

THE
Servants of India Society
(Registered under the Societies Registration Act)

REPORT
FOR 1947-48

POONA

Saturday, 12th June, 1948

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The Hon'ble Mr. G. K. Gokhale



FOUNDER
The Servants of India Society

The Servants of India Society.

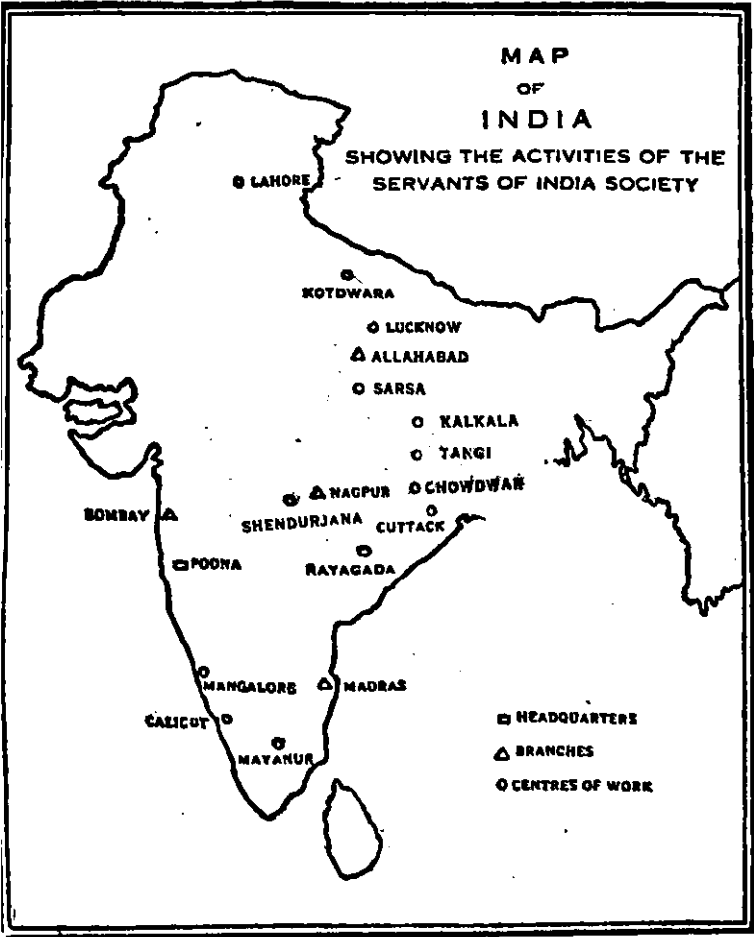
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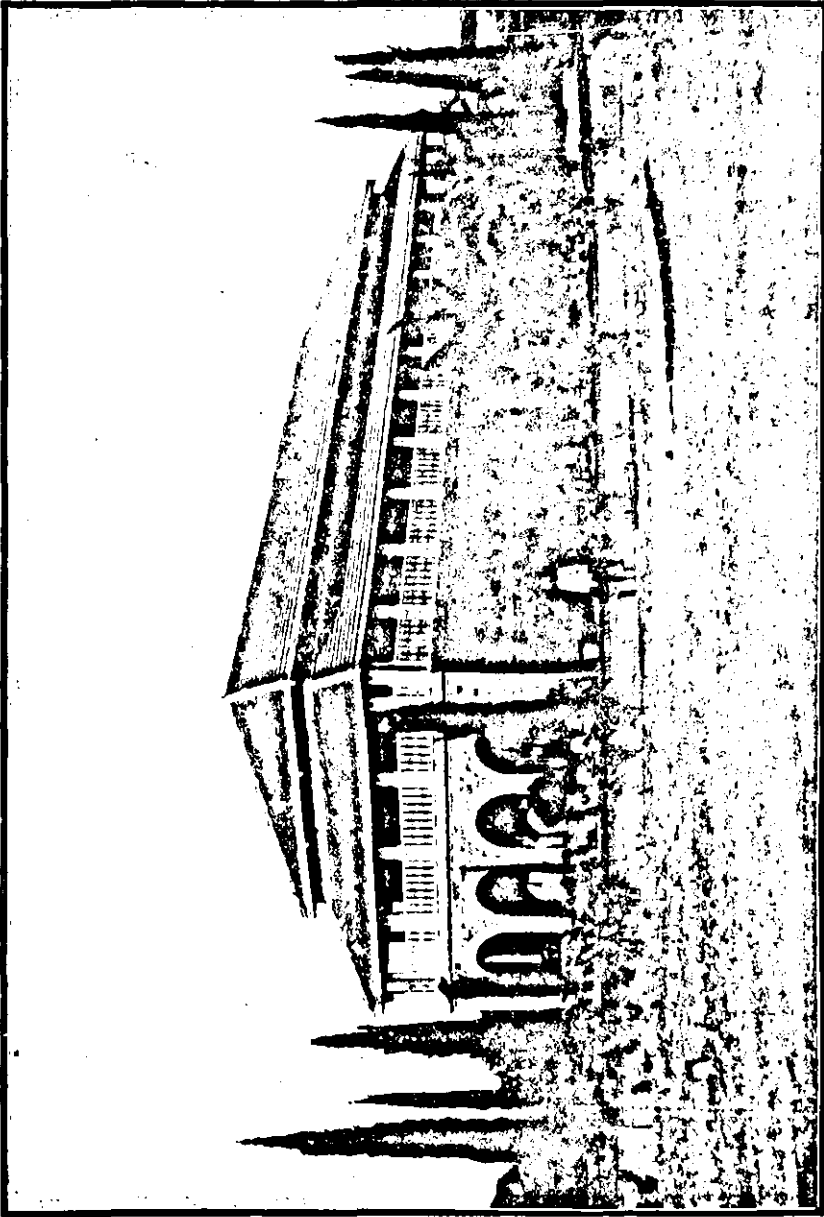
*Extracts from the original Preamble to the Constitution of the Society
written by the illustrious Founder, the late Mr. G. K. Gokhale,
in 1905*

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. . . .





View of the Central Library of the Society, Poona

The Servants of India Society

Report for 1947-48

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 unfailing inspiration to the Society, and the Members have striven their utmost during the forty-three 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.

Organization

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 during the year. Since the close of the year this number has been reduced to 25 by

the death of Mr. K. G. Limaye* who had been confined to bed for the last two years and more owing to a stroke of paralysis.

The Hon'ble Pandit Hriday Nath Kunzru continued to be President and Mr. A. V. Thakkar Vice-President of the Society. Messrs. H. N. Kunzru, S. G. Vaze, R. R. Bakhale, K. G. Sivaswamy and A. D. Mani continued to be Senior Members of the Society's Branches in the U. P., Poona, Bombay, Madras and C. P. and Berar respectively. Messrs. L. N. Sahu, D. V. Ambekar and S. G. Gokhale were elected to the Council by the members of the Society. Mr. D. V. Ambekar also continued as Secretary.

The Founder's Day Celebration

The usual Gokhale Day celebrations were held at the Headquarters on February 19th, 1948, the expenses being met out of the interest on the Ichalkaranji endowment made by the late Shrimant Baba Saheb Ghorpade, Chief Saheb of Ichalkaranji, for the purpose. Similar celebrations were also held at Madras, Cuttack, Calicut and Bhavnagar.

Political

The year under report was memorable for the announcement of the British Government's plan to grant Independence to India. In accordance with it, India attained independence on the 15th of August 1947. This historic occasion was celebrated at the Headquarters and the Society's Branches and

* "Mr. K. G. Limaye, who died at the early age of 54 on 29th April 1948 served the Society with devotion for thirty years. His main work consisted of editing the *Dnyan Prakash*, which by his literary talent and habits of close study of public questions was made an effective organ of the Society's political and social views. He possessed the enviable quality of attracting a wide circle of friends even from among those who held different opinions, and this made the paper remarkably popular among all sections of the population. His premature death is a heavy blow to the Society, and the Council places on record its profound grief at the loss it has suffered and its high appreciation of the services he rendered to the Society and through the Society to the country."

(Resolution passed by the Council.)

