by supplying free books, newspapers, periodicals, &c. to 50 reading rooms in Kathiawar. Books, fees, stationery, etc. were provided free to deserving pupils. Two libraries, one for women and the other for children, have been recently started at Bhavnagar. Mr. Chitalia is also actively connected with the Mukta Laxmi Mahila Vidyalaya, the Dani Mahila Chhatralaya, Mahila Pathshala, Home Classes for Women and Kumari Mandir, all educational institutions at Bhavnagar.

Mr. Sahu continued to be President of the Orissa Secondary School Teachers' Association and of the managing committee of the English High School at Chowdwar. He wrote a book on the Duduma Hydro-Electric project in Orissa in English.

Mr. R. S. Misra continued to be the Chairman of the Adult Education Expansion Committee for Meja tehsil, Allahabad dist., and President of the Srinath Public Library at Sarsa. The Managing Committee of the Library has recently decided to open seven new reading rooms in neighbouring villages. He continued to be the President of the Hindi Sahitya Parishad, Sarsa, under whose auspices a model village school is being conducted at Dharaval. The U. P. Government have sanctioned a grant of Rs. 1,000 for the extension of the school and the Manda Raj has placed 12 bighas of rent-free land at the disposal of the Parishad towards the maintenance of the school.

Social Service and Social Reform

Mr. Thakkar continued to be the Secretary of the Kasturba Gandhi Memorial Trust. The work of the Trust developed during the year and included the training of Gram Sevikas and settling them in villages. Some maternity homes were also started in rural parts in some provinces. The Trust budget for this year provides for an expenditure of about Rs. 8,50,000 on schemes of educational expansion, medical relief and the training of Gram Sevikas.

Mr. Kunzru continued to be the General Secretary of the All-India Seva Samiti.

Mr. Kodanda Rao continued to be the Secretary of the Society for the Elimination of Beggary in Nagpur and of the Rotary Club there till he left for America.

Mr. Sharma was in charge of the Lahore Poor Home.

Scouting

As the National Commissioner of the Hindustan Scout Association with headquarters at Allahabad, Mr. Kunzru supervised its work and presided over the meetings of National Council and the closing function of the Scout Mela at Karachi.

Mr. S. R. Bajpai continued to be the Organising Commissioner of the Association. He gave almost the whole of his time and attention to the organisational work of the Association. This involved touring by him for full eight months. He visited Bihar, Delhi, Punjab, North-West Frontier Province, Sind, the C. P. and Berar, Madras and Bombay. He conducted air training classes at Allahabad, Poona, Bombay, Delhi, Amritsar and Karachi. He acted as the Chief Director of the All-India Scout Mela which was held at Karachi in December last. He assisted the Bihar Hindustan Scout Association in organising its Provincial Rally and conducted an intensive three weeks' training course at Garhkhal (Simla Hills) for the benefit of the Punjab Scouters.

Mr. Venkataraman continued to be the Headquarters Commissioner of the H.S.A. in Madras. As convener of its Publication Committee he had to go through Tamil manuscripts, with a view to their publication. He also wrote articles in Tamil journals on scout problems. At the annual meeting of the Association Mr. Venkataraman moved a resolution suggesting the introduction of indigenous systems of physical culture in scout training camps. The resolution was adopted. He attended the Commissioners' Camp held at Yercaud and delivered lectures to the campers on scout subjects. He also participated in the Scout Training Camps held at Adyar and Madras for scout masters.

Relief of Distress

After the communal riots in East Bengal in October last Mr. Thakkar decided to undertake relief work there. His work was mostly concentrated amongst the Harijans (Namasudras) of the strip of country to the east of the river Meghna in the districts of Noakhali and Tippera. The Harijans in the area who number over 40,000 are poor and helpless. They were forcibly converted to Islam and a few of those who resisted were murdered. The converts have since come back to Hinduism. Mr. Thakkar also helped in the reconstruction of Hari Mandirs which had been destroyed in the riots. As a result of his efforts 20 widows were given pensions, varying between Rs. 10 and Rs. 30 per month each, by the Bengal Central Relief Committee for a period of five years. He was also the Chairman of the Bombay Central Famine Relief Committee which carried on its operations in the seven scarcity districts of Bombay Province. These were Poona, Satara, Ahmednagar, Sholapur, Bijapur, Belgaum and Dharwar.

Mr. Ambekar continued to work as Secretary of the Poona District Famine Relief Committee. He was particularly in charge of cloth distribution and medical relief. 300 shirts and shorts purchased from the Command Salvage Depot, Poona, nearly 300 Sarees and 70 sets of children's apparel were distributed to about 660 persons drawn from nearly 75 villages in four out of the five scarcity talukas of Poona District. The cloth was placed at the disposal of the Poona Committee by the Central Famine Relief Committee at Bombay, according to whose instructions it was given to those who were in receipt of gratuitous help during the scarcity period. Arrangements were also made for giving anti-cholera injections to pilgrims proceeding to Pandharpur with the Palkhi procession in July 1946.

