

THE  
**Servants of India Society**

*(Founded on June 12, 1905)*

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**REPORT OF WORK**

*(From June, 1926 to 31st March, 1927).*

AND

**CONSTITUTION**

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1927.

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The Late Hon'ble Mr. G. K. GOKHALE, C. I. E.



Founder of the Servants of India Society.

# THE WORK OF THE SERVANT OF INDIA SOCIETY.



*(From June, 1926 to March, 1927).*

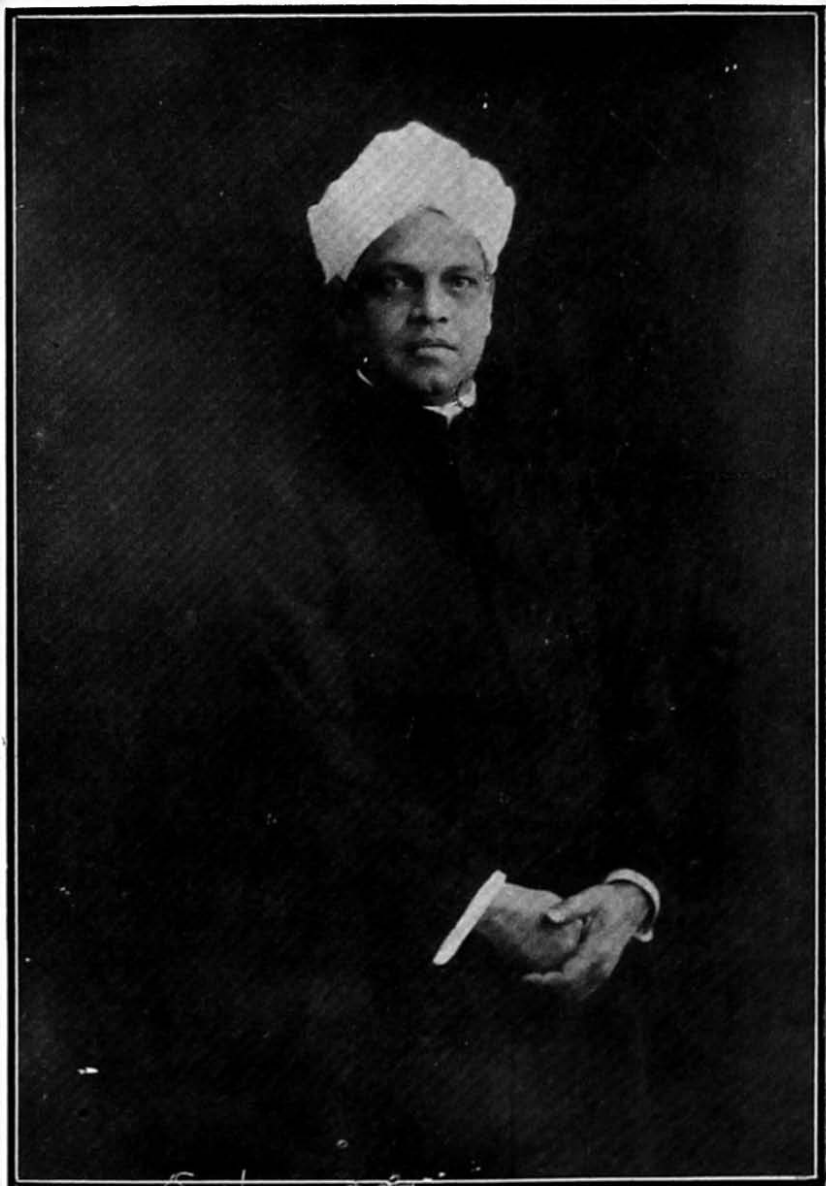
Another year has elapsed since our last report of work was issued. This report deals with the work of ten months only as the decision of the Council to begin the Society's year from April, has been brought into force.

The period under report is one of the most trying and difficult periods through which the Society had to pass in recent times. Occasions there have been in the past, standing as it does for certain definite principles and methods of work both in regard to politics and social reform, when passing phases of our country's public life might have been the cause of disruption, nay even of extinction. Firm faith in the ordained Mission of the Society and the part it has been designed to play by its illustrious founder, Gopal Krishna Gokhale, in the building up of the nation, have saved the Society of those terrible experiences from which many an institution working for public cause, could not escape. But a calamity of another kind, of far more serious nature overtook the Society in May 1926, to which a reference has already been made in our last report. The Aryabhushan and the Dnyan Prakash Presses, built up with great patience and foresight by Mr. Gokhale and which continued to be the mainstay of the Society for a long time, were ruined by fire. Fully aware as the members were of their unpopularity for not only withholding assent and support for popular policies and methods of work but also by strenuously carrying on propoganda against them, they felt that it was too severe a blow from which it might not be possible to recover. At the same time the Society thought it was an occasion for them to examine and find out how far the work done by the Society at least in spheres other

than politics commanded the appreciation of the general public, especially of those "who are not in habitual agreement with the Society in public matters." The spontaneous response received from all quarters irrespective of the political and other differences, has been great and we have every reason to feel gratified at the results. As the Rt. Hon'ble V. S. Srinivas Sastri, P. C, stated in his appeal to the public issued soon after the disastrous fire "it seems as though the essential kindness of human nature, being so often forced out of its natural current by conflict of interests were only waiting for a pretext to come back to its own channel." Prince and peasant, rich and poor, official and non-official, identified themselves with us in our loss and came forward with the sympathy and prompt help, in some cases in a very generous measure. The loss sustained was large and the amount required to enable the Society to make a fresh start was estimated at two lakhs. But our fears were dispelled; our hopes were kindled; our hearts were gladdened. We take this opportunity of expressing our sincere debt of gratitude to friends everywhere who have not only contributed their mite but have interested their friends in our cause and have enabled us to collect the money required to re-start our life. One feature of our collections to which we may be permitted to draw the attention of our supporters is a sufficiently numerous contributions of small sums. This fact, which indicates the extent to which we are known and our work appreciated, makes us feel the strength of our ideals and methods of work and also testifies to the encouraging circumstance that whatever may be our differences, good work done is always appreciated and supported. The Society secured a sum of Rs. 1,57,329-10-7 for the Fire Relief Fund up to the end of May 1927.

**Our Strength:**—There has been no increase in the Membership of the Society. Applications even from worthy candidates could not be considered as the very fate of the Society was hanging in the balance. The restraint we had imposed on ourselves in the matter of admission of new members owing to precarious condition of our finances, has now to be removed as the expanding activities of the Society need urgently additional membership.

**Right Hon'ble V. S. SRINIVAS SASTRI, P. C.**



**President of Servants of India Society.**

We regret to announce that Rao Bahadur N. K. Kelkar severed his connection with the Society in October last, just before the elections with a view to stand as a Congress candidate for the C. P. Council.

We are happy to say that we have had no serious illness among members as to put them out of action altogether. Mr. Srinivasa Sastri's health was better and from his place of retirement in Bangalore he could go out now and then to take part in our public activities. Mr. Tivary who was convalescent at the time of our last report, recovered his normal health after a few months and could undertake his election campaign. Mr. N. A. Dravid, on account of failing health, was granted leave.

It may here be mentioned that most of the members of the Society were engaged for considerable time in making collections for the Fire Relief Fund. So they could not plan new items of work and carry them out. Moreover as we have noticed already in our previous reports, the members engaged themselves in work of organisations with which they are connected and so reports of work of those organisations would to a great extent indicate the work turned out by the members, they being whole time workers usually give their substantial portion of their time and energy for such institutions.

### **Activities : Political**

Indians abroad :—As a result of the efforts of the Paddison Deputation, the Union Government of South Africa agreed to send a deputation to India as a preliminary step to the Round Table Conference. The South African Deputation returned from India with good impressions of the country. When the question of Indian Deputation for the Round Table Conference in South Africa was taken up the Government of India requested Mr. Srinivasa Sastri, to be one of its members. His health did not permit undertaking of such a responsible post. But in response to the call, he went to South Africa and played an important part in the settlement of the agreement. He made a great impression on all those with whom he came into contact.

The Indians in S. Africa expressed their appreciation of his work in a tangible form by subscribing a good sum to the Fire Relief Fund. Soon after his return he was nominated to the Legislative Assembly to take part in the debate on the Agreement. He resigned his place soon after and undertook to enlighten his countrymen on the various points of the agreement by means of lectures and articles in the Press. Members of Society in the different parts of the country also did some propaganda to explain the point of view which Mr. Sastri represented and the "Servant of India" and the "Dnyan Prakash" wrote and supported the agreement as the best that could be secured in the circumstances.

Pandit Hirday Nath Kunzru, M. L. A., elicited very useful information on the treatment of Indians in other Colonies, such as the Fiji and British Guiana. When the information given was inadequate and some doubt was felt that the Government were arriving at decisions on very serious problems connected with the Indians in Colonies without giving an opportunity to the Assembly to express its opinion, he gave a notice of a motion for adjournment of the Legislative Assembly with a view to draw the attention of the Government to the dissatisfaction of the country for the manner in which the question was being tackled, but unfortunately the motion was disallowed by the president. He could not secure a place in the ordinary ballot for his motion on the subject. Mr. Sastri contributed an article on the South African Agreement to the "Hindusthan Review."