Centres by the hoisting of the national flag. A special bonus equal to half a month's salary was paid to the Society's employees on this occasion. The plan which was announced by the Viceroy on June 3, 1947, was considered by the Council in its annual session held in June 1947. Its reactions to the plan are embodied in the following resolution :—

"(a) The Council of the Servants of India Society deeply regrets that it has not been possible to evolve a plan for the achievement of freedom which would maintain the unity of India. The division of the country will be contrary to its economic and strategic interests and weaken it internationally. But even the Cabinet Mission plan of May 16, 1946, could not be regarded as satisfactory from the economic and defence points of view. The plan announced by the Viceroy on June 3, 1947, though it involves the partition of India, offers some advantages the value of which cannot be minimised.

Besides, the disunity in the interim Government which made efficient administration impossible, and the communal strife which led to serious loss of life in many parts of the country made the settlement of the constitutional problem a matter of urgent necessity. The Council is, therefore, in favour of the acceptance of the plan. Partition becoming necessary, the method laid down in the plan for carrying it out is democratic and fair.

The Council welcomes the British Government's decision to make India fully self-governing by the middle of August, 1947.

(b) In the opinion of the Council, the Labour Government, in agreeing to the speedy transfer of power from British to Indian hands, have shown a wisdom and courage which deserve unstinted admiration. Warm praise is due to the Viceroy for his sincere efforts to bring about a settlement which would facilitate the transfer of power.

Indian States. The Council welcomes the participation of many of the States in the Constituent Assembly. It hopes that in their own interests and those of India, the remaining States too will decide to join the Assembly. The paramountcy exercised by the British Government was a consequence of their position in India and had for its object the economic and strategic security of the country. The facts of the situation will not alter with the departure of the British from India. The Council is, therefore, strongly of opinion that the relations between free India and the States cannot in practice be similar to those existing between independent territories. Both India and the States must be regarded as parts of a single political system."

Much of the President's time during the year was taken by the work of the Constituent Assembly. In the Constituent

Assembly he took part in the general debate on the Indian budget, food situation, military movements and problems of refugee relief and rehabilitation. He completed the work of the Armed Forces Nationalisation Committee and the National Cadet Corps Committee, of which he was the Chairman. Pandit Kunzru was warmly felicitated on the excellence of the report when it was accepted by the Constituent Assembly. He was elected a member of the Standing Committees attached to the Defence and External Affairs Departments of the Indian Government. The work of the Banaras State Reforms Committee, of which he was the chairman, also made some demands on his time and attention. The Committee has held two meetings so far and is expected to complete its work soon. He was also appointed Chairman of the Indian Railway Enquiry Committee and had to undertake an All-India tour recently in connection with its work. This Committee's work will keep him busy till the end of September next.

Mr. Kunzru continued to be the Vice-President of the Indian Council of World Affairs, New Delhi and attended meetings of its executive committee and Research Board. He has been elected its President in place of Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru. He took active part in the Asian Relations Conference of which he was one of the sponsors. He is also President of the Deccan Sabha, Poona.

Mr. Thakkar continued to work as Chairman of the sub-committee appointed by the Constituent Assembly to consider the problem of tribal and excluded areas. The interim report of the sub-committee was submitted in August and its final report at the end of September. He also attended meetings of the Minorities Committee of the Constituent Assembly.

Mr. Sahu continued to be a member of the Orissa Legislative Assembly and of the Constituent Assembly. He took active part in the deliberations of both these bodies. He is also President of the Utkal Union Conference, which has been working for the amalgamation of all Oriya-speaking tracts.

Mr. Vaze is Secretary of the Banaras State Reforms Committee and of the Deccan Sabha.

Mr. Bakhale continued to be a member of the Bombay Legislative Council till September when he resigned its membership. Protracted illness compelled him to resign the chairmanship of the U. P. Labour Inquiry Committee. He had for the same reason to give up his work connected with the Bombay Shops Act Inquiry. After his recovery from illness he was appointed a member of the newly formed Bombay Shops Act Inquiry Committee. He spent nearly five months in the preparation of the report of the Committee and the drafting of a new Bombay Shops Bill which formed part of the report. He has been appointed a member of the Committee set up by the Bombay Government for standardising wages in the textile industry.

Mr. Kodanda Rao who proceeded to America in August 1946 returned to India in September 1947. While in America he attended the "Report from the World" Convention organised by the Cleveland Council of World Affairs in January 1947. He also attended the UNESCO Regional Conference at Denver in May 1947 and the 31st anniversary meeting of the American Academy of Political and Social Sciences at Philadelphia in April 1947. Before leaving America he rewrote his article on Indians Overseas which was included in "India Speaking" first published by the Academy in May 1944. His book on Culture Conflicts was finally published in December 1946. He visited Hyderabad in February 1948 in order to study the situation and subsequently wrote an article on the subject. He continued to be the Secretary of the Nagpur Branch of the Indian Council of World Affairs and a member of its Council.

Mr. Sivaswamy * continued to be President of the Madras Civil Liberties Union. On behalf of the Union he visited Pondicherry and wrote a detailed report about the repressive measures adopted by the French Government against the nationalist movement there. He presided over public meetings at which the Madras Government Maintenance of Public Order Act, the Disturbed Areas Act and the detention with-

* Since resigned.

out trial of trade union workers by Government were severely condemned. At another meeting over which he presided a strong protest was entered against the police high-handedness in respect of the industrial strike in Coimbatore. He took an active part in a movement initiated at Karikkal in French India pointing out the desirability of an integration of the French Indian Establishments with the Indian Union and urged upon the External Affairs Ministry of the Indian Union the need for starting negotiations with the authorities in French India for the purpose.

Mr. S. G. Gokhale continued to be in charge of the *Dnyan Prakash* both as Editor and Manager. Two special numbers, (1) the Independence Day Number and (2) the Diwali Number, were issued and were well received. He has been elected a Vice-President of the Poona Journalists' Association.

Mr. Mani continued as Editor and General Manager of the *Hitavada*. During his four months' stay abroad last year he attended the United Nations meetings at Lake Success and addressed meetings of the Institute of Pacific Relations at San Francisco and at New York. In England he addressed a meeting at Chatham House. He wrote a number of articles giving his impressions of the tour. These articles received wide and appreciative publicity in India. Since his return from abroad he addressed a number of public meetings giving his impressions of the tour. He was Secretary of the C. P. Branch of the All-India Newspaper Editors' Conference, which post he resigned in March after having held it continuously for six years. He continues to be the Convener of the C. P. Press Advisory Committee. He was elected for the sixth term a member of the Standing Committee of the AINEC and a member of the Executive Committee of the Indian and Eastern Newspaper Society for the second time. He was nominated a member of the C. P. Press Inquiry Committee which is inquiring into the conditions of the newspaper industry in the C. P. He was Convener of the Sub-Committee appointed by the C. P. Branch of the AINEC to conduct private negotiations with working journalists with a view to reaching an agreed

settlement on their working conditions. Unfortunately, however, the negotiations broke down. He was nominated a member of the Social Education committee appointed by the C. P. Government. He was the President of the International Service Committee of the Rotary Club at Nagpur.

Mr. Dinkar Desai was elected in March 1948 a member of the Bombay Municipal Corporation for one of the four seats reserved for registered trade unions. He has since been elected a member of the Corporation's Standing Committee. He continued to be the Secretary of the Bombay Civil Liberties Union. The Union made several representations to Government on the suppression of civil liberties and organised two public meetings. He was appointed a member of the Karnatak Unification Expert Committee set up by the Karnatak Provincial Congress Committee and the Unification League. The report on the unification of Karnatak into a separate province, in the preparation of which he took part, has since been published. Mr. Desai is a member of the Boundaries Committee appointed by the Karnatak Provincial Congress Committee to negotiate with the neighbouring Provincial Congress Committees on the question of the boundaries of the proposed unified Karnatak province.

Mr. N. A. Dravid who has been keeping indifferent health helped in the management of the affairs of the C. P. Branch.