At the request of the Indian Government Mr. K. G. Sharangpani was deputed to Malaya last year for supervising the welfare work that was being officially done for the benefit of the Indians. During his five months' stay there, he toured many parts of the country, visited rubber, copra and oil palm

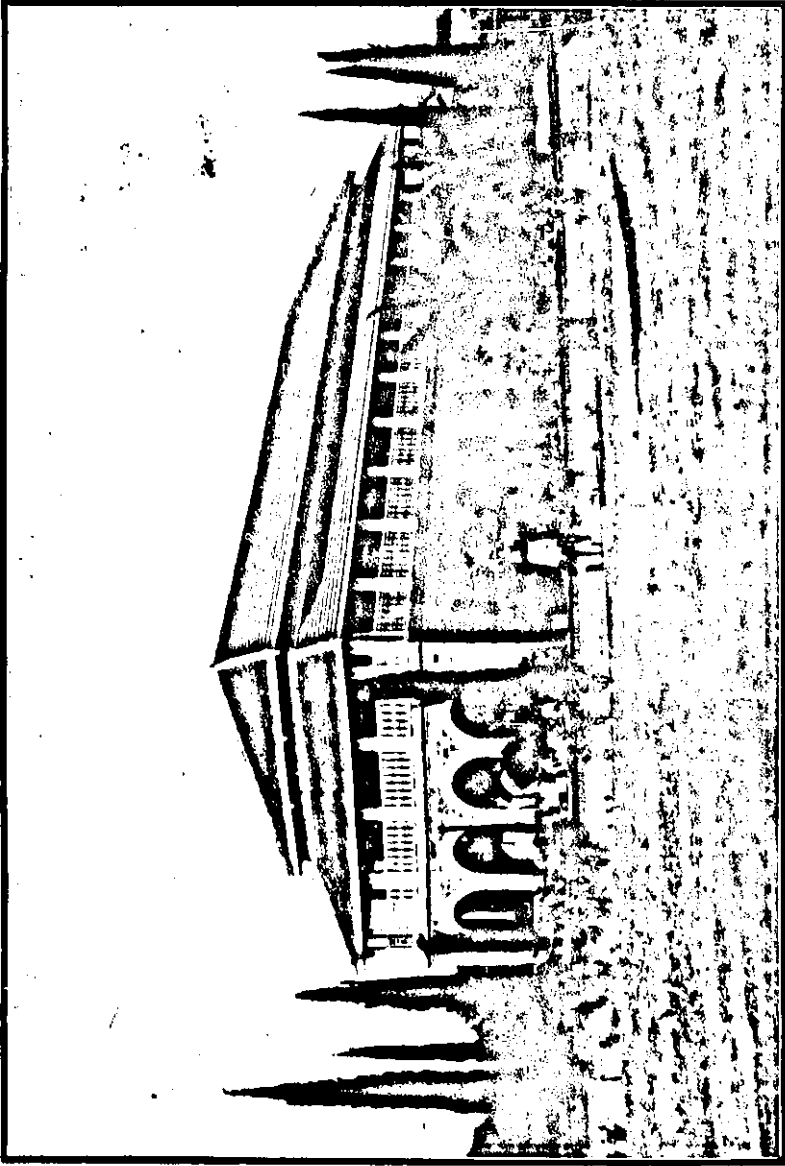
estates to study the working conditions of Indian labourers, He also acquainted himself with the work of relief institutions, both official and unofficial, and submitted a note on relief measures to the Representative of the Government of India in Malaya. Some of his suggestions have since been implemented by Government. He also arranged for the distribution of about 20 bales of cloth sent by the Malaya Relief Committee at Madras, of which Mr. Sivaswamy was the secretary.

Mr. Kakade accompanied the President in his tour of the famine districts of Anantapur and Bellary (Madras) and Chitaldrug and Tumkur (Mysore). He supervised the distribution by the Chitaldrug District Famine Relief Committee of 16,00,000 multi-vitamin tablets donated by the Friends' Service Unit. The cost of distribution was partly defrayed out of a grant of Rs. 1,000 made by the Mysore Government at Mr. Kakade's request. He also toured the Aurangabad and Bir districts (Hyderabad State) and parts of Kolhapur State in order to study the scarcity conditions prevailing in those areas. The tours were followed by a report of his observations containing suggestions for food control and relief measures.

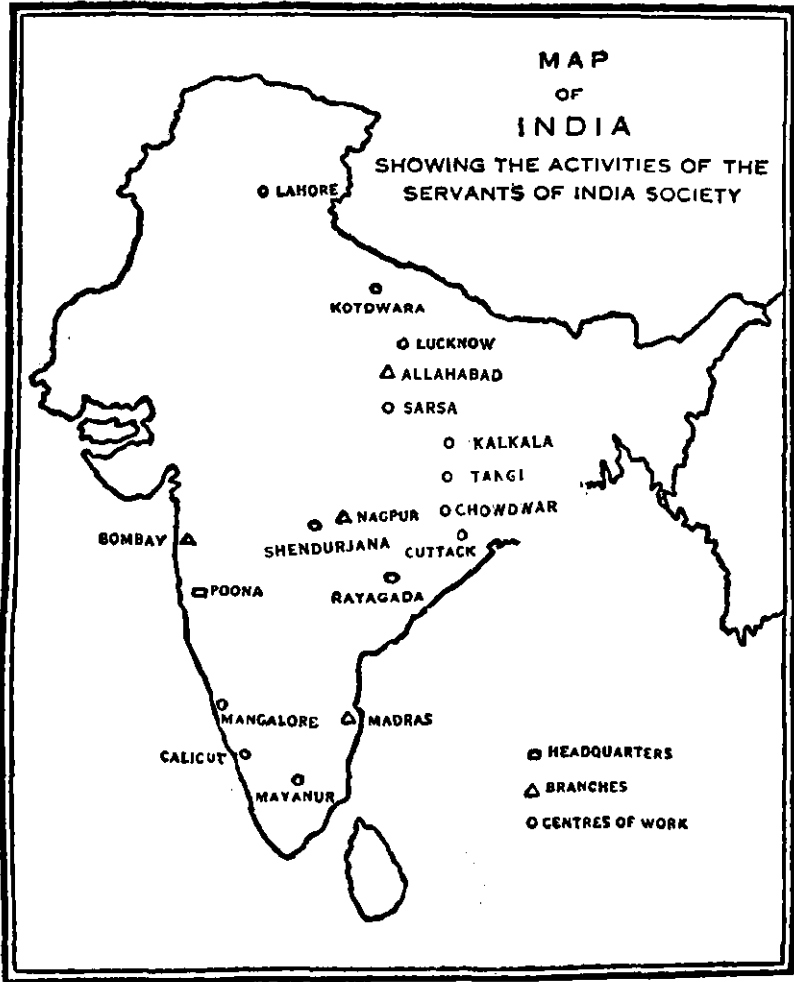
Mr. Sahu collected a sum of Rs. 2,000 for the relief of distress caused by floods in Chittagong district.

