

POONA SEVA SADAN SOCIETY.

(Mission to the Women of India)

REVIEW & REPORT

WITH AN

A L B U M.

(3rd Edition).

FULLY ILLUSTRATIVE OF ITS

SCHEME FOR ADULT WOMEN'S EDUCATION

at the Society's Headquarters in Poona and outside Branches.

1934.

Price Rs. 10/-.]

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Honorary Organizer, Poona Seva Sadan Society, Poona No. 2.

FOREWORD

BY

Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Willingdon.

I warmly commend the study of this volume to all who wish to read a story of practical service freely and readily given to make life happier, brighter, more worthwhile to many of our fellow citizens whose lives without such help would be drab and cheerless indeed.

I have known Mr. Devadhar and many of his fellow workers from the time when I first arrived in India as Governor of Bombay, and can testify from a practical knowledge of their work to the selfless ideals they have set before themselves in order to advance the well-being of their countrymen.

The volume gives a clear account of their many and varied activities, and will well repay a study by all those who are interested in the important matter of the improvement of the social condition of the people of our Country.

The Viceroy's House,
New Delhi,
15th March, 1934. }

Sd./- WILLINGDON.

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W. L. L. L.
Marie Lillington



**His Excellency Lord Willingdon, Viceroy of India
and Her Excellency Lady Willingdon.**

Sir Leslie Wilson's

TRIBUTE.

"I know of no Organisation in the Bombay Presidency that can be compared with the Seva Sadan, Poona, for the work it is doing and I have heard it stated more than once on very high authority that there is no other society like it in the whole of India."

SIR LESLIE WILSON

(Formerly the Governor of Bombay)

PART I

**The
Poona Seva-Sadan Society**

—:0:—

**Office-bearers and a few typical
products of the Institution**

President.

Her Highness Shrimant Sow. Lady Saraswatibai
Patwardhan, the Ranisaheb of Sangli, Sangli.

Vice-Presidents.

- (1) Shrimant Dowager Ranisaheb of Jath, Jath.
- (2) Shrimant Dowager Ranisaheb of Jamkhadi,
Kolhapur.
- (3) Mrs. Kashibai Kanitkar, Poona.
- (4) Mrs. Annapurnabai Apte, Poona.
- (5) Sow. Mrs. Sitabai Bhandarkar, Calcutta.
- (6) Lady Thackersey, Poona.

Hon. Organizer and General Secretary.

Mr. Gopal Krishna Devadhar, M. A., C. I. E., (Kaiser-
I-Hind Gold Medalist), President, Servants of
India Society, Poona.

Hon. Joint General Secretary.

Dr. N. L. Ranade, B.A., M.B., B.S., Poona.

Jt. Hon. Asstt. Secretaries to Mr. Devadhar.

- (1) Mrs. Jankibai Bhat, Hon. Lady Superintendent,
Poona Seva Sadan (Branch), one of the two
Pioneer Life-Workers, and Hon. Jt. Asstt.
Secretary, Poona Seva Sadan Society.
- (2) Mrs. Yamunabai Bhat, Hon. Local Secretary
and Treasurer, Poona Seva Sadan (Branch)
and a Pioneer Life-worker.

**Nursing and Medical Education
Committee.**

Chairman.

Khan Bahadur Dr. E. S. Bharucha, L. M. & S., P. M. S.,
Poona.

Hon. Secretaries.

- (1) Dr. V. C. Gokhale, L. M. & S., Poona.
- (2) Dr. N. L. Ranade, B.A., M.B., B.S., Poona.
- (3) Dr. V. R. Dhamdhare, M.B., B.S., Poona.

Board of Life-Workers.

(A) Pioneer Life-Workers :—

- (1) Mrs. Jankibai Bhat, (Kaisar-I-Hind silver Medalist), Hon. Superintendent, Poona Seva Sadan (Branch) and Hon. Asst. Secretary, Poona Seva Sadan Society for development, supervision, and collection.
- (2) Mrs. Yamunabai Bhat, Hon. Superintendent of the Interior, Poona Seva Sadan (Branch) &c.

(B) Other life-workers :—

- (1) Mr. G. B. Garud, B. A., (Now) Superintendent of the Nagpur Seva Sadan (Branch).
- (2) Mrs. Puttamma Naidu, a Junior Life-worker, now on special duty as Supervisor of the (three or four) Hostels at the headquarters.

Permanent Teacher.

Mr. A. N. Khare, M. A., B. T., B. Sc., Head Master, High School for girls.

N. B. In addition, Mr. Khare there are now on the staff of the High School and Training College six male graduate teachers.

Public Health Branch.

- (1) Dr. (Capt.) A. K. Nulkar, L.M. & S., Hon. Director, Public Health School, Poona.
- (2) Miss Leelabai Jacob, B.A., Lady Superintendent, Public Health School, Poona and Society's Infant Welfare centres, outside Poona also.

(A) Lady Graduates on the staff of the Society at present at the Headquarters and Branches.

- (I) At the Headquarters for the Poona Seva Sadan (Branch).
- (1) Miss Dwarkabai Bhat, B. A., B. T., T. D. (Lond.), Lady Superintendent, Poona Seva Sadan Society's Bai Motlibai Wadia Training College, Poona (now on leave for one year to the end of October).
- (2) Mrs. Saralabai Naik, M. A., Hon. Superintendent, High School for Girls, Poona.

- (3) Miss Sundarbai Sukhatankar, M. A., (trained mistress) Superintendent, Training College, Poona.
- (4) Miss Manekbai Gole, B. A., Teacher, Special English Classes, Poona.
- (5) *Miss Bhikutai Joshi, B. A., Superintendent, Special English Classes. (She was in England for nearly three years for postgraduate Studies.)
*Sir Victor Sassoon, Bart., when in Delhi in 1931 as Member of the Royal Commission on Indian Labour, gave us a donation of £100/— (one hundred £ sterling) to enable us to help this young lady to continue her studies there for one year more.
- (6) Mrs. Krishnabai Phadnis, B. A., Teacher, High-School for Girls, Poona.
- (7) Mrs. Kamalabai Kanetkar, B.A., Lady Superintendent, Medical Hostels, Poona.
- (II) At Branches :—
- (a) At Alibag.
- (8) Dr. (Miss) Anandibai Athavale, M. B., B. S. (Bombay), Resident Medical Officer, Kolaba Maternity Hospital and Nursing Home, Alibag,

and a nominated member of the local Municipality.

(b) At Sholapur.

- (9) Miss Rahamabai Eliezer, B. A. (Bombay), English Teacher, A. V. School.

(c) At Nasik.

- (10) Miss Kusumbai Kanhere, B. A. (Benares), Ag. Lady Superintendent, English and other Classes' Department of the Branch.

(B) L. C. P. & S. Workers.

(A) At Headquarters.

- (1) Dr. (Mrs.) Gajrabai Chowdhary, Resident, Medical Officer, in charge Headquarters Maternity Home, Infant Welfare Centre, and Sick Room.

(B) Outside Centres or Branches. :—

- (2) *Bombay.* Dr. (Mrs.) Saibai Ranade, who for the last ten years, has been working as Resident Medical Officer, of the Bhatia Maternity Hospital and Nursing Home, managed by us, (but now transferred to the donor last year).

- (3) *Poona.* Dr. (Mrs.) Manoramabai N. Thatte, on Indian Military Welfare Duty. (Now gone to England for post-graduate studies; she is Mr. Devadhar's second daughter).
- (4) *Sholapur.* Dr. (Miss) Akkoobai Shrikhande.
- (5) *Ahmednagar.* Dr. (Miss) Sumatibai V. Kurlekar, Lady Superintendent, working under the Direction of Dr. Ranade.

N. B. Dr. H. V. Tilak will be in charge of the supervision of the Medical Work of the Society at Alibag and Nasik, &c.

(c) Fully qualified and diplomated Nurses who were sent to England for post-graduate studies in Public Health Nursing.

- (1) Mrs. Krishnabai Kanetkar (now Mrs. Phatak) is at present working at Gwalior on Rs. 300 (Rupees three hundred) only per month with Motor and House allowances, as Superintendent of Maternity Homes and Dais' Training Centres in the State.

- (2) *Miss Sharadabai Naidu* was working in Bombay in connection with the Bombay Presidency Infant Welfare Society.

(D) A few ladies who are Products of the Society and are now working as *Superintendents of various Branches.*

- (1) Mrs. Saraswatibai Bhade (She is a Matric, fully Trained Mistress, a Midwife, and now a nominated member of the local Municipality and the elected Vice-President of the Municipal School Board).
- (2) Mrs. Umabai Barve a Midwife, and Mrs. Venubai Bathe, a fully Trained Mistress, Joint Lady Superintendents, *Baramati Branch.*
- (3) Mrs. Saraswatibai Bhopale, a sewing Mistress at Satara.

(E) *Working Outside.* The following are a few typical instances of Society's products some of whom are working, as Matrons and sisters and some of whom are drawing a maximum salary of Rs. 200 together with allowances and free quarters and free services.

- (1) *Mrs. Radhabai Paranjape*, Matron, West Hospital, Rajkot, (Kathiawar).

- (2) *Mrs. Krishnabai Karkare*, Matron, *Jaya Arogya Hospital*, Gwalior, (Central India).
- (3) *Mrs. Gangubai Joshi*, Matron, *Bhatia Maternity Hospital*, and Nursing Home, Fort, Bombay.
- (4) *Mrs. Annapurnabai Raje*, Matron, *Indian Medicines School Hospital*, Kilpauk, Madras, (Madras Presy).
- (5) *Mrs. Anandibai Durve*, Sister, *Mayo Hospital Nagpur*, (Central Provinces).
- (6) *Mrs. Lakshmibai Adhyapak*, Matron, *Civil Hospital*, Sholapur.
- (7) *Mrs. Amboobai Shrikhande*, Matron, *Raja Dhanraj Girjee Hospital*, Sholapur.
- (8) *Mrs. Saraswatibai Patki*, Matron, *Balasaheb Deshpande Charitable Dispensary and Maternity Hospital and Nursing Home*, Ahmednagar.
- (9) *Mrs. Gangubai Saravate*, Sister, *Nasik Civil Hospital and Superintendent*, *Nasik Seva Sadan (Branch)*, Nasik.
- (10) *Mrs. Durgabai Pingale*, Sister, *Nasik Civil Hospital and Joint Lady Superintendent for* Nasik Branch (Orphanage, Rescue Home, Certified School, and Maternity Home), Nasik,
- (11) *Mrs. Manjulabai Pradhan*, Matron, *Kolaba Maternity Hospital and Nursing Home*, Alibag.
- (12) *Mrs. Radhabai Divekar*, Matron, *Maternity Home*, on the premises of the *Poona Seva Sadan*.
- (13) *Mrs. Phatak*, a Midwife Asst. Superintendent, *Mills one-bed maternity and Creches* in *Sholapur* to work under *Mrs. Saraswatibai Bhade* who is the Superintendent of the *Sholapur Branch*.
- (14) *Mrs. Leelabai Bhate*, Matron, *Rajubai Hirachand Municipal Maternity Home*, Sholapur (conducted by the *Poona Seva Sadan Society* through its local Branch).
- (15) *Mrs. Umabai Parchure*, a Delhi trained Health-Visitor and Lady Reading Essay Prizewoman, now in charge of the *Maternity and Infant Welfare Scheme* of work at *Sholapur* and in the district, earning Rs. 150/- (Rupees one hundred and fifty) only per month plus allowances.

- (16) *Mrs. Manoramabai Kashikar* :—a fully qualified Nurse and Midwife. She has been working as a Governess to the young son of the late Mr. Shah, the famous pleader from Sholapur for the last six years on Rs. 150/-. This estate is now in charge of the Court of Wards under the Collector of the District.

The above are a few typical instances of those of our medical women who are doing responsible work in Urban places. Many of the teachers who are products of our Training College and other departments are likewise scattered all over the districts in the Deccan. Similarly, several of our nurses and midwives—some of whom are trained as Health-Visitors are now working in small towns and villages of the Deccan : thus, they are to be seen working now in districts like Poona, Satara, Sholapur, Ahmednagar, Kolaba, Belgaum,

Dharwar, Nasik, and Thana ; they are carrying on health activities to check Infant and Maternal mortality in villages in connection with Lady Wilson Village Maternity Association's work. In the last named district, i. e. Thana, there are six nurses and midwives alone working in three places like Bhivandi, Tarapur, Jawhar, besides the school mistresses.

Even the military authorities at Kirkee, Ghorpari and Wanori near Poona, Deolali near Nasik and until recently those at Bangalore needed the services of some of our fully qualified nurses and midwives or mid-wives and Health-Visitors for their Welfare Schemes for the benefit of the wives and children of Indian sepoy in these regiments or for their Hospitals for the Civil population residing in Cantonment areas ; a few Photos of the Indian Military Welfare workers' life will be seen in this Album.

PART II

**The
POONA SEVA SADAN SOCIETY**

(Mission to the Women of India)

(ESTABLISHED IN 1910.)

**A Movement for Adult Women's
Education**

Present Day Activities Illustrated

Summary of its Work in figures
(as on the 1st of August 1933).

1. Headquarters:— Poona.
2. (A) Branches and Centres of work in Urban areas in Bombay Presidency :—
Bombay, (C)—Bhatia Maternity Hospital and Nursing Home, (1922-23) (now transferred), Girgaum, (C) (1928), and Dadar,

(C) (1930); Poona, (B) 1910), Bhamburda, (C) (1918); Satara (B)—(1919); Sholapur, (B)—(May, 1923); Ahmednagar, (B) — (August, 1923); Nasik (B)—(August, 1925). Another, (Nasik Branch) (Orphanage and Rescue Home) —(April, 1927); and Alibag, (B)—(March-April, 1925).

(B) Branches and Centres of work started in other parts of India —

Madras, (B)—(1927-28) (now transferred); —and Gwalior (C)—(15 August 1927), Nagpur, (B)—(1928).

(C) Rural Centres of Uplift Work:—

- (1) Baramati (in Poona District)— (1921-22)
- (2) Khed-Shivapur (in Poona District) —(1930).

3. Educational and Medical work:—

- (a) Total No. of Classes 115
- (b) Total No. of women and girls on the registers of both these branches of work 1879

(excluding 31 School Mistresses in the Social Workers' Class at Headquarters).