**Legislatures :—**Mr. Sastri's nomination and his subsequent resignation have already been mentioned. Pandit Hirday Nath Kunzru stood for the Assembly for the Agra Division of the United provinces. It was a hard fight and his success has been a source of gratification to the Society. In the Assembly he took keen interest in the question of Indians in the Colonies to which reference has already been made. Besides he took a very prominent part in the discussion of the Military and Railway Budgets. By his well reasoned and informed speeches supported by facts and figures he could successfully induce the Assembly to accept two cuts to show the disapprobation of



the Assembly in regard to the policy of the Government with reference to the Indianisation of the Army and the purchase of stores...railway materials respectively. On his motion for a nominal cut in the Railway Budget, Mr. Kunzru exposed with the help of facts and figures how the promises made and hopes raised were frustrated by the Government policy of not utilising to the fullest extent the agency of the India Stores Department for the purchase of indigenous stores required for the Railways and other Departments of the Central Government. Mr. Kunzru moved two cuts in the military expenditure. On the first motion he raised the question of the Territorial Force including the U. T. C, and showed how it was neglected in contrast with the way in which the Auxiliary Force was fostered. He gave various instances in support of his complaint. He also complained that though it is more than two years since the report of the Territorial Force Committee was published, no action had yet been taken on the same. On the second motion he raised the question of military expenditure and military policy in general. He charged the Government of India of breaking promises made in the Assembly in regard to the Esher Committee report and with proof advanced showed that the Government of India was practically the hand-maid of the British Government in the matter of military policy.

Mr. N. M. Joshi was a nominated Member of the Public Accounts Committee and of the Standing Advisory Committee for the Department of Industries and Labour. After the General Election, he was again nominated to the Assembly to represent the labour interests. He asked a number of questions on labour matters and grievances of subordinate employees. In the first stage of the discussion on the Gold Standard and Reserve Bank Bill, he advocated a State Bank or a Bank with shares of small amounts. He pleaded for the principle, one man, one share, and also suggested the inclusion of the Provincial Co-operative Banks in the Schedule. In his speech on the Steel Protection Bill, Mr. Joshi advocated nationalisation of the industry and as an alternative suggested the granting of subsidies with due safeguards to protect the interests of the labourers and the general tax-payer. He served on the select

Committee of the Bill and pressed his views when the Assembly discussed its report. Mr. Joshi made a speech on the motion for adjournment relating to Kharagpur strike and supported the resolution recommending that the backward tracts of Santal Parganas, Chota Nagpur and others should be freed from the restriction of sub-section 2 of Section 52 A of the Government of India Act. On the cuts in the Railway budget Mr. Joshi advocated the reduction of third class fares, removal of over crowding etc. and redress of grievances of the Railway employees. The grievances of the Postal employees and the reduction in postage were dealt with in speeches on the general Budget. He urged also the necessity for giving effect to the proposals of the Taxation Committee. Mr. Joshi continued to be the nominated Member of the Public Accounts Committee and the Standing Committee on Emigration.

Mr. V. N. Tivary has been returned to the United Provinces Council from the District of Allahabad.

**Other Statutory Bodies :—**Mr. V. N. Tivary, M. I. C. continued to serve on the District Board as an elected member. He also sat during the year on the Whetherhill Committee, the Board of Vernacular Education, The E. I. Ry. Advisory Committee and the Dt. Boards Education Reorganisation Committee. He had to give greater part of his time to the work of these Committees. Mr. Dube continued on the Lucknow District Board and still represents the Board on the Excise advisory Committee and also the Taxation and the Public works Committee of the Board. As the Chairman of the Education Committee of the Lucknow District Board he had to do much touring during the year. Mr. A. V. Thakkar was a member of the District School Board, the Taluka Board and of the Excise Advisory Committee of the Dohad and Jhalod Talukas.

**Political Associations :—**Mr. D. V. Ambekar remained during the year as one of the Secretaries of the Deccan Sabha, one of the premier liberal organisations in the country. In connection with its work and the collection of funds for the Gokhale Hall he had to give greater part of his time. Mr. V. Venkatsubbaiya acted as one of the Secretaries of the Madras Liberal League.

whose office is now located in the Society's premises. Mr. Joshi was a Secretary of the Western India Liberal Association and a member of the Councils of the Bombay Presidency Association, of the National Party and of the Imperial Citizenship Association. He was one of those who went to Ahmedabad to discuss proposals for united action. Mr. Deole is the Hony. Secretary of the Indian Institute of Political and Social Science, and is also on the Council of the Bombay Presidency Association. Other members whenever there was an occasion, have done propaganda, especially during the General Election on the value of vote etc.

Indian States :—The movement for administrative reforms in the Indian States is growing strong as the time for the appointment of Statutory Commission is approaching. Important place is given to this subject in the activities of the Society Mr. A. V. Patvardhan is conducting "Sansthani Swarajya" an Anglo-Vernacular Weekly devoted to the cause of the subjects of Indian States. As the Secretary of the Daxini Sansthan Hitawardhak Sabha he had to arrange deputations to wait on the Chiefs and also make necessary arrangements for holding States' Subjects Conferences to ventilate their grievances. Mr. Patvardhan served on the Hirda Committee of the Bhor State and has been also nominated to the Rayat Sabha of the Aundh State. He arranged for the publication of two pamphlets, one of which was a reprint of the lectures delivered by Mr. Sastri at Ernakulam. Mr. A. V. Thakkar presided over the Bhavnagar State Subjects' Conference and afterwards led the deputation to the Administrator, to discuss the resolutions of the Conference. He also spent some time in tour in the Bhavnagar State to acquaint himself with the grievances of the subjects. He was elected as the President of the Kathiawar Political Conference; but the Conference has been postponed *sine die*. He is one of the Secretaries of the all India States Subjects Conference which is to meet in Bombay in July and in this work Mr. Patvardhan also is taking great interest. Mr. C. S. Deole took part in the Hyderabad State Subjects Conference. At the invitation of the Principal of the Ernakulam College, Mr. Sastri delivered two important lectures

on the position of Indian States. These lectures attracted considerable attention of the public both here and in England.

**Kamala Lectures:**—The Reception Committee formed in Madras to honour to Mr. Sastri in appreciation of his series, of lectures decided to present an oil-painting of his to the University and to institute a lectureship in Politics associated with his name. Both these have been accomplished and the portrait; was unveiled by His Excellency the Governor of Madras, Lord Goschen. Mr. Sastri's lectures will soon be out in a book-form.

**Other Activities:**—Mr. P. Kodanda Rao visited the Punjab to study the working of the Punjab Land Alienation Act and contributed a series of articles to the "Servant of India" on the subject. They have been reprinted into a pamphlet by some friends in Punjab. He continued his work in regard to the Malabar Tenancy question by contributing articles on the proposals contained in the Press Communique dealing with the grounds on which His Excellency refused his assent to the Bill as passed by the Madras Legislative Council. As the Hony. Secretary of the Indian Institute of Political and Social Science he arranged discussions on the Indian and local Budgets. Mr. Deole helped generally some members of the Council in their Council work. He studied the Forest grievances of the Thana District and helped in organising a meeting to protest against the recommendations of the Report of the Forest Committee appointed by the Government. He gave valuable assistance to the Bombay Presidency Association to express their view on the Exchange Ratio Bill. Mr. Suryanarayana Rao gave evidence before the Unemployment Committee appointed by the Government of Madras. He also helped some members of the Legislative Council in the Council work. Mr. Haradatta Sharma in Lahore and Mr. Dube in Lucknow have been conducting Study Circles in their respective places and under the auspices of these bodies lectures on topics of current interest have been successfully organised. Persons competent to speak on different subjects spoke at the meetings of the Circles. Mr. Deole has been giving much attention to economic questions by making close and comparative study of the subjects. He was

the first to deliver a public lecture on the Report of the Royal Commission on Currency. On behalf of the Indian Institute of Political and Social Science he submitted a statement of the two questions of Exchange and Currency to the Indian Tariff Board (Cotton Textile Industry Enquiry) and also tendered oral evidence. He sent also a brief supplementary statement to the Board on the question of "How Railway rates affected home-made goods as against imported ones." Mr. Sastri was the main speaker at Madras on the occasion of the unveiling of the statue of Gokhale at Madras by His Excellency Lord Goschen. Mr. Sharma started a Branch of the Currency League in Lahore and under its auspices organised lectures on the subject and distributed leaflets dealing with the various aspects of the question both in English and Urdu.

**Social Service** :—Mr. G. K. Devadhar continued to work as the Hon'y. Organiser and General Secretary of the Poona Seva Sadan Society. The work of the supervision of the existing activities and their expansion demanded much of his attention. Besides collection of funds to run Branches of the Seva Sadan and the Central Institution with their growing needs, was no easy task. A new Branch of the Society was opened at Nagpur in January 1927, and plans for starting similar work in Gwalior and Wai are ready. It is proposed to put up new buildings costing more than 2 lakhs to provide accommodation for the nurses, midwives, Health Visitors and Sub-Assistant Surgeons and the collection of funds for this purpose is going on. Mr. Devdhar organised during the year a very successful Conference of the Workers and Helpers of the Poona Seva Sadan Society. With the help of a Bhatia friend, Mr. Devdhar has started at Nasik, a Home for the Homeless Women and Children.