During the year Mr. R. S. Misra undertook relief work in the flood-affected areas of the Allahabad district, towards which the Society made a grant of Rs. 500. A part of Benares district was also affected by the rise in the Ganges and Chandrabhaga rivers. Here too Mr. Misra took the lead in organising relief work, for which a contribution of Rs. 1,500 was made by the Society. The relief in both cases consisted mainly in giving building material and medicines to the affected people.

Mr. K. L. N. Rao undertook relief work in the cyclone area of West Godavari district and distributed clothes in the early part of April 1946. He was thereafter in charge of relief in the famine area of the Bellary district, co-operating with the revenue officers in the distribution of milk and cat-



View of the Central Library of the Society, Poona



the fodder. He made representations on the needs of the area to the Government. In July he distributed clothes to the poor in the famine area.

Journals

Two daily newspapers, the *Dnyan Prakash* (Poona) and the *Hitavada* (Nagpur), are owned and published by the Society. The *Dnyan Prakash*, which is the oldest Marathi daily, is edited by Mr. Gokhale. He was helped in this work by Messrs. Vaze and Kakade. A weekly edition is also issued on Sundays. Mr. Mani continued to be both Editor and Manager of the *Hitavada*.

Business Concerns

The Aryabhusan and Dnyan Prakash Presses in Poona which are also owned by the Society had Mr. V. H. Barve as Manager. Mr. K. G. Sharangpani assisted Mr. Barve in the management of the Presses.

Mr. Bakhale was in charge of the Bombay Vaibhav Press which is owned by the Society.

G. I. P. E.

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

APPENDIX I

THE GOKHALE INSTITUTE OF POLITICS AND ECONOMICS,

POONA 4.

(Founded by Rao Bahadur R. R. Kale)

Report for the year 1946-47.

The fieldwork in connection with the Agricultural Economic Survey in Wai Taluka was finished by the end of March 1946. During the whole of the current year the fieldstaff, assisted by considerable local clerical help was engaged in checking the collected material and preparing it in a form suitable for tabulation. At the end of the year the fieldstaff was transferred to the Tata Agricultural Economics Section and the office at Wai was closed. Statistical tabulation of the collected material and writing of reports is to be undertaken during the current year.

The field work in connection with the Socio-Economic Survey of Kolhapur City undertaken in 1945 at the request of the Kolhapur Municipal Borough was completed in February 1947. The survey included detailed investigations into industries-retail and wholesale trade, weekly markets, families, human fertility, housing, building trades, transport, banks, commercial institutions, etc. On the sociological side detailed inquiries were made in regard to temples, cinema houses, betting shops, slum areas, trusts and charitable institutions, education, hospitals and dispensaries, gymkhanas and playgrounds, gymnasiums, communal boardings, newspapers and periodicals, libraries, etc. In addition to this work, the Kolhapur Darbar had entrusted to the Institute the work of compiling the wholesale prices and cost of living index numbers. For this, along with the work of the Socio-Economic survey, an inquiry into working class family budgets in Kolhapur City was carried out. The tabulation of the

data collected in all the surveys is now well advanced and a beginning has been made with the drafting of the reports. It is hoped to publish the first volume during the coming year.

The Sir Dorabji Tata Section in Agricultural Economics was duly formed on the 1st January 1947, with Mr. V. R. Gadgil as the Head. As originally proposed, the Section will devote its attention chiefly to a single project to be completed within a period of five years. The project will be the survey of Economic Conditions of the Tract of the Bombay Deccan, most liable to famines, Mr. V. M. Dandekar has been appointed as the Chief Investigator for this project. During the three months from January to March questionnaires and schedules for field work were prepared and were in the press by the end of the year. The whole survey area was studied for stratification. A complete set of villages to be surveyed during the next four years has been selected from the stratified areas. The fieldstaff at Wai was transferred to the Section at the end of the year. The field investigations will begin during May.

Mr. A. V. Raman, Rao carried on the field survey of Village Panchayats during the year in four districts of Bombay Province and in the States of Aundh and Kolhapur. He was touring the Andhra Districts of Madras Province, for the purpose, at the end of the year.

The Institute published during the year Dr. R. G. Kakade's study of Handloom Weaving Communities in Sholapur. Mr. D. R. Gadgil's study of the Federal Problem in India was in the press at the end of the year.

At the request of the Indian Council of World Affairs two papers for the Asian Relations Conference were prepared at the Institute under the direction of Mr. N. V. Sovani.

The total number of students enrolled during the year was 62 of whom 9 were enrolled for the Ph. D. Degree. At the M. A. Examination held in April 1946, 13 students of the Institute appeared, of whom 7 were successful, 1 being placed in the Second Class.