(c) Of these the number of women receiving medical education to-day is only. ... 102

4. Hostels:—

18 With nearly 421 inmates (women and girls), including 80 women workers who stay therein as full-paying or part-paying boarders ... 421

5. Home for the Homeless at Nasik:—

1 With nearly a dozen orphans and helpless women ... 16

6. Crèches:—

2 With nearly 300 children belonging to women working in Vishnu and Laxmi Mills at Sholapur ... 300

7. Medical Relief:—

(1) Maternity Hospitals and Nursing Homes and Dispensaries under Society's management ... 8

(2) Infant Welfare Centres and Ante-natal Clinics ... 7

8. Results or Achievements:—

Nearly 1320 (320 medical and 1,000 non-medical) women have so far been sent out by the Society as trained Social workers such as Sub-Asst. Surgeons, Health Visitors, Nurses, Midwives, Governesses, Teachers, Sewing and Singing Mistresses, &c. &c. Of these the Society has educated more than two hundred and fifty women entirely at its cost. A very large number of the names of these have been printed in the Prospectus and Progress Book of the Poona Branch and it is priced at As. -/8/- and the remaining up-to-date names together with the places at which some of them are working now would be printed in the second edition of this most useful publication for the whole Society.

9. *Annual Income* during the past few years, it roughly came to Rs. ... 2,00,000, (now reduced to about Rs. 1,46,058, this year, including nearly Rs. 27,000

received as grants from Government which are now steadily on the decrease.)

10. *Annual Expenditure* recently stood at about Rs. 2,10,000 (now reduced to about Rs. 1,75,000); thus, the amount of deficit per year roughly comes to Rs. 29,000 or Rs. 30,000 which has to be collected in a number of ways.

11. *Expenditure incurred every year by the Society* for the complete maintenance and education of nearly 200 poor women now exceeds Rs. 32,500. (Vide statement regarding inmates in hostels. This does not include the free and half-free studentships granted to women students thus helped and also those who are given scholarships or prizes.)

12. (a) *Scholarships*, 41. (b) *Studentships*, 50. (c) *Medals*, 2. (d) *Prizes*, 26.

13. *The staff* which is very large consists mostly of our own products belonging to all castes among the Hindus and creeds like Jews and Christians.

14. There are about a dozen female graduates working in the Society and the male graduates engaged on the staff number above half a dozen.

PART III

Programme for Adult Women's Education

The Poona Seva Sadan or the Home of Service for Indian Women is now a well-defined, steadily growing, and progressive organisation in Poona, aiming exclusively at the all-round progress and well-being of the women of India. We do not now think it necessary at all to say anything in detail about it to the people in Maharashtra, or for the matter of that, even to our countrymen in India, regarding the necessity of institutions like this, nor do we think we need say much, how it is a sacred duty of every one to help them well. The utility of this institution as well as the circumstances of its rapid growth and expansion are now a matter

of common knowledge. The brief account given below accompanied by very many pictures will convince the reader how helpful the institution has become to the people not only in urban areas but as well in rural or backward parts of the Bombay Presidency and even outside it. Its educational activities, when broadly divided, fall into literary, industrial, medical and cultural categories, religious education being attempted on thoroughly non-sectarian lines. Therein is also introduced a very strong element of Social Service to develop which, activities like Medical Relief, Infant Welfare, House-Visiting, and Relief of Suffering on occasions of wide-spread Calamities on Province or Country-wide basis, are undertaken. It must not, however, be lost sight of, that this enormous growth has taken place within a comparatively short period of only twenty-three years now (since 1910).

2. Our Purpose is very well explained by an American lady worker in a similar field in the following words relating to her institution; "remembering that a successful democracy needs trained leaders, both men and women, it is our

purpose to send throughout the land women with strong, not nervous bodies, with kind, not callous hearts; with joyous, not pampered spirits; with broad, not petty minds; with trained, not idle hands; with sympathetic, not critical eyes; with refined, not, tawdry taste; with direct, not shifting speech. Women who can meet wealth with simplicity, and poverty with dignity; who can face life with quiet strength and not lose one feminine quality; who in quiet homes keep a wholesome atmosphere, so that, the home may minister to the righteousness of the State, to the end that the State may reflect the thought and guidance of God".

(Report of "Miss Mason's School," New York, America) extracted from the annual Report of the Poona Seva Sadan Society published in 1918 for the year 1916-17 ending March presented at a big Prize-giving ceremony at the hands of Her Excellency Lady Willingdon when His Excellency Lord Willingdon as the Governor of Bombay Presidency presided on the 16th of October 1917 in the Amphitheatre of the Fergusson College, Poona.

A. The Educational Departments at the Headquarters, i. e. Poona.

2. The subjoined table shows the educational activities maintained at the headquarters of the Society.
Courses of Instruction.

Serial No.	Name of Department.	Course of Instruction.	No. of Classes.	No. of women attending.
1	Facilities for Medical Education	L. C. P. S. Course-B. J. Medical School, Poona. Nursing and Midwifery; at the Sassoon Hospital. ...	7	55
2	Bal Motilal Wadia Training College for Women	Women Teachers' Training College Course for Mistresses for Girls' Elementary Schools ...	4	102
3	Practising School (for little girls)	Attached to the above Training College wherein the full primary course for girls is taught and, in addition, English is also taught in Standards V. & VI ...	10	302
4	Primary Classes for grown up or Adult Women	Primary Education for Women of ages ranging between 15 and 35 ...	6	111
5	Special English Classes (Teaching up to III Reader)	English alone is taught to Women taking up two of the Medical courses and to others wishing to acquire some practical knowledge of English ...	6	101
6	High School Classes	All subjects leading to the Matriculation examination are taught with special emphasis on subjects like domestic economy. These are also attended by such women as do not want examination. ...	9	256
7	First Aid and Domestic Economy Classes	First Aid Course, general lectures in Domestic Economy &c. to married women. ...	...	In most classes
8	Work-Room or Industrial Classes	Sewing, Weaving, Hosiery, Embroidery, Toy-making, Composing, Printing, and other useful or domestic industries, such as, Laundry, & Dyeing, papad, pickle, making &c. Vocal and Instrumental Music including Harmonium, Satar, &c. ...	11	147
9	Music Classes	...	3	43
10	Social Workers' Training Class	For those well placed educated women who are keen on social work ...	1	31*
11	Public Health School	For those ladies who want to do preventive medical work ...	1	11
12	Cultural Courses	Weekly Lecture Series, Women's Club, Library, &c. &c.		All classes
			58	1159

* These are School-Mistresses working in the Society's Branch at Poona and a few outsiders.

Six Hostels in Poona for women from outside.

3. The Institution conducts six Hostels for the benefit of women coming from the mofussil who find it difficult to stay in the City so as to enable them to attend regularly any of the courses of instruction mentioned above. It has also made special arrangements for the boarding and lodging of small girls with or without parents. The total number of all the inmates in these six hostels is 246 including 22 workers; they all belong to various castes and creeds. One of these six Hostels is for women of the untouchable or suppressed classes mixing with all. There are in it 18 women of this class to-day. Thus, this highly useful institution arranges for the education of women, irrespective of their caste and creed, and these come from almost every part of the country. Thus, among 224 inmates (pupils) there are 126 Brahmins (including the Saraswats) and 98 non-Brahmins which figures give 56.2 and 43.8 percentages respectively. It also shoulders the full responsibility of maintaining and educating, entirely at its cost, a large number of poor and helpless women especially widows. Thus, among the 224 pupils

boarders 93 of them are either partly or wholly supported by the Society and the remaining 131 are paying pupils showing the percentages of 41.5 and 58.5 respectively. It has not yet fully put into execution the generally accepted theory of conducting an educational institution by charging fees particularly in view of the fact that professional education meant for the benefit of poor adult women has not yet come to be established as a tradition acceptable to the society at large which attaches greater economic value even today to boys' or men's education than that attached to that of girls or women; the undersigned can assert from his personal knowledge of other Institutions with which also he is vitally connected that High Schools and Colleges for boys and girls are at present getting nearly self-supporting.

B. Outside Branches or Centres.

4. It was found that women from the mofussil places could not naturally take full advantage of the Society's many-sided activities in Poona. It, therefore, definitely undertook the policy of opening its Branches or Centres outside Poona, as shown on the next page. In doing that the Society had to take up

in the beginning much financial liability to get the work outside somewhat well started.

Thus, the Central Institution and its Branches and Centres outside conduct nearly 115 classes and have on their rolls about 1910 individual women and girl students (including duplications of the number of 31 women teachers attending the Social Workers' class in charge of Mrs. Yesubai Kulkarni, B. A.).

Demand for Further Expansion.

5. In addition to the branches mentioned above the Society is prepared to start more branches where local moral as well as *financial support* is vouchsafed.

C. Medical relief.

(1) *Hospitals, Dispensaries, and Infant Welfare Centres.*

6. The above description covers only the instructional side of the work. But in addition to this there is another highly useful and beneficent

activity undertaken by the Society, in which it has attained a fair measure of success, in the form of assistance to poor mothers and infants in Poona and in many other outside places. The Lady Lloyd Infant Welfare Centre was started by the Society in Poona for free distribution of medicine, milk, and clothes to the children of the poor as the City Branch of the Bombay Presidency Infant Welfare Society. It has now ceased to function under that name as the Bombay Presidency Infant Welfare Society has stopped all grants to it for the last five years; but our Society is continuing the work. Besides this, expectant mothers are given free advice and treatment at this Centre. Moreover, Hospitals, Dispensaries and Maternity Homes have been established at many places, such as Poona, Bombay, Sholapur, Ahmednagar, Baramati and Khed-Shivapur, Nasik, Alibag (for the whole of the Kolaba District), where Medical relief is given to a very large number of people belonging to the poorer classes. What is further to be noted is the fact that all this work is being carried on mostly with the help of lady doctors, nurses, mid-wives, and Health-Visitors trained by the Society itself.

Table showing work done outside Poona by the Society's Branches or Centres.

Serial No.	Names of places where Branches or centres have been opened.	Nature of Instruction imparted and medical work done.	No. of classes.	No. of Women attending.
A. BOMBAY PRESIDENCY. (Urban Centres or Branches)				
1	Satara.	Classes for Industrial and English Instruction under Mrs. Saraswatibai Bhopale, a sewing mistress.	4*	35*
2	Ahmednagar.	Maternity Hospital, Nursing Home, Dispensary and an Infant Welfare Centre.	1	4
3	Sholapur.	Educational Classes (preparatory and final). Midwifery and Nursing Classes, Maternity and Creches in mills, supplying trained nurses to Civil and other Hospitals, and managing a Municipal Maternity Hospital and Infant Welfare Centre.	14	310
4	Bombay—Bhatia Maternity Hospital and Nursing Home.	Now after 10 years' most successful work it is transferred last year to the donor (therefore, no figures are counted in this volume.)		
5	Bombay-Girgaum.	Only Medical work, and Sewing Classes in charge of Mrs. Sudame, Nurse and Mrs. Oka a sewing mistress.	2	30
6	Bombay-Dadar.	Sewing Class in charge of Mrs. Bhimabai Khopkar.	1	16+10
7	Alibag.	Medical work and only one Educational Class.	1	4
8	Nasik (Medical and Educational Work.)	Medical Education in Nursing, Sewing class, English classes, Supply of trained nurses to the Civil Hospital, Harmonium and sewing classes.	7	101
9	Nasik (Another Branch).	Orphanage, and Rescue work, a certified School, and Maternity Home.		

Bombay Presidency—(Rural Centres.)

10	Baramati.	Primary, Final, Educational and Sewing classes for Grown up women, Music and English classes. Midwife's work at the Municipal Dispensary, attending on Labour cases in town and villages and in the one-bed Maternity maintained at the branch.	10	61
11	Khed-Shivapur.®	General Rural Uplift work (Educational and Industrial) and Health work in villages round about by the Midwife stationed there.	1	1
B. OUTSIDE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.				
12	Nagpur.	Women Teachers' Training Classes, Educational classes supplying trained nurses to Civil Hospitals and training in nursing at the Mayo Hospital.	19	214
13	Madras.	After starting it for all kinds of work it was handed over to local friends ; and no figures, therefore, are counted.		
14	Gwalior.	Nurses' training centre, supplying trained nurses to the local Jaya Arogya Civil Hospital. The State meets all expenses.	1‡	10‡
Total...			57	751

* Since this is an old figure relating to Satara Branch it has been excluded from the total.

® Regarding details of work at the above branches or centres, please see the detailed reports by the Society for their rural activities printed in the full report of the Deccan Agricultural Association in Collaboration with which the Society carries its medical, social, and educational and industrial work i. e. all non-agricultural activities are in charge of the Poona Seva Sadan Society.

‡ As a matter of fact there are four classes at Gwalior including one for English. Girls trained here are sent for work to Hospitals in the State. Thus, three of the seven trained nurses at Gwalior are now working at Ujjain.

7. Thus, the Society conducts to-day eight small maternity hospitals and Nursing Homes and dispensaries, and seven Infant Welfare Centres. It had, to start with, to undertake partially the monetary responsibility for outside work and had also to make up the deficits on that account for some years until recently

Public Health School.

8. With a view to providing facilities to our medical workers for learning practical methods of preventive Medical science in addition to the curative methods learnt at the hospitals, a Public Health School in charge of competent Instructors had long been opened to train generally women who had passed in mid-wifery. This year there were eleven students in this school and nine of them passed the final examination successfully. There is a separate hostel at the headquarters for students who are non-vegetarians. So far 25 Health-Visitors have passed out and have been employed in various fields.

Results or Achievements.

9. The results achieved so far by the Society have been very encouraging. It has sent out workers, numbering about 1320 trained by itself, throughout

the Presidency and outside, after retaining for its own work at various Branches and Centres women trained by it entirely at its own cost. Thus, trained nurses had been sent all over the Presidency and to outside places and to Indian States such as Mysore, Rajkot, Jodhpur, Bangalore, Gwalior, Akola, Amraoti (in C. P.), Palithana, Kishangarh, Bhavanagar, Dharampur, Hyderabad (Deccan), Indore, Jath, Jamkhandi, Phaltan, Sangli, Savantwadi, Janjira, Kolhapur, Ichalkaranji, Jawhar, &c., &c. At many of these places, medical and Welfare work was started after the Society had sent its trained workers many of whom are still in service at a majority of these places.

Urgent needs of the Society.