Labour Organisation

Mr. Desai continued to be the General Secretary of the Bombay Seamen's Union, which has a membership of about 10,000. The Union is recognised by the Scindia Steam Navigation Company, but not by the British shipowners who employ a large majority of Indian seamen. In the pursuit of its campaign against bribery and corruption the Union asked for the co-operation of the British shipping companies for replacing the present defective method of recruitment by a system according to which every seaman would get employment by rotation. The companies were also informed at the

same time that in the event of their non-co-operating the Union would be free to resort to picketing. The shipping companies failed to negotiate with the Union, and the intervention of the Government of India was sought with a view to seeing if resort to picketing could be avoided. Mr. Desai was then invited to Delhi for consultation by the Ministry of Commerce. In the course of discussions, the Government of India expressed their anxiety to replace the present method of recruitment by a joint supply system as envisaged by the I.L.O. Convention on this subject adopted as early as 1920. The contemplated move to resort to picketing has, therefore, been postponed for the time being.

The Bombay Port Trust Railwaymen's Union, which has a membership of about 800, had Mr. Desai for its President. The Union is registered under the Indian Trade Unions Act and is recognised by the Port Trust. Among the railwaymen's grievances represented to the Port Trust by the Union was the question of the revision of their scales of pay in the light of the recommendations of the Central Pay Commission.

Mr. Desai continued to be the General Secretary of the Bombay Branch of the All-India Telegraph Union which has a membership of about 1,000. The Union is recognised by the administration.

For the eighth year in succession Mr. Desai continued to be the General Secretary of the Bombay Provincial Trade Union Congress which has about 110 unions with a membership of 1,25,000 affiliated to it. In addition to the routine work of the BPTUC, Mr. Desai made representations to Government on labour problems. The BPTUC organised a Basic Demands Day in April 1947, and held a mass rally which was attended by about 25,000 workers. On behalf of the BPTUC Mr. Desai attended meetings of the Provincial Labour Advisory Board set up by the Bombay Government.

Mr. Desai continued to be a member of the General Council and the Working Committee of the AITUC. He was appointed the Treasurer of the AITUC in September 1947 and

continued to be a member of the Standing Credentials Committee. The AITUC elected him as an Adviser to the Indian Workers' Delegate to the Preparatory Asian Regional Conference of the I.L.O. held at Delhi in October-November 1947. At this Conference Mr. Desai served on the Labour Policy Committee and also on its Working Party. He took an active part in the deliberations of the Labour Policy Committee and of the Working Party and spoke at the Plenary Session of the Conference on the resolution regarding working conditions of Asian seafarers.

Mr. Desai is a member of the Maritime Labour Advisory Committee and of the Merchant Seamen's Welfare Committee in Bombay, appointed by the Indian Government. He continued to be a member of the Provincial Housing Advisory Committee set up by the Bombay Government and a member of its Finance and Construction Sub-Committees. He represents labour on the Housing Advisory Committee.

Mr. S. S. Misra has been elected President of the Utkal Provincial Trade Union Congress and a member of the General Council of the AITUC.

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. The annual meeting of the Sangh was held in Delhi. In addition to the routine work, the Executive Committee sanctioned budgets of provincial boards and awarded scholarships.

Mr. S. S. Misra continued to be the Secretary of the Utkal Harijan Sevak Sangh. The activities of the Sangh consisted of conducting hostels for Harijan students and awarding scholarships to them, but since July 1947 the Orissa Government has taken upon itself the entire responsibility of giving scholarships to Harijan students. This has considerably lightened the financial burden of the Sangh. The

Sangh now mainly concerns itself with seeing that all eligible Harijan students receive Government scholarships and bringing any deficiencies to the notice of the authorities.

Mr. Venkataraman continued to be the Secretary of the Madras City Harijan Sevak Sangh. The Sangh maintains a girls' hostel with 15 inmates costing about Rs. 300 per month and a free Ayurvedic Dispensary for women and children at a monthly cost of about Rs. 90. The average number of patients treated daily in the Dispensary was 35. The Sangh gave grants to six Harijan boarders in two Harijan institutions in the City. Mr. Venkataraman was instrumental in securing relief to Harijan residents in cheris who were affected by floods and fire. The total amount spent on Harijan welfare was about Rs.7,200. He arranged for the celebration of the Harijan Week and addressed meetings held to mourn Gandhiji's death.

Mr. K. L. N. Rao was in charge of the Depressed Classes Mission at Mangalore. The Court Hill Higher Elementary School which was being conducted by the Mission for nearly 50 years was closed from June 1947 because of unsatisfactory attendance. A draw well for the boys' boarding on Kadri hill has been sanctioned by Government. The industries section is being expanded, thanks to the generosity of some American friends who have made a gift of electric lathes, planers and drill presses to the Mission. It is satisfactory to note that the finances of the Mission have in recent years improved. The Mission conducts some colonies for Harijans and other backward classes. Attempts are being made to start a nursery school for Harijan children in Mangalore.

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. He is interesting himself in the formation of an all-India organisation which would devote itself exclusively to welfare work for the aborigines.

It was mainly through his exertions that a sum of Rs. 50,000 has been provided by the Government of India for college scholarships to aborigines students for 1947-48. He is also appointed a member of the Board for the award of the scholarships.

For the welfare work for the aborigines in Koraput district (Orissa), 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. These schools have been taken over by the Orissa Government from April 1948. 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. S. S. Misra inquired into the condition of the aborigines in the Koraput district with special reference to alienation of lands from aborigines to others. After a tour of the whole district, the Committee, of which he was a member, submitted a report which exposed the exploitation of the aborigines by non-aborigines with a view to getting aborigines lands alienated in their own favour. It is gratifying that with a view to implementing the recommendations of the Committee, the Orissa Government have made the purchase or acquisition of aborigines' land by others, without due permission, a penal offence. Mr. Misra also worked as a member of the Backward Class Welfare Board appointed by the Orissa Government and gave evidence before the Partially Excluded Areas Sub-Committee of the Constituent Assembly.

Mr. L. N. Rao undertook some intensive welfare work for the benefit of Paniyans, a primitive tribe in Malabar. With the help of friends, he was able to organise a small Panyan colony, which is located near the D. M. R. T. Higher Elementary School at Chelode. For this work he was able to collect

more than Rs. 6,000. The colony, named Ryrupuram after the late Mr. V. R. Nayanar, consists of six tiled huts with mud walls, a shrine and a well. Each hut consists of a living room, a kitchen and a verandah with enough land for a vegetable garden around the house, the cost of each such hut being about Rs. 700. Most of the timber for these six huts was the gift of local philanthropists. A nominal rent of As. 2 per house is collected from the Paniyan families. Mr. L. N. Rao is also building another Paniyan colony at Pulliyil to accommodate four Panyan families. He also collected valuable information about the life of Aranadans, a small and wild tribe. This information was included in an illustrated pamphlet, which explained the project of the Panyan Colony. He also wrote an article on this subject for a Calicut weekly.

Mr. R. S. Misra is in charge of the welfare work for the aborigines which is being carried on in the Mirzapur district in U. P. As part of this work, 15 schools and 2 dispensaries were in operation during the year and five more schools and one more dispensary are intended to be started very soon. It is also proposed to open a hostel and a reading room for the aborigines boys at a suitable centre.

As a member of the Criminal Tribes Committee appointed by the U. P. Government Mr. Misra attended all its meetings and took part in its deliberations. The Committee has recommended that the Criminal Tribes Act be repealed and the Habitual Offenders Act be enacted. He also gave evidence before the Partially Excluded Areas Committee of the Constituent Assembly.

Rural Welfare

The Mayanoor Rural Centre continued its activities under the superintendence of Mr. S. Sambasivam and direction of Mr. Sivaswamy. The textile section and the poultry farm continued their useful activities. Mr. Sambasivam manages a co-operative society for peasants and visits villages to settle agrarian disputes. The awakening of agricultural labour in the area is due not a little to his untiring efforts.

Mr. R. S. Gupte continued to be in charge of the Society's rural centre at Shendurjana (Amraoti dist.). The ration shop conducted by the multi-purpose society, which was organised mainly through Mr. Gupte's exertions, was in charge of rural rationing for eight villages. It was also responsible for the distribution of controlled commodities and cloth for the Shendurjana village. Since the lifting of controls in February, this work of the Society has been considerably reduced. The other 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 section. Preparations for the starting of a leprosy clinic in co-operation with the Maharogi Seva Mandal, Amraoti, are under way. A plot of land measuring about thirteen acres has already been secured by the Mandal for this purpose. It is intended to put up on this plot a building to house the clinic, and to sink a well.