The Social Service League, of which Mr. Joshi continued to be the General Secretary, is engaged as usual in varied activities, such as mass education and general welfare work among the mill employees. Mr. Joshi was also one of the Secretaries of the Bombay Social Reform Association, the President of the Legal Aid Society, a member of the Execu-

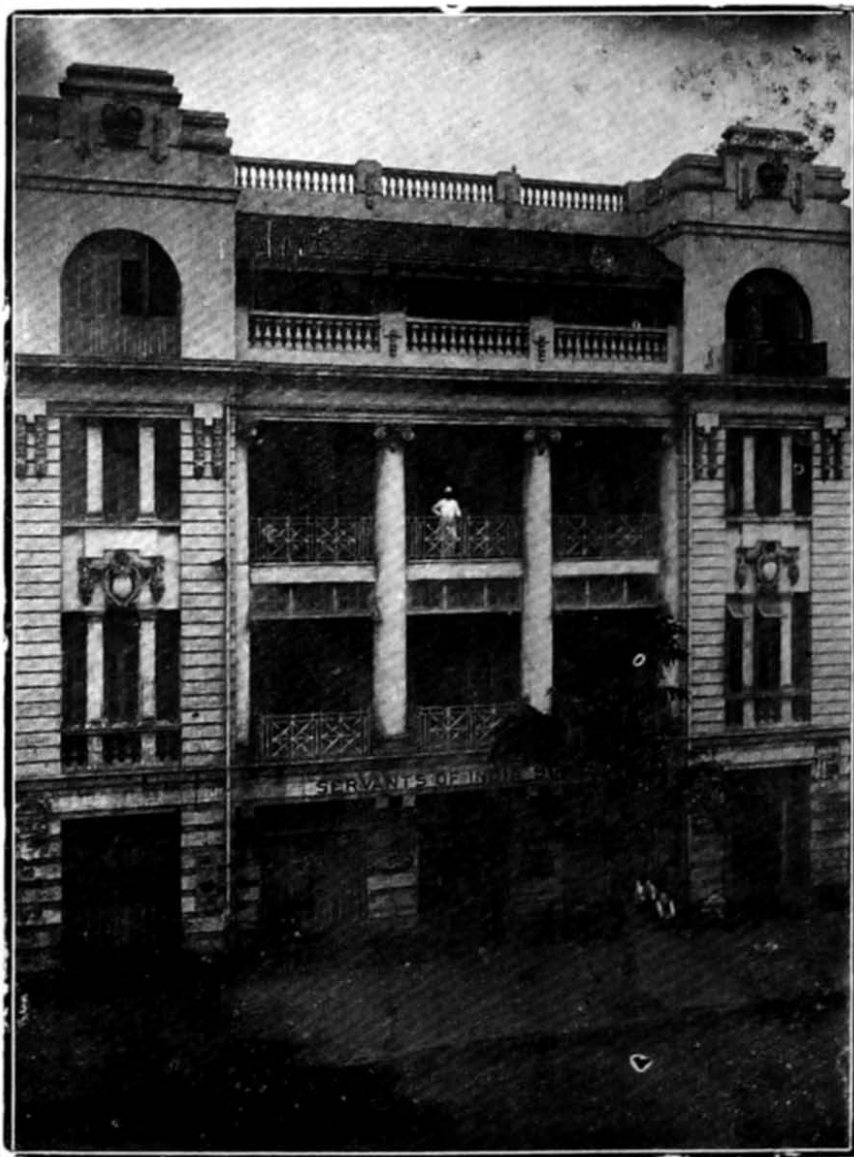
tive Committees of the Bombay Council of Social work and of the Vigilance Association.

Mr. Kunzru continued to act as the General Secretary and Mr. Tivary the organising Secretary of the Prayag Seva Samiti and on behalf of the Samiti made arrangements for the safety and convenience of people gathering at big melas in different parts of the United Provinces. Mr. Venkatsubbaiah is one of the Secretaries of the Madras Social Service League, the Railway Passengers' Association, the Madras Vigilance Association and the Children's Aid Society. The Children's Aid Society conducts a Remand Home for boys and a Certified School for girls. Mr. Sharma is the Hony. Secretary of the Punjab Social Reform Association which is doing good work in spreading ideas of reform. He has organised travelling libraries under the auspices of the Association.

Mr. Suryanarayana Rau was the Hony. Secretary of the Devadhar Malabar Reconstruction Trust which is engaged in doing rural reconstruction work in certain parts of the Malabar. Considerable progress has been made in the work during the year under report. Six night schools for adults and two day schools, of which one is mainly for the depressed classes pupils are being conducted. Adult Education by means of Magic Lantern lectures, dramas, Bhajans etc. is carried on. Proposals for reorganisation of the work are under contemplation as a result of the experience gained. Besides this work, Mr. Suryanarayana Rau is also connected with other local activities such as the Railway Passengers' Association, Distress Relief Fund Committee and the Welfare Committee.

Mr. Chitalia is in charge of the work of the Bhagini Samaj, which has organised Study Circles, Reading Centres, Home Industries Classes, lectures etc. mainly for the benefit of women. During the year a few more pamphlets on various subjects useful to women and children were published and an Art Exhibition in aid of Sir Harkisandas Hospital was successfully conducted. Mr. D. V. Ambekar rendered assistance to the local Women's Indian Association and to the Reception Committee of the Women's Educational Conference held in

**THE SERVANTS OF INDIA SOCIETY.**



**Society's Home in Bombay.**

Poona in January 1927 in making arrangements for the Conference.

**Labour :—**Reference has already been made to the work of Mr. Joshi in the Assembly to safeguard and represent the interests of labour. He continued to act as the General Secretary of the All India Trade Union Congress. In that capacity he had to keep himself in touch with the Trade Unions all over the country. He also made arrangements for session of the Trade Union Congress at Delhi in March 1927. As the President of the Textile Labour Union he was one of representatives of the Union who appeared before the Textile Tariff Board to tender oral evidence. Mr. Joshi is one of the Vice-Presidents of the Bombay Provincial Committee of the All India Trade Union Congress. He took steps to reorganise the Indian Seamen's Union. During the year under report the International Textile Delegation headed by the Rt. Hon'ble Thomas Shaw, M. P. and Mr. Sakalwala, M. P. visited the country; Mr. Joshi had to make arrangements for their reception and enable them to get a correct idea of the conditions of Textile and other workers. His connection with the labour world necessitates his giving considerable time to correspondence and reading of upto date literature on the subject of labour.

Mr. Bakhale remained during the year one of the Assistant Secretaries of the Trade Union Congress. He was responsible for the publication of the report of the proceedings of the Madras Congress. As the Joint Secretary of the Provincial Committee of the All India Trade Union Congress, he had to receive and help all visitors, from abroad coming to Bombay to study labour problems in that City and elsewhere and also to receive and give send off to different delegations. The Bombay Textile Union of which Mr. Bakhale is the General Secretary is one of the biggest labour organisations in India. Its membership stands at about 6,000 and the number of complaints, individual as well as collective, that received the attention of the Union has largely increased. Facts and figures connected with textile industry and labour had to be carefully collected and studied before a good representation could be prepared for the Textile Tariff Board. On the memo-



Memorandum sent by the Textile Labour Union Mr. Bakhale also gave oral evidence along with Mr. Joshi and Mr. Ginwala. Besides this Mr. Bakhale also sent two representations on behalf of the Union to the Government of Bombay on prompt payment of wages and the other on the deductions from wages or payments in respect of fines. The work of editing the All India Trade Bulletin was also that of Mr. Bakhale. He is also the Secretary of three Labour organisation Funds Committees in Bombay.

Messrs. Joshi and Bakhale have always availed of every occasion to enlist the sympathy and support of the public for the labour cause by lectures and articles in the press. Mr. Ambekar is the Vice-President of the Postmen's and Lowergrade Employees' Union, Poona.

### ~~Co-operation.~~

Co-operation forms one of the most prominent activities of the Society, and almost all members are connected in some way with the organisation of the movement in the different provinces.

Mr. Devadhar has been made the first elected President of the Provincial Co-operative Institute under the new constitution in the place of His Excellency the Governor. He has been re-elected as one of the Directors of the Bombay Provincial Co-operative Bank. He also continues to act as the President of the Hindu Co-operative Housing Society and the Co-operative Printing and Publishing Press. He presided over the Nasik District Co-operative Conference, the Karwar Divisional Co-operative Conference and the Ratnagiri District Co-operative Conference. He undertook co-operative tours to study the progress of the movement in Nasik, Sholapur, Satara, the Southern Maratha States, Karwar, Dharwar and Ratnagiri. He visited many places in connection with the work of the Provincial Co-operative Bank and opened the Branch of the Bank at Tasgaon. Just before he tendered his evidence before the Royal Commission on Agriculture, Mr. Devadhar made a rapid but extensive tour in the Punjab to study the growth of the movement. He arranged for the visits of the

members of the Royal Commission on Agriculture and Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Irwin to the Hadapsar Co-operative Credit Society. Mr Devadhar's services are requisitioned for many places to deliver addresses but he could, owing to pressure of other work, accept to deliver inaugural address to the Training Classes for Co-operative Secretaries organised only in Bombay, Poona and Phaltan.