10. In order that the present growth may be uninterruptedly continued and be made to yield further results the following requirements, among others, ought to be mentioned:— a Permanent Fund, additional Accommodation, more Endowments or Funds for scholarships or prizes to poor women, Books for Libraries School-Apparatus, Museums, Provision for Promotion to Permanent Teachers, Provident Fund or Pension Provision, &c. Our ever-increas-

ing need especially in Poona is for more built-space or buildings as would be seen from the comparative table of figures of the numbers on the rolls of the classes and hostels conducted by the Poona Branch. In the year 1931, the total on the rolls in Poona for all *departments* was 886 whereas in 1933 it has gone up to the figure of 1128 showing an *increase of 242*. In the *hostels* in Poona there is also an increase in the number of inmates therein. In 1931 there were 190 women staying in our six hostels in the city, but in 1933 the number has gone up to 246 showing an *increase of 56*. Our built-space, however, has not yet increased in that proportion. To meet all these above mentioned needs it is estimated that a very large sum of money of at least Rs. 10,00,000/- (Ten lakhs,) would be required. Moreover, the Institution has to pay off a debt amounting to about Rs. 75,000/- incurred to satisfy the ever pressing needs like the one for accommodation, &c. by purchasing in Poona the Kurundwadkar's Wada, which in all, cost the Society a sum of Rs. 60,000/- including a sum of Rs. 30,000/-, spent on necessary additions, alterations, and repairs, besides the Interest and other charges incurred so far.

Our Students' and Teachers' help in collection.

11. In order to meet the annual deficits the students, teachers, and life-workers of the Institutions volunteered to go to different places to collect funds during Dewali and other holidays. It is now found urgently necessary to carry on this work all the year. In this connection, though it is wrong to make invidious distinctions, the names of workers like Mrs. Janakibai Bhat, Mrs. Yamunabai Bhat, Miss Dwarakabai Bhat, Mrs. Puttammabai Naidu, Mrs. Saraswatibai Bhade, Mrs. Bhimabai Lele, Mrs. Indirabai Deodhar, and Mrs. Sudame and Messrs. Khare, Natekar, and Garud deserve special mention. Among pupils (now workers on our staff) Mrs. Banubai Godse, Mrs. Dwarkabai Shidhaye, and Miss Tarabai Arolkar are worthy of praise. We, therefore, appeal to all ladies and gentlemen, in the Presidency of Bombay as well as in other provinces in India, interested in the spread of education amongst Adult women kindly to help us directly as well as indirectly, by themselves giving liberally in response to the appeals of the volunteers.

and by introducing them to their friends, taking into consideration the strictly non-sectarian as also charitable character of the Society's various activities.

Refunds.

12. Moreover, it has to be noted with some satisfaction that out of a large number of very poor and helpless women educated by this Society entirely at its cost on certain conditions, about 50% of them on the medical side remember gratefully the obligations voluntarily entered into or agreed upon with us by them with the consent of their parents or guardians and pay a part of the enormous amounts invested by the Society in their education, in the majority of cases, for over eight to ten years. These refunds are used in further support of such work by helping more poor women in that line. That is also an additional ground for borrowing money from friends of the Society or receiving deposits on which interest at 6 p. c. to 6½ p. c. is being regularly paid; but it is now likely to be reduced owing to general fall in interest rate. If the remaining 50% ladies, who have been assisted by the Society in their career of self-reliance were to fulfil their obligations to us

after they become self-supporting and are able to look to the needs of their near relations and dependents, begin to pay in small instalments the amounts due from them, almost the whole of the debt incurred by the Society which more or less is a capital expenditure could easily be wiped out; the average of refunds for the last three years is about Rs. 4,000/— (four thousand) only which is entirely absorbed by the Poona Seva Sadan's Nursing and Medical Education Committee to meet its deficits as the Society's contribution to its work from year to year.

Society's Properties and other Assets Worth over two lakhs.

13. The Society, at its commencement, had neither even a single rupee in hand, nor had an inch of ground to call its own; but it has to be noted with great satisfaction that though on account of ever-growing work and its increasing needs—financial and otherwise—it has not been able to build up anything like a big reserve, it owns today in Poona, buildings and other valuable property worth over two lakhs. Thus, Buildings are of the value of Rs. 165,000, furniture of the total value of Rs. 23,000, out-houses of the total value

of Rs. 10,000 and electric fittings of the value of Rs. 5000, and the whole is insured for Rs. 2,02,700 against fire. It is being added to, every year while meeting during these ten years, in an ever increasing measure, an expenditure of a recurring character reaching the big figure of Rs. 2,50,000/- in some years.

No buildings for Branches yet.

14. It is, however, a great pity that though at almost every centre of our activity either as a Branch or otherwise, we have rented very big houses or bungalows paying comparatively large sums as rents every month, we had had no time yet to devise suitable building schemes with the help of debentures which we are sure would be easily subscribed by our friends to enable the Society to own properties of its own for its medical, educational, and charitable work; and the undersigned expects that with the generous support of friends scattered all over the country it should be possible for the Society to secure permanent homes at places, like Baramati, Sholapur, Nasik, and Nagpur. It is a matter of some satisfaction, however, that at two of its branches viz. Sholapur and Nagpur a Building Fund to the extent

of Rs. 5000 each has been set aside and with systematic efforts these two successful branches of the Society would soon be able to possess good and spacious buildings of their own with some help from Government, Municipalities, and the generous public at these places.

Cultural Education.

15. Mrs. Yesubai Kulkarni, B. A., who began her work in January, 1933, after Christmas had to take up its threads in hand as handed down from the previous workers. She looked after this branch of the cultural activity of the Poona Seva Sadan as its Hon. Secretary. She arranged a "*Social Workers' Training Class*" mostly composed of the school Mistresses numbering 31 on its Register. The subjects discussed were (1) Sociology, (2) Child Psychology, (3) Hygiene, and (4) Health-Visitor, the number of lectures delivered being more than ten to this class at the rate of one per week. The lecturers are mostly men who are working as professors in Poona Colleges. Her second activity was the organization of "*weekly lecture series*" for the benefit of adult women attending the classes at headquart-

ers and the women members of the Society. There were twelve lectures delivered mostly by men and women competent to speak and advise young ladies on matters of every day importance. These are mostly intended to widen the range of their information on many topics of public interest. Plague obstructed this work also.

16. In addition, it is an important part of our Society's plan of cultural education, to maintain fairly good *libraries*, for several departments for the use of teachers as well as pupils, coupled with *reading rooms* in which girls, from various districts and outside places from which they come to reside in the hostels, at all places or branches and headquarters, get local papers to read. Besides, in common with other well-conducted and well-planned institutions our Society maintains the usual side activities viz. the Debating Society, and the Girls' Co-operative Store which does very brisk business. But our institution has to take note of many more needs as it has to cater for the wants of grown up women. It, therefore, emphasizes, by a special course in a separate department, Knowledge of First Aid, Hygiene, Domestic

Economy and Home Nursing, in which every year a regular inspection and examinations are held and certificates awarded by the St. John Ambulance Association.

17. It is a deliberately adopted principle of management of institutions in our charge to get the girls or the inmates in our hostels to do as much manual work as possible so as to lose no touch with the necessary household work. It is important that their habit of doing some kind of domestic work should not be lost. Moreover, for the sake of economy and employment as well, very poor girls in our hostels are provided with some domestic work as also preparation of some useful articles of daily consumption. It is good to them and also of some help to the Society. This policy is strictly adhered to at all the centres of Society's work.

18. The Society at present conducts a *Quarterly* which is soon going to be converted into a *Monthly*. It supplies to the present pupils and workers scattered all over the country the news of the day to day growth and progress of the work of the Society both at the headquarters and its branches. They can also send

their experiences and write on them; also contribute articles on current topics. It is always good to hear of each other's well-being. In fact, the Quarterly is a mouth-piece or the main channel for giving publicity to the Society's activities and the undersigned is going to organize a separate department to attend to it and also to convert the Quarterly into a Monthly. His feeling is that at present the publicity Branch is not well-organised and well attended.

19. There are, besides, recitations from the Bhagawat-Gesta done regularly everyday in the evening under the supervision of the senior Matron; daily prayers are offered thrice—in the morning, in the forenoon before the meals, and in the evening just before the dinner. Great care is taken by the lady workers to produce in the minds of the pupils love of righteousness, justice, charity, and devotion to God and Duty inculcating on their minds the importance of the service of humanity as the coming religion. Special attention is bestowed on the fact that no doctrines or creeds are emphasized in talks on or about religion, but the teachings are directed towards

the formation of character rather than the information of creeds most of which are well represented in this institution by the pupils that take advantage of its educational courses from all over the country. Another direction in which an attempt is made to produce the desired result is that we celebrate the anniversary of the death of Devi Ahilyabai Holkar and other national heroes and heroines. Similarly, we arrange prayers and lectures on the anniversaries of the death of some of our great helpers who had enabled us to build up our institution by the sacrifice and work they did for us. Thus, for the present we honour the memories of Sir Vithaldas Thackersey, Mrs. Ramabaisaheb Ranade and Rao Bahadur Dr. P. V. Shikhare.

Methods of entertainment.

20. Moreover, no woman is allowed to neglect her health by persuading her to take some kind of suitable physical exercise or at least a walk in the garden of the Society. At the headquarters where mostly all the inmates in the hostels live, a small garden, playground, a recreation hall, and a Visitors' Room are provided for each of the three hostels which have also a reading room and a library attached to them.

Moreover, either a harmonium or a phonograph to amuse themselves is placed at the disposal of boarders or inmates. But we notice that the consciousness of sex, age, and woman-hood makes it difficult for them to enjoy fully all these facilities. Permission is freely granted also to the inmates to witness select performances in music and dramatic art by the professional companies. Cinemas are now-a-days getting more popular among the girls also and they are sent in batches in company with Matrons or the Superintendent to witness them. In the Society's institutions at headquarters and even at branches some of the young ladies are encouraged to stage on many occasions *musical operas or sangit dramas* on useful subjects like "Village Uplift" or "Health". They often are allowed also to stage some of the best dramatic pieces by *well-known authors* such as "Saubhadra" by Kirloskar or "Manapaman" by Khadilkar; these are chosen to entertain the people. These popular plays were staged for the benefit of the institutions and also the general public. Our Sholapur girls gave two performances of a drama on "Village Uplift" to the big agricultural and cattle show at Pandharpur in November,

1932, and in Sholapur the same year earned something like a thousand rupees for their institution by doing brisk canvassing. At Kurduwadi they gave another performance in April 1933 and made good income for Institution. At Ahmednagar girls played "Ahilya-devi."

21. At the Annual Ganapati festivals, each department at the headquarters stages before the audience of girls of the institution similar pieces from Sangit or Prose Dramas-mostly historical. Last year, some of the young ladies in the High School, in Poona, staged a musical drama as a benefit performance in aid of the Junior Red Cross and what is more praiseworthy of some of them is that in the second term of the same year the young girls in the High School with the co-operation and guidance of their teachers and with the full consent of their parents and guardians staged the Sangit "Saubhadra" (संगीत सौभद्र) in the quadrangle of the Poona Seva Sadan's main buildings where a permanent stage with curtains, wings, and drops is always maintained for such shows which form a special feature of its work or curriculum for liberal education. These efforts of

the amateurs attracted such large audiences from among the pupils of the institution, their guardians, and parents, some other friends of the institution from the general public that these performances had to be repeated five times; the small entrance fees that were charged brought forth a sum of nearly Rs. 1700/- (Rupees one thousand, seven hundred) only which was spent towards the addition of a few class rooms to the building in which the Society's High School is situated. Moreover, on occasions of prize-giving, dialogues and such small pieces from dramatic compositions are a common feature. It has a great use and that is why we encourage it among the grown up women also who have got good voice and boldness. Dramas make a most potent means of village propaganda for health and sanitation. Our girls have been acting a small musical piece on "Village sanitation" "आरोग्य" (Arogya). It became so popular that we had to send the troupe of small girls to stage the play in conjunction with the "Health Exhibitions" and "Industrial Exhibitions" in which an active part was taken by the Society; they were taken to places like Alandi, Khed-Shivapur, Ahmednagar, Nasik, Alibag; besides;

they acted the play several times in Poona in connection with the observance of the Baby Week or the Health and Child Welfare Exhibition of 1928 in Poona which was kept going with our help for a fortnight. Some of the photographs in this Album will make most of these points clear.

22. Similarly, as a means of a wider culture, large excursion parties are led to many places of general and technical interest even at some sacrifice on the part of the Society. Thus, several parties of our pupils in various Departments in charge of their mistresses have gone to places like Bombay, Bassein, Junnar, Sinhagad, Talegaon Glass Factory, Karla Caves, Hydro-Electric Power House Station, (Khopoli), Alibag, Ahmednagar, Purandar Fort, Khed, Shivapur, Bhatghar Lloyd Dam, Baramati, Sholapur, Bijapur, Verula Caves, &c. Such work is costly, but it pays in the long run. It enriches the mind and makes education realistic.

Scholarships, Studentships, Medals & Prizes.

I SCHOLARSHIPS.

23. (a) The total number of women in receipt of scholarships in the Medical and Educational Depart-

ments in Poona is 36 four of whom are for the Nursing line. These Scholarships can be classified as follows:—

5 out of Endowment Funds at the disposal of the Society; 28 Scholarships from Communal Funds such as—Saraswat Vidyarthi Sahayak Mandali, Kudaladeshasth Goud Brahmin Vidya Vridhi Samaj, Gomantak Maratha Samaj, etc; three small scholarships from Government out of which one is given by the Backward Class Officer to a Depressed Class girl for five months for cane-work.

(b) Some of the American Disciples of Shri Vishwanath Maharaj Keskar who visited the Institution during this year have very kindly offered a scholarship of Rs.10/- p.m. for one year and a prize of Rs.15/- for a year to the best girls who in the opinion of the Managers have done well in their Examinations.

(c) Besides, the Maharashtra Provincial Board of the Servants of the Untouchables' Society awards, out of the Raghumal Scholarship Fund, for one year, five Scholarships today of the value of Rs.5/- each for educational and industrial courses and another of

the value of Rs. 15 p. m. for Nursing to the women students belonging to the untouchable classes residing in one of our hostels for them but they freely mix with all the inmates in the daily life.

II STUDENTSHIPS.

(a) Besides, there are six Studentships to be awarded on usual conditions to poor women undergoing training either as Nurses or Health-Visitors from the income derived from the gift of Lady Reading.

(b) The Society, moreover, grants a very large number of Studentships to the poor and deserving women students undergoing at all centres or branches various courses of study and the number of such women that are being helped to day in this way in the whole organisation is 196.

(c) Besides the above, at the present moment, Rai Bahadur Captain Pitambar Pant of U. P. has made a gift of Rs. 9,000 to the Society and the understanding is that he would send at a time two poor women for their education to Poona. There are now here four girls instead of two that have been sent by him

during the last seven or eight years and the income from this amount is to be utilized in meeting the expenditure which the Society has to incur now on account of these four young women from the U. P. One of them has now become a fully qualified Nurse and Midwife and one studentship will be released very soon.