The Founder's Day function was to have been combined this year with the ceremony for the opening of the Sir Dorabji Tata Section in Agricultural Economics. Dr. J. Mathai, Member for Railways, Government of India, had consented to preside over this. Owing to many changes of programme it has yet not been possible to fix a suitable date for the function.

During the year under report Mr. D. R. Gadgil was nominated by the Government of Bombay to the Provincial Food and Commodity Board and the Provincial Board of Rural Development and was asked to be Chairman of the Sales Tax Committee. He was asked by the Working Committee of the Indian National Congress to be a member of the Expert Committee to prepare materials, etc. for the Constituent Assembly. He was invited by the Indian Council of World Affairs to be a member of the Indian Delegation to the Asian Relations Conference. He was invited by the Government of India to serve on the Commodities Prices Board and was deputed by the Institute to do this for three months.

Mr. V. R. Gadgil was invited to give evidence before "The Land Improvement Inquiry Committee" and to attend the Satara Post-War District Conference. Mr. N. V. Sovani was invited by the Indian Council of World Affairs to take part in the Round Tables of the Asian Relations Conference. Mr. V. M. Dandekar was invited by the Indian Central Tobacco Committee to advise in planning investigations into costs of tobacco cultivation.

The Servants of India Society

Statement of Income and Expenditure for the year ending 31st March, 1947.

INCOME		1946-47.			EXPENDITURE		1946-47.		
		Rs.	As	P.			Rs.	As	Ps.
Donations	...	7,258	1	0	Allowances, etc.	...	37,254	13	10
Members' Earnings	...	12,824	2	9	Travelling Expenses	...	6,977	5	3
Interest	...	43,489	12	6	Library	...	3,373	10	9
Property Rents	...	16,885	0	0	Establishment	...	16,292	15	3
Miscellaneous	...	4,391	12	10	General Charges	...	15,912	15	11
Press Profits	...	1,62,013	9	7	Mess Charges	...	1,524	3	9
					Repairs to Buildings	...	22,150	0	6
					Rents and Taxes	...	4,911	8	9
					Rural Work	...	14,961	5	0
					G. M. Library, Nagpur	...	2,475	10	0
					Reserve Fund	...	40,000	0	0
					Provision for Bonus to Employees	...	27,000	0	0
					Losses in conducting Society's Papers	...	4,253	0	7
					Surplus carried to General Fund	...	54,774	13	1
Total ...		2,51,862	6	8	Total ...		2,51,862	6	8

29

Poona, }
18th June, 1947. }

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

The Servants of

Statement of General Fund

	Rs.	As.	Ps.	Rs.	As.	Ps.	
Society's General Fund :							
Balance as on 1st April, 1946	...	11,53,010	—0—5				
Add Surplus as per Income and Expenditure a/c	...	54,774	—13—1				
				—————	12,07,784	—13—6	
Advances Payable :					61,414	—6—4	
Society's Presses and Papers							
Credit Balances :							
A. B. Press	...	41,007	—8—3				
Bombay Vaibhav Press	...	23,780	—11—0				
Dnyan Prakash	...	22,579	—4—6				
Hitavada Press	...	62,488	—2—9				
				—————	1,49,855	—10—6	
					—————	14,19,054	—14—4

Poona,

18th June, 1947.

India Society*account as on 31st March, 1947.*

	Rs.	As.	Ps.	Rs.	As.	Ps.
Buildings and Sites:				3,93,858	5	3
Library expenditure to date has been charged to revenue ...					0	0
Dead Stock:						
As per last year's Statement ...	14,307	5	2			
Additions during the year ...	3,420	3	6			
				17,727	8	8
Less depreciation ...	715	5	0			
				17,012	3	8
Advances recoverable:				39,653	11	9
Society's Presses and Papers:						
Assets and Debtors:						
Aryabhushan Press ...	1,98,560	7	8			
Bombay Vaibhav Press ...	1,19,306	2	8			
Dnyan Prakash ...	40,091	15	5			
Hitavada Press ...	2,21,685	15	2			
				5,79,644	8	11
President's American Tour Expenses				2,262	8	0
Balance as shown in the Statement of Affairs				3,86,623	8	9
				14,19,054	14	4

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

Auditor.

THE SERVANTS OF

Statement of Affairs as on

LIABILITIES		Rs.	As.	Ps.
Society's General Fund :				
Balance as per annexed Statement	...	3,86,623	8	9
Gokhale Memorial Trust Fund (received in securities as per contra)	...	1,33,000	0	0
G. M. Library Trust Fund, Nagpur	...	11,918	13	10
Rao Bahadur D. Lakshmi Narayan Trust Fund (received in cash)	...	1,00,000	0	0
South Indian Flood Relief Trust Fund	...	21,426	5	10
Presses' Reserve Fund	...	1,60,000	0	0
Hitavada Equipment Fund	...	23,225	0	0
Servindia Relief Fund	...	76,067	14	7
Sir W. Wedderburn Fund	...	3,465	1	8
Investment Reserve Fund	...	20,244	1	8
Building Reserve Fund	...	12,614	6	6
Workmen's Welfare Fund	...	6,500	0	0
Servindia Welfare Fund	...	3,328	12	6
Insurance Fund—Life Policies Matured	...	9,000	0	0
Gokhale Day Celebration Fund	...	2,000	0	0
Travancore Relief Fund	...	6,454	6	0
Late Mr. Nayanar Memorial Trust Fund	...	10,426	14	0
Cuttack Building Fund*	...	4,044	0	0
Total ...		9,90,339	5	4

* Donations received for this Fund in 1945-46 were Rs. 3,341 and have been included in the general account of Donations and Contributions of the Society for that year.