Mr. K. G. Sivaswami as one of the Secretaries of the Madras Provincial Co-operative Union, spent most part of his time doing cooperative propaganda, addressing the Central Banks District Federations, Supervising Unions and the Primary Societies on their duties and responsibilities. He prepared a memorandum to the Royal Commission on Agriculture and tendered oral evidence on behalf of the Provincial Co-operative Union. In December last he toured in the Tinnevely District to study the economic conditions of the people and sent up a report as a result of which co-operative credit is being provided by the organisation of more Societies and the rectification of the existing ones. Mr. Sivaswami has been organising Societies, doing propaganda and assisting generally the Inspectors with his advice and guidance. During March and April he was at Madura helping the Reception Committee of the Provincial Co-operative Conference in organising the Conference.

Mr. Thakkar is the President of the District Branch of the Co-operative Institute and in that capacity he is in close touch with the Societies organised for the Bhills in the Panch Mahals District. He serves also, on the Executive Committee of the Central Institute. Mr. Dole is the President of the Girgaum District Co-operative Institute and the Chairman of the Bombay City Co-operative Divisional Institute. In connection with the latter body, he organised the Bombay City Co-operative Conference and acted as the Chairman of the Reception Committee. He is on the Executive Committee of the Provincial Institute. As the Hon'y. Secretary of the Bombay Hindu Housing Society, he set right the affairs of the Society. He delivered lectures on "Trade Unionism" and "Labour Co-operation" to the English Training Class and

delivered three lectures on "Producers' Cooperation" to the class for Diploma in co-operation organised by the Bombay Co-operative Institute. Mr. Venkatsubbaiah made arrangements for the conduct of the advanced Co-operative Training Class organised by the Madras Provincial Co-operative Union in his capacity as the Secretary of the Education Committee of the Union. In February last he took part in training the students of a co-operative training class organised by the East Godavari District Federation. He gave also a course of lectures to three rural reconstruction supervisors deputed for training in co-operation by the Chingleput District Board. Mr. Suryanarayana Rau has been working as the Joint Secretary of the District Federation at Calicut. He lectured to the Supervisors' and the Inspectors' Training Classes. Mr. Sahu frequently visited village Societies near Cuttack and delivered lectures on co-operation. Mr. A. V. Patvardhan is an active member of the Chatushringi Co-operative Credit Society, Poona District Institute and the Maharashtra Branch of the Central Co-operative Institute.

### Work for the Aboriginal Tribes.

Mr. A. V. Thakkar's work for the uplift of the Bhills in Gujarat with Dohad in Panch Mahals as his head Quarter is progressing satisfactorily. In the course of five years, the Bhill Seva Mandal has been able to start and conduct successfully 5 boarding schools, 8 day schools, and organise itinerating Ayurvedic Dispensary. The Mandal has undertaken fresh work among another aboriginal tribe known as the Nayaks and a day school has been started for Nayak children. A social survey of this tribe has been made and the results have been published in Gujarati. The Mandal has now six life workers including one from the Bhill community. The annual expenditure of the Mandal comes to about Rs. 30,000, one-third of this amount being formed by the Gujarat Provincial Congress Committee. Mr. Thakkar has made a careful study of the question of the aboriginal tribes in all its bearings and visited many places inhabited by the tribes. He also takes interest in the social uplift work carried on by the Gujarat Provincial Congress Committee among the Raniparaj tribes.

As a member of the Raniparaj Enquiry Committee he goes round the whole of Gujarat whenever these tribes reside and conducts enquiry into their economic and social conditions, and their relation with the people of the plains. Mr. Suryanayana Rau has organised two settlements for the Koragas, a community described as an aboriginal tribe in Kruston, in the district of South Canara on behalf of the Depressed Classes Mission, Mangalore. Some families have been settled on the land and in huts built by the Mission according to our approved plan. He proposes to develop the work among the Koragas specially with a view to better their social and economic conditions.

**The Depressed Classes :—**Mr. Thakkar is the President of the Antyaja Seva-Mandal, a body of workers for the Depressed Classes of Gujarat. He has to supervise the several boarding and day schools run by the Association in Gujarat.

Mr. Suryanarayana Rau is in charge of the Depressed Classes Mission, Mangalore. The Mission maintains higher Elementary School with an industrial section attached where carpentry is taught. Besides young men from among the Depressed Classes are taken as apprentices and given regular training of carpentry. Apprentices are also paid some wages during the period of training. Boarding House accommodating 18 boys is maintained with the help of the grant received from Government. The colonies two of which are mainly for the Koragas an aboriginal tribe to which reference has already been made, are used for agricultural Settlement of the Depressed Classes. A meeting hall has been recently constructed in one of the colonies where adult education work is being carried on. It is proposed to construct such meeting halls in other colonies as well and these will become their places of worship also weaning from those ceremonials such as the animal sacrifice etc. Mr. Limaye helped the Mang community in Bhamburda to represent their grievances to the authorities in regard to some eviction proceedings and as a result of which they succeeded in getting a suitable land in the vicinity of the city allotted to them. It is proposed to plan and build model huts after the new land is assigned. Mr. Kaul is carrying on work among the Depressed Classes in the City of Lue-

now. Mr. Joshi is a member of the Managing Committee of the Indian Depressed Classes mission.

**Education :—**In addition to the work of Adult Education among women through the Poona Seva Sadan Society, Mr. Devdhar has continued to be the Chairman of the Nirgude Girls' Free Primary School, Bombay, and continued his work as the Chairman of the Managing Committee of the Aryan Education Society.

Messrs, Kunzru and Tivary are Members of the Allahabad University Court. Mr. Dube continued to serve on the Lucnow University Court as an elected member. As the General Secretary of the Social Reform Association, Lahore, Mr. Sharma prepared a note on Women's Education and arranged to get a resolution moved in the Council and secured a sympathetic reply. Mr. Kunzru acted as a member of the Intermediate Education Committee appointed to make suggestions for the improvement of the High School and Intermediate Education. Mr. Thakkar served as a member of the District School Board of the District of Panch Mahals.

Mr. Sastri presided over two meetings one at Madras and the other at Bangalore when he gave expression to his views on vernacular being the medium of instruction in the University classes and on women's education respectively.

**Temperance:—**Mr. Thakkar continued his propaganda among the Bhils against the use of drink and drugs. He organised the Gujarat Temperance Conference which met at Godhra and passed many valuable resolutions. Mr. Suiyanarayana Rau is the Joint Secretary of the Prohibition League, Malabar, and as the Secretary of the Depressed Classes Mission, Mangalore, has been working to wean the depressed classes from drinking. Other members of the Society are equally keen on the Drink Problem and have spared no efforts to impress on the authorities the need for adopting radical reforms in the Excise Administration. Mr. Joshi is a member of the Executive Committee of the all India Temperance League.

**Scouting:—**Scouting is a special feature of the work of the Upper India Branch of the Society. Mr. Sriram Bajpai orga-

nised a Scouts' hiking party to Kashmir and the party visited many interesting places on the way. He organised a Scout Mela in Benares in December 1926. Mr. Bajpai was deputed to Calcutta to organise the Scout Movement in that City. From Calcutta he proceeded to Hardwar to organise the Seva Samiti Boy Scouts' and Volunteers' Corps in connection with the Kumbha Mela. Pandit Hirday Nath Kunzru continued to act as the Chief Commissioner of the Seva Samiti Boy Scouts.

Mr. Thakkar has introduced the Scout system in all his boarding and day schools. There are more than 200 scouts in all. About 30 of the workers of the Bhil Seva Mandal have been trained as scouters. Owing to his persistent efforts, the District Board also is introducing scouting in its schools. Mr. Suryanarayana Rau is also connected with the Scout Movement as the Hony. Treasurer of the Malabar District Boy Scouts' Association. In the schools maintained by the Devadhar Malabar Reconstruction Trust and the Depressed Classes Mission, three troops have been organised, one of them being a village Rover Troop. The Social Service League, Bombay, also has a Boy Scouts Troop and Mr. Joshi is a member of the Executive Committee of the Bombay District Boy Scouts, Association.

Mr. Sastri presided over a meeting of the Scouts and distributed certificates for proficiency in musketry to the Rover Troops of the Central College, Bangalore.

**National Health and Baby Week:**—The celebrations in connection with the National Health and Baby Week still continue to claim much time and attention of Mr. Devadhar, who is still the Provincial Secretary of the Committee. The work of rousing public interest in the movement, as necessary to solve the outstanding problems of national health, Infant and Maternity Welfare, is a very difficult one entailing much correspondence and propaganda. In connection with this work, Mr. Devadhar visited various places in the Presidency, delivered lectures and presided over the Baby Week Celebrations. He has been planning for some months to arrange a big Health Exhibition on the occasion of the Provincial Conference of Local Bodies in order to enlist the sympathy and support of the Local Bodies. Mr. Devadhar along with others attended the All India Con-

ference at Delhi in connection with Maternity and Child Welfare Movement. He took an active part in the discussions and acted as the Chairman of one of the Sub-Committees. Through the Poona Seva Sadan Society, he is trying to start Maternity Homes and Infant Welfare Centres in all parts of the country. Mr. Suryanarayana Rau is a member of the Health Week Continuation Committee, Calicut, and is also the convenor of Sub-Committee of the same formed for the purpose of studying the subject of work and wages. Other members also are helping the movement in their respective centres of work.