III PRIZES AND MEDALS

(a) In addition to the above scholarships and studentships there are twenty-five small prizes out of which seven are meant for women undergoing training in Nursing and Midwifery and the remaining eighteen are for proficiency in different subjects including Drawing, Sewing, Music, Religion, etc.

(b) The widow of the Late Major General J. B. Smith knowing how passionately fond he was of the Poona Seva Sadan Society, placed at the disposal of the undersigned a sum of £.100 (amounting to little less than Rs. 1400) for the purpose of founding a medal and a prize to be awarded each term to the best Poona Seva Sadan student that passes out successfully through the Sasson Hospitals, Poona, in all her Examinations in Nursing, during that term and the endow-

ment is called "*General Smith Medal and Prize Fund.*" The first recipient under this arrangement was a young Brahmin widow by name Mrs. Manoramabai Herwadkar and it was given to her at the hands of Lady Sykes on 2nd of October of this year when His Excellency Sir Frederick Sykes, the Governor of Bombay, paid a long visit to the Society's Nurses, Home (under construction,) accompanied by his wife when an illustrated Brochure setting forth the scheme of these Nurses' Quarters (under construction) was presented to them both.

(c) At Nagpur, the Branch has been able to secure five scholarships of the value of the Rs. 15/- each from the King Edward Memorial Scholarships Fund. Moreover, it has recently been provided with a sum of Rs. 300/- by Rao Bahadur N. D. Wadekar for a prize in the name of his deceased mother "Krishnabai" to the best girl who passes the Matriculation of the Nagpur University from our institution.

24. Our Institution mainly caters for the needs of the very poor and neglected women in the society irrespective of their age, condition, caste, and creed. There is hardly a day which passes without our

receiving one or two applications from or on behalf of very poor and distressed women for being admitted as free boarders, some times with their children or babies. But as against this the undersigned has to state painfully that though he often receives letters full of praise for the services which the Society or himself is rendering to the poor women in the community he scarcely receives a cheque unsought even once a month for the purpose of helping these helpless and poor women. It is, therefore, particularly requested that there is a very great and pressing need in the case of an Institution like ours to receive Endowments or Funds specially earmarked either for Scholarships or Studentships to be awarded to poor and deserving women and for Prizes and Medals to be awarded to the most intelligent and the industrious among them. One of the ways in which rich people can help us to secure this object is to leave legacies in their wills for the benefit of poor women that throng to our doors almost every day for shelter and education. In this connection we would like to mention the name of the Late Dr. Justin E. Abbott of New York who had very kindly left in his will a sum of \$1000/- (which is nearly equal to four

thousand rupees) as a gift to the funds of the Society. Some technical difficulty, however, has cropped up in this matter and it is hoped that the same will disappear soon. This is, in our opinion, a splendid example of a friend of the poor in a foreign land helping poor women in this country. I would further like to mention that during his life-time and after his wife's death whom the undersigned had taught Marathi in Bombay in about 1900, the Late Dr. Justin E. Abbott used regularly to send to the undersigned for some years a sum of Rs. 100 /—as help to our society, in common with five or six other Institutions through him (the undersigned) out of the Income from Mrs. Abbott's property as she loved India dearly.

Baby Week and Health Exhibitions.

25. Another important direction in which the Poona Seva Sadan Society is taking active interest is the promotion of Public Health by means of suitable propaganda and the popularization of domestic industries among poor women. The undersigned in his capacity now as one of the Vice-Presidents of the Bombay Presidency Baby and Health Week Asso-

ciation and its Hon. Provincial Secretary from its very commencement i. e. in 1924 has utilized every opportunity in getting the Poona Seva Sadan Society's Branches or Institutions to participate actively in the organization of Health and Child Welfare Exhibitions in Urban as well as Rural Parts in Maharashtra with the help of his great colleague Mrs. Janakibai Bhat who is one of the Hon. Divisional Secretaries of the Association for the Marathi-speaking Districts and Mr. M. V. Apte, now Hon. Secretary, Adult Education League, and the Society must have assisted so far in organizing at least about a dozen Baby Week and Health Exhibitions at its Headquarters as well as Branches.

Industrial Exhibitions Certificates, Medals, Prizes, etc.

26. Another problem which the Society is tackling with the help of two or three of its very valuable and devoted Hon. workers is the popularization of small domestic or cottage Industries among poor women. Mrs. Tarabai Patwardhan, Mrs. Malatibai Gharpure, and Mrs. Indirabai Deodhar and Mrs.

Bhimabai Lele who have been working for a number of years in our Institution at Poona have done a great deal in their capacity as Honorary Workers in charge of different Industries. There are similar classes at almost every Branch. These classes have popularized some of the typical domestic Industries of a simple nature and have prepared ladies for a certificate Examinations in Sewing, Weaving, Embroidery, etc. by systematic courses in these handicrafts. The Society has also demonstrated this work by keeping demonstrative stalls in several big exhibitions to attract the attention of women towards these domestic Industries. Mrs. Puttamma Naidu who is an expert in cane work has been of considerable help to these ladies in the organization of the Society's stalls in Industrial Exhibitions and for which the Society has obtained many valuable gold and silver medals, certificates, prizes, etc. besides disposing of a large quantity of its manufactured goods. A regular Examination is arranged every year and certificates of proficiency in them are granted by the Society and these have enabled the ladies that passed the examination to get suitable jobs in the mofussil as sewing mistresses, etc. in girls' schools.

Distinguished Visitors.

27. The Society attracts a very large number of visitors including public workers as also leaders of most of the prominent minority communities in the country. Tourists from England, America, and other Western and Eastern lands including many Christian missionaries going round the whole of India pay us long visits. Of them the following few names may be prominently mentioned:—Mahatma Gandhi, Dr. Sir Rabindranath Tagore; Sir Jagadish Chandra Bose; Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya; Dr. Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru; Mr. M. R. Jayakar; the Rt. Hon'ble Shrinivas Sastri; Mr. C. Y. Chintamani, Allahabad; Mr. A. P. Sen of Lucknow; Mr. Shrinivas Ayyengar; Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose; Mr. Bidhan C. Roy of Calcutta; Mr. Markham who was called to India for advice by the trustees of the late Sir Ratan Tata for making a report on the problem of "poverty among the Parsis in Bombay"; Mr. R. B. Ewbank, I. C. S., C. I. E., &c.

28. Among leaders of important communities prominent mention has to be made of the late Sir Pheroz Shah Mehta, in 1915; the late Sir Jamshetji

Jeejeebhoy (Bart.), in July 1918; the late Mr. F. R. Wadia; the late Lala Lajpat Rai; the late Dr. Annie Besant; His Highness the Aga Khan; Sir Victor Sassoon (Bart.); Dr. Ambedkar; Rao Bahadur M. C. Raja of Madras; Lala Shri Ram, a Delhi Landlord and Mill-Owner; Miss Norah Hill, Organising Secretary of the Indian Red Cross Society, Delhi; Dr. (Mrs.) Ruth Young; Sardar Bahadur Balvant Singh Puri, O.B.E.; Dr. P. P. Pillai—all of Delhi; Dr. and Mrs. Timbers of America. Mention may also be made of Mr. H. N. Brailsford, one of the leading journalists of the English Labour Party, Beatrice Osmond, in Feb. 1926; and Mr. & Mrs. Rowntree of York in England, on 20th January, 1927, who paid us a sum of Rs. 200. Miss Gertrude Ely, an American lady who stayed with us for a day along with a Professor and his wife paid us \$ 50 (dollars). It need hardly be said that all these visitors and many more have commended the Society's work in most eulogistic terms. Many have made a very prominent mention of it in their books on their travels and also in their articles and speeches. Some of the most important publications of the Government of India in London relating to India generally refer to

the growing work of this Society. A large number of extracts from the remarks made by some of them in our Visitors' Books are given in a separate part of this Album-Report at the end. Similarly, extracts from the official publications—Provincial, Indian and Imperial are also published, in a separate Part; in addition to these, long extracts are taken from Books and Reports of Commissions on Indian Problems in which direct and indirect references are made to the work of the Poona Seva Sadan Society.

Testimony to our Services.

29. Moreover, speeches or remarks by some of the Viceroy, Vicereines, Governors and their noble wives, Members of the Viceroy's Executive Councils and those of the Governors' Executive Councils, Members of the Legislative Assembly and Members of the Provincial Legislative Councils, Members of several Royal Commissions like the Royal Commission on Agriculture in India, Royal Commission on Labour in India, Simon Commission on Indian Reforms; and members of many committees appointed by the Government of India like the Road Development Committee, with Mr. M. R. Jayakar as

Chairman and Mr. H. F. Knight, I. C. S.; as Secretary Hartog Committee, Age of Consent Committee. Moreover, remarks on visits paid by several Maharajas, Rajas, Maharanis, Indian Princes, and their wives; Chiefs, their wives, and their Dewans as also members of Royal Families in India, several very high officials of the Government of India, Government of Bombay and Madras, Ministers of several Provincial Governments have paid long visits to our institutions at headquarters and branches and have entered their observations in our Visitors' Books, all bearing ample testimony to our devoted services to the country at large.

Foreign Visitors who stayed with us as guests.

30. Our kind readers would be much pleased to know that a fairly large number of our visitors from foreign lands have stayed with us at our headquarters with a view to study the working of our institutions and to acquaint themselves with the simple mode of Indian life observing it at close quarters. When asked by them we had gladly offered them our plain Indian hospitality and these friends most cheerfully agreed to live in our usual simple style. We would be most willing to extend this facility to our friends

from foreign lands if only we had sufficient room accommodation to place at their disposal to suit the Western mode so as to cause them least inconvenience and provide them comparative ease and comfort. We would very much wish that some kind friends from abroad would enable us to provide more suitable accommodation to such guests from foreign lands or from other provinces in India who always like to spend some-times a week or even more with us and we love to give them such facilities. Some English Missionary Ladies have lived with us for more than three months with the twofold object of the

study of the language and the life of Indian women. This interesting fact is mentioned by many visitors in their remarks added in a later part of this volume.

A guest House needed.

31. It is thus, very desirable to have a separate guest House built for such friends from outside. A beginning is already made by two of our sympathisers by offering contributions for two rooms; one of them is Mrs. Janakibai Bhat and the other Rao Saheb R. R. Abhyankar, L.C.E. of Nagpur in the name of his first deceased wife.

PART IV

A Rapid Review and Report for the last three years.

We are deeply grateful to the Almighty and our other great supporters and sympathisers who have so kindly and consistently helped us all these years and but for whose kindness we should not have been enabled to present to them all an interesting rapid Review of the Society's development during the last 23 (twenty three) years of its existence and a brief detailed report of its steady advance during the last three years.

Debt of Gratitude to Helpers in India.

2. We are sincerely conscious, I would like to repeat, that without the generous assistance and timely succour of many of our friends scattered all over the country and outside, it would not have been possible for our organization to attain (the age of)

majority which is both a matter of pride coupled with thankfulness and of deep sense of responsibility. It has also proved a factor for an ever-increasing national call for expansion to meet the growing needs of the country for work in this direction. Moreover, we cannot forget the assistance we have systematically so far received from Government to our growing work principally on its own merits. This is, of course, without reference to the present cruel cuts in grants.

Help from Viceroys and Governors and their noble wives.

3. We have been lucky in getting help for our work, to smaller or greater extent, from several Viceroys of India and officers of the Government of India since 1917, beginning with the long visit (which was subsequently repeated twice by his successor in office Mr. J. A. Richey), of the Hon'ble Mr. (later on "Sir") H. Sharp, Commissioner of Education with the Government of India in company with the then Director of Public Instruction, Bombay Presidency, Mr. J. G. Covernton. We had had similar good fortune of recei-

ving very great help from three successive high-souled Vicerienes. Both Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Willingdon have been very great friends and Patrons of this Society even since they were in Bombay and Madras and have extended to us material support to our work.

Help from English and other friends from Foreign Lands.

4. Besides, we would not fail to thank most sincerely many of our kind English and American friends and helpers to whom a reference would be found later on in this report for the funds they could spare for us on visiting our work in Poona and elsewhere. Similarly, we have also been very fortunate to enlist for our work the warmest sympathies of some of the Governors of this Presidency and their noble wives since 1912; and we are happy to add to that list the names of His Excellency Sir Frederick Sykes and Lady Sykes to whom in presenting to-day this review and report of our Society's humble work we have also all these friends both here and outside in view for which purpose we are utilizing the occasion of our Society's Deputation headed by

Her Highness Shrimant Sow. Lady Saraswatibai Patwardhan, the Ranisaheb of Sangli, who is our President since 1924; and owing to the prevalence of plague in the city, the farewell ceremony has taken the form of a deputation at the Government House in Poona. It is now going to wait upon His Excellency Sir Frederick Sykes, the Governor of Bombay, and Lady Sykes, on Monday, the 16th of October, 1933, as this day follows closely the 15th of October which has a special significance to us being the date of registration of this Society as an independent organisation.

5. This small function in connection with the deputation consisting of members of Council of the Society and some of its principal workers takes place at the Government House in Poona today and is arranged there on account of the prevalence of Plague epidemic in the city. During this year, it is the second occasion for us to honour Their Excellencies and through them our English friends, the first being also on a day viz. Monday, the 2nd of October 1933,—traditionally very important in the history of our institution, as its work was formally inaugurated at the hands of Lady Mur-Mackenzie—the wife of the then

Ag. Governor of this Presidency — on the 2nd of October, 1910, with her opening address on "Motherhood of India" followed by short speeches by Mrs. Ranade and Mr. Devadhar explaining the objects of this new baby institution.

6. We consider the presentation of this Volume with nearly three hundred views illustrative of the varied work of our Society in the form of an Album placed in a gold embroidered bag — a very happy augury. It is further a suitable and humble token of our grateful appreciation of all the good done to us by all of our friends—Indian and Foreign—and also, is a sign of the goodwill that we cherish towards them all.

Our great Early Helpers.

