

REPORT
OF THE
Servants of India Society
for 1932-33

(Registered under the Societies Registration Act)



POONA

12th June, 1933

CONTENTS.

Mr. Gokhale's Preamble to the Constitution of the Society.	i
Report of the Society for 1932-33.	1
Financial Statements of the Society for 1932-33.	31
List of Donations and Contributions.	34
Report of the Gokhale Institute of Politics and Economics for 1932-33.	36
Financial Statements of the G. I. P. E. for 1932-33.	38
Constitution of the Servants of India Society :	
Rules and Bye-laws	41
List of Members, Probationers and Permanent Assistants and Attache's	52
Periodicals of the Servants of India Society	Cover p. 3
Work of the Society at a glance.	" " 4

Printed at the Aryabhushan Press, Bhamburda Peth, No. 936/3, Poona,
by Mr. Anant Vinayak Patwardhan and published by Mr. P. Kodanda
Rao, Secretary, Servants of India Society, Poona 4.



G. K. Gokhale,
Founder and First Member.
(1905-1915.)



**G. K. Devadhar, C. I. R.,
President.
(1927.)**

Servants of India Society.

PREAMBLE.

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

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

“The Servants of India Society” has been established to meet in some measure these requirements of the situation. Its members frankly accept the British connection as ordained, in the inscrutable dispensation of providence, for India’s good. Self-government within

the Empire for their country and a higher life generally for their countrymen is their goal. This goal, they recognise, cannot be attained without years of earnest and patient effort and sacrifices worthy of the cause. Much of the work must be directed towards building up in the country a higher type of character and capacity than is generally available at present, and the advance can only be slow. Moreover, the path is beset with great difficulties; there will be constant temptations to turn back; bitter disappointment will repeatedly try the faith of those who have put their hand to the work. But the weary toil can have but one end, if only the workers grow not faint-hearted on the way. One essential condition of success in this work is that a sufficient number of our countrymen must now come forward to devote themselves to the cause in the spirit in which religious work is undertaken. Public life must be spiritualised. Love of country must so fill the heart that all else shall appear as of little moment by its side. A fervent patriotism which rejoices at every opportunity of sacrifice for the motherland, a dauntless heart which refuses to be returned 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, prepare to devote their lives to the cause of the country in a religious spirit and will seek to promote, by all constitutional means, the national interests of the Indian people. Its members will direct their efforts, principally, towards (1) creating among the people, by example and by precept, a deep and passionate love of the motherland, seeking its highest fulfilment in service and sacrifice; (2) organizing the work of political education and agitation, basing it on a careful study of public questions and strengthening generally the public life of the country; (3) promoting relations of cordial good-will and co-operation among the different communities; (4) assisting educational movements, especially those for the education of women the education of backward classes and industrial and scientific education; (5) helping forward the industrial development of the country; and (6) the elevation of the depressed classes. The head quarters of the Society will be at Poona, where it will maintain a Home for its members, and attached to it, a Library for the study of subjects bearing on its work.



Rt. Hon. V. S. Srinivasa Sastri, P. C., C. H.
(President : 1915 to 1927.)

Servants of India Society, Poona.

Report for the year 1932-33.

INTRODUCTORY.

Perhaps it is as well occasionally to recall and re-state some of the special features of the Servants of India Society, which, because of their somewhat novel and experimental character, gave the Founder and his first associates cause for some misgivings as to the future of the Society, but which have since justified themselves, if only by their survival now for twenty-eight years. The Society is a political body of life-workers. Politics are unlike religion which, with its more stable doctrines and appeal to the spiritual element in man, can and often does inspire and sustain the life-long dedication of its votaries. Change is as natural and common to politics as stability is to religion; and during the last twenty-five years Indian politics have undergone many striking changes. In spite of them, the members of the Society, with few exceptions, have been able to keep to their vow of life-long association in political work.

In politics the Society stands for national, as opposed to sectional, interests. It is a secular body, non-religious, non-sectarian and non-communal, open to all Indians and engaged in common work, but striving to do it in a "religious" spirit, even as religious work is undertaken.

The Society has Branches in Bombay, Madras, Nagpur and Allahabad and smaller Centres at Dohad, Lahore, Lucknow, Cuttuck, Mayanoor, Calicut, and Mangalore, while the headquarters are in Poona.

Another special feature of the Society is that the bulk of the work of the members is not done in its own name, but under the auspices of other organisations, which they helped to found or with which they are connected in one active capacity or

other. They, however, lay no claim to exclusive credit for the work of such organisations, in the execution of which many others have collaborated. There are some kinds of work, such as the conduct of the Society's periodicals, for which members alone are responsible.

Because of this policy of the Society of working through other organisations, which has now become a strong tradition, it is not easy to give an exhaustive report of the work done by the members of the Society without going into the details of the work of the other organisations of which the most often happen to be the chief executive officers. It is also noteworthy that several of the members are engaged in institutional work, which is more or less of routine character, and which does not lend itself to fresh annual description without repetition of old matter. The annual report of the Society must, therefore, be read subject to this qualification.

Personnel and Personal.

The number of members was increased by the admission on the 19th November last of Mr. K. S. Negi, and stands now at 27. Their names and addresses are given in Appendix I. Of these, 21 are Ordinary Members who have completed five years' service in the Society and the rest Members under Training.

The advancing age of the senior members—five of them are over sixty years in age—and the expanding work of the Society make it imperative to augment largely the strength of the Society; but financial considerations have put a stern limit to the adequate satisfaction of this need. Notwithstanding that the allowances of members had had to suffer "cuts," three Probationers were admitted last year; Messrs. R. S. Gupte of Nagpur, N. S. Sivasubramanyam of Trichinopoly, and V. R. Nayanar of Malabar. Every year a large number of applications for admission into the Society are received. The number this year is more than 30, but it will be possible to admit only one or two.

Ill-health handicapped several members in their work during the year. Messrs. V. S. Srinivasa Sastri, N. M. Joshi, K. P. Kaul and L. N. Sahu kept poor health right through. Messrs. R. R. Bakhale, Sriram Bajpai, D. V. Ambekar were out of action for fairly long periods on account of ill-health.

Mr. A. V. Patwardhan celebrated his sixty-first birthday on the 13th February last; and his many friends and admirers in Poona and other places celebrated the occasion by holding congratulatory meetings. Tributes were paid to him for his services to the Society and to the cause of the subjects of Indian States, to which he has of late devoted his best attention.

Mr. Sastri was presented with civic addresses in Coimbatore and Bezwada in appreciation of his services to the Motherland.

Mr. M. D. Sahane was awarded the Vincent Massey Scholarship tenable at the University of Toronto for one academic year. He left India in July last and travelled to Canada *via* Europe, visiting some places on the way. He is due to return next August by the Pacific route. The thanks of the Society are due to the authorities in India in charge of the Scholarship for awarding it to a member of the Society.

Office-Bearers.

Messrs. G. K. Devadhar and H. N. Kunzru continued to be the President and the Vice-President respectively during the year. Mr. N. M. Joshi was appointed the Senior Member of the Bombay Branch. Messrs. Venkatasubbaiya, Dravid and Kunzru continue to be Senior Members of the Madras, C. P. and Upper India Branches respectively. Mr. P. Kodanda Rao continued to be the Secretary, and during his occasional absence from headquarters Mr. S. G. Vaze officiated for him.

Political Situation.

The political situation at the commencement of the year under report was very far from satisfactory. Civil disobedience had been revived. Mahatma Gandhi and the leaders of the Congress as well as many thousands of their political followers were in prison. Ordinances had displaced the ordinary law, and repression darkened the land. In May, 1933, soon after the Mahatma was released from prison at the commencement of his fast for twenty-one days, he advised the Acting President of the Congress to suspend civil disobedience for six weeks and appealed to the Government to release political prisoners and offered to explore the prospects of peace and

reconciliation. The only reply of the Government to this truly "Mahatmic" gesture for reconciliation was a reiteration that Congress should in so many words abandon civil disobedience and give guarantees of good behaviour.

Against the futile and injurious policies of civil disobedience on the one hand and of repression on the other, the Society, through its political leaders like Messrs. Sastri, Kunzru and Joshi, and its periodicals, kept up an unflagging opposition and assiduously pleaded for greater realism on the part of the Congress and for far-sighted statesmanship on the part of the Government. It pleaded with the Congress that civil disobedience was undesirable, that the country was not prepared for an agitation large enough to achieve its purpose of ending or mending the present system of government; that unsuccessful challenges to authority only stiffened its back and rendered it less amenable to persuasion, and that constitutional agitation was not a hopeless failure. It pleaded with the Government that repression was no remedy for the political discontent of the people, that it could at best "produce a desert and call it peace," or that it would only drive discontent underground and stimulate revolutionary crime; and that rule by ordinances and the suspension of the fundamental rights of citizenship are the clearest proof that the Government was no longer based on the consent of the people and that the only permanent remedy to the discontent of the people was the honest implementing of the Gandhi-Irwin Pact and conceding Dominion Status to India with safeguards conceived in the interest of India.

Consultative Committee.

It will be recalled that the end of the second session of the Round Table Conference in December 1931, a Consultative Committee was appointed to carry on the work of the R. T. C. in India. Mr. Joshi was a member of that Committee, and attended some of its meetings.

S. I. S. Policy.

At the last annual session the Society reviewed the results of the second session of the R. T. C. and passed and published the following Resolutions :—

FEDERATION.

"(a) The nature of political authority exercised in India which divides it into two parts, British India and the Indian States, does not affect its real unity. The people living on either side of the boundary line are connected by ties of race, religion and language and have common cultural and economic interests. The same forces are at work among them and the larger problems relating to the welfare and security of the country are of equal concern to them. India is thus an organic entity. Its highest interest therefore requires the establishment of a federation, consisting of British India and the States, to facilitate its full constitutional development, to bring about greater solidarity and to secure unity of direction and administration in matters of common concern.

"(b) The federation will enable British India and the States to achieve freedom by substituting internal for external control and to bring about unity in diversity only if they trust one another sufficiently to feel that the constitution which will be of their own creation will be faithfully observed by each party. The object of establishing a federation will be frustrated if the units ask a third party to guarantee that the constitution which regulates their relations with one another shall not be violated. The support of the demand for Dominion Status by the Princes at the Round Table Conference clearly implied that they wanted their own liberation and that of British India from outside control. It appears that except in matters relating to paramountcy, which have for the present been excluded from the purview of the federal government, they wished to deal with an authority which they could call their own. The States should therefore rely on the federal government, of which they will form a very important part, for the continuance of their sovereignty and internal autonomy. The resolution unanimously passed by the Chamber of Princes in April 1932, asking the Crown to undertake the responsibility of safeguarding their position in relation to the new constitution, if adhered to, will block further progress and thus deprive federation of its chief value.

"(c) The recent meetings of the Princes and their Ministers in Delhi and Bombay have given rise to apprehensions regard-

ing the attitude of the Princes towards federation in other respects also. The Federal Structure Committee recommended that 40 per cent. of the seats in the Upper House should be allotted to the States. The Princes now demand that 50 per cent. of the seats should be reserved for them. Not content with demanding this unjustifiably high price for supporting federation they proposed that at least 51 per cent. of the States which are members of the Chamber of Princes in their own right and which contain not less than 51 per cent. of the aggregate population in the States should agree to adhere to the federation before it is inaugurated. It has further been publicly stated by persons connected prominently with several States that the idea of a confederation of States is gaining ground and the policy that the States should join the federation collectively as a single unit was accepted in Delhi. It is true that any State that wishes to join the federation in its individual capacity would be at liberty to do so, but the proposals of the Princes give the impression that they may delay and even endanger the establishment of a federal government. As the participation of the States in the new constitution will be no less advantageous to the States than to British India, it is earnestly to be hoped that they will not insist on conditions which will make federation well-nigh impossible.