Mr. R. S. Misra continued to be the Chairman of the Sarsa Town Area Committee for the eighth year in succession. The Committee took active interest in the well-being of the town and spent large sums on works of public utility. Mr. Misra has relinquished charge of the chairmanship in order to be able to devote more time to the aborigines welfare work. He continued to guide the activities of the tanners' co-operative society, the merchants' central co-operative society and the fishermen's co-operative society. He decided 400 cases referred to him for arbitration and as President of the Shri Nath Public Library was responsible for opening four new reading rooms in the rural areas. The Thakkar Dispensary at Khiri treated about 8,000 patients during the year.

Mr. Misra also continued to look after the Kotdwara Experimental Farm in Garhwal district. Experiments in sowing Nagina and Hansraj varieties of paddy and Pusa wheat No. 4 in the Bhabar were for the first time successfully carried out. The Farm provided 160 mds. of seeds to the Agricultural Department for distribution to the agriculturists in the district. The Farm also provided 13,000 seedlings and

more than Rs. 6,000. The colony, named Ryrupuram after the late Mr. V. R. Nayanar, consists of six tiled huts with mud walls, a shrine and a well. Each hut consists of a living room, a kitchen and a verandah with enough land for a vegetable garden around the house, the cost of each such hut being about Rs. 700. Most of the timber for these six huts was the gift of local philanthropists. A nominal rent of As. 2 per house is collected from the Paniyan families. Mr. L. N. Rao is also building another Paniyan colony at Pulliyil to accommodate four Panyan families. He also collected valuable information about the life of Aranadans, a small and wild tribe. This information was included in an illustrated pamphlet, which explained the project of the Panyan Colony. He also wrote an article on this subject for a Calicut weekly.

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Mr. R. S. Gupte continued to be in charge of the Society's rural centre at Shendurjana (Amraoti dist.). The ration shop conducted by the multi-purpose society, which was organised mainly through Mr. Gupte's exertions, was in charge of rural rationing for eight villages. It was also responsible for the distribution of controlled commodities and cloth for the Shendurjana village. Since the lifting of controls in February, this work of the Society has been considerably reduced. The other 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 section. Preparations for the starting of a leprosy clinic in co-operation with the Maharogi Seva Mandal, Amraoti, are under way. A plot of land measuring about thirteen acres has already been secured by the Mandal for this purpose. It is intended to put up on this plot a building to house the clinic, and to sink a well.

Mr. R. S. Misra continued to be the Chairman of the Sarsa Town Area Committee for the eighth year in succession. The Committee took active interest in the well-being of the town and spent large sums on works of public utility. Mr. Misra has relinquished charge of the chairmanship in order to be able to devote more time to the aborigines welfare work. He continued to guide the activities of the tanners' co-operative society, the merchants' central co-operative society and the fishermen's co-operative society. He decided 400 cases referred to him for arbitration and as President of the Shri Nath Public Library was responsible for opening four new reading rooms in the rural areas. The Thakkar Dispensary at Khiri treated about 8,000 patients during the year.

Mr. Misra also continued to look after the Kotdwara Experimental Farm in Garhwal district. Experiments in sowing Nagina and Hansraj varieties of paddy and Pusa wheat No. 4 in the Bhabar were for the first time successfully carried out. The Farm provided 160 mds. of seeds to the Agricultural Department for distribution to the agriculturists in the district. The Farm also provided 13,000 seedlings and

grafts to the agriculturists. A poultry section was also maintained at the Farm.

Mr. L. N. Rao continued as Secretary of the Devadhar-Malabar Reconstruction Trust. The Trust conducts four Higher Elementary Schools, two Lower Elementary schools and one industrial centre. The construction of a tiled hall measuring 80' x 30' and costing about Rs. 2,500 for the Sastri Higher Elementary School at Chelode was completed during the year, the entire cost having been found by local people. Extensive repairs to the building at the Gopalapuram Centre at a cost of about Rs. 5,000 were also carried out. The Nediyrup Centre which is situated in the midst of private premises will now have a direct access to the main road, thanks to Mr. Rao's persistent efforts and the co-operation of the local officials. The Weaving Centre at Tanur had to be closed down, as the demand for handloom cloth was very much reduced owing to the decontrol of textiles.

Mr. Sahu continued to direct the activities of the Serv-india Rural Centre at Chowdwar near Cuttack. The Centre conducts a dispensary where free homoeopathic treatment 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. The microscope recently purchased greatly facilitates the work of the Centre. Mr. Sahu is also in charge of the Health Home at Kalkala (Cuttack Dist.) But the Home will be shortly taken over by the Orissa Government.

Mr. S. S. Misra was in charge of the High English School at Tangi. He was the Secretary of the Orissa Children's Homes Society which conducts three children's homes, at Jajpur, Rambha and Cuttack with about 130 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. He continued to be the General Secretary of the Cuttack District Primary Teachers' Union as also of the All-Orissa Primary Teachers' Federation. The former Union

is registered under the Trade Unions Act and has a membership of 5,000. The All-Orissa Primary Teachers' Federation is yet to be registered. It has a membership of about 15,000.

Mr. Sivaswamy was in charge of the Gokhale Children's Home at Narsannapet (Vizagapatam dist.) The Home has about 25 inmates housed in a spacious and well-built building with an extensive compound. The yearly 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 with about 180 inmates. During the year three more homes received Government grant for the first time so that all the homes conducted by the Nayanar Children's Homes Society are now in receipt of Government grant. Two special grants amounting to Rs. 900 were received from the Labour (Harijan) Department for two Homes. Efforts are being made to secure more of such special grants. The Sir Dorabji Tata Trust had originally sanctioned an annual contribution of Rs. 3,000 only for five years; but thanks to the Vice-President's efforts, the grant has been renewed for two more years. The buildings of the Homes at Chelode and Gopalapuram were repaired during the year. The inadequacy of accommodation for the Home at Payangadi will soon be relieved when the children shift into the new building, which is a gift of Mr. Samuel Aaron, a mill-owner of North Malabar. The anniversary of the Society was celebrated on 5th January 1948 under the chairmanship of Mrs. Anasuyabai Kale.

Peasants' Organisation

Mr. Sivaswamy continued to be the President of the South Indian Federation of Agricultural Workers' Unions. The agricultural labourers were hard hit by the rise in the cost of living, and the landholders in the Tanjore district do not recognise the right of the tenants to organise themselves into Unions for improving their economic condition. Mr. Sivaswamy represented their grievances to the Minister concerned and the Revenue authorities. He visited a number of villages in the Tanjore district for studying the situation

and presided over a Conference of crop-sharers and labourers held at Mayavaram (Tanjore dist.) in April 1947. The Conference was attended by about 10,000 delegates and dealt mainly with the agrarian policy of the Madras Government. Mr. Sivaswamy opened a representative conference of workers at Mayanoor and spoke at a public meeting on agricultural labourers' grievances at Kamarti in Vizagapatam district. He also represented to the Congress Parliamentary Board the failure of the Madras Government to carry out tenancy and labour legislation. Disputes over crop-share occurred both in Udumalpet and Salavandan areas in the Tamilnad. The workers of the Federation were deputed to make enquiries and represent the case of the tenants to the authorities. Help was given to tenants in Ozalpur and Tiruvallur in representing their grievances about their eviction. With the aid of paid workers Mr. Sivaswamy organised propaganda for strengthening tenants' unions. He presided over two public meetings in Madras City to ventilate the injustice of arrests of trade union workers and constantly wrote about agrarian problems. He prepared a bill on the stay of eviction of tenants from agricultural lands and house sites which was submitted to the Revenue Minister. The Minister assured him that the matter was receiving his earnest consideration. But so far no action has been taken. Mr. Sivaswamy published three pamphlets on agrarian problems: (1) Agricultural Forms of Servitude, (2) Co-operative and State Farming, and (3) Serf Labour among the Aborigines. He also published a book called The Madras Ryotwari Tenants. The first and third were contributions to the papers published by the Labour Forum and the Government of India respectively for the preparatory Asiatic Labour Conference in Oct. 1947.