**Propaganda :—**While the work narrated above may alone suffice to satisfy our indulgent critic of our work, we wish to point out we are not far behind even in the matter of propaganda in favour of principles and methods of work for which we have all along stood. Propaganda in respect of the work which they are doing is necessary and it has been done. They have availed of fully the generous hospitality of the press and the public platform. The General Election last year gave an additional opportunity for propagating our views on Politics and Social Reform. In the United Provinces the members engaged themselves in canvassing support for Messers, Kunzru and Tivary. In other provinces members of the Society interested themselves and worked for the candidates of the Liberal Party and where such candidates were not available in support of candidates whose views as far as possible approached those entertained by the Society. Mr. Sastri toured in Malabar and South Kanara and delivered public lectures on the political situation prevailing at the time in the country. Many members attended the Liberal Federation at Akola and took part in its proceedings. Mr. Sastri delivered a few lectures on the South African Agreement.

Mr. K. G. Limaye has been the Editor of the Daily Marathi Paper the "Dnyan Prakash". In spite of the school of politics it represents, its circulation has improved and it is not now the source of anxiety it was some time ago. It has never faltered to uphold the principles of social reform and every good cause found a champion in the "Dnyan Prakash". Having

no communal bias of any kind, the paper holds a unique position of cementing the bonds of union between the varying communities of the Deccan. On topics such as the subjects of Indian States, the South African Agreement etc., the paper carried on the educative propaganda. The supplement of the Indian States is now issued as a separate paper. Mr. B. M. Ambekar continues to help in the conduct of the "Dnyan Prakash".

The "Servant of India", the weekly organ of the Society is edited by Mr. S. G. Vaze. He was assisted in his work from time to time by Mr. P. Kodanda Rao and D. V. Ambekar. The paper has tried to maintain its high level in spite of heavy expenditure it entails. Reviews of books is a special feature of the paper. The Society is grateful to the reviewers for returning the books reviewed and thus enabling us to increase the books in our Library. Continental letters have been frequently published and our readers are kept informed of the trend of events in other countries. To quote the Editor of our paper "there are articles embodying detailed and careful study of public questions; an objective and reliable presentment of facts; a freedom from communal bias; an emphasis on constructive thinking, an eager support of all progressive and reform movements; a watchful interest in the rights of Indians abroad and advocacy of their cause; and a firm faith in a nation-wide and democratic nationalism which excludes none." Parliamentary Letters from Delhi and Simla are also the special feature of this paper.

The *Hitawad* of Nagpur has in recent years attained an important position in the public life of the Central Provinces. Being the only English paper it enjoys certain peculiar advantages. The paper is now run as a Biweekly with the help of funds provided by a generous friend. Still it cannot be said that the paper is a success from the financial point of view. All these papers are maintained in spite of the financial losses incurred on them as they are, in the opinion of the Society, serving an important purpose of propagating the principles in politics and social reform for which the Society



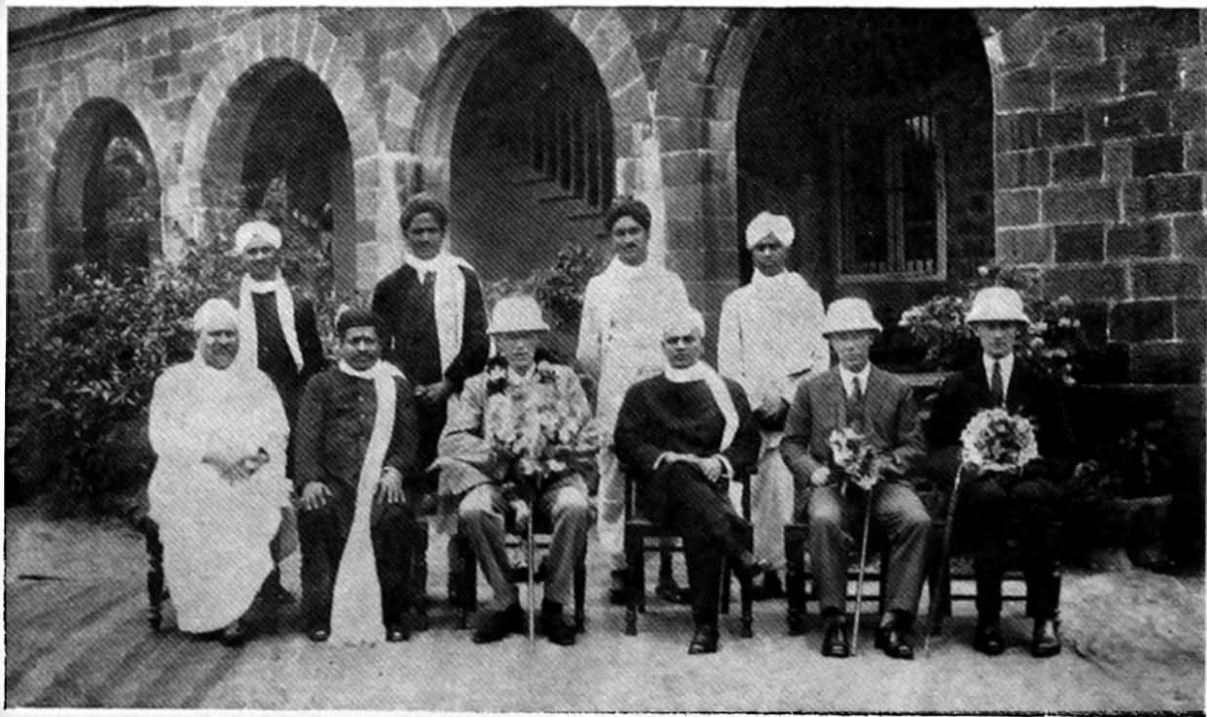
has stood. It is somewhat encouraging to us to find that those principles are receiving ample recognition and support.

Besides the papers conducted by the Society on its own behalf, the members of the Society are connected with papers and journals started to serve a particular cause. Reference has already been made to the "Sansthani Swarajya" conducted by Mr. Patvardhan devoted to the problems of the Indian States. Mr. Bakhale has been the Editor of the "All-India Trade-Union Bulletin" since its inception in 1924.

A few pamphlets published by the members of the Society have already been noticed. Mr. Sahu published a life of Gokhale in Oriya.

**The Press:**—In our last report we have mentioned that the Presses in Poona, which were a constant source of income, were burnt down almost completely. In response to our appeal for funds to rebuild them, we have been favoured with good donations. The work of reconstruction was begun in right earnest and normal activities of the presses including the publication of the "Servant of India" and the "Dnyan Prakash" were resumed. Mr. Patvardhan assisted by Mr. Barve is in charge of the Presses. They had to prepare statements of accounts etc. for the information of the Fire Insurance Company. This entailed great labour till the Fire Insurance amount was recovered. They were also engaged in preparing and considering proposals and plans for the building of the Presses and in that connection they had to go to Bombay often to meet the Hony. Consulting Architect and Engineer of the Society, Mr. N. R. Wadia.

**Library:**—Realising as we have always done the importance of a well-equipped library for an organisation like ours, the Library has been improved in many ways. The number of books and reports has increased; their arrangement and classification according to authors and subjects, according to the card index system has been completed; efforts to secure books and reports on all useful subjects have not been spared. The results have been gratifying and our library is one of the best equipped and organised libraries in India. All this has been



**Visit of H. E. the Viceroy to the Society's Home, Poona on 3rd August, 1926.**

accomplished in a comparatively short time and the credit for the same is due in no small measure to Mr. J. B. Sen, M. A., the Assistant Librarian, to whose constant care and attention much of the improvement noticed is due.

**Administration :—**Besides attending to the work in which they are engaged, the senior members of Branches had to attend to much work of a routine character necessary for the proper administration of the affairs of the Society. They had to supervise the work of other members in their Branches, guide them in their work and attend also to the financial responsibilities of their Branches. Being Ex-Officio members of the Council of the Society they were often consulted on important matters on which their opinions were necessary. During the period under report the burden of collecting the money necessary to rehabilitate the Society, has been shared by all in an equal degree. In addition to the Editorial work, Messrs. Vaze and Ambekar were in charge of the Fire Relief Fund accounts etc. Mr. Patvardhan had to attend not only to the organisation of the Presses but also take steps to bring the affairs of the Society to normal conditions.

**Finances :—**As a result of generous response to our appeal for the Fire Relief Fund, our financial position is not as precarious as it was last year. But as the collections made will be used largely for reconstructing the Aryabhushan & Dnyan Prakash Presses, the need for money to meet the recurring expenditure for conducting normal activities still remains. It is needless to point out that the members who have already to bear the financial and other responsibilities of organisations and work with which they are connected, to keep them anxious every minute of their life about their own financial condition is sure to affect the efficiency of their work. So we appeal to friends all over the country to contribute liberally and permit the members to attend to the work that badly needs their attention. As in the past, we have no doubt in the future also we shall not be disappointed.