INDIA SOCIETY

31st March, 1947.

ASSETS				Rs.	As.	Ps.	Rs.	As.	Ps.
Gokhale Memorial Trust Fund									
3% G. P. Notes	face value	...	1,21,000	0	0				
4% Bombay Port Trust	"	...	12,000	0	0				
						1,33,000	0	0	
G. M. Library Trust Property a/c									
						23,949	3	6	
<i>Investments :</i>									
South Indian Flood Relief Trust Fund Investment a/c.						21,415	7	0	
<i>Other investments :</i>									
3 % Punjab Loan 1949	...	12,000	0	0					
3 % Bombay Govt. Loan	Face value...	8,000	0	0					
3 % G. P. Notes	...	3,74,000	0	0					
3½ % G. P. Notes 1954-59	...	23,000	0	0					
4 % " " 1960-70	"	30,300	0	0					
4 % Bombay Port Trust Loan	"	96,500	0	0					
4½ % G. P. Notes 1955-60	"	1,43,900	0	0					
5 % Bombay Municipal Debentures	...	17,000	0	0					
Total face value						6,94,700	0	0	
At cost price									
						6,61,184	13	4	
Servindia Relief Fund Investments (3% G. P. Notes									
Rs. 75,000)						76,125	0	0	
Workmen's Welfare Fund Investment a/c									
						6,500	0	0	
Late Mr. Nayanar Memorial Trust Fund Investment									
(3% G. P. Notes Rs. 10,000)						10,356	4	0	
Gokhale Day Celebration Fund Investment a/c									
						1,990	8	0	
Bombay Prov. Coop. Bank Shares									
30 Shares of Rs. 50 each						1,600	0	0	
Agricultural Products, Ltd., Poona,									
one share of Rs. 50 (fully paid up)						50	0	0	
Ogale Glass Works four shares fully paid up									
						100	0	0	
Poona Central Co-operative Bank Shares-2 fully paid up.									
						100	0	0	
Bank Balances at Centres and at Branches									
						49,487	13	11	
Cash at Centres and at Branches, etc.									
						4,480	3	7	
Total						9,90,339	5	4	

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

Poona,
18th June, 1947. }

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

The Gokhale Institute of Politics and Economics, Poona.

Statement of Income and Expenditure for the year ending 31st March, 1947

INCOME		Rs. as.ps.	EXPENDITURE		Rs. as. ps.
Interest	...	5,051 8 11	Allowances	...	7,041 8 0
Fees	...	3,929 6 0	Establishment	...	6,949 13 6
Grants	...	20,269 0 6	Investigation Expenses	...	13,142 10 9
Publications	...	3,822 13 0	Books and Periodicals	...	2,211 1 11
Mis. Receipts	...	750 0 0	Stationery and Printing	...	324 6 6
Deficit	...	2,263 6 0	Postage	...	367 12 0
			Publications	...	4,179 4 0
			Audit	...	100 0 0
			Deadstock	...	749 13 0
			Miscellaneous	...	1,013 12 9
	Total ...	36,080 2 5		Total ...	36,080 2 5

34

Poona, }
15th June, 1947.

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

The Gokhale Institute of Politics and Economics, Poona.
Statement showing the Trust Fund and its investments on 31st March, 1947.

TRUST FUND			Rs. As. Ps.	INVESTMENTS			Rs. As. Ps.
R. R. Kale Trust Fund			1,07,630 10 0	Mortgage on Property of Sayagaon village			11,165 9 9
General Fund.				Govt. and other securities:			
Last year's balance	19,749	3 7		3 % 1949 Punjab Loan face value	2,000		
Add difference in 3% conversion Loan	4,476	4 0		3 % G. P. notes	30,800		
	<u>24,225</u>	<u>7 7</u>		4 % 1960-70 Loan	20,200		
Less Deficit as per I/E A/c	2,263	6 0	21,962 1 7	4 % B. P. T. Bonds	1,500		
				5 % B. M. Debentures	4,000		
Advance Grants	...		12,215 11 6	6 % B. M. Debentures	40,000		
Advances payable	...		4,714 14 2	6 % Karachi Port Trust	10,000		
Provident Fund	...		2,278 15 6	12 Year Post Office National Certificates.	3,000		
Amount set aside for redemption of loss on maturity of Bombay Municipal and Karachi Port Trust Loans	...		3,500 0 0		<u>1,11,500</u>		
Late Prof. V. G. Kale Memorial Fund			<u>32,555 8 6</u>	Provident Fund deposit a/c	at cost	1,17,704 6 0	
			Total ...	Advances recoverable	...	2,296 14 9	
			1,84,857 13 3	Shares:	...	1,546 6 6	
				Kirloskar Bros. Ltd.			
				120 shares of Rs. 25 each fully paid up	2,250 0 0		
				Other Loans:			
				Satara Insmdar Mandal			
				50 Debentures of Rs. 100 each.	5,000 0 0		
				Balance in Bank	44,894 8 3		
					<u>Total ...</u>	1,84,857 13 3	

Poona,
16th June, 1947. }

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

APPENDIX II

List of Donations

Headquarters

			Rs.	As.	P.
The Sir Dorabji Tata Trust	...	...	2,500	0	0
Principal J. R. Gharpure	...	...	100	0	0
Mr. & Mrs. S. K. Marathe	...	...	100	0	0
Mrs. Pramilabai Gadgil	...	...	100	0	0
The late Mr. Justice M. G. Ranade Charity Fund	...	...	100	0	0
Mrs. Janakidevi Bajaj	...	...	51	0	0
A Friend	...	...	30	0	0
Mr. G. K. Gadgil	...	...	26	0	0
Mr. Harakchand Motichand	...	...	25	0	0
Rao Bahadur D. L. Sahasrabudhe	...	...	25	0	0
Sums below Rs. 25	...	...	20	0	0
Total	...	...	<u>3,077</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>