The agricultural labour section of the federation comprising tenants at will, crop-sharers and labourers has a membership of more than 30,000 spread over nearly 400 villages in South Kanara, Trichinopoly, Tanjore, Madura, Coimbatore, Chingleput and Vizagapatam districts.

Another section of the Federation related to the organisation of ryots in Zamindari areas. Mr. Sivaswamy presided over

the Tamilnad Zamindars' Conference on October 5 at which he enunciated certain principles of compensation for zamindars. He also collected extracts from constitutions of different countries about the priority of social welfare over property rights and has issued them in a pamphlet form. In his evidence before the Select Committee of the Madras Legislature he drew attention to the modifications which, in his opinion, were necessary in the Zamindari Abolition Bill. He organised a public meeting in Madras to disapprove the Madras Legislative Assembly's resolution asking for the land laws in Burma being held in abeyance.

Economic

Mr. Sivaswamy was elected Vice-President of the Agricultural Economics Society, Madras Branch, which was brought into being in 1947. The Branch was inaugurated by Mr. A. D. Mani under the presidency of Mr. Amritlal Seth. A meeting of the Branch was held to discuss a paper on nationalisation of land, at which Mr. Sivaswamy presided. He arranged for discussions on the Inams Abolition Bill and on the Debt Relief Amendment Bill. He contributed papers to the Agricultural Economics Conference on agrarian legislation in the Madras province, agricultural labour and panchayats and a special article to the annual number of *Social Welfare* on Land Policy in relation to irrigation projects. Mr. Sivaswamy has been re-nominated a member of the Tobacco Committee from January 1948. At his instance the Committee has started a cost of production survey in Guntur area. He was elected a member of the Board of Management of the Madras Provincial Co-operative Union and the Sub-Committee on consumer's stores. He was appointed Chairman of the Cochin State Agrarian Problems Enquiry Committee. In connection with the Committee's work he visited 81 centres. The Committee examined 1500 witnesses at 81 village centres. He presided in October over two conferences of the Cochin State cultivators. The Committee's report which runs to 500 pages including appendices has already been submitted to the Cochin State authorities.

Through Mr. Sivaswamy's efforts the Madras People's Food Council was revived with Mr. Sivaswamy as one of the secretaries and a conference was organised in August 1947, at which the dangers of a reduced ration, of periodical official announcements of coming decontrol, of failure to punish black-marketers, and of higher prices were represented to Government. The Food Council kept up a steady agitation against decontrol since August 14, 1947 and submitted memoranda on the subject to the Food-Grains Policy Committee. From the time the policy of decontrol was started, it has been urging efficient procurement in surplus areas, full collection of levy in other areas, extension of the Foodgrains Control Order to all sellers of grains including landowners, severe punishments for false returns, and sales at black market prices as possible remedies for easing a bad food situation. Among the pamphlets issued by the Council were those dealing with the dangers of decontrol and describing conditions of famine in Ramnad and Tinnevely. The Council has recommended the sale of implements and manures to cultivators at subsidised rates as a means of promoting larger food production in place of bonuses and higher prices which benefited mainly the rentier classes. It has also pressed for security of tenure and fair rents for tenants and a minimum wage for agricultural labourers. During his visit to Travancore Mr. Sivaswamy represented to the Dewan the deterioration in the food situation in the State. He also drew attention of the Hyderabad Government to the scarcity conditions in Raichur district.

Education and Literacy

Mr. Kunzru continued to be a member of the Executive Committees of the Allahabad, Agra and Banaras Hindu Universities. He attended the Diamond Jubilee celebration and the Convocation of the Allahabad University. He was appointed Chairman of the U. P. Universities Grants Committee and visited the Allahabad and Lucknow Universities to enquire into the position of grants-in-aid and inspected the local colleges at Agra.

Mr. Kodanda Rao was nominated to the Court of the Nagpur University and was elected to the Executive Council at the top of the poll. At the meeting of the Court his resolution proposing that English should continue to be the medium till the Government of India Committee reported and that present scientific terms should not be displaced by local terms was lost. He opposed the proposal for candidates being permitted to sit for university degree examinations without attending recognised colleges. He is a member of the Governing Bodies of the Central College for Women and the National College at Nagpur. Mr. Kodanda Rao is also a member of the King Edward Memorial Fund which gives scholarships to students.

When Mr. Kodanda Rao went to America in August, 1946, he was entrusted by the C. P. Government with an inquiry into the working of educational and technological institutions there. This necessitated extensive touring by him in U. S. A. and visits to numerous educational and technological institutions. In the course of the tour he also visited the T. V. A., the Grand Coulee Dam and the Boulder Dam, the Bureau of Reclamation, etc. Since his return to India, he has submitted his report to the C. P. Government with recommendations on education, industrialisation and deputation of Indian students to U. S. A.

Before sailing for the U. S. A. he carried on a campaign for the rapid promotion of mass education by conscription of students as teachers as part of the educational requirement and by the inclusion of education in the curricula of the matriculation and the B. A. He was a member of the Nagpur University Emergency Teachers Committee, which, in his absence, turned down his proposals. He sounded expert opinion in Canada and U. S. A. about his proposals and found it favourable.

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 60 and the total number of pupils was 1,795 (1,539 boys and 256 girls).

Mr. K. P. Kaul worked as Secretary of the Ganga Prasad Varma Memorial Library at Lucknow. He took active interest in the affairs of the Mahila Vidyalaya College at Lucknow, of which he is a life-member. He inaugurated the session of the U. P. Urdu Journalists' Conference at Lucknow and addressed the Urdu Progressive Writers' Conference held there on the main resolution. He read papers on literary topics before literary bodies; and was busy writing a comprehensive book dealing with new developments in Urdu literature.

Mr. Sivaswamy presided over the conference of the North Range Elementary School Teachers in January 1948 to represent to the Education Minister about the pay and allowances of teachers.

Mr. Chitalia promoted the spread of literacy by supplying free books, newspapers, periodicals, etc. to a number of 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. He is actively connected with a number of educational institutions at Bhavnagar.

Social Service and Social Reform

Mr. Thakkar continued to be the Secretary of the Kasturba Gandhi Memorial Trust. The work of the Trust included the training of Gram Sevikas and settling them in villages. Maternity homes started during the year in rural parts were proving themselves useful. Mr. Thakkar is a member of the British Empire Leprosy Association, Indian Section, and visited many leper homes in the course of his tours.

Mr. Kunzru continued to be the General Secretary of the All-India Seva Samiti at Allahabad. The Indian Conference of Social Work which met in Bombay in November had requested him to be its president. But on account of his preoccupations Mr. Kunzru could not accept the invitation.

He is, however, elected one of the Vice-Presidents of the Conference; and his name has again been proposed for the presidency of its second session.

Mr. Kodanda Rao continued to be connected with the Society for the Elimination of Beggary in Nagpur as its Secretary. He is a member of the Board of Directors of the Rotary Club of Nagpur.

Mr. Venkataraman was one of the secretaries of the Provincial Conference of Social Work held in Madras in December 1947. He was also the Chairman of its steering committee and secretary of the constitution committee. He was the convener of the Committee on Training for Social Service and the Committee on Youth Welfare. He participated in several group meetings and has been elected a member of the Executive Committee of the Social Conference. He was a member of the Governing Body of the Gokulam Village Welfare Association.

Scouting

In October 1947 the National Council of the Hindustan Scout Association elected Mr. Kunzru as its National Commissioner for three years. He has been busy negotiating the amalgamation of the two principal scout associations in the country.

Mr. S. R. Bajpai was re-elected the Organising Commissioner of the Hindustan Scout Association for three years. His duties involved extensive touring for purposes of inspection and reviewing of scout units and scout rallies. He conducted two Air Training Courses, one at Allahabad and the other at Patna, which were attended by 150 scouts and scouters. 20 successful candidates were given flying experience free of cost by the Bihar Flying Club, at Patna. He has been appointed a member of the Boy Scout Reorganisation Committee set up by the East Punjab Government. He continued to be a member of the U. P. Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society and attended two of its meetings and two meetings

of the Allahabad District Prisoners' Aid Society. He attended the Indian Conference of Social Work, was a member of its steering committee and spoke on scouting in the Youth Section. He was also elected a member of the Central Committee, and was appointed Secretary of the Seva Samiti Gymnasium at Allahabad. There is a great public demand for his books dealing with scouting.