7. It is the very valuable early help that we received at the hands of several of our very generous friends that went a great way in giving us a good start which we were enabled to keep up with the help of other friends that came later on. We mention with great gratitude the names of (1) the Trustees of Wadia Charities, (2) the late Sir Ratan Tata, and Lady Tata (3) Trustees of the late Sir Ratan Tata, (4)

5

The late Mr. R. D. Tata, (5) the late Sir Dorab Tata, (6) the late Sir Vithaldas Damodar Thackersey who was our biggest single donor, (7) The late Seth Mulraj Khatau, (8) the late Sheth Hansraj Pragjee Thackersey, (9) His Highness Sir Tukojirao Holkar, Maharaja of Indore, whom the undersigned first met at Matheran in 1915, when called by Shrimant Sardar Rao Bahadur Madhavrao Kibe as his Private Secretary, (10) His Highness the Yuvaraja of Mysore in 1915, who paid a second visit in 1921, (11) the late Mrs. Ranade, (12) the late Lady Aimai Wadia, (13) the Birla Brothers, specially Sheth Joogal Kishore, (14) Sir Prabhasbankar Pattani, K.C.I. E. and many others.

Determination to remove defects.

8. The writer of this report is painfully conscious of many defects and drawbacks that have crept in the administrative part of the growing and progressive work of the Society which he had to manage along with his numerous other duties of many a public institution; but it is earnestly hoped that with the greater co-operation of his colleagues and further and better distribution of his work, relating to this Society, among more hands than those now

available, many of these draw-backs could be removed if only more competent and trained assistants could be employed as it is realized that the work is beyond the capacity of any single individual and that is why it was not found possible nor was it considered necessary to issue a big detailed report of the Institution every year. We have, however, been very particular to send to our supporters every year a complete statement of the accounts and of the affairs of the Society relating to the head-quarters and branches after getting them thoroughly audited by two Government certified auditors. Moreover, we invariably utilize functions which are arranged at least once in three years, if not every year, either at the headquarters of the Society in connection with its different departments or at its branches, to publish detailed reports for the information of the public.

Our original object.

9. Just at the time of the starting of the Society the idea of the early promoters was to provide a small organization to train a few poor women as social workers in several fields of national service in the same way in which men were being trained for it by

the Servants of India Society. With this object in view the undersigned (Mr. Devadhar) had called in 1907-8 a meeting at the Servants of India Society of about thirty leading public-spirited women in Poona at which he explained the need of the training of women on lines similar to those of the Servants of India Society for men workers. This was followed by some discussion coupled with tea ; after this meeting Mr. Devadhar left Poona to organise the famine relief work in the U. P. when more than half the number of districts in the U. P. were in the grip of famine. He was accompanied by three members of the Society. The early Promoters of this small institution were fully aware of the fact that owing to the comparatively novel character of the work then to be undertaken, many difficulties were bound to impede the path and render this new undertaking more slow in yielding results as is very natural and common with all beginnings of the nature of social reform in the sphere of social evolution or revolution. In order to overcome many initial difficulties experienced in persuading women to adopt the courses found suitable for them, great patience had to be exercised, and many ingenious devices had to be used and many

facilities had to be given to them by going out of the way to make it easy for their poor parents and guardians to allow their daughters or wards to undergo such courses in those early days, as the lack of such tradition among women and for women frightened them enormously. Thanks to all the young ladies, their name is legion, our efforts for them bore ample and rich fruit.

Women's Education.

10. "Lift up the woman and the nation will lift up itself" so said a wise man. In those early days, about nearly 25 years ago, when the programme of this work was being vaguely chalked out, few of us had the faintest idea that they were blessed with the necessary material for developing, by slow degrees, or step by step, this small beginning, like the stream of the sacred Ganges, into an ever widening organisation of the nature of the *mission to the women of India* by adopting, through successive stages, with very interesting experience, a varied scheme of Adult Women's Education in India for which there existed great need; and it would continue to exist for years to come. For even in those early days we fully

recognised what the "Times of India" observed in its leading article on the 10th of October, 1933, on the subject of *women's education*.

"The neglect of women's education in India has been a potent cause not merely of the educational backwardness of the country but of a number of social, economic, and political difficulties which cannot apparently be overcome until a radical change occurs in public opinion. An educated girl is perhaps a greater asset to the country than an educated man, for unlike her husband, she can be depended upon to ensure the education of her children".

Army of Social Workers needed.

11. The country needed an army of social workers to fight out the forces of ignorance, conservatism, and backwardness especially among the women of India by equipping the women-folk and especially those poor women who were fit for being taken in hand and shaped into very suitable, efficient, and qualified instruments of social service for the *Indianization* of which particularly in this neglected sphere there existed a great and pressing call, the nature of the work necessarily being non-sectional, non-sectarian

non-political and almost charitable, except for the purpose of *propaganda* of social reform among women and masses of our countrymen. Our Society, owing to its most intimate connection and association of its founder, early helpers and promoters with some of the go-ahead organisations in the country like the Servants of India Society, National Social Conference, working on a nation-wide basis, had become most sensitive to the constantly changing needs and conditions of the community on account of its peculiar situation and on account of its being alive to the spirit of the age. Thus, broadly speaking, this institution gradually came to be developed into a great and powerful force for social reform and social service. The first great task it had to achieve was to establish a new tradition for women's work in several fields of women's activity in promoting public or national service. It had also to undertake at a later stage the organization of measures of relief of human suffering on occasions of large and wide-spread calamities, the most prominent of which were the Gujrat and Kathiawar famine of 1911-1912, the Kumbhamela of 1917 and the Moplah rebellion in Malabar of 1921 and 1922. In doing this it had often

to assist other public bodies engaged in such work or co-operate with them.

Branching off.

12. As the work of starting branches of this Society came to be practically forced upon it by very tempting offers of help from several centres in the Deccan and outside, the above mentioned particular aspect of work of rendering occasional service with the help of trained and devoted *lay sisters* had to be pushed aside for a time and great prominence had to be given to the branching off to the Society's efforts beginning with Satara in 1919, Baramati, in 1922, Bombay Bhatia Community's service for Infant, Child, Welfare and Maternity care, and Nursing Service in 1922, its full development in 1923 (with its steady continuance with us till 1932 for full ten years), the branches at Sholapur (May, 1923,) Ahmednagar (August, 1923), at Alibag (March, April, 1925) for the District of Kolaba, and Nasik (August, 1925), again at Nasik for Rescue and Foundling Home work (April, 1927) and Gwalior (Central India) (August 1927,) at Madras (1927-29), at Girgaum, (in Bombay, 1928,) and Nagpur

(1927-28,) at Khed-Shivapur (1929) and in Dadar, (Bombay) in 1930.

13. Lastly, we have not yet found the necessary leisure to make a good beginning of work at Hyderabad (Deccan) from which place repeated offers of definite help have reached the undersigned who visited the place in April, 1933 ; but owing to his very serious and prolonged illness he had no time yet to develop the plan of expansion at this very prosperous and progressive place which is steadily trying to go ahead in all matters of public welfare and it is the earnest desire of the Society to utilize all possible assistance of this premier Indian State in bringing about a kind of a " Federation " in matters of social reform and social service, attempted, as in other States of the Deccan and in Gwalior, by the supply of trained workers and by undertaking work on their behalf and with their help on thoroughly non-political, non-sectional, and non-sectarian lines and mostly of humanitarian character and of charitable nature, in the State itself. There are several young ladies from Hyderabad (Deccan) in our institution

to-day and if a branch were started many more would take advantage of its varied work.

Summary of Tables.

14. It will be seen from the tables extensively supplied below in this report that among the total of 1879 women on rolls of the various departments of work done at the Headquarters and Branches 1268 women are unmarried giving a percentage of 67.5 (and among them 479 are above the age of 14). The number of married women is 303 and their percentage is 16.1 and the number of widows is 308 and their percentage is 16.4. As regards the Districts to which they belong or from which they come to our institutions, it will be seen that 1568 or 83.4 come from Bombay Presidency 54 or 2.9 are from Indian States therein and Central India and 255 women and girls or 13.7 come from the Provinces other than Bombay Presidency. Considering their numbers in our Hostels it will be seen that 269 of them belong to the various Districts in the Bombay Presidency, 17 come from Indian States and 55 come from Provinces outside

Bombay Presidency and even a few have come from outside India.

15. Classifying these figures according to castes and creeds and dividing them into broad categories we find that 65·7 percent represent Deccani Brahmins and Saraswat Brahmins. The percentage of the very educationally backward is 34·3 amongst the Hindus. There is a good sprinkling of all castes and communities according to the degree of their enthusiasm for the spread of education among women. Thus, there is comparatively a very strong element of Non-Brahmin communities and the Institution is very proud of this fact. It recognises its responsibility in the matter and has been struggling very hard to give facilities to the poor women among the backward communities to come forth in the race of life with the help of education in regard to which association in daily life with other advancing communities is no factor of small benefit.

Classification according to marital condition.

Status or marital condition.	No.	Total No.	Percentage.	Remarks.
I. Unmarried.		1268	67·5	
(a) Over 14 years	479			
(b) Under 14 "	789			
II. Married.		303	16·1	
(a) Deserted by their husbands.	29			
(b) Unwilling to live with their husbands.	18			
(c) Studying with the consent of their husbands.	256			
III. Widows.		308	16·4	
Total.		1879	100·0	

N. B.—The condition of (a) and (b) under Sub-head II in the above table is worse sometimes than

that of widows and if their total number which is 47 be added to that of real widows which is 308 we get a total number of 355 who come under the category of helpless women and whose percentage among the married Women of 58·1 as representing the degree of helplessness among the married women of that class and thus, they are specially entitled to our sympathy and support.

Hostels conducted by the Society.

16. The Society conducts 18 hostels at its various Branches (including 6 at the Head-quarters) for the benefit of women students attending Educational, Medical, and other Departments of the Society. The total number of residents is 421 out of whom 341 are all grown-up women pupils mostly and 80 are women workers.

The classification of the above 341 pupils in our hostels attending our Educational, Medical and other courses is as follows :—

(i) According to Status or marital condition.

Status or marital condition.	No.	Percentage.
(a) <i>Unmarried</i>	166	48·7
(1) under 14 years	51	
(2) over 14 years	115	
(b) <i>Married</i>	64	18·7
(1) deserted by their husbands	22	
(2) unwilling to stay with their husband	11	
(3) being educated with the consent of their husband	31	
(c) <i>Widows</i>	111	32·6
Total	341	100·0

(2) According to castes and creeds.

Castes and Creeds.	Number of inmates	Percentage
(a) Brahmins (including Saraswat Brahmins) ...	205	60.1
(b) Non-Brahmins ...	89	26.1
(c) Harijans (Depressed Classes) ...	18	5.3
(d) Jews (Bene-Israelites) ...	7	2.0
(e) Indian Christians ...	21	6.2
(f) Mahomedans ...	1	.3
Total ...	341	100.0

(3) According to (a) paying, (b) half-free, and (c) full-free.

Particulars.	Number of inmates	Percentage.
(a) Paying ...	145	42.5
(b) Half-free ...	44	12.9
(c) Full-free ...	152	44.6
Total ...	341	100.0

It has been carefully estimated that considering the average scale of expenditure on those who are undergoing training in Nursing and medicine and other non-medical courses, the total expenditure which the Society has to incur on the education of these poor women numbering nearly 200, as shown in the above table under the headings, "full free" and "half-free," calculating the average expenditure for the latter at half the usual rate and full for those that come under the former heading i.e. "free boarders", the total cost to the Society to maintain them exceeds easily Rs. 32,500 (thirty-two thousand five hundred) only a year.

(4) According to the places to which they belong or from which they come.

	Districts and Provinces	Number of inmates	Percentage
Bombay Presidency	Poona ...	86	
	Satara ...	9	
	Sholapur ...	25	
	Ahmednagar ...	14	
	Nasik ...	18	
	East Khandesh ...	8	
	West Khandesh ...	3	
	Bombay ...	55	
	Thana ...	17	
	Kolaba ...	8	
	Ratnagiri ...	9	
	Ahmedabad ...	1	
	Belgaum ...	3	
	Dharwar ...	3	
	Bijapur ...	1	
	Karwar ...	8	
	Karachi ...	1	
Total ...		269	79.0

(a) According to castes and creeds.

Castes.	Educational Departments.	Medical Depts.	Total.	Percentage.
Brahmins (including Saraswat Brahmins.)	1301	67	1368	72.8
Non-Brahmins.	388	18	406	21.6
Harijans (Depressed Classes.)	47	...	47	2.5
* Jews.	14	...	14	.8
* Indian Christians.	18	17	35	1.9
* Mahomedans.	9	...	9	.4
Total.	1777	102	1879	100.0

N.B.—The above table shows that out of the total number of women and girls undergoing various courses of instruction only 102 out of 1879 i.e. *barely* 6% are at present undergoing training in medical lines such as nursing (both curative and preventive) and medicine at four

or five places in this Presidency and outside this Presidency through this Society.

* N. B.—Many of our products are Christians, Jews and even Mahomedans. They are at present working in Bombay and several places outside; so far two or three Mahomedau ladies have been trained by us, two of them got married long ago, one of them became a trained mistress, another who became a trained sub-assistant surgeon and married a Mahomedan doctor is now in Government service for a number of years; has worked in Government Civil Hospitals in Dhulia, Nasik and Belgaum, and the third who is now a fully qualified nurse and midwife is now working as sister in charge of a ward along with four or five other efficient products of this institution in higher position, in the K. E. M. Hospital, Parel, Bombay; others are working in the two hospitals started by Sir Ness Wadia in that locality in Bombay. Almost every important Hospital in Bombay has engaged a large number of nurses and midwives trained by

us and they are reported to be doing very efficient work; until recently one of our products a young Mahomedan lady was working as a lady doctor in the Janjira State.

(b) According to the places to which they belong or from which they come.