"(d) The Federal Structure Committee, referring to the method of selection of the States' representatives in the Federal Assembly, said, "it cannot be contended that it is of no concern to the federation as a whole," but it left this matter to the judgment of the States. In order that the federation may have a representative character, it is desirable that the seats assigned to the States in the Federal Assembly should be fulfilled up by popular election. There should also be freedom of movement and residence within the federation. Subjects of Indian States and British Indians should be able freely to enter, reside, own property and carry on any business or profession in any Province or State.

ARMY.

"In view of the fact that Dominion Status implies full responsibility for self-defence, the policy of withdrawing British soldiers from India should be definitely accepted and adequate

arrangements should be made for the training of Indians as King's Commissioned Officers, so that the Indian army may be officered by Indians at the end of the period of transition. The recommendations of the Chetwood Committee are extremely disappointing and have failed to give satisfaction in any quarter. Pressure ought to be brought to bear on the British Government both by the Princes and British Indians to widen the scheme so as to make it commensurate with the object in view.

Financial Safeguards.

"The financial safeguards suggested in the report of the Federal Structure Committee will leave no real power in the hands of the future Finance Minister. The establishment of an Advisory Financial Council, pending the creation of a Reserve Bank, will ensure that the Federal Ministers will shape their policies after a full knowledge of the relevant circumstances, and the Governor-General's powers of veto would be sufficient to prevent measures that are considered imprudent from going through. It should further be borne in mind that more than half the public debt has been incurred in India and that the English investor has lent money to India, not because the sterling loans are guaranteed by the Secretary of State for India, but because of the financial solvency of the country. The Governor-General should not therefore be given special powers of intervention in regard to budgetary arrangements and borrowing.

Commercial Discrimination.

"While the legitimate interests of non-Indians should be protected, India should have the same freedom as the Dominions enjoy to formulate her commercial policy. She should have full power to foster the economic interests of her nationals. As Mr. Sastri said: 'It is the right of every people to protect national industries and national enterprises from being killed or weakened by undue competition from non-nationals. That right must be secured in any constitution.' The right of the Government of India to give preference to Indians in the development of key industries should not be restricted in any way.

Round Table Conference.

In the last week of June, the Secretary of State for India announced his intention to abandon the third session of the R. T. C. and, instead, call together a few experts and specialists to private consultations in London and then to appoint a Joint Select Committee of Parliament to examine the proposals of the Government. This led to a revolt on the part of the Constitutionalists, and Mr. Joshi, along with Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru and others, resigned his place on the Consultative Committee in protest. The Constitutionalists declined to take part in the further discussion of proposals for constitutional reform, a policy to which the members of the Society who were members of the R. T. C., Messrs. Sastri and Joshi, as well as the Society as a body, fully subscribed.

Soon after, several important meetings of the leaders of the Constitutionalists were held at the Servants of India Society, Poona, to further consider the position created by Sir Samuel Hoare's sabotage of the Conference method. The meetings were attended among others by Mr. Sastri, Mr. M. R. Jaykar, Mr. N. C. Kelkar, Dr. R. P. Paranjpye, Sir Chimanlal Setalvad, and Sir Cowsaji Jehangir (Jr.). As a result, a manifesto was issued early in August over the signatures of over a hundred leading men from all parts of India, stating that "in the circumstances we are clearly of opinion that the best interests of the country require that those of our countrymen who may be invited to assist in the further stages of constitution-making should with hold co-operation unless and until the former method is restored."

Subsequently, the Secretary of State revised his decision and partially restored the Conference method and convened the third session of the R. T. C. To it Mr. Joshi was invited, but not Mr. Sastri, though both of them were members of the first two sessions of the Conference.

The Communal Decision.

On the 17th of August Government published the Communal Decision. From the national point of view, the Decision was a great disappointment, though not unexpected. While thoroughly disapproving of it, the general policy of the Society has

been to accept it under the circumstances, for the reason that Indians themselves, notwithstanding the most earnest efforts made by Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru in the first instance and by Mahatma Gandhi thereafter, could not arrive at an agreement between themselves and it was left to His Majesty's Government to impose a decision.

The Poona Pact.

Not long after the publication of the Decision, Mahatma Gandhi startled the world by his resolve to "fast unto death" unless the Decision, in so far as it affected the Depressed Classes, since named by him "Harijans," was amended so as to eliminate separate electorates for them. As the Government, in the Decision, had stated that if the parties concerned came to an agreement on any modification, they would accept it, conferences of Harijan and Caste Hindu leaders were held in Bombay and in Poona to arrive at an agreement satisfactory to the Mahatma. Messrs. Devadhar, Kunzru, Thakkar and Bakhale took part in the discussions right up to the termination of the fast. Ultimately, a system of primary elections for the Harijans, to be followed by joint elections for both sections of the Hindus, was evolved. It obtained the approval of the Mahatma and the Government, and the former, who had commenced his fast on the 20th Sept., broke it on the 26th.

Anticipating that the numbers of the Depressed Classes in India would be a matter of dispute, because of the variety of definitions and estimates adopted by different authorities at different times, Messrs. Thakkar and Bakhale promptly prepared an exhaustive and comparative statement of the relevant figures and the representations proposed by various authoritative bodies and made it available to the members of the Conference. Both these members of the Society, who had specialised knowledge of the subject—Mr. Thakkar, besides being the President and organiser of the Bhil Seva Mandal, had served on the Bombay Depressed Classes and Aboriginal Tribes Committee, and Mr. Bakhale had very recently finished his work as a member of the Lothian Committee on Indian franchise appointed by the British Government as a sequel to the second R. T. C.—placed their services ungrudgingly at the disposal of the Committee and materially helped to achieve agree-

ment. The Poona Pact was signed in Poona by Messrs. Devadhar Kunzru, Thakkar and Bakhale from the Society and the subsequent ratification of it in Bombay was signed by others.

Campaign Against Untouchability.

One of the most important consequences of the Poona, Pact was the India-wide campaign for the removal of untouchability and for the uplift of the Harijans. Mr. A. V. Thakkar was appointed the Gen. Secretary of the Servants of the Untouchables Society, with headquarters in Delhi. For six and half months from October last he toured all the Provinces of India to study the extent and intensity of the problem of untouchability. The organisation has 22 provincial branches and 178 district centres. Several members of the Society have been appointed to important executive offices of the organization. Mr. Devadhar is the President of the Maharashtra Branch, and Mr. Kunzru of the U. P. Branch; Mr. Haradatta Sharma is the Joint Secretary of the Punjab Branch, Mr. Venkatasubbia Secretary of the Madras City Branch, and Mr. Negi of the U. P. Branch. They are giving so much of their time to this work that with some it has become their chief activity. The first meeting of the Executive Board of the S. U. Society was held at the S. I. S. Headquarters in Poona on the 3rd and 4th December, 1933. The constitution of the Society, drafted principally by Messrs. Thakkar and Kunzru, in consultation with the President of that Society, Mr. G. D. Birla, was adopted. Messrs. Sahu and Sivasubramanyam also did much active work in this direction.

Mr. Sastri, along with Mr. C. Rajagopalachari, issued a weighty manifesto in October last pleading for the removal of untouchability. In November the Mahatma himself secured permission of the Government to carry on from within the Yeravda Jail propaganda against untouchability. He decided to issue statements, daily for some time and occasionally thereafter, to the press on the subject, in which, with all the earnestness and zeal that he alone can put forth, he carried on incessant propaganda on his own unique lines. He requisitioned the services of the Society for securing extensive publicity to his statements. Mr. Kodanda Rao and Mr. Vaze between them readily undertook the work which lasted more than two

months. When the Mahatma decided to start the weekly English journal, *Harijan*, the Society gave him all facilities for its publication, short of accepting editorial responsibility.

Unity Conference.

Another repercussion of the Poona Pact and the consequent modification of the Communal Decision, was the desire entertained in certain influential quarters that another effort should be made to bring about a communal settlement between Hindus, Muslims, Sikhs and other minorities in India. Accordingly, a Unity Conference was convened at Allahabad by Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya. Mr. Kunzru took a prominent part in it and Mr. Dube also participated in it. The Conference was useful, though it did not quite succeed.

The White Paper.

The speech of the Secretary of State at the conclusion of the third session of the R. T. C. indicated pretty clearly the intentions of the British Government regarding Indian constitutional reform, which, of course, were very unsatisfactory. The worst fears were more than justified when the White Paper was published in March last. Messrs. Sastri, Kunzru and Joshi and the periodicals of the Society vigorously criticised the scheme and indicated the modifications necessary to satisfy even moderate public opinion in India. Messrs. Sastri, Kunzru, Joshi, Patwardhan, Bakhale, Ambekar, Dube, Sharma and Kodanda Rao participated in the last session of the Liberal Federation held in Calcutta in April last, and Mr. Sastri in particular contributed a most weighty and convincing criticism of the White Paper proposals.

Joint Select Committee.

Mr. Joshi was invited to form part of the Indian Delegation which was to collaborate with the Parliamentary section of the Joint Select Committee appointed to consider the proposals of the British Government contained in the White Paper.

Legislative Assembly.

Mr. Joshi continued to be a member of the Legislative Assembly and took part in several debates, drawing special

attention to the needs of labour. He ventilated the grievances of third class passengers and of railway employees, advocated the release of political prisoners and served on Select Committees on the Workmen's Compensation Bill and the Land Acquisition Act Amendment Bill.

Bombay Legislative Council.

Mr. Bakhale continued to serve on the Bombay Legislative Council as a nominated member to represent labour interests. He opposed the Cotton Contracts Bill, by which Government intended to control the cotton market for political reasons, and the Bombay Special Powers Bill, which was meant to give legislative form to arbitrary powers assumed by the Government under the Ordinances; he severely criticised the extravagant claims of the All-India Services in respect of salaries and allowances; demanded greater facilities for technical education for textile workers in Bombay; and drew attention to some of the recommendations of the Whitley Commission on Indian Labour in respect of public health, and ventilated the grievances of the working classes regarding the registration and recognition of trade unions. He introduced a bill to raise the upper age limit for compulsory education from 11 to 12, but his motion was negatived. He introduced two other bills to secure labour representation in the Karachi Port Trust and to control rents in Bombay City. He tried to secure elected representation for labour in the Karachi Municipality. He criticised the White Paper in the Bombay Legislative Council from the point of view of labour interests.

Liberal Organizations.

Messrs. Sastri, Kunzru, Sharma and Sahu continued to be members of the Executive Committee of the National Liberal Federation. Messrs. Kunzru and Dube were members of the Council of the U. P. Liberal Association and Messrs. Joshi and Bakhale of the Western India National Liberal Association, while Mr. Venkatasubbaiya was one of the Secretaries of the Madras Liberal League. Mr. Sastri was the President of the Deccan Sabha, Poona, and Mr. D. V. Ambekar was the working Secretary. He was elected to it for the fourteenth time in succession, and was largely responsible for the admi-

nistrative work of the Deccan Sabha. He gave a large part of his time to the collection of funds for the Gokhale Hall in Poona. Messrs. Patwardhan, Vaze, Limaye and S. G. Gokhale were members of the Council of the Deccan Sabha and took full share in the work of that organisation, of which Mr. Gokhale was elected a Secretary last year.

Periodicals.