**Notable Visitors :—**When Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Irwin were last in Poona they paid a visit to the Society's Home on 3rd August 1926. They went round the

different buildings and saw with interest the portraits hung in First Member's Bungalow of British friends of India and the Caskets arranged in the Associates' Room. Among the portraits hung in the First Member's Bungalow there was one of the Viceroy's grand-father. His Excellency Lord Irwin spent about half an hour in some informal talk with the members of the Society. The talk centred round the "Servant of India" and the "Co-operative Movement" in the Bombay Presidency.

The members of the South African Deputation during its visit to Poona visited the Home of the Society on 21st September 1926. Mr. Thomas, the Chief Secretary to the Government of Bombay, Mr. G. S. Bajpai and an A. D. C. to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay accompanied the Deputation. The guests were shown round the premises, the portraits and the caskets. After a group photo was taken, the visit ended.

The Delegation of the International Textile Worker's Association headed by the Rt. Hon. T. Shaw, M. P., and consisting of Messrs. Brothers and Hindlay from the British Textile workers' organisations and Messrs. Schrader and Furtwangler representing the German textile workers, paid a visit to the Society's Home on the 6th of December 1926 during their stay in Poona. Messrs. N. M. Joshi and R. R. Bakhale, in their official capacities as office-bearers of the all-India Trade Union Congress and its Bombay Provincial Committee, prepared an all-India programme for their Indian tour and made arrangements, with the help of others, for their receptions at the Centres which they visited. Messrs. Joshi and Bakhale also arranged the Delegation's Programme in Bombay and showed them the industrial housing condition in Bombay. The Poona programme was arranged by Messrs. A. V. Patwardhan and V. H. Barve. The Delegation were pleased with the arrangements in the Society's Home, and more particularly, with its Library. They were taken to some educational institutions in Poona and to some neighbouring villages so as to enable them to see and study the conditions of the agricultural workers.



Visit of the South African Deputation to the Society's Home in Fcona on 21st September, 1926.

# The Servants of India Society

*Statement of Income and Expenditure for the period of 10 months from 1st June 1926 to  
31st March 1927.*

INCOME.				EXPENDITURE.					
	Rs.	As.	P.		Rs.	As.	P.		
Donations and Contributions.	...	10825	2	0	Allowances to Members including special allowances, House Rent, Life Insurance, Etc.	...	28603	6	9
Members Earnings.	...	9067	5	0	Travelling expenses.	...	2922	1	6
Interest including that received from the Presses.	...	16305	15	1	Library.	...	1116	12	7
Property Rents.	...	12807	6	7	Office Establishment & General Charges.	...	16859	3	4
Miscellaneous.	...	557	14	1	Messing Charges.	...	1428	4	3
Fire Fund Collections (Upto, 31st March 1927).	153007	4	1		Repairs to Buildings.	...	4942	2	6
					Propaganda work (including losses in conducting Society's Paper, viz. S. I.)	...	3978	8	4
					Contribution to A. B. Press on Fire A/C.	...	25000	0	0
					Fire Fund Collection Expenses.	...	5027	7	1
					Surplus carried to Statement of Affairs.	...	112693	0	6
Total Rs.	202570	14	10		Total Rs.	202570	14	10	

Bombay, 21st November 1927.

(Sd.) J. K. PARULKAR,  
(Sd.) K. T. DIXIT,  
Auditors.

## The Servants of Statement of Affairs

LIABILITIES.				
	Rs.	a. p.	Rs.	a. p.
Balance on 1st June 1926	5,15,227	6 8		
Surplus as per Statement of Income and Expenditure	1,12,693	0 6		
			6,27,920	7 2
Gokhale Memorial Trust Fund (Received in Securities as per Contra) ...			1,33,000	0 0
Liabilities for other Funds—				
Gokhale Memorial Fund	6,806	2 3		
Indian Distress Relief Fund	5,750	7 0		
Sir W. Wedderburn Fund	2,151	7 8		
Women's Education Fund	4,698	11 0		
Indian Flood Relief Fund	1,165	11 0		
			20,572	6 11
Other Credit Balances—				
At Centre	3,473	12 1		
At Bombay Branch	2,267	4 0		
At Madras Branch	112	0 0		
At C. P. Branch	464	0 0		
At Cuttack Centre	343	3 0		
			6,660	3 1

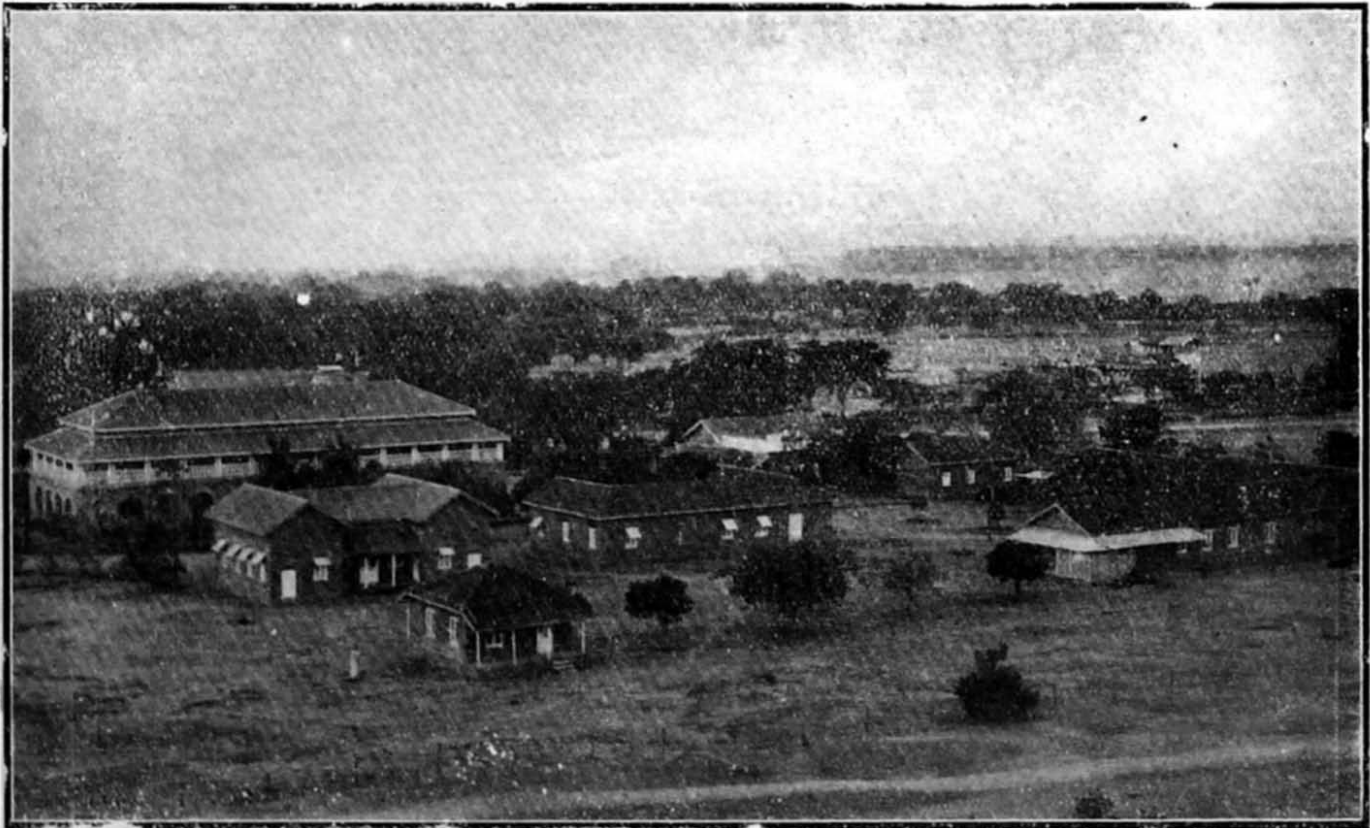
Total Rs. ... 7,88,155 1 2

We have examined the above statement of affairs and the the Books, Accounts and Vouchers of the Society, and we find

We have verified the investments and securities of the

Bombay, 21st, November 1927.

# The Servants of India Society.



**The Society's Head-quarters with President's Bungalow and Guest House, Poora.**



# India Society.

as on 31st March 1927.