	Districts & Provinces	Educational Departments	Medical Departments	Total	Percentage roughly
Bombay Presidency.	Poona ...	721	29	750	
	Satara ...	38	7	45	
	Sholapur ...	267	14	281	
	Ahmednagar ...	43	2	45	
	Nasik ...	119	3	122	
	East Khandesh ...	18	0	18	
	West Khandesh ...	3	1	4	
	Bombay ...	132	9	141	
	Thana ...	35	2	37	
	Kolaba ...	23	4	27	
	Ratnagiri ...	33	5	38	
	Surat ...	2	0	2	

Districts & Provinces		Educa- tional De- partments	Medical Depart- ments	Total	Percent- age roughly
Bombay Presidency Indian States	Ahmedabd ...	3	1	4	
	Belgaum ...	17	2	19	
	Dharwar ...	7	2	9	
	Bijapur ...	13	1	14	
	Karwar ...	6	4	10	
	Karachi ...	2	0	2	
		1482	86	1568	83.4
	Kolhapur ...	9	3	12	
	Sangli ...	9	2	11	
	Miraj ...	4	0	4	
	Jamkhandi ...	4	0	4	
	Kurundwad ...	0	0	0	
	Jath ...	3	0	3	
	Ichalkaranji ...	2	0	2	
	Savantwadi ...	6	1	7	
	Bhor ...	5	0	5	
	Aundh ...	0	1	1	
	Akkalkot ...	0	1	1	
	Baroda (Gujrat) ...	1	0	1	
	Indore (C. I.) ...	1	0	1	
	Gwalior (C. I.) ...	1	0	1	
	Devas (C. I.) ...	0	1	1	
		45	9	54	2.9

Districts & Pro- vinces		Educa- tional De- partments	Medical Depart- ments	Total	Percentage roughly
Provinces other than Bombay Presidency	Central Provinces and Berar ...	222	4	226	
	United Provinces...	4	3	7	
	Madras ...	5	0	5	
	Mysore ...	5	0	5	
	Bangalore ...	1	2	3	
	Hyderabad (Dn.)...	8	1	9	
		245	10	255	13.7
	Places outside India * (South Africa)...	5	0	5	3
	(See next page)				
	Grand Total...	1777	102	1879	100.0

* The figure 5 representing women from outside India is not added to the total. Thus, from the above it will be noticed that out of the total number of 1879. 18 districts in the Presidency are represented by 1568 women and girls i. e. 83.4 percent and 15 Indian States in this Presidency and Central India are represented by 54 women i. e. 2.9 percent and six Provinces and Indian States outside Bombay Presidency are represented in this Society by 255 women showing a percentage of 13.7.

	Districts and Provinces.	Number of inmates	Percentage.
Indian States	Kolhapur ...	5	
	Sangli ...	3	
	Miraj ...	1	
	Jath ...	2	
	Savantwadi ...	1	
	Baroda ...	1	
	Phaltan ...	1	
	Aundh ...	1	
	Devas ...	1	
	Indore ...	1	
	Total ...	17	5.0

	Districts and Provinces	Number of inmates	Percentage.
Provinces other than Bombay Presidency	Central Provinces and Berar ...	35	
	United Provinces ...	6	
	Bangalore ...	3	
	Hyderabad (Deccan)* ...	10*	
	Kathiawar ...	1	
	Total ...	55	16*
	Grand Total ...	341	100.0

*One of these girls by name Miss Naidu resides with us but learns in an outside institution being an old pupil of ours.

PART V.

POONA SEVA SADAN (Branch).

Some more detailed information for three years about its activities.

I Government Grants for Medical Activities at Headquarters in Poona.

Years.	Total Expenditure.	Government Grants		Totals.
		For Nurses & Midwives Hostel.	For Women Students' Hostel:	
1930-31	29,360-3-6	9,165-0-0	3,635-0-0	12,800-0-0
1931-32	26,319-7-9	10,209-0-0	2,362-0-0	12,571-0-0
1932-33	27,857-5-3	9,836-0-0	2,174-0-0	12,010-0-0
Grand Totals.	83,537-0-6	29,210-0-0	8,171-0-0	37,381-0-0

N. B.—His Excellency Sir Frederick Sykes, the Governor of Bombay, in his reply to the Deputation by Her Highness the Rani Sahab of Sangli—our President—that waited on him on behalf of the Society at the Government House in Poona on Monday the 16th of October 1933 has mentioned that Government had helped the Society during the three years ending 1930-31 by giving recurring grants to our Society for this department aggregating to Rs. 50,000/- which seems to be made up as follows :—in 1928-29 Rs. 19,310/-, in 1929-30 Rs. 18,620/-, and in 1930-31 Rs. 12,800/-, out of which a sum of Rs. 2760/- was afterwards taken back as refund, but was subsequently paid in 1932-33. His Excellency's observations are as follows :—

That Government have realised the merit of the work done by your Society is clear from the fact that they have sanctioned a substantial recurring grant towards your expenses. As you know, during the years ending 1930-31 your Society received from Government grants aggregating over Rs. 50,000/-. And I have no doubt, whatever, that when the advent of more prosperous time allows, the Government will again consider your claims sympathetically."

(Non-Medical activities)

Government grants.

II Statement showing Government Grants to the Educational Departments and Hostel, No. VI (for Depressed class women) at the Poona Branch received during the last three years ending, 31st March, 1933.

Departments	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33
	Rs. as. p.	Rs. as. p.	Rs. as. p.
Training College	5878-0-0	4432-0-0	4012-0-0
Practising School	2600-0-0	2600-0-0	2600-0-0
Primary Classes	1414-0-0	1238-0-0	770-0-0
Work-room Classes	2750-0-0	2750-0-0	2466-0-0
High School	1076-0-0	1376-0-0	1300-0-0
Special English Classes.	244-0-0	244-0-0	199-0-0
Music Classes	432-0-0	428-0-0	283-0-0
Drawing Class	130-0-0	130-0-0	135-0-0
Hostel No. VI	298-0-0	310-0-0	298-0-0
Total ...	12,822-0-0	13,508-0-0	12,063-0-0

Nurses' and Teachers' Refunds.

III Statement showing Refunds received during the last three years, ending 31st March, 1933 from the Nurses and Teachers trained by the Society at Poona.

Year	Nurses	Teachers	Total
	Rs. as. p.	Rs. as. p.	Rs. as. p.
1930-1931	3414-3-3	512-0-0	3926-3-3
1931-1932	3243-6-6	249-0-0	3492-6-6
1932-1933	4472-8-0	93-0-0	4565-8-0
Total ...	11,130-1-9	854-0-0	11,984-1-9

Divali Fund Collections.

IV Statement showing the Divali Fund Collections during the last three years, ending 31st March, 1933.

Year.	Receipts.	Expenditure.
	Rs. as. p.	Rs. as. p.
1930-1931	1954-2-6	74--8-0
1931-1932	781-6-0	74-15-6
1932-1933	331-1-3	43--4-0
Total. ...	3066-9-9	192-11-6

**V. Statement showing Receipts and Expenditure of the Society and head-quarters' Departments (Non-Medical) during the last three years ending.
31st March, 1933.**

Year	Receipts	Expenditure
	Rs. as. p.	Rs. as. p.
1930-1931	89,686-14-5	95,265--3-6
1931-1932	82,693-13-8	84,220-14-0
1932-1933	87,545-12-2	87,468-12-8
Total ...	2,59,926- 8-3	2,66,954-14-2

VI. Poona Seva Sadan (Branch.)

Statement showing the Results of the various
Final Government Examinations in non-
medical departments.

Examina- tions.	1930-31		1931-32		1932-33	
	No. appeared	No. Passed	No appeared	No. Passed	No. appeared	No. Passed
High School						
Matric	7	5	10	2	9	1
Training College						
II Year	0	0	17	7	17	10
I Year						
Senior	37	19	15	13	41	19
V. F.	40	22	40	23	42	35

Relief Campaigns by Lay Sisters.

VII. List of occasions on which the lay-sisters of the Poona Seva Sadan Society did work of relief of suffering on occasions of wide-spread calamities.

- (1) The Poona plague relief, 1906-07 and 1907-08.
- (2) The Salumbra fire relief, 1910.
- (3) Gujrat and Kathiawar famine relief, 1911-12.
- (4) Panchmahal famine relief, 1911-12.
- (5) Ahmednagar famine relief, 1915-16.
- (6) Kumbha-mela Fair at Allahabad 1917.
- (7) Alandi and Pandharpur Fairs, 1921-22-23.
- (8) Malabar Moplah Rebellion, 1921-22.

The names of the various prominent ladies that did useful social service on these occasions by going to these affected parts to distribute relief to the sufferers, among others, are the following :—

The late Mrs. Ramabai Ranade, Mrs. Annapurna-bai Apte, Mrs. Jankibai Bhat, Mrs. Yamunabai Bhat, Mrs. Parwatibai Joshi, Mrs. Sitabai Dukle, Mrs. Mathurabai Gogte, Mrs. Parvatibai Joglekar, Dr. (Mrs.) Saibai Ranade, Miss Kamakoti Natarajan, B. A., Mrs. Dwarkabai Shidhaye, Mrs. Kashibai Kanitkar, Mrs. Godubai Kashikar, &c.

Help from Trusts, Public Funds, and Local Bodies.

VIII. In order to give our readers an idea of the degree of public confidence we have been able to create

in the minds of the people by the efficiency of our work and the devotion of our workers, I beg to mention the following for their information :—

[A] *Trusts* :—

- (1) N. M. Wadia Charities Trust.
- (2) Sir Ratan Tata Charities Trust.
- (3) Sir Dorab Tata Charities.
- (4) Khatav Makanji Trust, Bombay.
- (5) Kanji Mulji Trust, Bombay.
- (6) Balasaheb Deshpande Charitable Trust, Ahmednagar.
- (7) Damodar Bhimji Trust, Bombay, (through Shet L. R. Tairsee).

[B] *Special Public Funds* :

- (1) Sholapur District Maternity and Infant Welfare Association, Sholapur.
- (2) Victory Nursing Association, Sholapur.
 - (a) President—Collector of the District.
 - (b) Hon. Secretary—Civil Surgeon of the District.
- (3) Nasik District Medical Relief Association, Nasik.
 Hon. Secretary—Rao Bahadur
 G. V. Pradhan, B.A., LL.B., M.L.C., Nasik.

- (4) Kolaba District Maternity and Infant Welfare Association, Alibag.
 President—Collector of the District.
- (5) Vishnu & Laxmi Mills, Sholapur.

The above-named Trusts and Special Public Funds have entrusted to us the carrying out of some of their objects for varying periods extending in some cases from more than five to fifteen years now.

[C] *Local Bodies* :—(a) *Municipal Grants* :—

The following is the list of *Municipalities* that are giving us grants-in-aid for the public work our Society is doing for the benefit of their inhabitants in various ways.

- (1) Poona City Municipality (Rs. 770/- per year for educational work).
- (2) Baramati Municipality (Rs. 300/- per year for the services of a midwife in addition to the grants-in-aid to our educational work.)
- (3) Sholapur Municipality is paying Rs. 600/- per month for conducting its Maternity Hospital called Rajubai Hirachand Maternity Hospital, Sholapur.

- (4) Sholapur Municipality (above Rs. 1,800/- for Primary Classes and Rs. 250/- for English Classes).
 - (5) Nasik Municipality (Rs. 300/- for English Classes).
 - (6) Ahmednagar Municipality (Rs. 1200/- in aid of the Balasaheb Deshpande Maternity Hospital and Nursing Home, and Charitable Dispensary which we started in 1923 and will under agreement be with us till at least till the year 1942-43.)
 - (7) Nagpur Municipality (Rs. 300/- for educational work).
 - (8) Alibag Municipality is paying Rs. 500/- a year towards the expenses of the Maternity Hospital, Alibag, through the Association.
- (b) *District Local Boards* :—*Grants*: The District Local Board, Ahmednagar, used to help our medical work at Ahmednagar by giving us a grant of Rs. 1,000/- per year, which it had to discontinue owing to financial stringency; but has now offered to pay us Rs. 500/- a year if only we could undertake the training of village *Dais* at our Mater-

nity Home at Ahmednagar. Similar help is being extended to us through other bodies for the training of *Dais* through our branches, for instance, at Alibag. The District Local Board, Kolaba, has been paying Rs. 2,000/- a year to the Kolaba Maternity Hospital and Nursing Home which is in our charge and which will continue to be so till the year 1943-44 through the Association to which the grant is paid.

IX. As this volume has already become very bulky any further attempt to publish fuller accounts of the branches in this report is considered unnecessary, especially when these are generally published by every Branch separately. A rapid Review of the Society's activities and the Report of its last three years' work in pictures and tables, therefore, will supply important figures and make mention of the many interesting details of Branches and their work which is ever growing. It has, thus not been considered very necessary to add anything more. We want, however, to thank most sincerely all our Workers and Helpers at all these branches and centres; and we trust their example would be followed equally well by other friends having sympathy for the cause, looking to the importance of our Branches.

X. In order to give the details of the financial position of the Society with regard to its affairs and those of its branches, Income and Expenditure statements are printed in a separate book; and it is supplied along with this report. In it are published every year statements of accounts after being audited by Government Certified Auditors. This publication of the Society together with the Prospectus and the Progress Book for the pupils of the Poona Seva Sadan (Branch) are supplied to readers along with the full Report of the Poona Seva Sadan Society. We have also published an Album of our Society and it will be supplied to the subscribers of the Society paying more than Rs. 24/- a year or to those who would send Rs. 11/- to cover the cost of packing and postage as well.

London Association of the Poona Seva Sadan Society.

XI. Before closing this rapid review and report for the last three years' work (Part IV) and in further support of the statements in Paragraph No. 4 and thereunder, I should like to make mention of an important fact in that connection, namely, establishment of the *London Association of the Poona Seva Sadan*

Society, Poona, which was brought into existence by me while I was in London as a Member of the Indian Press Delegation to England in 1918-19, during the Great War. While staying in London I was able to interest many English and Indian friends settled in England in the scheme of work adopted by the Poona Seva Sadan Society; and some of my ideas about the help it might usefully secure in the development of some aspects of its work from institutions in London were approved. After visiting a few Hospitals in London and seeing the very wide range of education and training which are imparted to nurses therein, it occurred to me that it would be very useful if I could secure some facilities in any of the London Hospitals for the Post Graduate Training in Nursing of a curative type for some of the products of our Institutions in India by being sent to London. I mentioned this idea to many of my English friends there who encouraged me in the promotion of this plan and even promised me their support. Moreover, as a result of certain negotiations, I was able to secure from the Secretary or the Treasurer of the St. Thomas Hospital, in London some facilities for our Nurses in their Post Graduate

Training in Nursing in London. The Secretary promised me to give them six months' training at the cost of the Hospital provided Poona Seva Sadan Society could send some of its nurses at its cost. For this purpose I arranged a Meeting of some of the friends and sympathisers of the Poona Seva Sandan Society in London and got an Association formed under the above-mentioned name and secured assurances of help from many friends who had promised their sympathy and support.

XII. In this connection I would like to mention with gratitude the names of some of the prominent persons in London then who still felt interested in India and who warmly supported me in my idea. The first and the foremost among these was the late Lord Reay who was one of the former most popular Governors of the Bombay Presidency. His Lordship showed very keen interest in my work in India and in England and inspite of his very indifferent health most readily agreed to become its President. Among the Vice-Presidents could be mentioned some of the then leading figures in London like Mrs. Fawcett (wife of the famous Post-Master General), Mr. Gladstone, the eldest son of the greatest state-

smen of the last century in England and Sir (and now the late) Mancharjee Bhawnagari, Kt. Great friends of India like Mr. Polak and Mrs. Polak and the late K. B. Mawalankar were the Hon. Secretaries; and among its Members there was the late Mr. Aftab Ahmed who at that time happened to be a Member of the Secretary of State's Council, in London. But owing to insufficiency of funds, no fully trained and qualified Nurses could be sent to London by our Society for their intended post graduate course in general nursing of the curative character at the St. Thomas Hospital as arranged; moreover, as some of the friends like Mrs. Fawcett went on making their regular annual contribution of five pounds, small funds came to be accumulated which could not be used for the purpose for which they were subscribed.