The Society continued to publish the "Servant of India," the English weekly, and the "Dnyan Prakash", the Marathi Daily, from Poona and the "Hitavada", the English bi-weekly, from Nagpur. Mr. Kodanda Rao, and in his absence, Mr. Vaze, were in editorial charge of the "Servant of India", while Messrs. Vaze and Ambekar gave most of their time to the conduct of the paper. Mr. Limaye was the editor of the "Dnyan Prakash" and was assisted by Mr. B. M. Ambekar and Mr. S. G. Gokhale. Mr. V. S. Venkataraman, who was an employee of the Society, was editor of the "Hitavada", but recently he took leave preparatory to retirement from the paper in order to promote a new daily in Nagpur. Mr. Dravid, the Senior Member at Nagpur, assumed editorial charge of the "Hitavada" from the middle of April 1933.

Indian States.

The Society in general, and Messrs. Vaze, Patwardhan and Thakkar in particular, continued to take keen interest in the amelioration of the condition of the subjects of Indian States. Mr. Vaze maintained a vigorous campaign in the columns of the "Servant of India" and the "Samsthani Swarajya" to the effect that Federation was worthwhile only if the Indian States were assimilated to the Indian Provinces as units of the Federation, that the representation of the States in the federal legislature should be by election by the subjects of the States and not by nomination by their autocratic Princes, and that fundamental rights should be extended to the States' subjects. He contested the view that central responsibility for British India was constitutionally impossible without Federation. Mr. Patwardhan advocated the same views in the "Samsthani Swarajya", of which he continued to be in charge. In April 1933 he presided over the Conference of the Punjab

States' Subjects at Delhi and successfully represented their views before the last session of the Liberal Federation. He continued to be one of the Secretaries of the Dakshini Samsthan Hitavardhak Sabha and officiated as the Joint Secretary of the All-India States' Subjects' Conference.

Mr. Patwardhan was a member of the Phaltan and Aundh States' Legislative Councils, and President of the former.

Indians Abroad.

The Society, and the "Servant of India" in particular, kept up vigilant interest in the fortunes of Indians abroad. Mr. Sastri cabled to South Africa deprecating the resolution of the South African Indian Congress to boycott the Feetham Commission and to offer passive resistance to the administration of the Transvaal Asiatic Land Tenure Act. Mr. Kodanda Rao delivered two lectures on Indians Abroad in January last in Bangalore and repeated them in Mysore under the auspices of the Mysore University Extension Scheme.

Oriya Province.

Mr. Sahu continued to take active part in the agitation for the constitution of the new province of Orissa, which proved successful. The question of the boundaries of the new province is yet a bone of contention between different interests.

Labour.

Several members of the Society gave their time and energy to the cause of labour. As stated above, Mr. Joshi represented labour interests in the Consultative Committee, the third session of the R. T. C. and the Indian Delegation to the Joint Select Committee and the Legislative Assembly and Mr. Bakhale in the Bombay Legislative Council.

Mr. Bakhale was the General Secretary of the Indian Trades Union Federation, which held its first session last year at Madras. Four trade unions were newly affiliated to the Federation, bringing its total strength to 40 unions and about 78,500 members. He kept the Federation in continuous touch with the Unions, as well as with the British Trades Union Congress and the International Federation of Trade



Servants of India Society : Bombay Branch.

Unions. The last was, through Mr. Joshi's and his efforts, persuaded to continue its financial assistance to the Indian Federation.

Messrs. Joshi and Bakhale attended the Trade Union Unity Conference in Madras in July last and the latter was a member of the sub-committee appointed to explore the basis of unity between the two national trade union organisations in India. This unity was finally achieved in April last in Calcutta and Mr. Bakhale took steps to inaugurate the united body in May 1933.

Mr. Bakhale was re-elected General Secretary of the Bombay Textile Labour Union and the President of the Bombay Port Trust Railwaymen's Union. By his representation, he was able to secure better water supply facilities to the members of the latter Union.

Mr. Joshi was appointed Chairman and Mr. Bakhale Secretary of the Committee formed in Bombay to arrange for the defence in appeal of the Communists who were convicted in the Meerut trial.

Mr. Parulekar continued to be the Assistant Secretary of the Bombay Textile Labour Union and the General Secretary of the Dharavi Tannery and Leather Worker's Union, the latter of which, however, was not much in evidence as many of the tanneries were closed down and the workers thrown out of employment and their earnings reduced to as low as Rs. 9 per mensem. He tried to get the Factory Act extended to the tanneries and thereby to afford some protection to the workers. He was elected Assistant Secretary of the Indian Trade Union Federation and was in sole charge of the work during the illness of Mr. Bakhale. He was in editorial charge of the "Trade Union Record" and was besides the General Secretary of the newly started Indian Institute of Sociology. He was elected Treasurer of the Bombay Seamen's Union. He organised a study circle for the working classes in Kamatipura and arranged for classes in labour, economics and published an Urdu pamphlet, "Why is there Poverty in the World?" A great part of his time was taken up in defending the rights of workers

during strikes and lock-outs. The Kurla Mills had locked out some 800 workers and instituted cases against Mr. Parulekar and some others, who were, however, acquitted. He conducted a strike of the workers of the Sassoon Alliance Silk Mill, who were threatened with a cut in their wages of 10 per cent. Thanks to the rapid and effective organisation of the workers, the threatened cut was dropped. Later on in September last the management decided to work the Mill for only fifteen days per month. And this led to a strike, which is still on, Mr. Parulekar was engaged in negotiations, and in raising funds for the upkeep of the strikers, and in successfully instituting legal proceedings for the recovery of arrears due to the workers.

Mr. Suryanarayana Rao gave part of his time to promote labour unions in Malabar. To two Unions existing at the commencement of the year he added two more, one of tile workers in Feroke and the other of handloom weavers in Cannanore. He started a cooperative store for the employees of a tile factory at Feroke.

Mr. Venkataraman was the Treasurer of the Madras Labour Union and took part in the negotiations with the management of Messrs. Binny and Co., which resulted in the recognition of the Union by the Company. Mr. Dube was the President of the Lucknow Postal Union, and Joint Secretary of the U. P. Postal Union and a member of the Industrial Committee of the U. P. Christian Council. Mr. Ambekar was connected with the Poona Postmen and the Lower Grade Staff Unions.

Education.

Mr. Devadhar was the chairman of the Aryan Education Society in Bombay, besides directing the various educational activities of the Poona Seva Sadan Society. Mr. Kunzru was a member of the Executive Council of the Allahabad University, and the Council of the Banares University. The Depressed Classes Mission in Mangalore and the Devadhar Malbar Reconstruction Trust, which are under the charge of Mr. Suryanarayan Rao, are largely educational in their work. The Trust maintain-

ed four Higher Elementary Schools, of which one was mainly for Harijan children, and a Night School. The Higher Elementary School at Tanur provided vocational training in weaving and in agriculture. Recognition and aid from Government for five years was secured during the year for this school. The Trust completed the experiment of a scheme of adult education sanctioned by Government for three years. The results were not up to expectations, but the Education Department were desirous that the experiment should be continued and even extended.

Mr. Dube was a member of the Board of the Christian Higher Education in U. P., which controls secondary and higher grade institutions in U. P. He advocated the Indianisation of the control of these institutions and the acceptance of the Conscience Clause. Besides he addressed the students assembled at the Sat Tal Ashram and of several schools and colleges in the U. P.

Libraries.

The Transfer to the Society of the Gokhale Memorial Library, Nagpur, was completed during the year. The building has been improved at a cost of Rs. 2,515 and books worth Rs. 325 have been added during the year.

The Society maintains at its headquarters at Poona and its Branches at Madras, Bombay and Allahabad and in Cuttuck libraries, which though primarily meant for the use of the members of the Society, have been made available to the public under certain conditions. The Central Library at Poona contained over 13,816 books and reports, exclusive of periodicals, some of which are very old and rare. The Library formed the mainstay of the Gokhale Institute of Politics and Economics, which also contributed books worth Rs. 418 to the Library. The Society spent Rs. 2,100 on the maintenance of the Library during the year. Books are added to partly by purchase and partly by the transfer to the Library of the books received by the "Servant of India" for review, which, thanks to the generous consent of the reviewers, are returned after being reviewed. The Library is both a reading and lending one and the number of readers and borrowers registered is 65, many of whom are post-graduate students of local Colleges.

The Central Library continues to be a depository library of the League of Nations and the International Labour Office publications and contains a fairly full set of them. The Society's thanks are due to the League and the I. L. O. for this much appreciated gift.

Mr. Kaul was in charge of the Ganga Prasad Varma Memorial Library in Lucknow.

The Poona Seva Sadan Society.

Mr. Devadhar, notwithstanding his multifarious other activities, continued to devote the greater part of his time to the furtherance of the work of the Seva Sadan, the wide range of activities of which have been maintained unimpaired: vocational and general education of women, adult education, training in medicine, public health, nursing, teaching, etc. A new and commodious building is under construction as a rest house for the Seva Sadan nurses employed in the Sassoon Hospital. The past commitments and the growing financial and other obligations of the Society made heavy calls on the energies of Mr. Devadhar, with the result that his health was very indifferent during the year.

The Bhil Seva Mandal.

Until the inauguration of the September fast of the Mahatma over the untouchability question and the subsequent inauguration of the Servants of the Untouchables Society, Mr. Thakkar devoted the greater part of his time to the Bhil Seva Mandal which completed ten years of existence in September last. A new phase of the work was the opening of private elementary schools in Bhil villages by Bhil boys who had completed their education in the schools of the Mandal. These schools were given grants in aid by the Mandal.

Devadhar Malabar Reconstruction Trust.

Mr. Suryanarayana Rao, assisted by Mr. V. R. Nayanar, who has since been admitted as a probationer of the Society, was in charge of the work in Calicut, Tanur, Tirur, and Gopalapuram in Malabar. The educational work has already been referred to in a previous paragraph. It is the policy of the Trust to bring together the upper caste Hindu, the Harijan and the Moplah in common work. The Trust conducts two Weavers' Co-

operative Societies, which, however, have not been quite successful. Their chief difficulty is the marketing of their products. The Co-operative Department of the Madras Government has been approached for assistance in this respect.

At Gopalapuram the Trust maintains a colony of Harijans. A dozen families have been settled on a piece of land, which is self-contained for its civic needs. It maintains a Higher Elementary School as well as a hostel, the Gray Hostel, with 22 boarders. The teachers who belong to the "higher" castes live among the Harijans. A grant of Rs. 2,500 has been secured from the Labour Department for the construction of a well for the supply of water here.

Depressed Classes Mission, Mangalore.

Apart from the propaganda work referred to in an earlier paragraph and which received its chief initiative and spur from Mahatma Gandhi, the Society has been carrying on, for many years now, institutional work for the uplift of the Harijans. The Depressed Classes Mission in Mangalore and Udipi was under the charge of Mr. Suryanarayan Rao. On account of the economic depression and the policy of retrenchment adopted by the Government, the income of the Mission showed a deficit of over Rs. 1,500, which rendered it necessary to effect savings in the expenses of the Mission. The activities of the Mission were, on the whole, maintained intact. The Mission maintained three boarding houses with 79 pupils, one higher elementary school, and two elementary schools. The carpentry section was maintained and orders canvassed for it. Arrangements were being made to start a weaving department. Adult education classes, magic lantern lectures, and scouting formed some of the features of the work.

Jalgaon Criminal Tribes Settlement.

The Society accepted the invitation of the Government to take over the Criminal Tribes Settlement at Jalgaon on the usual grant-in-aid system. Mr. K. G. Sharangpani has been selected for the purpose. He spent a considerable amount of time during the year in making a comparative study of criminal tribes and wrote a series of articles on the subject in the

"Servant of India" which were subsequently brought together in pamphlet form. They were also translated into Marathi and brought out as a pamphlet.