Mr. Venkataraman continued to be the Headquarters Commissioner of the H. S. A. in Madras. He criticised the move to make scouting an integral part of the school curriculum. He attended the flock leaders' training camp at Perungudi, and the Provincial Training Camp at Adyar. He drafted a note on advanced training for Commissioners. He has been authorised to bring out a Tamil monthly dealing with scouting in general.

Relief of Distress

To gain firsthand knowledge of the condition and problems of refugees from the Punjab Mr. Kunzru visited Lahore, Amritsar, Jullundur, Kurukshetra and Jammu and Kashmir. His press statements on the situation urged Government to expedite their relief and rehabilitation measures. He addressed the Journalists' Association and the Progressive Club at Allahabad on the situation in the Punjab and Jammu and Kashmir, and a public meeting was addressed by him at Jammu. A Relief and Rehabilitation Committee has been formed at New Delhi with Mr. Kunzru as Chairman.

Three members of the Society, Messrs. Bajpai, Sharma and Sharangpani, worked for nearly two months in the refugee camp at Kurukshetra. Mr. Bajpai drew up a scheme for social service which won considerable popularity, but it could not be carried into effect owing to practical difficulties. His other schemes also shared the same fate for the same reason. Mr. Sharangpani was elected Assistant Welfare Officer in the Kurukshetra Welfare Service. This was an organisation formed by various voluntary agencies working at Kurukshetra. The work of allotting duties to volunteers, maintaining

discipline, conducting weekly meetings of heads of voluntary organisations, getting reports on work done, etc. were some of the duties entrusted to Mr. Sharangpani.

Mr. Thakkar was able in September to secure facilities from shipping companies for the evacuation of Harijans from Sind. As the unofficial representative of the Relief and Rehabilitation Ministry he inspected the refugee camps in Kathiawar and Cutch, and those at Ahmedabad and Marwar. Mr. Thakkar has since been appointed an administrative member of the Rehabilitation Finance Administration Board. The object of the Board is to give financial assistance to refugees with a view to helping them to settle in business or industry in India.

Mr. Kaul assisted in organising a meeting of Kashmiri residents of Lucknow and helped in raising funds for the Kashmir Relief Fund.

Mr. R. S. Misra undertook relief work in the flood-affected areas of the Allahabad district. For this work the Society made a grant of Rs.1,500. The relief consisted in giving medical help to people suffering from malaria and Kala-azar. This work covered 56 villages which badly needed such help. Four centres were opened where free medical help was available to all. A qualified Vaidya was deputed to visit these centres on fixed days, to examine patients and to give prescriptions. Besides medical help, dhotis and ready-made garments were also distributed free in the affected area.

Journals.

Two daily newspapers, the *Dnyan Prakash* (Poona) and the *Hitavada* (Nagpur), are owned and published by the Servants of India Society. The *Dnyan Prakash*, the oldest Marathi daily, is edited by Mr. Gokhale who was helped in his work by Messrs. Vaze and Kakade. Mr. Mani continued to be both Editor and Manager of the *Hitavada*.

Business Concerns.

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

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.

**THE GOKHALE INSTITUTE OF POLITICS AND ECONOMICS,
POONA 4.**

(Founded by Rao Bahadur R. R. Kale)

Report for the year 1947-48

During the year under report the tabulation of the data collected in the series of agricultural economics projects in the Wai Taluka was pushed ahead with all possible speed and is now in an advanced stage. The planning and writing of reports has begun and it may be possible to publish the report on Land Utilization during the course of the coming year.

The inquiry into the economy of the tract of the Bombay Deccan liable to famine was duly launched in April 1947. Four villages in the Marathi area of the famine tract were surveyed during April to October 1947 and our fieldmen have moved into the next batch of 6 villages, 4 in Marathi and 2 in the Kannad areas of the tract. The survey of these villages is to be completed by April 1948. The work of the survey will continue at this rate of two villages per fieldman per year for another three years.

The inquiry into the Stagnation and Wastage in Primary Education that has been entrusted to the Institute by the Government of Bombay was completed in the middle of 1947. The work of the tabulation of the data is in progress and the report of the enquiry will be presented to Government during the course of the coming year. The tabulation of the data of the Socio-Economic Survey of Kolhapur City, undertaken at the request of the Kolhapur Municipal Borough, was undertaken during the year and is now well advanced. The drafting of the reports of the survey has also begun and the first Report in the series, that on Population and Fertility in Kolhapur City, has recently gone to the press. The work of tabulating the data collected in the

inquiry into the working class family budgets in Kolhapur for setting up the cost of living Index, which was undertaken at the request of the Kolhapur Darbar and with the aid of a financial grant sanctioned by it, has been held up at the penultimate stage, on account of certain difficulties; it is hoped that these difficulties will soon be overcome.

The investigation into the structure and working of the village Panchayats in the Provinces of Bombay and Madras, was completed by the "Besant Scholar" appointed for that purpose. The report of the scholar is expected to be completed within the first quarter of the next year.

During the period under report the Institute published two books. The first publication was "The Federal Problem in India" by Mr. D. R. Gadgil. This is, in a sense, a continuation of the earlier publication "Federating India" and analyses, in particular, the Cabinet Mission Scheme and the fundamental constitutional problems raised by it. The period since its publication has unfortunately not been favourable to an objective study of political or constitutional problems. The second publication was Prof. T. M. Joshi's "Bombay Finance 1921-46". This is a study of Bombay budgets during that period and of the financial problems of the times. Both these publications have been well received by newspapers and the learned periodicals. It is expected to publish, in the immediate future, the Report on the survey of the direct and indirect benefits of irrigation by the Godavari and Pravara Canal systems, submitted in 1942, to the Government of Bombay. The report was, at the end of the year, in the press.

A notable event during this year was the sanctioning by the Bombay Government of an annual grant, for a period of 5 years, of Rs. 10,000/- to the Institute. The Institute is grateful for this grant to the Bombay Government which we may be permitted to interpret as recognition on the part of Government of the usefulness and importance of the investigational and other work carried on by it. The grant has enabled the Institute to place its nuclear staff on a more secure basis than was formerly the case.

The Trustees of the Prof. V. G. Kale Memorial Fund offered to hand over the fund to the Institute, until the time of the establishment of the Poona University, for instituting a studentship styled as the Prof. V. G. Kale Research Studentship, out of the interest on the total sum of the Fund. The studentship is tenable for two years and is for research into some important problem of the economics of Indian industries. The Institute gratefully accepted the offer and the studentship has been awarded as from August 1947.

The total number of students enrolled during the year was 64 of whom 3 were enrolled for the Ph. D. degree. At the M. A. Examination held in April 1947, 21 students of the Institute appeared, of whom 11 were successful, 3 being placed in the Second Class.

Three students submitted their theses for the Ph. D. degree during the year and were awarded the degree. Their names and the subjects of their theses are—

- (1) Mr. A. V. Raman Rao, M. A.,
"An Economic History of the Andhra Districts, 1766-1865".
- (2) Mr. G. D. Patel, M. A.,
"The Land-Settlement in Gujarat under the British".
- (3) Mr. H. G. Abhyankar, B. A.,
"Techniques, Procedures and Methods of Economic Planning in the U. K., the U. S. A., Germany, and the U. S. S. R. with special reference to post-war conditions in India".

Sir C. D. Deshmukh, Governor, Reserve Bank of India, delivered the Rao Bahadur R. R. Kale Lecture this year. The subject of his lecture was "Central Banking in India — A Retrospect". The publication of the lecture was undertaken immediately after its delivery.