ASSETS.		Rs.	a. p.	Rs.	a. p.
Buildings and Sites— (Including Bombay, Poona, Lonavala and Madras Bungalow)	...			2,47,583	13 7
Library—Expenditure to date	...	43,410	8 5		
Less written off by way of provision	...	43,410	8 5		
				0	0 0
Deadstock (after allowing depreciation)	...			7,797	7 0
Kibe Wada Mortgage Account (After crediting the Insurance Money)	...			21,117	5 3
Advances to Presses—					
Aryabhushan and Dnyan Prakash Presses.	...	94,569	7 3		
Bombay Vaibhav Press	...	56,150	11 3		
Hitawad Press, Nagpur	...	9,743	5 0		
				1,60,463	7 6
Advances to Members and Others—					
At Centre	...	1,770	0 1		
At Bombay Branch	...	1,802	10 10		
At Madras Branch	...	1,108	11 5		
At Upper India Branch	...	1,357	13 0		
At Lahore Centre	...	15	0 0		
				6,054	3 4
Advance to Dnyan Prakash	...			5,000	0 0
Investments—					
Gokhale Memorial Trust Fund, 3½% G. P. Notes (face value)	...	1,31,000	0 0		
4% Bombay Port Trust Bonds ( " )	...	12,000	0 0		
				1,33,000	0 0
Other Investments—					
3½% G. P. Notes face value	...	16,200	0 0		
4% G. P. Note " "	...	100	0 0		
4% D. E. Society's Loan	...	1,000	0 0		
5% War Loan face value	...	13,100	0 0		
5% Bombay Municipal Debentures	...	10,000	0 0		
6% War Bonds " "	...	1,200	0 0		
6½% Bombay Development Loan	...	10,000	0 0		
(Face Value)	...	51,600	0 0		
				Costing Rs. 45,643	10 4
(Out of these investments, securities with Rs. 20,572-6-11 are held for the balance of other funds held as per centre.)					
Poona Central Coop. Bank Share of Rs. 50 (Fully Paidup)	...			50	0 0
Bank Balances—					
Fixed Deposits	...	1,00,040	0 0		
In Current and Savings A/C At Centre and at Branches	...	59,085	4 1		
				1,59,125	4 1
Cash at Centre and at Branches	...			2,317	34 1
				Total Rs. 7,88,153	1 2

annexed statement of Income and Expenditure Account with  
the same correct.

Society.

(Sd.) J. K. PARULKAR,

(Sd.) K. T. DIXIT,

Audit ors.

# CONSTITUTION

## OF THE

# Servants of India Society.

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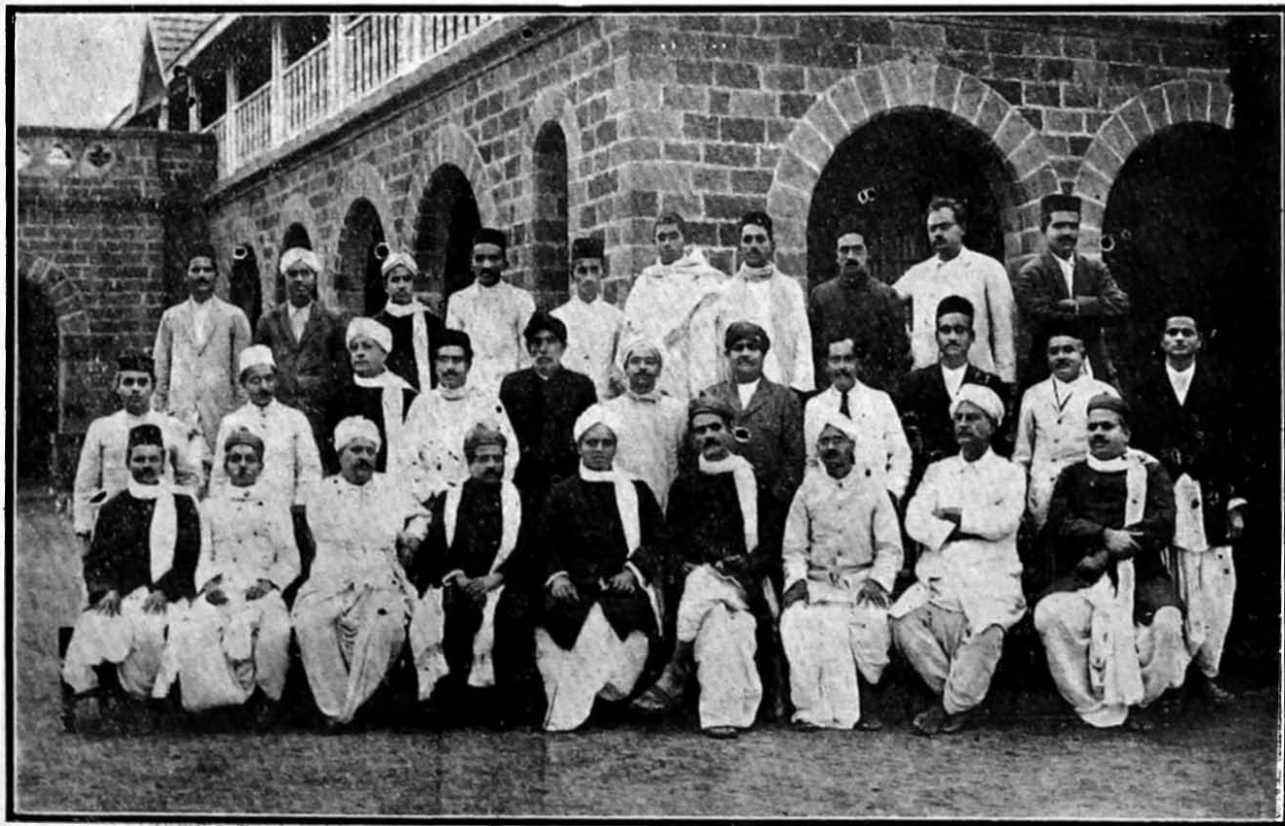
Founded by the late Mr. G. K. Gokhale C. I. E.  
at Poona on 12th June 1905.

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

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

**Special Kenya Session of the Servants of India Society, August, 1923.**



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 this period, he will be known as a 'member under training.' When a member has completed his five years' discipline, he will be styled an 'Ordinary Member' of the Society.

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

7. The 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 interest 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 or President and Council, and shall obey orders and instructions that may be received from them.

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

13. The Society may remove the name of any member from its roll of members on a recommendation to that effect

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\* These words to be omitted if there be no family.

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. The First Member will hold office for life.

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

(b) 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.

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

(d) The First Member or President may, notwithstanding any other Rule, delegate any of his functions to the Vice-President.

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 (a) or 14 (b) 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 Attachè 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 Attachè from the list of Attachès

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

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

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

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

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

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



circumstances; (4) the grant of leave to members of the Society; (5) the grant of allowances to Permanent Assistants and Attachès 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 accepted by the First Member or President.

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BYE-LAWS.

The following bye-laws have been made under rule 30 :—

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

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

(b) Every Ordinary Member will be granted an allowance of Rs. 90 a month for the first five years, Rs. 110 for the next five years and Rs. 125 afterwards.

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

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

(e) Every Probationer will be given an allowance of Rs. 50 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. 15 as Bombay allowance, until he becomes an Ordinary Member.

- (g) In cases 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.
- (3) (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 that Branch.
- (b) Ordinary Members are entitled to a month's 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 that Branch.
- (c) Ordinary Members of the Central Provinces and Berar are entitled to one month and ten days' privilege leave if they go on leave on the 1st of May.
- (d) All members are entitled to twenty days' causal leave in a year.
- (e) Both causal and privilege leave, mentioned above, will only be sanctioned, if the work of the Society permits.
- (4) (a) The life of every member will, on admission, be assured by the Society in favour of the First Member or President for the time being for a sum of Rs. 3,000 payable at death. If no Insurance Company accepts the life of any member for assurance, the First Member or President and Council may make such other arrangement as they deem fit to secure, in the case of such member, the object of this bye-law.
- (b) On the death of a member whose life has been assured the First Member or 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.

(5) The First Member or President and Council may grant, in special circumstances, a special allowance to a member or a Permanent Assistant suited to the requirements of his case.

(6) If a member'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.

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## **Rules and Bye-Laws for the Enrolment of Associates.**

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### **Rules.**

" 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 portion of his time and resources to the furtherance of its work, as an Associate of the Society."

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

### **Bye-Laws.**

(1) When the First member or President and Council resolve to enrol any one as an Associate, the fact will be communicated to the person concerned by the Secretary.

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

(3) A Branch may, where practicable, ascertain the opinion of the Associates assigned to it, in respect of any new scheme 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.

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

(5) 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 may be allowed to reside, if room be available, at the headquarters or the Branches, for the purposes of study or work.

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

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# Servants of India Society, Poona City.

## Associate's Application Form.

To

**The Secretary,  
Servants of India Society,  
POONA CITY.**

I am in full sympathy with the Society's objects, and am prepared to devote a portion of my time and resources to the furtherance of its work. I therefore beg to be enrolled as an Associate of the Society. I have read the rules and bye-laws of the Society and promise to abide by them.

I wish to be attached to the Society's Branch at \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_ I shall contribute  
to the Funds of the Society's  $\frac{\text{Branch}}{\text{Centre}}$  a sum Rs. \_\_\_\_\_  
every year.