Besides study, Mr. Sharangpani underwent practical training under the Backward Classes Officer. He visited most of the settlements under Government and private control in the presidency, and acquainted himself with [their work. He attended the conference on "Delinquency" at Dharwar, and later undertook a study of the subject.

The resolution of the Government approving of the transfer to the Society of the Jalgaon Settlement was issued on the 15th May, 1933, and Mr. Sharangpani will take over charge in the beginning of July next.

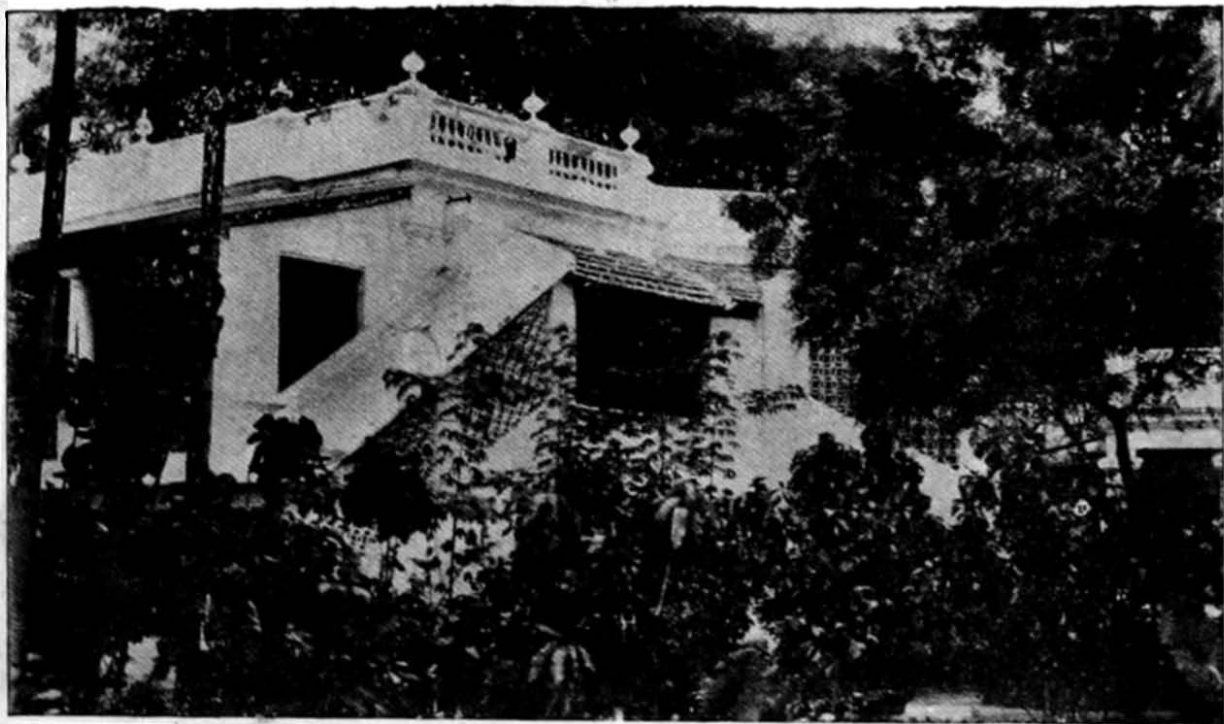
Mr. Thakkar was a co-opted member of the Backward Classes Board appointed by the Bombay Government and took part in the discussions regarding the aboriginal tribes. Mr. Bakhale was elected to the Board by the Bombay Legislative Council and assisted the Board in its work of awarding scholarships to the boys and girls, providing boarding houses for them and securing representation for the backward communities on local boards, and in the services and in extending to them the common civic amenities. He submitted to the Board a bill to provide equal rights to them along with the other communities in respect of common wells and *dharmashalas*.

Mr. Suryanarayana Rao conducted a residenital school for Koragas, a backward community in South Kanara. Failing a Hindu, a Christian was appointed as teacher in that school.

Bhagini Seva Mandir.

Mr. K. J. Chitalia devoted himself to the work of the Bhagini Seva Sangh and particularly to its Harijan Seva branch, along with Srimati Suraj Ben. The building belonging to the Sangh, which, as stated in last year's Report, was in Government custody, will be handed back to the Sangh in June 1933.

The work of looking after the sweepers in Ville Parle and supplying as far as possible their material and moral needs



Servants of India Society : Madras Branch.

formed the principal work of the Sangh. An intensive study of the conditions under which the sweepers lived was made and published in the "Servant of India," and was supplied to Mahatma Gandhi who commented on it in his eighth statement issued from the Yeravda Jail in November last. A day school for boys and a night school for men were started in October last with six *Bhangi* boys in the hostel maintained for them, and a cr  ch   with six babies. The Municipality was successfully persuaded to provide water, lighting and housing for them.

Mr. Chitalia was appointed Secretary of the Bombay Suburban District Board of the Servants of the Untouchables Society. He formed local committees at several places which undertook educational and sanitary work among the Harijans.

Rural Reconstruction.

Mr. Devadhar was the Chairman of the Deccan Agricultural Association and a member of the Advisory Board of the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research, both of which are deeply concerned with rural uplift. He visited the Y. M. C. A. Rural Uplift Centres at Marthandam and Ramanadhapuram to study practical uplift work; participated in the third Rural Uplift Conference at Kirloskarwadi; lectured at the Pandharpur Agricultural and Cattle Show; visited the sugarcane experimental stations at Manjari and Hadapsar; and supervised the rural work undertaken by the Poona Seva Sadan at Khed-Shivapur.

Mr. L. N. Sahu continued his rural reconstruction work in Chowdwar. Among the items of work may be mentioned free distribution of medicine, teaching of the three R's, agricultural experiments and propaganda, specially sugarcane cultivation and a leprosy clinic.

Mr. Sivaswamy, assisted by Mr. Sivasubramanyam for the most part of the year, was engaged in rural work in the Trichinopoly district with head-quarters at Mayanoor. The activities covered fifty villages and were carried on by members of twelve Youth Leagues under the direction of Mr. Sivaswamy. Literacy classes, reading of newspapers, *bhajans*, temperance and other propaganda by magic lantern lectures as well as conferences of villages, both for definite and general

purposes, were some of the means adopted. Seventy-five village gatherings were held during the year, at thirty of which magic lantern lectures were given. Three special conferences were held of workers and sympathisers, which were largely and influentially attended. Weekly meetings were held at Nerur for the benefit of the Harijans near that place. Twelve tracts, a handbook of lessons for adult schools, and two leaflets of songs were issued during the year. Two others on "superstitions" and on "food" were under preparation.

Earnest efforts were made to get Harijan children admitted to common schools maintained or aided by public funds. Such admission was secured in the twenty panchayat schools organised by Mr. Sivaswamy and his collaborators, who besides successfully solicited the assistance of the Labour Department to sink six wells for the Harijans. Efforts were further made to secure the inclusion of Harijans in the panchayats of forty villages. A training class of 14 Harijan boys was held at Ramnadhapuram for four days. These trained Harijan youths have started social and educational centres of their own in a number of villages where education, sanitation, thrift and other means of uplift are promoted.

As Hony. Organiser of Village Panchayats, Mr. Sivaswamy organised 30 Panchayats during the year. In these and other Panchayats organised by him in the Mayanoor area, 5 school buildings were constructed, 32 wells dug and a road 2 miles long was made. Half the cost of these works was contributed by the villagers the other half being obtained as grant from Government.

The Mayanoor centre also helped the villagers in representing their needs and grievances to the different Departments of Government. Such representations related to the location or removal of liquor shops, water supply, schools, minor forests, etc. It also promoted the settlement of village disputes by arbitration and made a special effort to educate the villagers in the exercise of the vote.

A new building to house the workers was opened last December. It cost over Rs. 5,500. Steps have been taken to start a residential school to train young men in agriculture, cottage industries and citizenship. Mr. D. N. Strathie, I. C. S.

Registrar of Cooperative Societies, Madras, has not only permitted but made a recommendation to the cooperative societies in the Tamil districts to help the proposed school from their common good fund. The Society is deeply grateful to him.

Mr. Dravid was appointed member of the C. P. Rural Uplift Board constituted by the C. P. Government. A training course for rural workers is being drawn up by a sub-committee of which Mr. Dravid is a member. Nearly every week he visited a village called Vihirgaon in connection with the Nagpur Dt. Red Cross work. He has surveyed the ground for starting rural work in the current year in two villages in Amraoti district and one village near Nagpur.

As Secretary of the Madras Provincial Cooperative Union and of its Rural Reconstruction Committee, Mr. Venkatasubaiya continued to look after the R. R. centres of that Union. Its resources, however, were very much reduced during the year owing to the general economic depression and one of its centres had to be closed down, reducing their number from seven to six. Mr. Venkataraman delivered a series of four lectures on village service under the auspices of the Aroot American Agricultural Institute and besides gave several lantern lectures on rural reconstruction, cooperation, etc.

Public Health.

Under the auspices of the Poona Seva Sadan Public Health School, Mr. Devadhar arranged for a course of six lectures on Public health. He was able to secure a grant of Rs. 250 from the Indian Red Cross Society towards the salary of a lady Public Health worker, who has been trained in England and is working in the school. Mr. Venkataraman was the Joint Secretary of the National Health Association, Madras, which arranged health exhibitions last November in several slum areas in Madras.

Mr. Venkataraman gave the best part of his attention to the building up of the Madras Sanitary Welfare League, of which he was the Secretary. During the year fifty slums were surveyed with respect to their needs, and the results were tabulated and published. He was the convener of the subcommittee on "Social Legislation" of the Slum Welfare Conference orga-

nised by the Triplicane Sociological Brotherhood last November. He was one of the three representatives of the Madras Sanitary Welfare League who were invited by the Madras Corporation to a conference on the improvement of slums in Madras. Mr. Venkatasubbaiya was treasurer to the Sanitary Welfare League and participated in the work of the League.

Seva Samiti, Allahabad.

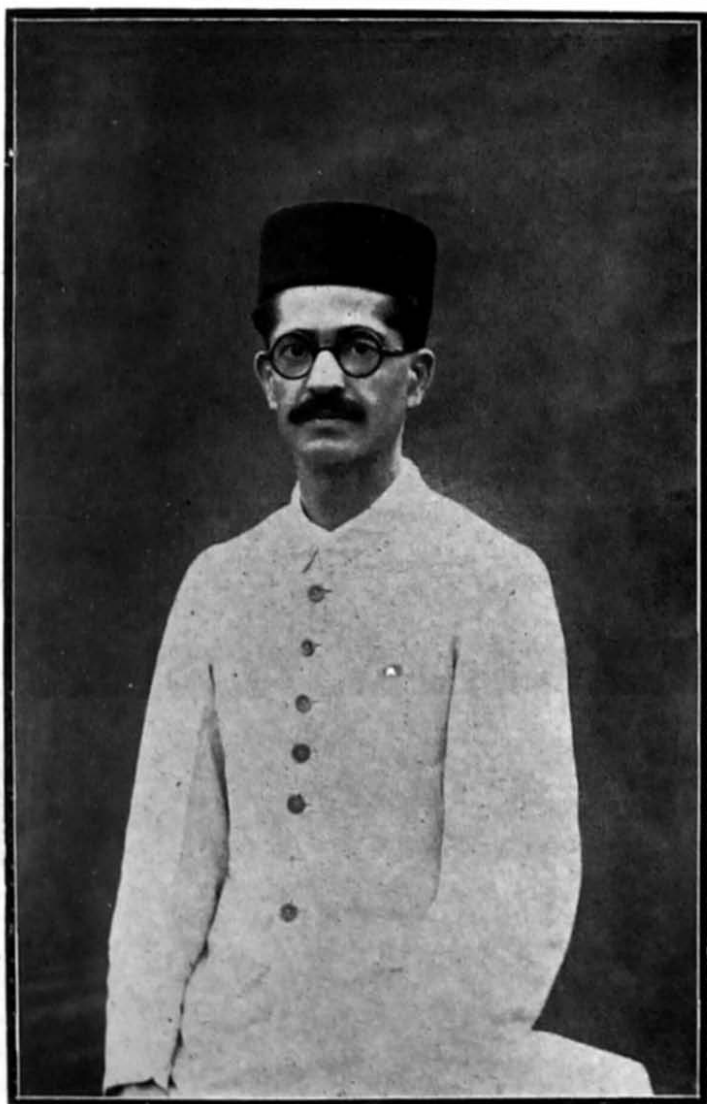
Mr. Kunzru continued to be the General Secretary of the Seva Samiti, Allahabad, which has many branches affiliated to it in the U. P. and the Punjab. Its manifold activities include a high school, a hospital attended by six highly qualified honorary doctors, several dispensaries, night schools and a public library. The high school had 442 students on its rolls and was housed in a suitable building purchased recently for Rs. 66,000. A scheme is maturing for the building of a hospital in Allahabad on upto-date lines for which help is promised by a friend.