Bombay Branch

			Rs.	A.	P.
Mr. Bithaldas Bivnamy	...	...	500	0	0
Mr. K. J. Chitalia	...	...	275	0	0
Seth Govardhandas Bhagwandas	...	...	100	0	0
Total	...	...	<u>875</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>

Upper India Branch

			Rs.	A.	P.
Mr. S. Musbrān, Bikaner	...	...	180	0	0
Total	...	...	<u>180</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>

Rural Centre, Sarsa

	Rs.	A.	P.
The All-India Arya Hindu Dharma Seva Sangh, Delhi	979	0	0
The R. C. Khanna Memorial Trust Fund	343	13	0
The Court of Wards, Allahabad	275	0	0
Pandit Vishwanath Misra	100	0	0
The Thakur Datta Sharma Charitable Trust, Lahore	50	0	0
The Allahabad District Board	50	0	0
Mr. Satish Chandra, I. C. S.	25	0	0
Sums below Rs. 25	173	4	0
Total	1,996	1	0

Cuttack Centre

	Rs.	A.	P.
Rai Saheb Raghunath Rai	30	0	0
Total	30	0	0

Cuttack Centre Building Fund

	Rs.	A.	P.
The Raja Bahadur of Khallikote	2,000	0	0
Sjt. Shyam Sundar Mahapatra, Calcutta	1,000	0	0
Seth Rangalal Modi, Cuttack	201	0	0
The Athmallik State	140	0	0
Sjt. M. Subba Rao, Cuttack	100	0	0
The Raja Saheb of Keonjhar	100	0	0
Seth Narmal Modi, Cuttack	100	0	0
Mrs. Anusuyabai Kale, Nagpur	100	0	0
Sjt. S. C. Tripathi, I.E.S., Cuttack	50	0	0
Pandit Motilal Tikku, Cuttack	50	0	0
Sjt. Souriprasad Mahapatra, Cuttack	50	0	0
The Bank of Calcutta, Cuttack	50	0	0
Rai Bahadur Chintamani Acharya, Cuttack	25	0	0
Sjt. N. Ramseshayah, Rayagada	25	0	0
Sums below Rs. 25	30	0	0
Total	4,021	0	0

Lahore Centre

			Rs.	A.	P.
The Punjab Sugar Mills Co.	...	...	110	0	0
Prof. Diwan Anand Kumar	...	...	100	0	0
Rai Bahadur Janki Das	...	...	50	0	0
A Well-Wisher	...	...	35	0	0
Sums below Rs. 25	...	...	5	0	0
			<hr/>		
Total ...			300	0	0
			<hr/>		

Madras Branch

			Rs.	A.	P.
Mr. T. A. Ramalingam Chettiar	...	...	100	0	0
Rao Bahadur G. A. Natesan	...	...	100	0	0
Mr. A. Srinivasa Pai	...	...	50	0	0
Rao Bahadur Dr. M. Kesava Pai	...	...	30	0	0
Mr. K. C. Ramakrishnan	...	...	30	0	0
Mr. M. Gopalaswamy Iyengar	...	...	25	0	0
Mr. K. V. Rajagopalan	...	...	25	0	0
Mr. Avittam Tirumal Charities, Trivandrum	...	...	25	0	0
Mr. D. Venugopalachary, Bellary	...	...	25	0	0
Mr. H. Linga Reddy, Bellary	...	...	25	0	0
Mr. B. Bheema Rao, M. L. C., Bellary	...	...	25	0	0
Mr. D. S. Hanumantha Rao, Bellary	...	...	25	0	0
Sums below Rs. 25	...	...	15	0	0
			<hr/>		
Total ...			500	0	0
			<hr/>		

CONSTITUTION
OF THE
Servants of India Society

The following Constitution has been adopted for the Society :—

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

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

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

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

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

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

7. The First Member or President, assisted by a Council, shall manage the affairs of the Society in accordance with the Bye-laws framed for the purpose. This Council shall consist of the Vice-President, the Senior Members of the Branches and three Ordinary Members elected annually by the members of the Society, the retiring Members being eligible for re-election.

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

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

- (i) The country shall always be the first in my thoughts and I will give to her service the best that is in me.
- (ii) In serving the country I will seek no personal advantage for myself.
- (iii) I will regard all Indians as brothers and work for the advancement of all without distinction of caste or creed.
- (iv) I will be content with such provision for myself *and my family*,* as the Society may be able to make. I will devote no part of my energies to earning money for myself.
- (v) I will lead a pure personal life.
- (vi) I will engage in no personal quarrel with any one.
- (vii) I will always keep in view the aims of the Society and watch over its interests with the utmost zeal, doing all I can to advance its work. I will never do anything which is inconsistent with the objects of the Society.

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

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

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

or President and Council and shall obey orders and instructions that may be received from them.

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

12. A. The Society may, in exceptional circumstances, permit a member to retire after thirty years' approved service, or on the attainment of the age of seventy after twenty-five years' approved service on a recommendation to that effect being made by the Council, with the concurrence of not less than three-fourths of the members of the Society, and the recommendation being accepted by the First Member or President. A member so permitted shall cease to be a member of the Society.