Dated \_\_\_\_\_

Signature \_\_\_\_\_

Name in full \_\_\_\_\_

Address \_\_\_\_\_

Place of residence \_\_\_\_\_

Recommended by :—

1 \_\_\_\_\_

2 \_\_\_\_\_

Address \_\_\_\_\_

Recommended by the Board of the Society's \_\_\_\_\_

Branch

Dated \_\_\_\_\_

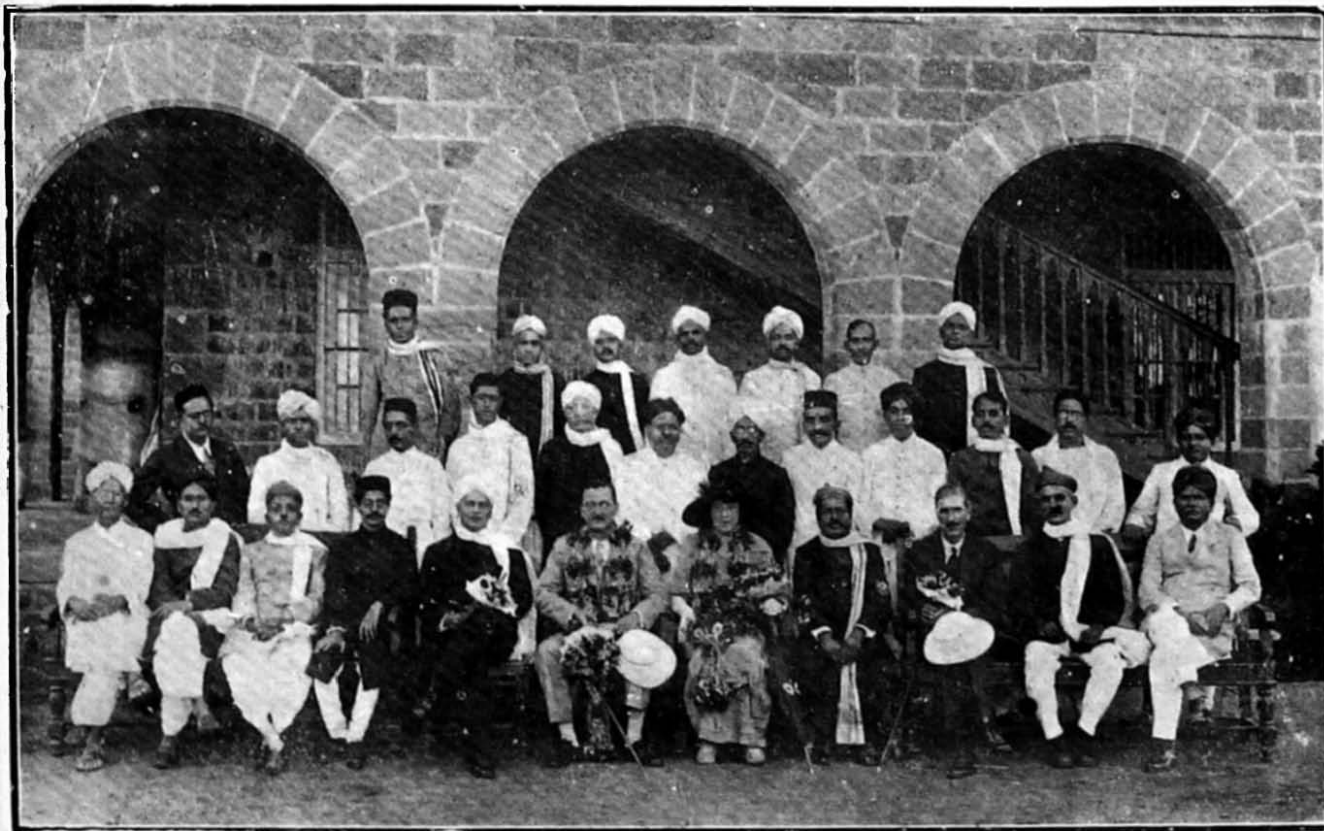
Signature of the Senior Member of Secretary \_\_\_\_\_

Enrolled by the Council of the Servants of India Society  
on \_\_\_\_\_

Date \_\_\_\_\_

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

**Twentieth Anniversary of the Servants of India Society.**



**H. E. Sir Leslie (Governor of Bombay) and Lady Wilson's visit to the Society, June 12, 1925.**



## PREAMBLE.

*(The following paragraphs from the pen of the illustrious Founder formed the original preamble to the constitution of the Society.)*

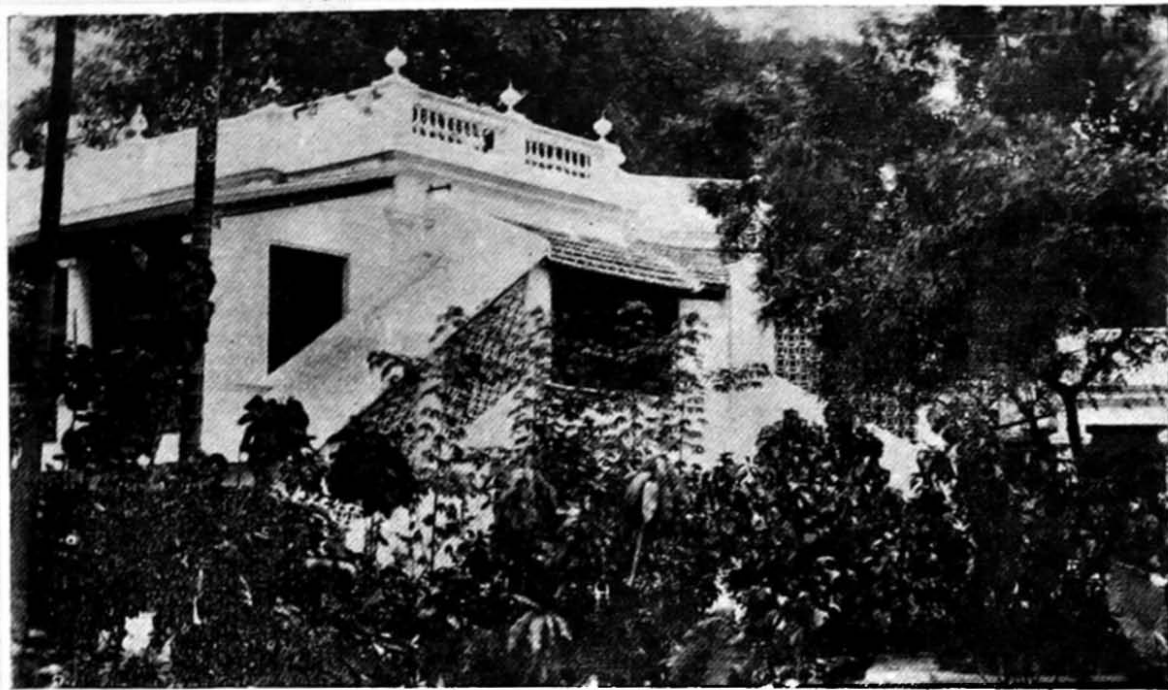
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For some time past the conviction has been forcing itself on many earnest and thoughtful minds that a stage has been reached in the work of nation-building in India, when, for further progress, the devoted labours of a specially trained agency, applying 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 writing in the columns of the Indian Press—all bear witness to the new life that is coursing in the veins of the people. The results achieved so far are undoubtedly most gratifying, but they only mean that the jungle has been

cleared and the foundations laid. The great work of rearing the superstructure has yet to be taken in hand, and the situation demands on the part of workers devotion and sacrifices proportionate to the magnitude of the task.

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

The Servants of India Society will train men prepared to devote their lives to the cause of the country in a religious spirit, and will seek to promote, by all constitutional means, the national interests of the Indian people. Its mem-



**Society's Building at Madras.**

bers 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) organising the work of political education and agitation, basing it on a careful study of public questions, and strengthening generally the public life of the country; (3) promoting relations of cordial good-will and co-operation among the different communities; (4) assisting educational movements, especially those for the education of women, the education of backward classes and industrial and scientific education; (5) helping forward the industrial development of the country; and (6) the elevation of the depressed classes. The head-quarters of the Society will be at Poona, where it will maintain a Home for its members, and attached to it, a Library for the study of subjects bearing on its work. The following constitution has been adopted for the Society.

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THE  
**Servants of India Society**

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*List of Members, Permanent Assistants,  
Attaches and Probationers on  
31st March, 1927.*

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**Founder:**

The late Hon'ble Mr. G. K. GOKHALE, C. I. E.

**President :**

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

**Vice-President :**

\* Gopal Krishna Devadhar, M. A.

**Ordinary Members :**

1. Natesh Appaji Dravid, M. A.
2. \* Anant Vinayak Patvardhan, B. A.
3. Hirday Nath Kunzru, B. A., B. Sc.
4. † Shridhar Ganesh Vaze, B. A.
5. Chintaman Sakharam Deole, B. A.
6. Krishna Prasad Kaul, B. A.
7. V. Venkatasubbaiya, B. A.
8. † Narayan Malhar Joshi, B. A., M. L. A., J. P.
9. Venkatesh Narain Tiwary, M. A.
10. Vithal Hari Barve.
11. † Amritlal Vithaldas Thakkar, L. C. E.
12. Dattatraya Vasudeo Ambekar.
13. Laxmi Narain Sahu, M. A.

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\* Trustee.

† Member of the Council of the Society.

14. Rupanagudi Suryanarayana Rau, B. A.
15. Krishnaji Ganesh Limaye, M. A., LL. B.

**Members Under Training :**

1. K. G. Sivaswami Iyer, B. A.
2. Hardatta Sharma, B. A., LL. B.
3. P. Kodanda Rao, M. A.
4. Shri Ram Bajpai.
5. Raghunath Ramchandra Bakhale,
6. S. P. Andrews Dube, M. A., L. T.

**Permanent Assistants :**

1. Dattatraya Vasudev Velankar.
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1. Bapuji Martand Ambekar.

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