Naik reform in the Kumaon Hills attracted much attention as the rules made by the U. P. Government under the Naik Girls Protection Act were enforced. The work done by the Seva Samiti during the last eight years has borne good fruit in that the Naik community has been roused to reform itself. Progress is being made with a scheme for the opening of an Ashram for Naik girls in a suitable locality.

During the year the Samiti organised social service at Hardwar for the pilgrims attending the Ardh Kumbh Mela. The arrangements were in charge of Mr. Bajpai while several other members and probationers of the Society worked under him in various capacities. The corps of workers was nearly a thousand strong and consisted of volunteers from South India, Bengal, N. W. Frontier Province, Sind and other provinces in addition to those from the U. P. itself. They had to work at the railway station, the bathing ghats and on sanitary and detective duties. A large number of waifs and strays were traced by them and a good many criminals were apprehended, while at the dispensary several hundred patients were treated.

Scouting.

Mr. Sri Ram Bajpai devoted his time principally to Scout work, with which he combined Swadeshi and Harijan propaganda.



**Pandit Hirday Nath Kunzru,
Vice-President.**

As Chief Organising Secretary of the Seva Samiti Boy Scouts Association, Mr. Bajpai toured for over six months in the United Provinces, Central India, Rajputana and the Punjab. He organised a Punjab Provincial Association with headquarters at Amritsar. A building worth over Rs. 5,000 was secured for the Association as its permanent training camp and health retreat at Sitlakhet, near Almora. Mr. Bajpai was the author of "*Scouting aur Gram Seva*," which has been well received in the press. His other book, "*Balasangit*" was accepted by the Education Department in the U. P. and in the Kotah State for use in schools. He has another book, "*Swastha Pravesika*," in the press.

Mr. Kunzru was the Chief Scout Commissioner of the Association. Mr. Dube was the Dist. Scout Commissioner for Lucknow and a member of the Executive Committee of the National Council. Mr. Venkatasubbaiya was elected President of the Madras Scouters' Council, which was subsequently reorganised as the Madras District Scout Association.

Co-operation.

Mr. Devadhar, as usual, gave a large part of his time to the promotion of the Co-operative movement in India. He was appointed President of the Co-operative Enquiry Committee recently appointed by the Travancore Government to review the progress of the co-operative movement in the State. He had done the preliminary work when it was interrupted by his ill-health. He presided over the Belgaum Dist. Co-operative Conference at Chikodi, the Co-operative Conferences at Bhusaval and Ahmednagar, and over the Co-operator's Day in Poona. He was a director of the Bombay Provincial Cooperative Bank and President of the Hindu Co-operative Housing Society in Bombay, which was saved from dissolution, and built four blocks of flats at Dadar at a cost of about Rs. 1,00,000 for the occupation of about twenty-five tenants. He was elected President of the newly formed Suburban Swadeshi Co-operative Stores in Dadar.

Mr. Venkatasubbaiya continued to be one of the Secretaries of the Madras Provincial Co-operative Union and, as its Office Secretary, was in charge of the routine administration. He was also Secretary of the Rural Reconstruction and Edu-

education Committees of the Union and visited five out of the six centres conducted by the Union. He delivered lectures to the students of three Cooperative Training institutions conducted under the auspices of the Union. From July last he is the editor of the Telugu journal on Co-operation which is a monthly published by the Union. He was also a Director of the Mylapore Co-operative Building Society.

Mr. Thakkar attended the Bombay Provincial Co-operative Conference in Poona in September last and continued to interest himself in organizing Co-operative Societies for Municipal employees. A scheme for debt redemption of the Municipal employees at Nadiad was worked out involving a sum of Rs. 19,000 in 1932-33. A similar society was formed in Baroda.

Mr. Sahu continued to be a director of the Bihar and Orissa Provincial Cooperative Bank and a member of the working committee of the Board. He attended the B. & O. Cooperative Federation Congress in February last.

Co-operative work formed an important aspect of the work of Messrs. Suryanarayana Rao, Sivaswamy and Sivasubramaniam, the last of whom was recently appointed an Hon. Assistant Registrar of Co-operative Societies.

Swadeshi.

Swadeshi propoganda and the organisation of Swadeshi exhibitions was a special feature of the work of the year.

Mr. Kunzru was the President of the Swadeshi League in the U. P. and took advantage of every opportunity afforded to him to push forward the cause of Swadeshi. He opened the Swadeshi Exhibitions at Gorakhpur and Lucknow.

Mr. Kaul was engaged for the best part of three months in organising the U. P. Swadeshi Exhibition under the auspices of the Lucknow Swadeshi League, of which he was the General Secretary. Mr. Bajpai took a prominent part in the management of this Exhibition. Mr. Dube was a member of the Lucknow Swadeshi League and took an active part in organising two Swadeshi exhibitions held in Lucknow during the year. Mr. Bajpai took the numerous opportunities afforded to him during his extensive tour to speak about Swadeshi.

Mr. Suryanarayana Rao was one of the Secretaries of the Malabar "Buy Indian League" which issued a number of leaflets and carried on a vigorous propaganda. Mr. Thakkar helped to start a Swadeshi League in Dohad and accompanied Mr. Devadhar during his tour in Gujarat for Swadeshi propaganda. Messrs. Devadhar and Kunzru opened the Swadeshi campaign at Sholapur on 24th June last. Mr. Limaye helped the organisers of the Buy Indian Leagues in various places and was a member of the publicity advisory committee of the Poona Industrial Exhibition. Mr. Venkataraman promoted the Swadeshi Sabha organised in Madras on the last Deepavali day.

Temperance.

Mr. Dube was the Secretary of the Oudh Temperance Federation and of the Lucknow Excise Licensing Board. At several meetings at various places he condemned the change for the worse in the excise policy of the U. P. Government and wrote in the press occasionally about it. Mr. Suryanarayana Rao was one of the Secretaries of the Prohibition League of India.

Relief Work.

Mr. Suryanarayana Rao was the Secretary of the Malabar Distress Relief Committee which gave relief to those affected by the cyclone last year. The Society promptly advanced a sum of Rs. 500 to the Committee for the purpose of relief. Mr. Suryanarayana Rao was also the Secretary of the Moplah Aid Committee which helped to settle down some 1,500 prisoners who were released. Mr. Nayanar assisted him in this work.

Mr. Venkatasubbaiya toured the famine affected areas in the Bellary district in August last and reported on the conditions prevailing there. The Government started test works, but ere long rains happily set in and obviated the need for relief.

The Lahore Poor House.

Mr. Haradatta Sharma continued to be in charge of the Lahore Poor House, which afforded shelter and substance to the poor, the aged and the orphans. The income of the House was Rs. 3,000 and the expenditure Rs. 2,400.

Municipal Administration.

Mr. Sharma was the General Secretary of the Lahore Central Rate Payers' Association, an organization of over 200 members belonging to all communities and representing various interests, which carried on vigorous agitation for the reform of the municipal administration of Lahore and stimulation of public interest in it. A special and detailed survey of Lahore municipal roads was made with a view to evolving a scheme of road construction, which was published, and it materially influenced the decisions of the Lahore Municipality in this respect. The Association was able to raise nearly Rs. 1,000 for carrying on its work through paid agency.

Literary.

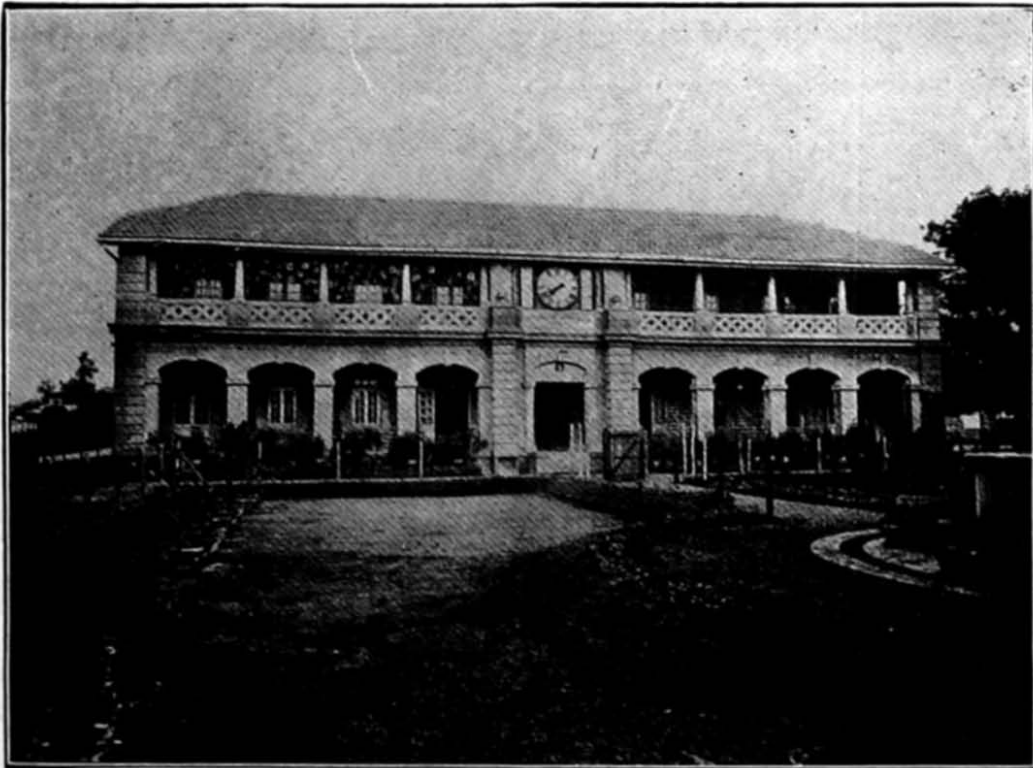
Mr. Kaul wrote a book on "Russia" in Urdu, which is expected to run into 350 pages when printed. Mr. Sahu arranged for two Oriya literary conferences.

Miscellaneous.