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

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

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

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

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

(e) The First Member or President may, notwithstanding any other rule, delegate any of his functions to the Vice-President and, during the absence of the Vice-President from India, to any other Ordinary Member.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

27. (a) The property of the Society, whether immovable or movable, including stocks, funds, shares and other securities and all other property otherwise vested in or transferred to the Society as trustee or in any other capacity, shall be held in the name of the Society or the Governing Body as constituted under Rule 7 and shall

remain under the general control, supervision and management of the First Member or President of the Society for the time being and the Council.

(b) All arrangements, deeds, conveyances, contracts, transfers or other instruments relating to the sale, transfer or other transactions or dealings entered into by the Society or to which the Society is a party, whether relating to the property, whether immovable or movable, belonging to the Society or held by the Society as trustee or in any other capacity, shall be made, signed, sealed, delivered or executed by such person or persons as the First Member or President and Council may from time to time appoint. For the purpose of this Rule any authority given by the First Member or President under his signature alone authorising any person or persons to enter into, make, sign, deliver or execute any deed, or instrument, contract or transfer and recording the fact that such authority is given with the approval of the Council shall be deemed sufficient and valid authority to such person or persons to execute the several rights, powers and authorities thereby given to him or them. For all payments received by or made to the Society the receipt of the Secretary or such person or persons, as the First Member or President and Council may from time to time appoint, shall be a valid and complete discharge to the party making such payment.

(c) The Society shall be at liberty to invest the surplus funds in its hands in the securities authorised by the Indian Trust Act or in the purchase of such landed properties of any tenure as the First Member or President and Council may from time to time determine.

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

28. In all suits brought by or against the Society, the Society shall be represented by the First Member or President or such other person or persons nominated or appointed by the First Member or President for that purpose.

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

30. The First Member or President may, with the concurrence of a majority of the Ordinary Members of the Society, make, alter or rescind any Bye-law or Bye-laws for (1) the management of the affairs of the Society and the conduct of its business; (2) the custody, disposal and control of the funds of the Society; (3) the provision to be made for members of the Society and their families, the grant of special allowance to them in special circumstances, and of pensions to members retiring under Rule 12 A; (4) the grant of leave to members of the Society; (5) the grant of allowances to Permanent Assistants and Attaches of the Society; and (6) the carrying out in other ways of the objects of the Society.

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

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

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. 80 a month for the first two years of his training and Rs. 90 for the next three.

(b) Every Ordinary Member will be granted an allowance of Rs. 105 a month for the first five years, Rs. 125 for the next five years and Rs. 140 afterwards.

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

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

(e) Every Probationer will be given an allowance of Rs. 65 a month during the period of his probation.

(f) Every Member under Training, who may be deputed to work in the City of Bombay, will be paid Rs. 5 as Bombay allowance until he becomes an Ordinary Member.

(g) In case of serious illness, Members may be paid by the Branches, on the recommendation of the Senior Member, the whole or part of the medical fees and medicine charges.

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

* A dearness allowance of Rs. 50 per month is paid to Ordinary Members and Rs. 40 per month to Members under Training and Probationers.

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

4. (a) A Member under Training is entitled to two months' leave every year, which may be granted by the First Member or President and, if the applicant is attached to a Branch, by the Senior Member of the Branch.

(b) Ordinary Members are entitled to a month's leave every year. Senior Members may grant leave for one month and the First Member or President for three months and the First Member or President and Council for longer periods.

(c) Ordinary Members of the Central Provinces and Berar are entitled to one month and 10 days' privilege leave if they go on leave on the 1st of May.

(d) All Members are entitled to twenty days' casual leave in a year.

(e) Both casual and privilege leave mentioned above will only be sanctioned if the work of the Society permits.

5. (a) The life of every member will, on admission, be assured by the Society in favour of the First Member or President for the time being for a sum of Rs. 3,000 payable at death. If no Insurance Company accepts the life of any member for assurance, the First Member or President and Council may make such other arrangements as they deem fit to secure, in the case of such a member, the object of this Bye-law.

(b) On the death of a Member whose life has been assured, the First Member or President shall pay the amount recovered on the life-policy of the deceased to such person or persons as the deceased Member may, by will or otherwise in writing, have directed. In the absence of such direction, the First Member or President and Council shall have power to determine whether the amount recovered

may be paid to any person or persons belonging to the family of the deceased, and if so, to whom.

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

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

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

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

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

9. (a) When the First Member or President and Council resolve to enrol anyone as Associate, the fact will be communicated to the person concerned by the Secretary.

(b) In case any application for Associateship is rejected the Society will not be bound to disclose the reasons.

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

(d) An Associate will so conduct himself as not to compromise the position of the Society, but further its aims and interests.

(e) Associates will be kept informed by the Headquarters of the Society about the progress of work from time to time ; will be invited to attend the anniversary of the foundation day ; will be allowed to use the libraries of the Society at the Headquarters and at the Branches ; may be invited to attend special sessions and be allowed to reside, if room be available, at the Headquarters or the Branches for purposes of study or work .

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

Members of the Servants of India Society, 1st August 1947

Name of the Member	Date of admission to the Society	Address
<i>President :</i>		
1 The Hon'ble Pandit Hriday Nath Kunzru, B.A., B.Sc., LL.D.	11-7-1909	† S. I. S., 9 Malaviya Road, George Town, Allahabad.
<i>Vice-President :</i>		
2 Amritlal Vithaldas Thakkar, L.C.E. ...	6-2-1914	Harijan Sevak Sangh, Kingsway, Delhi.
<i>Senior Members :</i>		
3 Shridhar Ganesh Vaze, B.A.	23-2-1908	S. I. S., Poona 4.
4 Raghunath Ramchandra Bakhale	30-8-1923	„ Sandhurst Road, Bombay 4.
5 Kodaganallur Ganapathi Sivaswami, B.A. ...	4-4-1922	S. I. S., Royapettah, Madras, 14
6 Annakavoor Duraiswamy Subramani (A. D. Mani), M.A.	14-6-1935	S. I. S., Dhantoli, Nagpur.
<i>Secretary :</i>		
7 Dattatray Vasudeo Ambekar	20-12-1914	„ Poona 4.
<i>Ordinary Members :</i>		
8 Natesh Appaji Dravid, M.A.	12-6-1905	S. I. S., Dhantoli, Nagpur.
9 Krishna Prasad Kaul, B.A.	11-7-1909	S. I. S., Lucknow.
10 Vithal Hari Barve	10-4-1913	Aryabhushan Press, Poona 4.

