

THE
Servants of India Society

(Registered under the Societies Registration Act)

REPORT
FOR 1946-47

POONA

Thursday, 12th June, 1947

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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

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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

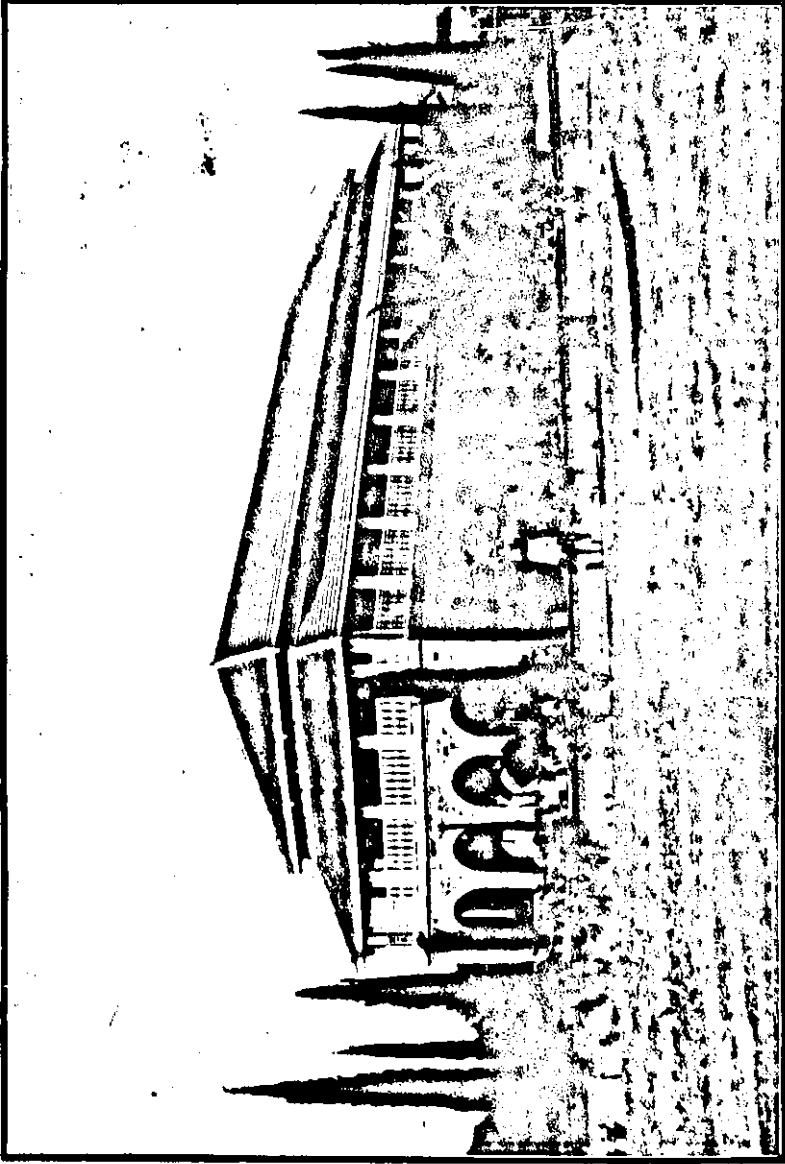
estates to study the working conditions of Indian labourers, He also acquainted himself with the work of relief institutions, both official and unofficial, and submitted a note on relief measures to the Representative of the Government of India in Malaya. Some of his suggestions have since been implemented 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.

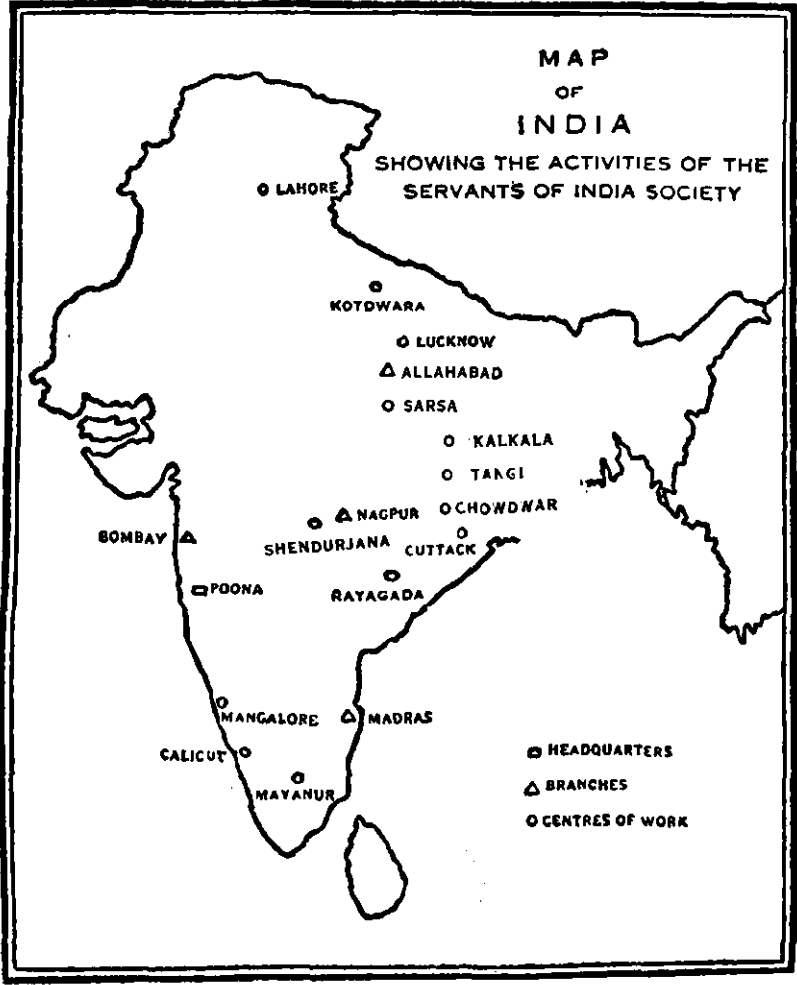
Mr. Sahu collected a sum of Rs. 2,000 for the relief of distress caused by floods in Chittagong district.

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

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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 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>	at cost	1,17,704 6 0		
Total ...			1,84,857 13 3	Provident Fund deposit a/c	...	2,296 14 9	
				Advances recoverable	...	1,546 6 6	
				Shares:			
				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	
				Total ...		<u>1,84,857 13 3</u>	

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	...	...	3,077	0	0

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	...	...	875	0	0

Upper India Branch

			Rs.	A.	P.
Mr. S. Musbrān, Bikaner	...	...	180	0	0
Total	...	...	180	0	0

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. Gopaldaswamy 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 Vitthal Das 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 Vitthal 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.

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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

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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).