Most members have one or two lines of work to which they give their primary attention, but these do not exhaust their activities. Mr. Devadhar presided over the Ahilyabai Holkar celebration, was elected president of the Sayajee Satkar Samarambha Mandal in Poona and as such offered the felicitation of over 75 institutions in Poona to H. H. Sir Sayajee Rao Gaekwar during his last visit to Poona, contributed an appreciative article on Sir Sayajee Rao in the "Sayajee Gourava Grantha" published on the occasion of the 71st birthday of His Highness; presided over the 75th birthday celebration of Prof. D. K. Karve of the Indian Women's University. Mr. Bakhale organised a programme of visits to various places of labour interest for Mr. C. W. H. Weaver, head of the Colonial section of the I. L. O.; made representation to Government for the relaxation or cancellation of orders passed against certain individuals and public bodies under the Ordinances and was able to secure partial redress; attended as a member the meetings of the Bombay Social Service League, the Bombay Branch of the Indian Red Cross Society, Bombay Vigilance Association and the Bombay Social Hygiene Council. Mr. Sahu published a pamphlet in Oriya on the problem of prostitution in Orissa. Mr. Venkateraman was the Jr.



**The Aryabhushan & Dnyanprakash Press, Poona.
Rear View.**



**The Aryabhushan & Dnyanprakash Press, Poona.
Front View.**

Secretary of the Madras Vigilance Association. Mr. Sharma arranged a party of the leading citizens of Lahore to meet the members of the Indian League Delegation, and Mr. Kodanda Rao did a similar service in Poona. Mr. Dube was a member of the U. P. Christian Council and of several of its sub-committees. He attended the annual convention of the Y. M. C. A. as a fraternal delegate from the Servants of India Society. He addressed meetings of Christians in several towns in the U. P. advocating joint electorates for Christians in the place of the separate electorates imposed on them in the Government's Communal Decision. Messrs. Sharangpani, Negi and Nayanar helped to arrange and check the books in the Society's Libraries in Poona and Bombay. Mr. Patwardhan was a member of the Council of the Poona Seva Sadan and of the Deccan Agricultural Association.

Business Concerns.

Some of the members devoted part of their time to the management of the business concerns of the Society. Messrs. Patwardhan and Barve attended to the supervision and management of the Arya Bhushan and Dnyan Prakash Presses. Mr. Patwardhan had during the year to attend to the Bombay Vaibhav Press as well and negotiate with some of the workers who had gone on strike. Messrs. Dravid and Gupte were in charge of the Hitavada Press in Nagpur. Mr. Limaye was in charge of the management of the "Dnyan Prakash."

G. I. P. E.

The report of the work of the Gokhale Institute of Politics and Economics done under the zealous and able guidance of Mr. D. R. Gadgil, M. Litt. (Cam.) appears elsewhere in this Report, and need not be dilated upon here. The society appeals to the generous public to enable the Institute to enlarge its work by endowing it liberally.

Finance.

The finances of the Society showed some improvement during the year. The income was Rs. 76,887, which left a surplus of Rs. 3,820. As stated in the last report, the allowances of members were cut down on a sliding scale, which averaged 10 per cent. This cut enabled the Society to admit three

probationers last year. The income from donations amounted to Rs 17,592. A list of donations is included as an appendix to the report. The Society tenders its grateful thanks to all those generous donors who, in spite of the economic depression that overcast the land, came to the rescue of the Society by their handsome donations. It appeals for generous public support in an ever-increasing measure in order to enable it to continue and expand its service to the nation, rendered in a spirit of humility and devotion to its best interests, as it sees it.

Servants of India Society.

Statement of Income and Expenditure for the year ending 31st March 1933.

INCOME.	Rs. A. P.	EXPENDITURE.
Donations and Contributions	... 17,591-11-8	Allowances to Members and Probationers, including Special Allowances, House Rent, Life Insurance etc.
Members' Earnings	... 13,621- 3-3	27,109- 5- 9
Interest (including that received from the Presses)	... 29,096- 1-1	Travelling expenses, including conveyance
Property Rents	... 11,434- 8-0	... 3,831- 5-11
Miscellaneous	... 435-13-9	Library
G. M. Library, Nagpur	... 400-13-2	... 1,574-11- 3
Press Profits for 1931-32	... 4,307- 1-6	Establishment Salaries
		... 8,667-12- 2
		General Charges : office rents, lighting, stationery, building insurance, postage, etc.
		... 8,178-14- 2
		Mess Charges
		... 1,176-14 -4
		Repairs to Buildings
		... 2,204- 1- 3
		Rents and taxes, including Betterment charges
		... 7,412- 5- 6
		Propaganda Work (including losses in conducting the Society's papers.)
		... 8,593- 2- 3
		Loss in Lands and Buildings
		... 2,393- 2- 3
		Advances written off
		... 804- 3-10
		G. M. Library, Nagpur
		... 1,121-10- 0
		Surplus carried to Statement of Affairs
		... 3,819-11- 9
Total Rs.	... 76,887- 4-5	Total Rs. ... 76,887-4-5

31

POONA,
30th May 1933.

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

SERVANTS OF INDIA
Statement of Affairs as on

LIABILITIES

	Rs.	As.	Ps.	Rs.	As.	Ps.
Society's General Fund						
Balance on 1st April 1932 ...	6,29,600	9	6			
Add Surplus as per Society's Income and Expenditure a/c ...	3,819	11	9			
				6,33,420	5	3
Trust Funds :—						
Gokhale Memorial Trust Fund (received in securities as per contra) ...				1,33,000	0	0
* Rao Bahadur D. Lakshmi Narayan Trust Fund (received in cash) ...				1,00,000	0	0
G. M. Library Trust Fund, Nagpur ...				10,815	2	10
Gokhale Institute of Politics and Economics Trust Fund ...				1,13,057	14	6
(as per annexed statement)						
*Liabilities for other Funds :—						
Gokhale Memorial Fund ...	6,806	2	3			
Indian Distress Relief Fund ...	4,027	8	3			
Sir W. Wedderburn Fund ...	2,151	7	8			
Indian Flood Relief Fund ...	6,047	7	7			
				19,032	9	9
*Mr. Sastri's South African Education Fund ...				13,934	6	0
*Other Credit Balances :—						
At Poona Centre ...	7,452	1	6			
At Bombay Branch ...	229	13	0			
At Madras Branch ...	792	6	9			
At U. I. Branch ...	0	4	0			
At Cuttaok Centre ...	0	8	3			
				8,475	1	6
Society's Presses and Papers Funds & Credit Balances.						
Aryabhushan Press ...	1,30,589	15	6			
Bombay Vaibhav Press ...	33,669	13	1			
Hitavada Press ...	10,956	4	9			
Dnyan Prakash ...	20,205	4	3			
				1,95,421	5	7
*B. V. Press Reserve and Depreciation Fund...				54,895	7	4
*A. B. Press Provident & Bonus fund ...				43,334	13	3
*Liabilities marked with asterisk are covered by the "other investments" on the Assets side.						
				Total Rs.	13,25,387	2 0

I have examined the above Statement of Affairs and the annexed Statement of Income & Expenditure Account with the Books, Accounts and Vouchers of the Society, and I find the same correct.

I have verified the Investments and Securities of the Society. Of the Rs. 20,000 face value Post Office cash certificates, Rs. 10,000 are held under Provident Fund a/c.

SOCIETY POONA.
31st March 1933.

ASSETS		Rs. As. Ps.	Rs. As. Ps.
Buildings and Sites (including Bombay, Poona, Lonavia and Madras Buildings) ...			3,84,178 10 4
Library: Expenditure up to date has been charged to revenue ...			
Dead stock (after allowing depreciation) ...			10,181 8 8
Kibe-Wada (subject to High Court appeal)...			17,230 0 0
Society's Presses and Papers			
Assets and Debtors:—			
Aryabhushan Press, Poona ...	2,20,589 15 6		
Bombay Vaibhav Press ...	91,601 6 10		
Hitavada Press, Nagpur ...	25,211 0 0		
Dnyan-Prakash, Poona & Bombay	20,206 0 8		
		3,57,608 7 0	
Advances to Members and Others:—			
At Poona Centre ...	32,153 2 10		
At Bombay Branch ...	1,555 6 6		
At Madras ...	511 11 6		
At U. I. Branch ...	2,287 2 9		
At Lahore Centre ...	53 0 0		
		36,559 7 9	
Investments:—			
Gokhale Memorial Trust Fund:			
3½% G. P. Notes Face Value ...	1,21,000 0 0		
4% Bombay Port Trust Bonds, " ...	12,000 0 0		
		1,33,000 0 0	
G. M. Library Trust Property a/o ...			10,325 0 0
Gokhale Institute of Politics and Economics as per separate Statement ...			1,10,678 13 0
Other Investments:—			
3½% G. P. Notes, Face Value ...	20,200 0 0		
4% G. P. Notes " ...	43,200 0 0		
5% D. E. Society Loan " ...	1,000 0 0		
6½% Bombay Development Loan " ...	10,000 0 0		
4½% G. P. Notes 1955-60 " ...	1,43,900 0 0		
5 years Post Office cash certificates	20,000 0 0		
5% G. P. Notes " ...	48,300 0 0		
		2,25,395 13 10	
		At cost price (2,86,600 0 0)	
These securities are kept by the Society for meeting liabilities of Rs. 2,39,672- 5-10 marked with asterisk*			
			100 0 0
Ogale Glass Works Shares ...			50 0 0
Poona Central Co-operative Bank Share ...			88,689 8 2
Bank Balances at Centre & Branches ...			1,390 0 2
Cash at Centre and Branches ...			
			Total...Rs. 13,25,387 2 0

Poona, 30th May 1933.

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

List of Donations and Contributions

Bombay Branch		Ra.		
Mr. H. C. Coyajee		25	Mr. Mathuradas Vinasaji	
„ D. S. Kanetkar		51	Khimji	101
Mrs. Mithibai Sethna		101	Sir Kikabhai Premchand	100
Mr. V. R. Akerkar		25	Mr. M. A. Master	101
„ B. R. Madgoankar		50	Mr. Jamnadas Morarji	101
Mr. D. N. Siroor		100	Mr. Sanmukhlal Pandya	25
Raja Pratapgirji Narsingirji		500	Mr. Dharamsey M. Khatau	101
Mr. Amersey Damodar		101	Mr. M. C. Ghia	100
Bambay Malbar Kariyana			Messrs. Ramdas Khimji & Co.	501
Association		101	Mr. Jagjivan Ujjamshi	101
Mr. Kanji Morarji		25	Mr. P. N. Vevaina	50
Messrs. Currimbhoy Ebrahim			Mr. Gajanan Bhimrao	100
& Sons		251	Mr. Bahimtoola M. Chinoy	250
Bombay Kariyana Merchants'			Mr. S. P. Varde	100
Association		101	Mesars. Devakaran Nanji	
Mr. Chinilal B. Metha		500	& Son	251
Mr. V. P. Varde		25	Mrs. Fulkorbai Kallianji	
Mr. M. L. Dahanukar		100	Chaturbhuj	151
Mr. S. L. Kapdi		25	Mr. S. D. Prabhavalkar	151
Mr. B. N. Karanjia		100	Mr. C. B. Nanavati	75
Mr. J. K. Metha (annual)		25	Messrs. Madhavlal & Co.	201
Mr. J. R. B. Jeejeebhoy		75	Mr. D. K. Sheshadri	100
Mr. Vasant Rao S. Raut		25	Messrs. Ghandhi & Co.	25
Mr. N. B. Sakhalatwala		250	Mr. Khushaldas K. Parekh	25
The Hon'ble Mr. Justice S. S.			Mr. Ratilal M. Gandhi	25
Patkar		200		
The Bombay Rice Merchants'			Total	8,810
Association		500	C. P. Branch.	
Mr. P. B. Shighe		100	Manager, Empress Mill Nagpur.	200
The Seeds Traders' Association,			Cuttack Centre	
Bombay		250	Mrs. Annapurna Devi	1131
Mr. H. M. Mehta		250	Headquarters	
Mr. S. D. Sakhalatwala		250	Mr. R. P. Deshpande	5
Mr. Jamiatram Jivanram,			Prof. R. Sadashiva Ayer	10
Solicitor		25	„ M. T. Patwardhan	100
Mr. N. R. Wadia		101	„ G. O. Bhate	12
The Grain Merchants'			Dr. D. D. Karve	5
Association Bombay		500	Dr. V. C. Gokhale	100
Messrs. Currimjee Jeevanjee			Messrs. Owasjee Dinshaw	50
& Co.		100	Principal J. R. Gharpure	400
Mr. Narayan Anant Desai			Delhi Cloth Stores	100
(Topiwala)		251	Mr. H. S. L. Polak	151
Dr. S. P. Mehta		25	Mr. Kitchlu	250
The Mudi Bazar Kariyana Assn.			Prof. R. P. Patwardhan	50
Bombay		101	Dr. Speigal	10
Sir Cowasjee Jehangir (Junior)		500	A Sympathiser	25
Sir Pheroze Setna		50	R. B. K. G. Joshi	100
Mr. P. B. Gothaskar		10	Late Justice Ranade Fund	100
Dr. S. B. Gothaskar		20	Dr. R. P. Paranjpye	10
Miss Ahilya Bhandarkar		10	Prof. V. G. Kale	10
Lt. Col. D. D. Kamat		25	Principal G. S. Mahajani	10
Mr. Morarji Mularaj Khatau		101	R. B. H. V. Chinmulgund	25
Messrs. Merwanji & Sons		150	Prof. R. N. Joshi	10
			Total	1513