XIII. Another idea on which the late Sir Mancharjee Bhawnagari, Kt. and the late Mr. Mawalankar were keen and enthusiastic, related to the disposal in London of some of the fancy articles made by the Seva Sadans of our Society in India so as to secure a source of income to the Poona Seva Sadan Society and its branches and the

late Mr. Mawalankar had given me an order for 50,000 (fifty thousand) papads and promised me to make its use popular in London. But owing to other difficulties these ideas could not be given effect to; and friends thought it best under the circumstances, for a time to suspend the work of this Association and to transfer to the Headquarters of the Society, in Poona, the money lying in the London Bank unused. Accordingly after deducting all expenses the balance that remained unused was Rs. 214-6-10; and it came to be transferred by the Hon. Secretaries to our Society in Poona, some years ago.

Training in London in Public Health Nursing.

XIV. Subsequently, however, two of the Poona Seva Sadan Society's fully qualified Nurses and Midwives came to be deputed to London and the Society was able to secure for them two scholarships of £. 200 each (together with another for one of them of £. 150 in addition from Wadia Charities, Bombay,) from the League of the Red Cross Societies in Paris, for one year's Post Graduate Course in Public Health Nursing at the Bedford College for Women in

London where the League of the Red Cross Societies had made very satisfactory arrangements for such training. By that time this Association had come to be suspended. I am sorry for it because those of the friends whom I had interested in our Society's work in London would have felt much delighted and encouraged in helping the two young ladies that were sent there.

XV. A detailed reference to this important fact will be found in subsequent pages. The one—*Mrs. Krishnabai Kanetkar* (now *Mrs. Phatak*) was selected in 1925 and my great friend (now the late) Sir Claude A. Hill, K. O. S. I., K. O. I. E., the then Director-General of the Red Cross Societies, in Paris, was largely instrumental in her selection. He was a great admirer of our Society as he had seen much of its work, while in India both as a leading Member of the Governor's Executive Council in Bombay as also a leading member of the Viceroy's Executive Council for full five years as its leader, at Delhi and Simla.

XVI. *Mrs. Kanetkar* secured the diploma in Public Health Nursing and returned to India after

visiting a few countries on the continent. The other young lady Miss Sharadabai Naidu returned after taking the C. M. B. (English Diploma in Nursing) and after receiving advanced training in Infant and Child Welfare work in England and abroad. Each one of them stayed on that side for nearly a year and a quarter.

Moral and material support of the Servants of India Society.

XVII. I cannot close this rapid review and Report without referring to the great moral and material help which we have received from most of the members of the Servants of India Society, who are in deep sympathy with the objects of our Society. I would like to mention in this connection particularly the name of my great, good, and old colleague in the work of the Servants of India Society, viz. Mr. Wamanrao Patwardhan. It is difficult for me to assess the value of their moral support in the conduct of the work of this Society—the original objects of which were first explained by the undersigned to some of the leading men and women in Poona in 1908-9. These, some time later, became my great supporters in the furtherance of those

objects and in the expansion of the work of the Poona Seva Sadan Society. But what is more is that the Servants of India Society has given to some extent material support also to our work as would be seen from the following two instances:—

Sacrifice for Indian Women by a young English girl.

XVIII. When the undersigned returned from England in 1919, he brought with him a sum of a little over Rs. 3,000/- set aside, in her will, by a young English lady who had conceived great love for the people of India, especially for her women. She died of Phthisis at the age of 20; before her death, she had willed that this amount which she had saved by living very frugally should be entrusted to the Servants of India Society for its utilization and that is how the undersigned i. e. Mr. Devadhar, when in England in 1918-19, was able to bring with him this amount from the very old father of that lady who had approached him by a letter when he was at Bristol University for a lecture. This amount remained with the Servants of India Society earning interest and when, with its interest thereon, it grew to about Rs. 5,000/- in about 1930, the Society by its council

resolution handed it over to Mr. Devadhar for the work of the Poona Seva Sadan Society, recognizing its all-India, central, and non-sectarian charitable character.

Celebration of Mr. G. K. Devadhar's Diamond Jubilee and presentation of a Purse for Rs. 10,500.

XIX. Another occasion on which the Servants of India Society fully manifested its deep sympathy with the practical work which our Society has been doing was the Purse which was presented to the undersigned i.e. Mr. Devadhar by his numerous friends and "admirers" scattered all over the country including the Viceroy of India and the then Ag. Governor of Bombay, on his attaining the 61st year, which event formed an occasion of great festive celebration in Poona on the 21st of August, 1931. The undersigned feels constrained to make a full mention of it as it relates to him personally. But there is a public aspect about this event of wider general interest which has to be emphasized. After deducting all expenses roughly amounting to over Rs. 2,000/- in connection with this grand festival, which was very hurriedly got up, the Devadhar Diamond Jubilee

Committee handed over to him a purse containing the balance by a cheque for Rs. 10,500/- together with many valuable presents. According to the rules of the Servants of India Society he had passed on that amount to his Society. It, however, recognizing that the members and workers of the Poona Seva Sadan Society had taken prominent part in organizing this great function decided to present the amount to the Poona Seva Sadan Society. Accordingly, the Council of the Servants of India Society, by its resolution, transferred the whole amount to the Poona Seva Sadan Society. Thus, it would be easily seen how the Poona Seva Sadan Society is beholden to the Servants of India Society for more reasons than one; and the workers of the former are fully conscious of the obligations they owe to the latter sister institution.

Appeal for help.

XX. The above statement which is full will show how the Society has been endeavouring, in a variety of useful ways, to work for the uplift of the Indian womanhood—especially the poor and helpless section thereof. In order that such a sacred cause should not languish for want of money, friends are cordially

requested to contribute liberally towards the Society's funds to meet its varied and ever-growing needs as also those of its several branches and centres of work.

XXI. Friends are, therefore, cordially requested to send their subscriptions or contributions to the undersigned direct, or may pay the same to the authorised representatives, when they personally approach them for such help. They are also requested to leave legacies in their wills; and if any properties or trusts be entrusted to this Society to meet some of its needs out of their proceeds, such gifts would be most thankfully received. The Society takes this opportunity of thanking all those that have helped it in various ways; and it would also like to make further appeal for their help and indulgence in its shortcomings. It warmly trusts that their countrymen would extend to it their great helping hand.

XXII The work of the Society had grown tremendously during the past few years. The numbers of women and girls that have come under its influence for its educational service is easily in the neighbour-

hood of 2000 (two thousand.) At Poona it is above one thousand and at Sholapur and Nagpur alone the figures of women taking advantage of its many educational classes is above 350; and as for medical and nursing education, its training centres are growing and would surely increase soon. The result of this steady development has been to incline the Council of the Society to consider seriously proposals from friends who have made sacrifices for the development of our Society's work in the past, even for the virtual transfer of responsibility on fair terms and the Society has done so when it felt convinced of the genuineness of such a demand and also felt equally assured of the fact that the work so well started and maintained by our Society at considerable cost and self-sacrifice in the beginning would be continued uninterruptedly. The Society has done so with regard to its Madras Branch, Bhatia Maternity Hospital and Nursing Home, at Bombay, and the Gwalior Nursing and Medical Education centre. In the latter two cases, however, the work was entrusted to the Society on contract basis for varying periods from seven years to twelve years.

Tribute to the worthy and generous friends who are no more with us.

XXIII There is another and a stronger reason for us to appeal to our friends widely scattered all over the country—to friends of the cause of woman's education and emancipation—to come to our help in meeting our growing liabilities and the pressing needs. During the period of the last 20 years, Death has laid his cruel hands on a very large number of our great friends, supporters, and helpers who rendered personal assistance to us and whose sacrifice for us both in the form of monetary help and personal service have been of the greatest value; we are, therefore, taking this opportunity of paying our great and grateful tribute of their sacred memory, generosity, sense of humanity, patriotism, and deep-rooted charity. It would be making, we know, an invidious distinction to mention a few only among them, but our deep and abiding sense of gratitude would not leave us the peace of mind unless we recognise publicly once more and put on record what great debt the Society owes to them. We, however, fervently pray to the Almighty that their noble example would be copied by others equally charitably-minded countrymen and women and believe

that their places would be occupied by other equally generous and noble-minded friends of the cause of woman's uplift and that of humanity; and thus, strengthen our position by voluntarily coming forth to our help. We beg to mention, among others, the names of the following ladies and gentlemen belonging to all castes and creeds with great love and respects as those who have contributed towards the building up of the superstructure of the Society each in his or her own way.

I. Workers and helpers.

- 1 Mrs. Ramabai Ranade, First President of the Poona Seva Sadan Society.
- 2 Rao Bahadur Dr. P. V. Shikhare, L.M. & S., B.M.S.
- 3 Dr. V. C. Gokhale, L. M. & S.
- 4 Major General J. B. Smith, C. B., I. M. S.
- 5 Mrs. Satyabhamabai Kale, (Satara Branch).
- 6 Mr. R. M. alias Annasaheb Rajahansa, B. A., (Ahmednagar Branch).
- 7 K. A. Keluskar, Esq. (Dadar Branch).
- 8 Miss Bhikutai N. Joshi, B. A. (Poona Branch).
- 9 V. T. Agashe, L. C. E., Member of Council.
Poona.

- 10 Rao Bahadur Rambhau Godbole, B. A.,
Member of Council, Poona.
- 11 Rao Sahab V. A. Patwardhan, B.A., Member
of Council, Poona.

II. Helpers and supporters

- 1 Lady Reading, England.
- 2 Sir Vithaldas Thackersey, Bombay.
- 3 Sir Hormasjee Wadia, Poona & Bombay.
- 4 Lady Aima Wadia, " "
- 5 Sir Jamshetjee Jeejeebhoy, Bombay.
- 6 Lady Jamshetjee Jeejeebhoy, "
- 7 Mr. Framji Wadia, "
- 8 Mr. Vazifdar, "
- 9 Sir Dorab Tata, "
- 10 Lady Dorab Tata, "
- 11 Sir Ratan Tata, "
- 12 Seth Mulraj Khatau, father and founder of
the Phatia Maternity Hospital and Nursing
Home, Fort, Bombay.
- 13 Lord Reay, England.
- 14 Dr. E. Justin Abbott, America.
- 15 R. D. Tata, Esq., Bombay.
- 16 Seth Purshottam Vishram, Bombay.

- 17 Seth Hansraj Pragjee Thackersey, Bombay.
- 18 Rao Bahadur D. Laxminarayan, Kamptee,
Nagpur, (C.P.)
(He, by a codicil, left a sum of Rs. 20,000/-
for our Building in Nagpur in his own hand-
writing, but as it could not be attested just
before his death our Society lost the amount.)
- 19 G. B. Trivedi, B.A., Bombay.

Valuable sections at the end.

XXIV. At the instance of Her Highness the Ranisaheb of Sangli—the President of our Society—good many sections giving valuable information and views, opinions, and remarks have been added by way of appendices to the third Edition of the Society's Album containing more than 250 views of its varied activities detailing their information in facts, figures, etc. extracting them from official and non-official sources from the very humble commencement of this organization in 1910. We know there is a great demand from the wider public and being a very bulky illustrated volume it is priced at Rs. 10/- as stated above. We trust, therefore, that the generous public would kindly glance through it and render

help to the Society to maintain in an uninterrupted way the pursuit of its high ideals of social service on a wider national basis.

XXV. Lastly, I feel extremely grateful to my old friends—Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Willingdon—for their readily agreeing to add a foreword to the third edition of the Album and Review and Report of our Society, touched in most appreciative terms of the humble but patriotic services rendered by it during the 24 years of its existence and it is a matter of great pride and privilege to us

that these old friends and supporters of our Organization in the well-being of which their interest has remained undiminished, are now in India to help us whenever need would arise. Their names are a household word with us all. May God bless them both with long life, health, happiness and increasing measure of true service of our Country!

The Poona Seva Sadan,
Poona, No. 2.
1st December, 1934.

} G. K. DEVADHAR,
Hon. Organiser & General
Secretary,
Poona Seva Sadan Society.

List of Illustrations.

Head-Quarters

- 1 to 10 Views of Buildings at head-quarters
- 11 Map of India showing some of the Society's centres or branches of work.
- 12 Life in Hostels (Non-medical) at the head-quarters
- 13 Group of Kiddies in the Hostels

Office-Bearers

- 14 H. H. Ranisabheb of Sangli
- 15 Mr. G. K. Devadhar
- 16 Mrs. Janakibai Bhat and Mrs. Yamunabai Bhat
- 17 Miss Dwarkatai Bhat

Helpers and Patrons

- 18 The late Sir Vithaldas D. Thackersey
- 19 The late Shrimati Nathibai Thackersey
- 20 The late N. M. Wadia, the founder of the Wadia Charities
- 21 The late Bai Motlibai Wadia
- 22 The late Sir Ratan Tata, the founder of the Trust
- 23 Lady Tata
- 24 Trustees of the N. M. Wadia Charities, Bombay
- 25 Mrs. N. R. Wadia
- 26 The late Lady Reading
- 27 Lady Irwin
- 28 Lady Irwin at the entrance
- 29 Lord Irwin, Lady Irwin, and Mr. Devadhar in the S. I. S.

- 30 H. E. Sir Frederick Sykes with the members of the Deccan Agricultural Association at the Council Hall Poona

- 31 Rural Uplift Workers' Conference at the S. I. S. 1933

- 32 Sir Leslie Wilson

- 33 Lady Wilson

- 34 The late Sir Jamshetji Jijeebhoy, Bart.

- 35 Mr. Justin E. Abbott

- 36 Mrs. Abbott

- 37 Rai Bahadur (Capt.) Dr. Pandit Pitamber Pant, I.M.S.