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

Name of the Member	Date of admission to the Society	Address
11 Laxmi Narayan Sabu, M.A. ...	15-6-1918	S. I. S., Cuttack (Orissa).
12 Krishnaji Ganesh Limaye, M.A., LL.B. ...	26-4-1919	S. I. S., Poona 4.
13 Haradatta Sharma, B.A., LL.B. ...	4-4-1922	S. I. S., 17, MacLagan Road, Lahore.
14 Pandurangi Kodanda Rao, M.A. ...	12-5-1922	" Dhantoli, Nagpur.
15 Shri Ram Bajpai ...	12-5-1922	" 9 Malaviya Road, George Town, Allahabad
16 Shankar Govind Gokhale, M. A. ...	29-7-1928	" Poona 4.
17 Keshav Ganesh Sharangapani, B.A., LL.B. ...	25-9-1930	Aryabhusan Press, Poona 4.
18 Singanallur Ramakrishna Venkataraman, B.A., B.L. ...	25-9-1930	S. I. S., Royapettah, Madras, 14.
19 Ramohandra Sadashiv Gupte ...	30-6-1933	S. I. S., Dhantoli, Nagpur.
20 Dinkar Dattatray Desai, M.A., LL.B. ...	12-6-1936	" Sandhurst Road, Bombay 4.
21 Shyam Sundar Misra, M.A. ...	12-6-1936	" Cuttack.
22 Rama Shankar Misra, B.A., LL.B. ...	12-6-1937	" Sarsa, Dt. Allahabad.
23 Karsandas Jagjiwandas Chitalia ...	13-6-1941	" Sandhurst Road, Bombay 4.
<i>Members under Training :</i>		
1 Raghunath Govind Kakade, M. A., LL. B., Ph. D. ...	12-6-1943	S. I. S., Poona 4
2 Lakshminarayan Rao, B.A. ...	19-6-1945	S. I. S., Calicut.
3 K. Lakshminarayan Rao, B.Sc. ...	12-6-1946	S. I. S., Royapettah, Madras, 14.
<i>Probationers :</i>		
1 Narayana Nagendra Kamath, B. A. ...	1-7-1947	S. I. S., Poona 4.

**PERIODICALS
OF THE
SERVANTS OF INDIA SOCIETY**

THE DNYAN PRAKASH

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

Editor :—S. G. Gokhale.

Subscription :—*Daily Edition* Rs. 15 in Bombay & Poona and Rs. 20 elsewhere (in India) including postage. *Weekly Edition* Rs. 3 (in India) including postage.

Offices :— $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 37 \text{ \& } 38 \text{ Saraswati-Vilas, Laxmi Road, Poona 2.} \\ \text{Sandhurst Road, Bombay 4.} \end{array} \right.$

THE HITAVADA

The oldest English newspaper in the Central Provinces and Central India with a standing of nearly 40 years. It was a tri-weekly till April 1943 when it was converted into a daily. It deals with public affairs in the Central Provinces and Berar in particular.

Editor :—A. D. Mani.

Annual Subscription (India) :—Rs. 28

Office :—Wardha Road, Nagpur.

Work of the Society at a Glance

Nature of Work	Members engaged in it
Political :	
<i>General</i>	—Kunzru, Bakhale, Vaze, Ambekar, Sahu, Sharma, Mani, Gokhale.
<i>Legislatures</i>	—Kunzru, (Council of State). Bakhale, (Bombay Legislative Council). Sahu, (Orissa Legislative Assembly)
<i>Indian States</i>	—Vaze, Bakhale.
<i>Journalism</i>	—Vaze, Kodanda Rao, Mani, Gokhale.
Social :	
<i>Labour</i>	—Bakhale, Desai, Sivaswami.
<i>Education</i>	—Kunzru, Kodanda Rao, Sahu, Mani, Sivaswamy, S. S. Misra, Chitalia.
<i>Scouting</i>	—Kunzru, Bajpai, Venkataraman, R. S. Misra.
<i>Social Service</i>	—Kunzru, Kodanda Rao, Sharma, Chitalia.
<i>Depressed Classes</i>	} Thakkar, S. S. Misra, Venkataraman, Kakade, } R. S. Misra, K. L. N. Rao.
<i>Aborigines</i>	—Thakkar, Sahu, L. N. Rao.
<i>Rural Uplift, & Local Self-Government</i>	} R. S. Misra, Sahu, S. S. Misra, Gupte, } Sivaswamy, Venkataraman, Sharma, L. N. Rao.
<i>Distress Relief</i>	} Kunzru, Thakkar, Ambekar, Sivaswamy, } Sharangpani, S. S. Misra, R. S. Misra, } K. L. N. Rao.
<i>Business Concerns</i>	} Barve, Sharangpani (A. B. Press, Poona). } Bakhale (Bombay Vaibhav Press). } Mani (Hitavada Press, Nagpur).