Lahore Centre	
Rao Bahadur Sewak Ram	50
Dr. B. E. Kapla	5
Pandit Nanak Chand	10
R. B. Lala Badri Das	100
Lala Jag Raj	60
Capt. Dhanraj Bhasin	5
Unity League, Lahore	26
Thakur Datta Sharma	25
Lala Mukund Lal Puri	25
Lala Roshan (Sports Ltd.)	10
Dr. Gokul Chand Narang	60
T. D. Madnanl	10
B. M. Chattreth	10
H. C. Kumar	5
Dr. Kartar Singh	5
Hakim Ram Pershad	5
Jhamat Singh Advant	5
Jogannath Aggarwal	50
K. B. Ardeshir E. R. Sehlar	50
Dr. Nihal Chand Sikri	25
Principal O. L. Anand	20
B. R. Puri	15
Messrs. Sukhramdas & Co.	15
D. D. Chopra	10
The Punjab Sugar Mills Co.	50
R. B. Lala Makhan Lal	15
Dr. Bhagat Ram Kanna	15
D. C. Anand	5
Anonymous	0
Lala Sewak Ram	55
Prof. D. C. Sharma	20
Lala Ved Vyas	10
Messrs. Kirpa Ram Bros.	10
Dr. E. S. Bharucha	10
R. S. Lala Soban Lal	10
R. B. Dr. Maharaj Krishan Kapur	5
Bhagat Govind Das	10
Lala Balak Ram	300
C. L. Mathur	25
Dr. S. S. Bhatnagar	20
F. N. Laskary	15
Bhim Sen Sanchar	10
Dr. Khalifa Suja-ud-din	5
Malik Jivan Lal Kapur	25
Total	1,213

U. I. Branch

Justice Bisheshwar Nath	
Srivastava	300
Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru	600

Babu Brijendra Swarup	125
Mr. A. P. Sen	200
Mr. R. P. Bagla	300
R. B. Lalit Mohan Banerjee	150
Dr. C. P. Misra	100
Dr. S. N. Sen	60
Mr. P. L. Banerjee	50
" K. P. Kichlu	250
" S. K. Das	25
" Manoharlal Zutshi	180
Grain Merchants Association,	
Muzffarnagar	600
Mr. S. Mushran	180
Pandit Baldev Ram Dave	250
Details not given	172
Total	3542

Madras Branch

Mr. Mc Clelland (Y. M. C. A.)	10
Rao Bahadur G. A. Natesan	200
Quakers' Group	10
Mr. K. C. Rama Krishnan	12
R. B. Ramalingam Chettiar	250
Mr. K. K. Subba Rao	50
Sreemati Sreerangammal	25
Sir P. S. Sivaswami Iyer	50
Mr. K. A. Nilakanta Sastri	50
" S. Doraswami Iyer	100
Mr. M. Kesava Pai	25
" P. S. Lokanathan	25
" K. V. Rajagopala Iyengar	25
Mr. T. Ramachandra Rao	50
Mr. T. R. Venkatarama Sastri	200
Rao Bahadur S. Varadachariar	100
Total	1122

Summary.

	Rs. A. P.
C. P. Branch	200
Cuttack Centre	1,131-3-8
Headquarters	1,513-8-0
Lahore Centre	1,313-0-0
U. I. Branch	3,542-0-0
Madras Branch	1,182-0-0
Bombay Branch	8,810-0-6
Total	17,591-11-8

Report of the G. I. P. E., 1932-33.

The question of the recognition by the Bombay University of the teaching side of the Institute was at last definitely decided towards the beginning of the year under report. A reference had been made previously to the Chancellor, of the University and the ruling given by the Chancellor while barring out the possibility of affiliating the Institute to the University, made it clear that the University could recognise teachers even outside the affiliated Colleges as post-graduate teachers. The Syndicate of the University accordingly recognised Mr. D. R. Gadgil as a post-graduate teacher and it is now possible for the Institute to enroll post-graduate students in economics and send them up directly for University examinations. The total number of students in the Institute during the year was 48 of whom 4 were research-students. The inter-collegiate arrangement of lectures for the M. A. students in politics and economics continued as during the last year. Mr. P. N. Driver, a scholar of the Institute, submitted his thesis on the "Cooperative Movement in the Bombay Deccan," for examination during the year under report. His thesis was approved for the M. A. degree and he was placed in the first class. The Institute scholars this year were Mr. B. B. Pattani and Mr. P. A. Padhya. Mr. A. J. Sonavne, a student belonging to the Depressed Classes, was awarded a freeship as a special case.

While the work of collecting data regarding conditions of the marketing of fruit in Poona was completed by July 1933, the work of collating the material and writing out the report has taken a longer time than was previously expected. It has not yet been possible to send the report to the Press; it is, however, expected that publication of the report will take place early during the ensuing year.

The Ottawa Conference having attracted considerable public attention, Mr. D. R. Gadgil devoted some months to a special study of this problem and wrote as a result a brochure on the subject of "India and Imperial Preference." This was published as Publication No. 2 of the Institute. The brochure was published in time for use in the Assembly debates and copies of it were sent to members both of the Assembly and the Council of State. It was mentioned in the Assembly debates and had also a very favourable reception from the Press. A large number

of copies of this publication, were freely distributed; the remaining copies have been sold out and the publication is now out of print.

According to the decision recorded in the report last year, another investigation was undertaken by the Institute from July 1932. The subject chosen was the "Economics of Road Transport in the Bombay Deccan." The Problem of road transport has become very urgent during recent years and it is expected that the results of our investigation will materially assist in the solution of this problem. The area chosen for survey covers the Districts of Poona, Ahmednagar, Sholapur, Satara, Kolaba and Ratnagiri and the Southern Maratha States. Mr. L. V. Gogate, B. S. (N. Carolina) has been appointed in charge of this work and he has already toured through the greater part of this area. We are glad to record that in this investigation also we have received full co-operation from public authorities and private individuals whom we have approached for information, etc. Special mention has to be made in this connection of the police authorities of all the above mentioned districts and the various District Local Boards and Municipalities within the area.

Mr. D. R. Gadgil was re-elected to the Bombay University Senate during the year by the College Teachers' constituency. He has also been elected by the Senate this year to the Academic Council of the University. Mr. Gadgil has been acting throughout the year as Secretary to a recently formed Maharashtra University Working Committee and was a member of the deputation which waited on H. E. the Governor of Bombay on behalf of the Committee. He continued to deliver a series of lectures on "Comparative Local Self-Government Constitutions" to students of the class conducted locally by the Local Self-Government Institute.

A new departure in the activities of the Institute was made this year by the inauguration of a series of popular lectures to be delivered on behalf of the Institute in the city (in Marathi) on the economic questions of the day from time to time. The first lecture in this series was delivered by Mr. D. R. Gadgil in the Gokhale Memorial Hall, during the month of October 1932 and dealt with the Ottawa Agreement.

The usual audited statement of accounts is appended here-with.

Gokhale Institute of Politics and Economics.

Statement of Income and Expenditure from 1st April 1932 to 31st March 1933.

INCOME.		EXPENDITURE.	
	Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.
Interest on Investments	... 5,375-10-7	Dead stock	... 68-0-0
Fees from Students	... 1,600-0-0	Allowance to Prof. D. R. Gadgil.	... 2,400-0-0
Publication Sales	... 81-14-8	Allowance to Investigators.	... 1,920-0-0
		Scholarships to Research Students	... 625-0-0
		Establishment Salaries	... 444-8-0
		Investigators' Expenses	... 562-0-0
		Books	... 418-11-9
		Stationery and Printing	... 318-12-6
		Postages	... 96-3-0
		Miscellaneous	... 75-2-6
		Surplus as shown in the Trust Fund account	... 128-9-6
Total Rs.	... 7,057-9-3	Total Rs.	... 7,057-9-3

38

POONA,
22nd May 1933.

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

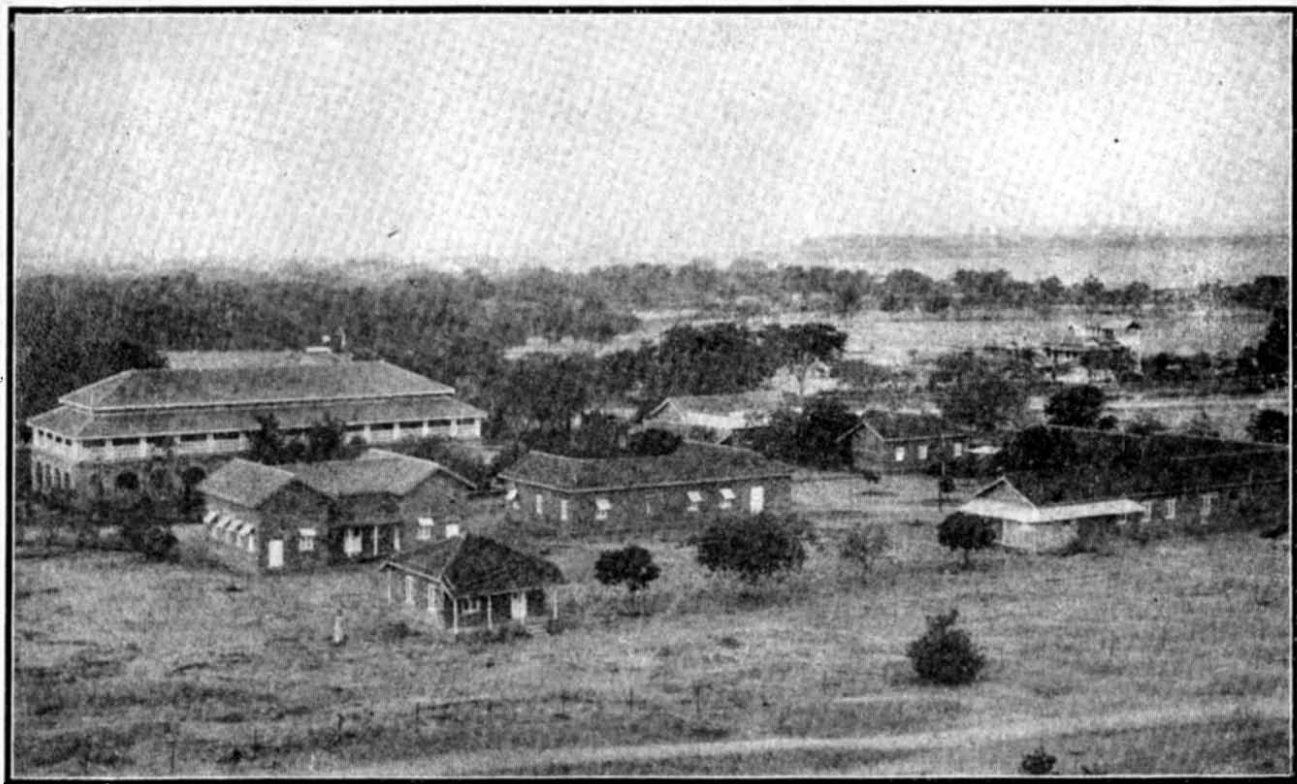
Gokhale Institute of Politics and Economics.