At the commencement of the year Mr. D. R. Gadgil was away on deputation with the Commodities Prices Board. His deputation with the Board was continued, after the initial period of three months, on the understanding that it would not be necessary for him to be away from Poona during the time of the academic terms. However, soon after this extension of deputation Mr. Gadgil thought it advisable in the light of circumstances connected with the relations of the Board with Government to tender his resignation of the membership of the Board. The resignation was accepted towards the beginning of October 1947. Mr. D. R. Gadgil was elected Chairman of the Poona Central Co-operative Bank Ltd. for the year 1947-48. He was renominated by the Government of Bombay to the Provincial Board of Rural Development and was nominated Chairman of its Agricultural Economics Sub-committee. He was elected a director of the Bombay Provincial Co-operative Bank Ltd. Mr. Gadgil's term of membership of the Senate of the University of Bombay expired in August 1947 and he did not seek re-election. He was, however, nominated as a Fellow of the University of Bombay by the Chancellor of the University in January 1948.

The Servants of India Society

Statement of Income and Expenditure for the year ending 31st March, 1948.

INCOME			1947-48.			EXPENDITURE			1947-48.		
			Rs.	As	P.				Rs.	As	Ps.
Donations	..	...	6,394		2 6	Allowances, etc.	...	...	59,727		9 10
Members' Earnings	...	...	25,475		6 8	Travelling Expenses	...	...	7,230		5 3
Interest	...	...	53,293		15 2	Library	...	...	4,733		6 9
Property Rents	...	...	15,864		8 0	Establishment	...	...	19,412		4 5
Miscellaneous	...	...	12,498		5 5	General Charges	...	...	15,231		5 3
Press Profits	...	...	1,92,730		6 3	Mess Charges	...	...	1,891		6 6
						Repairs to Buildings	...	...	31,635		0 8
						Rents and Taxes	...	...	5,855		6 10
						Rural Work	...	...	22,621		8 6
						G. M. Library, Nagpur	...	...	3,413		12 9
						Reserve Fund *	...	...	64,000		0 0
						Independence Day Bonus	...	...	12,700		12 3
						Provision for Bonus to Employeess 1948-49...	...	...	42,000		0 0
						Losses in conducting Society's Papers	...	...	11,320		7 11
						Surplus carried to General Fund	...	...	4,473		5 1
						Total ...			3,06,256		12 0
									Total ...		3,06,256 12 0

Poona, }
19th June, 1948. }

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.
The Society's General Fund :								
Balance as on 1st April, 1947	...	12,07,784	13	6				
Add Surplus as per Income and Expenditure a/c	...	4,473	5	1				
						12,12,258	2	7
Advances Payable :						75,421	8	5
 The Society's Presses and Papers								
Credit Balances :								
A. B. Press	...	38,735	14	9				
Bombay Vaibhav Press	...	27,323	14	6				
Dnyan Prakash	...	23,362	14	0				
Hitavada Press	...	67,471	0	9				
						1,56,893	12	0
						14,44,573	7	0

Poona,

19th June, 1948.

India Society

account as on 31st March, 1948.

	Rs.	As.	Pa.	Rs.	As.	Pa.
Buildings and Sites:				3,96,858	—5	—3
Library expenditure to date has been charged to revenue ...					0—0	—0
Dead-Stock:						
As per last year's Statement ...	17,012	—3	—8			
Additions during the year ...	4,078	—8	—11			
				21,090	—12	—7
Less depreciation ...	850	—9	—9			
				20,240	—2	—10
Advances recoverable:				53,455	—5	—1
 The Society's Presses and Papers:						
Assets and Debtors:						
Aryabhushan Press ...	2,28,988	—8	—4			
Bombay Vaibhav Press ...	1,48,741	—14	—4			
Dnyan Prakash ...	39,961	—13	—0			
Hitavada Press ...	2,38,858	—3	—7			
				6,56,551	—7	—3
President's American Tour Expenses				1,717	—4	—0
Balance as shown in the Statement of Affairs				3,15,750	—14	—7
				14,44,573	—7	—0

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.
The Society's General Fund:				
Balance as per annexed Statement	... ..	3,15,750	1	7
Gokhale Memorial Trust (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	... ..	2,24,000	0	0
Hitavada Equipment Fund	... ..	23,225	0	0
Servindia Relief Fund	... ..	79,414	2	1
Sir W. Wedderburn Fund	... ..	3,569	0	11
Investment Reserve Fund	... ..	20,244	1	8
Building Reserve Fund	.. ..	17,172	13	3
Workmen's Welfare Fund	... ..	6,500	0	0
Servindia Welfare Fund	... ..	4,001	4	6
Insurance Fund—Life Policies Matured	... ..	9,000	0	0
Gokhale Day Celebration Fund	... ..	2,000	0	0
Travancore Relief Fund	... ..	4,454	6	0
Nayanar Memorial Trust Fund	... ..	10,726	14	0
Cuttack Building Fund	... ..	4,044	0	0
Total ...		9,90,447	12	8

INDIA SOCIETY

31st March, 1948.

		ASSETS					
		Rs.	As.	Ps.	Rs.	As.	Ps.
Nayanar Memorial Trust Fund Investment (3% G. P. Notes Rs. 10,000)	...				10,356	4	0
G. M. Library Trust Property Investment a/c	...				23,949	3	6
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
South Indian Flood Relief Fund Investment a/c					21,415	7	0
Other Investments :							
3 % Punjab Loan 1949 Face value	... 12,000	0	0				
3 % Bombay Govt. Loan	... 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	... 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	... 5,94,700	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
Gokhale Day Celebration Fund Investment a/c	...				1,990	8	0
Bombay Prov. Co-op. Bank Shares							
20 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	...				50,645	1	8
Cash at Centres and at Branches, etc.	...				3,431	7	2
					Total ...	9,90,447	13 8

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, }
19th June, 1948. }

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

The Rao Bahadur R. R. Kale Trust Fund

	Rs.	as.	ps.		Rs.	as.	ps.
The R. R. Kale Trust Fund	1,07,630	—	10—0	Mortgage on property of Sayagaon village	10,631	—	12—6
Investment Reserve	13,384	—	6—0	Govt. and other securities :			
Amount set aside for redemption of loss on maturity of B'bay and Karachi loans	4,000	—	0—0	3% 1949 Punjab Loan face value	Rs. 2,000		
				3% Conversion Loan	Rs. 30,800		
				4% 1960-70 Loan	Rs. 20,200		
				6% B. M. Debentures	Rs. 40,000		
				6% Karachi Port Trust Bonds	Rs. 7,500		
					1,00,500		
					at cost	1,05,691	—4—0
				Shares :			
				Kirloskar Bros. Ltd.		2,250	—0—0
				120 Shares of Rs. 25 each fully paid up.			
				Other Loans :			
				Satara Inamdar Mandal		5,000	—0—6
				50 Debentures of Rs. 100 each			
				Advances		1,441	—15—0
Total ...	1,25,015	—	0—0	Total ...	1,25,015	—	0—0

POONA }
19th June, 1948 }

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, 1948

INCOME	Rs. as.ps.	EXPENDITURE	Rs. as. ps.
Income from The R. R. Kale Trust Fund ...	3,858 2 9	Salaries and Allowances ...	9,135 10 0
Grants ...	31,015 11 6	Tabulation Section Maintenance and other expenditure ...	9,278 5 6
Fees ...	5,927 4 0	Tata Section, Salaries, Allowances and other expenditure ...	17,509 6 6
Publications sale ...	3,639 9 6	Investigation Expenses ...	403 3 0
Interest ...	535 13 9	Publications ...	6,544 5 0
Miscellaneous Receipts ...	313 14 6	Books and Periodicals ...	1,311 12 6
Deficit ...	3,782 13 3	Scholarship ...	1,314 9 0
		Stationery and Printing ...	410 0 3
		Postage and other Office Expenses ...	1,097 14 6
		Audit Fees ...	100 0 0
		Contribution to Provident Fund ...	1,968 3 0
Total ...	49,073 5 3	Total ...	49,073 5 3

35

Poona 4. }
18th May, 1948. }

M. P. CHITALE & Co.
Registered Accountants and Auditors.

The Gokhale Institute of Politics and Economics, Poona.
Statement showing the General Fund and its investments on 31st March, 1948.