Statement showing the Trust Fund & its Investments as on 31st March 1933

TRUST FUND.		INVESTMENTS.	
	Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.
Balance of the Fund as per last year's statement on 1st April 1932	1,07,630-10-0	<i>Mortgage on Property of Sayagaon Village in Satara District.</i>	14,500-0-0
Additions during the year	1,720-14-0	<i>Govt. & other Securities.</i>	
		Stock: Face Value	
		3 1/2% G. P. Notes	15,800
		4% G. P. 1934-37	0,500
		4% G. P. 1916-17	17,000
		4% G. P. 1960-70	20,200
		5% G. P. 1939-44	4,000
		5% G. P. 1944-55	12,800
		4% B.P.T. Bonds	5,000
		6% B.M. Debenture	5,000
	1,09,351-8-0	Book Value	78,183-12-0 ✓
Surplus Account Balance as per last year's statement	3,577-13-0	<i>Company Shares</i>	
Add-Surplus as per Current year's Income and Expenditure Account	128-9-6	The Kitloskar Bros. Ltd. 120 Shares of Rs. 25 each fully Paid	2,250 ✓
		The Bombay E.S. & T.Co.Ltd. 60 Preference Shares of Rs. 50 each fully paid.	3,870
		The Sind Light Ry. Co., Ltd., 5 Shares of Rs. 29 each fully paid	255
	3,706-6-6	The Katkhal Lal Bazar Railway Co., Ltd. 30 Shares of Rs. 100 each; fully paid	1,600
			7,995-0-0
		<i>Other Loans.</i>	
		Satara Inamdar Mandal 6% 50 Debentures of Rs. 100 each	5,000-0-0
		Deccan Education Society 5% Promissory Note.	2,000-0-0 ✓
		<i>Deposits.</i>	
		In the Bank of India at 4 1/2%	3,000-0-0
		Balance with the Society	2,379-2-6
Total Rs.	1,13,057-14-6	Total Rs.	1,13,057-14-6

Poona,
22nd May 1933.

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



Servants of India Society : Head Quarters, Poona.

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 this 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 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

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

the Society, and the recommendation being accepted by the First Member or President.

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

(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 Attaché of the Society on such terms and under such control as the First Member or President and Council may determine.

23. The First Member or President and Council may remove the name of any Attaché from the list of Attachés of

the Society. The Society will not be bound to disclose the reasons for such removal.

24. The First Member or President and Council may, enrol any person who is in full sympathy with 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. (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 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.

27. (b) All agreements, 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 in the name of the Society 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, 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.

27. (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 the Council may from time to time determine.

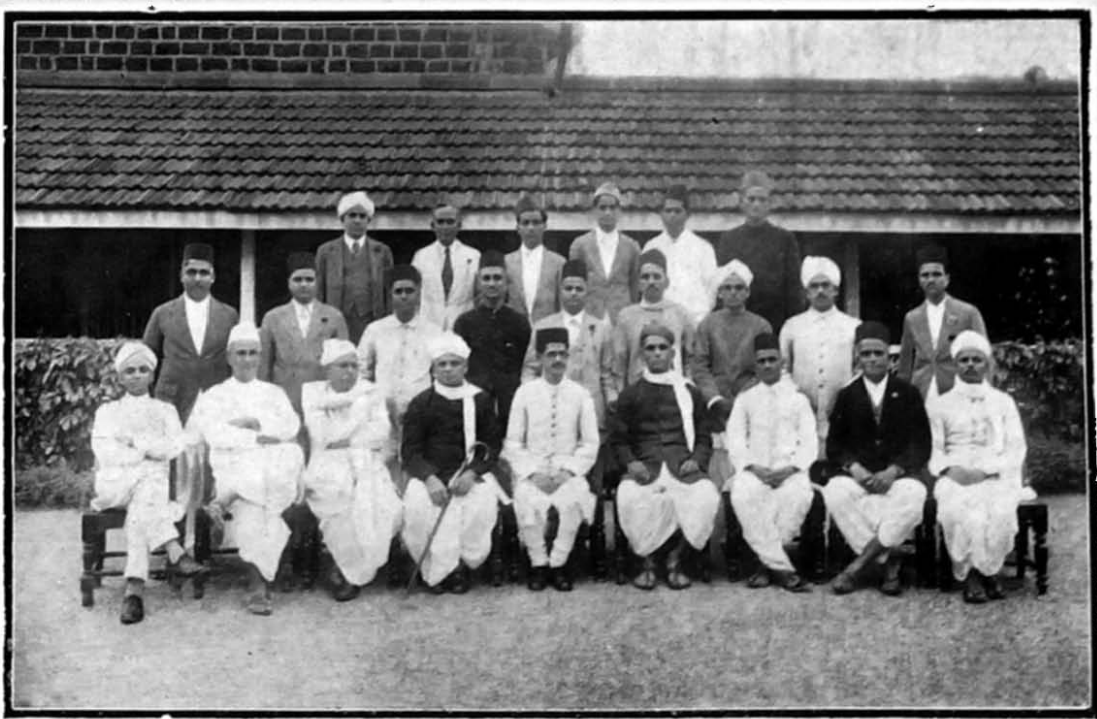
28. In all suits brought by or against the Society, the Society shall be represented by the First Member or President or such other person or persons nominated or appointed by the First Member or President for that purpose.

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

31. The First Member or President and Council shall have 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 being accepted by the First Member or President.



**The Servants of India Society, The Twenty-eighth Anniversary.
12th June 1933.**

Bye-Laws.

—10;—

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 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.

The Bye-law was once again amended reducing the allowances for another period of twelve months from the 1st June 1933 as under :—

Rs. 125 to Rs. 110 ; Rs. 110 to Rs. 100 ; Rs. 90 to Rs. 80 ; Rs. 75 to Rs. 70 ; Rs. 65 to Rs. 60 ; Rs. 50 to Rs. 45.

* (f) Every Member under training, who may be deputed to work in the City of Bombay, will be paid Rs. 15

* Resolution No. 50 of 1932-33.

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. 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 ten days' privilege leave if they go on leave on the 1st of May.
- (d) All members are entitled to twenty days' casual leave in a year.
- (e) Both casual and privilege leave mentioned above will only be sanctioned if the work of the Society permits.
- (4) (a) The life of every member will, on admission, be assured by the Society in favour of the First Member or 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 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.

(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 By-laws.

(7) 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.

(8) (a) When the First Member or President and Council resolve to enrol one 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 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.

(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 Head-quarters 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 Head-quarters and at the Branches ; may be invited to attend special sessions and may be allowed to reside, if room be available, at the Head-quarters or the Branches for the 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 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.
-

PERIODICALS
OF THE
SERVANTS OF INDIA SOCIETY.

The "Servant of India"

A high class English weekly published on every Thursday from Poona, dealing with political, social, educational, economic, labour and other subjects. Its "Review" section is a special feature.

Editor:—P. Kodanda Rao, M. A., Member, Servants of India Society, Poona 4.

Subscription:—Rs. 6 in India and 15s. in foreign countries.

Office:—Servants of India Society, Poona 4.

The "Dnyanprakash"

The oldest Marathi daily paper published in Poona and Bombay. The supplements it issues weekly on Marathi literature, etc. are its special features.

Editor:—K. G. Limaye, M.A., LL.B., Member, Servants of India Society, Poona 4.

Subscription:—Rs. 9 in Bombay and Poona and Rs. 14 elsewhere including postage.

Office:—Shanwar Peth, Poona City.

The "Hitvada"

The only English bi-weekly in the Central Provinces and Berar issued on Thursdays and Sundays. It deals particularly with public affairs in the Central Provinces and Berar.

Editor:—N. A. Dravid, Senior Member, Servants of India Society, Nagpur.

Subscription:—Rs. 8.

Office:—Servants of India Society, Craddock Town, Nagpur.

The Work of the Society at a Glance.

Nature of work	Members engaged in it.
<i>Political :</i>	
<i>General—</i>	V. S. Srinivasa Sastri, Hirday Nath Kunzru, Krishna Prasad Kaul (Ganga Prasad Memorial Hall and Reading Room; Lucknow Swadeshi, League), S. P. Andrews Dube, D. V. Ambekar (Deccan Sabha, Poona), N. A. Dravid, Hardatta Sharma.
<i>Indian States—</i>	A. V. Patvardhan, A. V. Thakkar, S. G. Vaze.
<i>Journalism—</i>	K. G. Limaye, S. G. Gokhale, P. Kodanda Rao, D. V. Ambekar, S. G. Vaze, N. A. Dravid, A. V. Patvardhan, R. S. Gupte.
<i>Social :</i>	
<i>Labour—</i>	N. M. Joshi, R. R. Bakhale, S. V. Parulekar, S. P. Andrews Dube; R. Suryanarayana Rau; S. R. Venkataraman.
<i>Education—</i>	Harday Nath Kunzru, S. P. Andrews Dube, A. V. Thakkar, R. Suryanarayana Rau.
<i>Social Service—</i> (<i>Women's</i> <i>Institutions</i>)	G. K. Devadhar (Seva Sadan, Poona, and its Branches in several places), K. J. Chitalia (Bhagini Samaj, Bombay).
<i>(Men's Institutions)</i>	Hirday Nath Kunzru (Seva Samiti, Allahabad), N. M. Joshi (Social Service League, Bombay).
<i>Aboriginal and</i> <i>Depressed Classes—</i>	A. V. Thakkar (Bhil Seva Mandal, Dohad, Gujarat, (Antyaja Seva Mandal), R. Suryanarayana Rau (Depressed Classes Mission, Manglore), V. Venkatasubbaiya (Leather Workers, Madras), K. G. Sivaswamy (Agricultural Labourers, Trichinopoly Dist.). K. G. Sharangpani.
<i>Rural Uplift and</i> <i>Co-operative</i> <i>Movement and</i> <i>Local Self-govern-</i> <i>ment.</i>	G. K. Devadhar (Khed-Shivapur Rural Reconstruction Centre), V. Venkatasubbaiya (Madras Provincial Co-operative Union and its several B. R. Centres; Triplicane Co-operative Stores, Madras), R. Suryanarayana Rau (Devadhar Malabar Reconstruction Trust, Calicut), K. G. Shivaswamy (R. R. Centre, Mayanur, Trichinopoly Dist.; Tamil Nadu Co-operative Federation), S. R. Venkataraman, L. N. Sahu (R. R. Centre, Chowdwar, Orissa), M. D. Sahane (Panchayats, Nagpur Dist.), Hardatta Sharma (Labore Ratepayers' Association). V. R. Nayanar and N. S. Sivasubramanyam.
<i>Scouting—</i>	Sri Ram Bajpai (Seva Samiti Boy Scouts Association, Allahabad). Hirday Nath Kunzru, S. P. Andrews Dube.