FUNDS & LIABILITIES			ASSETS		Rs. As. Ps.	Rs. As. Ps.
	Rs. As. Ps.	Rs. As. Ps.	Investments :	Face Value		
General Fund. ...	8,677 11 7		6 % Karachi Port Trust Bonds ...	2,500		
Less Deficit as per I/E Account...	3,782 13 3		4 % Bombay Port Trust Bonds ...	1,500		
	-----	4,894 14 4	5 % Bombay Municipal Debentures ...	4,000		
Publication Reserve ...		15,572 2 6	National Savings Certificates. ...	3,000		
Library Reserve ...		10,761 9 3		11,000		
Advance Grants ...		9,200 0 0		at cost	12,013 2 0	
Deposits ...		450 0 0	The V. G. Kale Memorial Fund			
Sundry Creditors ...		2,459 2 3	2 1/2 % 1960 Government of India			
Provident Fund as per Contra ...		7,390 5 0	Loan of the face value of Rs. 32,000	0 0	at cost	
The V. G. Kale Memorial Fund as per Contra		32,647 1 0			32,100 0 0	
		-----	Interest Recoverable		547 1 0	
		83,375 2 4	Provident Fund			
			Poona C. O. Bank S/A	...	7,390 5 0	
			Motor Car	...	3,600 0 0	
			Library	...	10,761 9 3	
			Publications	...	10,572 2 6	
			Accounts Receivable	...	3,172 9 7	
			Cash at Bank	...	3,218 5 0	

			Total ...	Total ...	83,375 2 4	

Poona 4. }
 18th May, 1948.

Examined and found correct.
 M. P. CHITALE & Co.
 Registered Accountants and Auditors.

Headquarters

			Rs.	as.
The Sir Dorabji Tata Trust	...	...	1 500	0
Rao Bahadur D. D. Thacker	...	...	500	0
Mr. M. R. Joshi	...	...	500	0
Miss V. Santra	...	...	120	0
Principal J. R. Gharpure	...	...	100	0
Mrs. Pramilabai Gadgil	...	...	100	0
The late Mr. Justice Ranade Charities Fund	...	...	100	0
Mr. J. M. Allen	...	...	68	13
Mr. K. B. Joshi	...	...	60	0
Mr. V. J. Gharpure	...	...	50	0
Dr. Sir R. P. Paranjpye	...	...	30	0
Shet Harakchand Motichand	...	...	25	0
Rao Bahadur D. L. Sahasrabuddhe	...	...	25	0
Sums below Rs. 5	...	...	5	0
			<hr/>	
			Total...	3.183 13
				<hr/>

Bombay Branch

			Rs.	as.
Mr. K. J. Chitalia	...	...	350	0
Seth Gordhandas Bhagvandas Narottamdas	...	...	100	0
Mr. G. A. Kamtekar	...	...	25	0
			<hr/>	
			Total...	475 0
				<hr/>

Madras Branch

			Rs.	as.
Sri A. Srinivasa Pai	...	...	50	4
Mr. S. G. Sastry	...	...	50	0
Sri K. V. Rajagopalan	...	...	25	0
Dr. R. M. Alagappa Chettiar	...	...	25	0
Sri Varma Bheemappa Emiga	...	...	25	0
Sri T. M. Subramania Iyer	...	...	25	0
Mr. B. Bheema Rao	...	...	25	0
Sums below Rs. 25	...	...	94	0
			<hr/>	
			Total...	319 4
				<hr/>

East Punjab Centre

			Rs.	as.
Lt. Roop Chand	...	...	100	0
The Punjab Sugar Mills Co.	...	...	30	0
Total...			<u>130</u>	<u>0</u>

Upper India Branch

			Rs.	as.	p.
Mr. S. Mushran, Bikaner	...	...	180	0	0
Sums below Rs. 25	...	...	11	14	6
Total ...			<u>191</u>	<u>14</u>	<u>6</u>

**Sarsa and Khiri centres and Mirzapur Aborigines
Welfare Work.**

			Rs.	as.
All-India Arya Hindu Dharma Seva Sangh, Delhi	...	...	960	0
R. C. Khanna Medical Trust Fund	...	...	282	5
The N. M. Wadia Charities	...	...	230	0
Pandit Ganesh Prasad Dwivedi, Gobara	...	...	230	0
Thakur Lallu Singh, Bharatnagar	...	...	52	0
Allahabad District Board	...	...	50	0
Zandu Pharmaceutical Works, Bombay	...	...	50	0
Raja Bahadur of Daiya	...	...	42	0
Dr. S. K. Burman & Sons.	...	...	39	8
Pandit Ramanuj Prasad, Khiri	...	...	25	0
Sums below Rs. 25	...	...	28	6
Total...			<u>2,009</u>	<u>3</u>

Shendurjana Centre

			Rs.	as.
Mrs. Pushpavatibai Deshmukh	...	...	25	0
Mr. Shamrao Moharil	25	0
Sums below Rs. 25	10	0
Total			<u>60</u>	<u>0</u>

Cuttack Centre

Sums below Rs 25	25	0
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CONSTITUTION
OF THE
Servants of India Society

The following Constitution has been adopted for the Society :—

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

- (i) The country shall always be the first in my thoughts and I will give to her service the best that is in me.
- (ii) In serving the country I will seek no personal advantage for myself.
- (iii) I will regard all Indians as brothers and work for the advancement of all without distinction of caste or creed.
- (iv) I will be content with such provision for myself *and my family*,* as the Society may be able to make. I will devote no part of my energies to earning money for myself.
- (v) I will lead a pure personal life.
- (vi) I will engage in no personal quarrel with 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 September 1948

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, Allabad.
<i>Vice-President :</i>		
2 Amritlal Vithaldas Thakkar, L.O.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 Annakavoor Duraiswamy Subramani (A. D. Mani), M.A. ...	14-6-1935	S. I. S., Dhantoli, Nagpur.
6 Pandurangi Kodanda Rao, M.A. ...	12-5-1922	S. I. S., Royapettah, Madras, 14.
<i>Secretary :</i>		
7 Dattatray Vasudeo Ambekar ...	20-12-1914	„ Poona 4.
<i>Ordinary Members :</i>		
8 Natash 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., Cuttaok (Orissa).
12 Haradatta Shermu, B.A., LL.B.	4-4-1922	S. I. S., Ambala Cantonment.
13 Shri Ram Bajpai	12-5-1922	" 9 Malaviya Road, George Town, Allahabad
14 Shankar Govind Gokhale, M. A.	29-7-1928	" Poona 4.
15 Keshav Ganesh Sharangapani, B.A., LL.B.	25-9-1930	Aryabhushan Press, Poona 4.
16 Singacallur Ramakrishna Venkataraman, B.A., B.L.	25-9-1930	S. I. S., Royapettah, Madras, 14.
17 Ramchandra Sadashiv Gupte	30-6-1933	S. I. S., Dhantoli, Nagpur.
18 Dinkar Dattatray Desai, M.A., LL.B.	12-6-1936	" Sandhurst Road, Bombay 4.
19 Shyam Sundar Misra, M.A.	12-6-1936	" Cuttaok.
20 Rama Shankar Misra, B.A., LL.B.	12-6-1937	" Sarsa, Dt. Allahabad.
21 Karsandas Jagjiwandas Obitalia	13-6-1941	" Sandhurst Road, Bombay 4.
22 Raghunath Govind Kakade, M. A., LL. B., Ph. D.	12-6-1943	S. I. S., Poona 4
<i>Members under Training :</i>		
1 Lakshminarayan Rao, B.A.	19-6-1945	S. I. S., P. O. Chalapuram, Malabar
2 K. Lakshminarayan Rao, B.Sc.	12-6-1946	Depressed Classes Mission, Mangalore.

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>Legislature</i>	—Kunzru, (Council of State). Sahu, (Orissa Legislative Assembly)
<i>Indian States</i>	—Vaze, Bakhale.
<i>Journalism</i>	—Vaze, Kodanda Rao, Mani, Gokhale.
Social :	
<i>Labour</i>	—Bakhale, Desai.
<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, } R. S. Misra, K. L. N. Rao.
<i>Aborigines</i>	—Thakkar, Sahu, L. N. Rao, R. S. Misra.
<i>Rural Uplift, & Local Self-Government</i>	} R. S. Misra, Sahu, S. S. Misra, Gupte, } Venkataraman, Sharma, L. N. Rao.
<i>Distress Relief</i>	} Kunzru, Thakkar, Sharangpani, 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).

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