- 38 The late Justice Mr. Mahadev Govind Ranade

- 39 The late Mrs. (Sow.) Ramabai Ranade

- 40 The late Mrs. Vidhwansa

- 41 The late Mrs. Ranade, our first President

Distinguished Visitors

- 42 Dr. Sir Rabindra Nath Tagore

- 43 Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya

- 44 Board of Education in India

- 45 Royal Commission on Agriculture

- 46 Another Government of India Committee

- 47 Dr. (Mrs.) Muthulaxmi Reddy

- 48 Mr. M. R. Jayakar, Barrister

- 49 Poona Seva Sadan Society's Workers' first Conference under the Presidency of Her Highness Shri. Sow. Rani-sahab of Sangli, in Poona

- 50 Poona Seva Sadan Society's Workers' second Conference under the presidency of Shrimant Sow. Ranisabheb of Jath, in Poona

- 51 Geeta Prayer

- 52 Group of Women workers
- 53 Group of Men and Women workers
- 54 Training College, first year
- 55 Training College trip to Bombay
- 56 Training College Staff and Pupils
- 57 High School girls
- 58 Grown up women's Class
- 59 Vocal Music Class
- 60 Satar Class
- 61 The two Chiplunkar sisters singing
- 62 Exhibition Medals
- 63
- 64 } Views of the Health Section and Seva Sadan stalls
- 65 } in the Poona Industrial Exhibition
- 66 }

Industries

- 67 Birla Brothers Weaving Shed
- 68 Another view of the Weaving Shed
- 69 Other Industries

Condiments

- 70 Papads and Papadies
- 71 Pickles
- 72 Envelope-making

Special Class of Girls and Women

- 73 Depressed Class Women
- 74 Gulab and Chameli
- 75 Miss Prema Kumari

- 76 Miss Prema Kumari on her way to East Africa
- 77 Miss Prema Kumari and Mr. Devadhar
- 78 A Gujarati Health School student in Deccani dress
- 79 Two Minor girls from Sholapur District through the District Court
- 80 Mrs. Manjulabai Chowdhari
- 81 Miss Sundrabai Marwadi
- 82 Miss Kashi
- 83 Mrs. Mathurabai Gogate.
- 84 Dr. (Mrs.) Manoramabai Thatte, L.C.P. & S., L.M.
- 85 Dr. (Mrs.) Thatte, & (Mrs.) Parohure on their way to England
- 86 Mrs. Umabai Parchure
- 87 Mrs. Krishnabai Phatak
- 88 Miss Sharadabai Naidu
- 89 Miss Sharada Naidu
- 90 Two Hyderabad Students

Dramas

- 91 A scene from Krishnarjuna Yuddha
- 92 " " "
- 93 A scene from Sangit Arogya (संगीत आरोग्य)
- 94 A scene from Sangit Saubhadra (संगीत सौभद्र)
- 95 " " "
- 96 " " "
- 97 A scene from a drama (Panna Rani)
- 98 Girls dance to the tune of Shrikrishna

Some of our Helpers

- 99 Col. K. G. Gharpurey, I. M. S.

- 100 Lord Irwin as helper when in India at the S. I. S.
- 101 Prize-giving in 1925 at the hands of Lady Wilson presided over by Sir Leslie Wilson
- 102 Group of workers of the Seva Sadan first women's Educational Conference held in Poona
- 103 Her Highness Chhinnabaisaheb, Maharajisahaheb of Baroda
- 104 Lady Irwin going round the Classes
- 105 Lady Irwin at the Entrance
- 106 Lady Irwin with a group of Nurses
- 107 Lady Irwin with the Office-bearers of the Poona Seva Sadan Society
- 108 His Holiness Sahebji Maharaj
- 109 H. H. the Maharaja of Bhavanagar and H. H. the Maharani of Bhavaugar
- 110 Shrimant Maharaja Sir Sayajirao Gaikwar of Baroda
- 111 " " " " "
- 112 " " " " "
- 113 Shrimant Princess Kamaladevi Gaikwar
- 114 Shrimant Princess Shakuntaladevi Gaikwar
- 115 Health and Baby week Exhibition, second week
- 116 India League Delegation
- 117 Garden Party by Sir Vithaldas Thackersey
Sports.
- 118 Legeem troop
- 119 Hu-too-too silver cup won
Poona Seva Sadan Nursing and Medical Education
Committee.
- 120 The Late Rao Bahadur Dr. P. V. Shikhare
- 121 Dr. Gokhale and Dr. Ranade

- 122 Prize Distribution to the passed out Nurses and mid-wives presided over by Maj. Gen. Jennings in 1923-24.
- 123 Group of Nurses with Dr. Ranade
- 124 Special English Classes for Nurses
- 125 Women Medical Students
- 126 Women Medical Students as Volunteers
- 127 Inmates of Hostel No. I & III
- 128 Inmates of Hostel No. III
- 129 Manubai Hostel No. II for Nurses and mid-wives under training
- 130 Hostel No. IV Closed
- 131 Old Standford Lodge (Hostel No. V)
- 132 Function of Laying the Foundation Stone of Nurses' Home
- 133 Group photo at the time of Laying the Foundation
- 134 Sir Leslie Wilson laying the Foundation Stone
- 135 Major General Hooton
- 136 Sir Frederick Sykes at Hostel No. V
- 137 A Group of Nurses

Public Health School

- 138 Poona Seva Sadan Society's Deputation to H. E. Sir Frederick Sykes, 16th October, 1933
- 139 Dr. (Mrs.) Thatte at the Indian Military Hospital, Poona
- 140 Four Health Visitors
- 141 Old P. H. S. Pupils with Dr. Shikhare
- 142 Group of P. H. S. students with Mr. Devadhar
- 143 Miss Patel
- 144 Col. Bhola Nath the then organising Secretary of the Indian Red Cross Society (now retired)
- 145 Dr. Scott of the Indian Red Cross Society (now retired)

- 146 Sardar Bahadur Balwant Singh Puri of the Indian Red Cross Society
- 147 Dr. Ruth Young with the girls of the Depressed Class
- 148 Poona Seva Sadan Maternity Building at the head quarters
- 149 Poona Seva Sadan Maternity in a rented Building
- Society's Infant Welfare Centre at the head-quarters,
Infant Welfare Centres and its Activities
- 150-152 (13 small blocks covering three pages)
- Khed-Shivapur.
- 153 The Health Exhibition at Khed-Shivapur Rural Improvement Centre.
- 154 Visit of Mr. M. L. Darling, I. O. S.
- 155 " " " "
- 156 Rao Bahadur P. O. Patil presiding over the first Prize distribution
- 157 Mr. Devadhar lecturing
- 158 Chief of Phaltan giving away prizes in the second year
- 159 Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya addressing the villagers
- 160 " Village Sanitation " Arogya drama—village boys and Poona Seva Sadan girls
- Baramati Branch
- 161 First Building (rented)
- 162 Group of students
- 163 Group of workers, students and boarders
- 164 Mali girl from a village fully educated at the Institution
- 165 Visitors of the Bombay Banking Enquiry Committee

- Bhatia Maternity Hospital and Nursing Home,
Bombay (transferred)
- 166 Shet Mulraj Khatau, Founder of the Bhatia Maternity Hospital
- 167 Group of workers with Mr. Samant
- 168 Health-Visitors
- 169 Maternity Ward
- 170 Maternity views
- Girgaum Centre
- 171 Sewing Class and Maternity Girgaum
- Sholapur Branch
- 172 Entrance of the Building in the city
- 173 Col. Gharpurey and the Nurses at the Civil Hospital
- 174 Sholapur Civil Hospital Staff
- 175 Cradles in creches of the Vishnu and Lakshmi Mills
- 176 Mill Maternity children and mothers' prize-giving with Mr. Grier, the Manager, in 1929
- 177 Col. Kamat with Nurse of the Girls Hospital
- 178 Dowager Ranisabeb of Jamkhindi visiting the Branch
- 179 Royal Commission on Indian Labour in Sholapur
- 180 H. E. Frederick Sykes
- 181 Sir Govindrao Pradhan Presiding over Prize Distribution
- 182 Pandharpur Exhibition in 1932
- 183 A Muhammedan Girl of the Branch
- 184 An orphan baby in charge of the Seva Sadan Workers at Sholapur
- 185 An orphan girl brought up at the Society's Branch at Sholapur

186 Rajubai Hirachand Municipal Maternity Hospital staff

Ahmednagar Branch.

- 187 Opening Ceremony of Building with Dr. R.P. Paranjpye
- 188 Group of workers with Dr. (Miss) Adhav
- 189 Mrs. Durve, the Matron
- 190 a & b Inside view of the Hospital Dispensary
- 191 Dr. (Miss) Gajarabai, honoured before leaving
- 192 a The boy Bandya when a child
b The same child while a baby
- 193 Sir Frederick Sykes visiting the branch

Alibag Branch

- 194 Building with Sir Leslie Wilson
- 195 Mr. and Mrs. Abbott
- 196 An interesting case of delivery
- 197 Group of Workers of the Hospital
- 198 Group of women and workers
- 199 Lady Doctor at work
- 200 Labour Room
- 201 Maternity Ward
- 202 Mr. and Mrs. Hamid Ali
- 203 Lady Sykes-visitor to the Hospital
- 204 View of the Grounds
- 205 Sea view from the Hospityb
- 206 The Hon. Sir Rustum Vakil Kt. presiding over the Exhibition in 1931
- 207 Group of Girls in the drama Yashodevi
- 208 Another group of girl actors
- 209 Another scene from the Yashodevi

Two Branches at Nasik

- 210 Main Building (rented)
- 211 Orphanage
- 212 Nasik Civil Hospital staff with the Probationer Nurses
- 213 Inmates of the Nasik Seva Sadan Hostel
- 214 Group of workers
- 215 A Juvenile female offender
- 216 Orphan Babies
- 217 Civil Hospital Group
- 218 Sewing Class
- 219 Lady Sykes and Major Dabholkar and Mrs. Dabholkar

Gwalior Centre.

- 220 Building and Nurses group with the late Major Phatak

Nagpur Branch.

- 221 First Building (rented)
- 222 Sewing and Embroidery Class
- 223 Harmonium Class
- 224 Primary Class
- 225 Col. K. V. Kukadye, C.I.E., I.M.S. (Retired)
- 226 Prize-giving function over which the late Rao Bahadur Laxmi Narayan presided

Madras Branch (transferred)

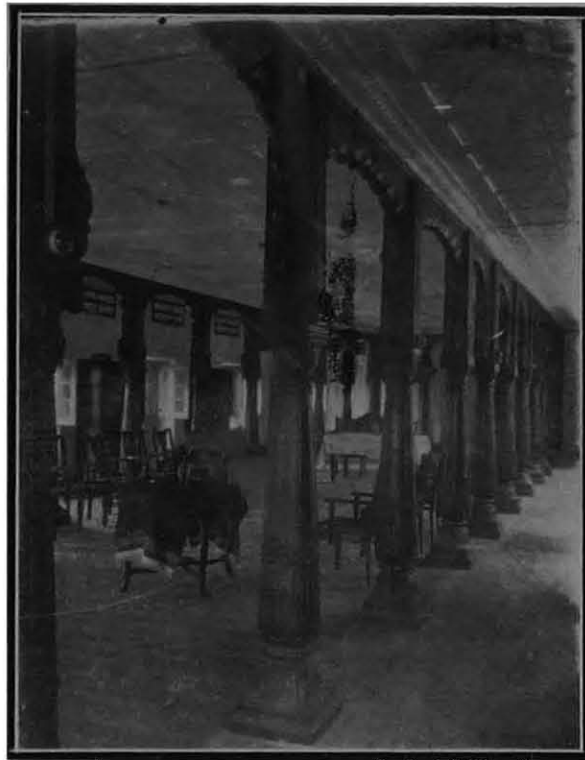
- 227 Mrs. Cousins and Mrs. Jinrajdas with Mrs. Jankibai Bhat and Mr. Devadhar
- 228 First Building
- 229 T. R. Venkat Ram Sastri and the group
- 230 Mrs. Godubai Kashikar
- 231 Seva Sadan workers in Moplah Revolution



His Excellency Sir Frederick Sykes and Lady Sykes on a visit.



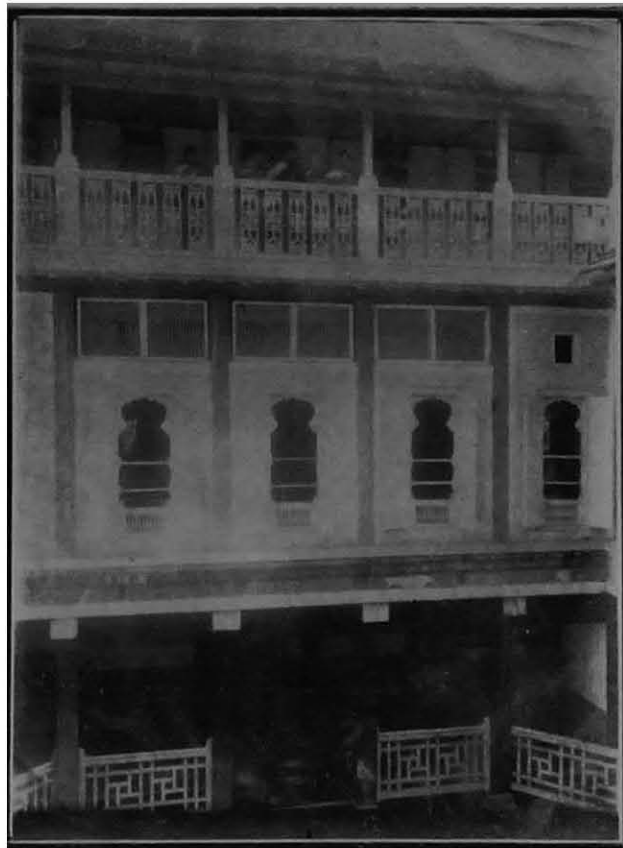
Outside view of the main building of the headquarters, 1927.



A view of the inside of the Sir Vithaldas Thackersey Hall which is in great demand for meetings, conferences, and social entertainments for women in the city.



View of Nathibai Ashram on main residential
building from the inner quadrangle.



Another side of the inner quadrangle of the
main building.



A view of the interior of the Poona Seva Sadan Society's Head quarters' grounds and gardens with girls playing on the Badminton Court.



Inside view of the open space, Badminton Court, and garden.



**View of Infant Welfare Centre, at the headquarter
and of the store of articles made for sale
from roadside.**



Their Excellencies at the Main entrance of the Poona
 Seva Sadan Society after the first day's function of
 the opening of the Nation's Baby Week
 Exhibition, 1925.



**Lady Wilson attending at the Seva Sadan first
meeting of Bombay Presidency Health and
Baby Week Association, Poona, 1928.**

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Map of India, showing several Activities of the Poona Seva Sadan Society.



Life in hostels:—Women washing their clothes and drying them.



Students in Hostel No. III for poor women at headquarters at their morning meals.



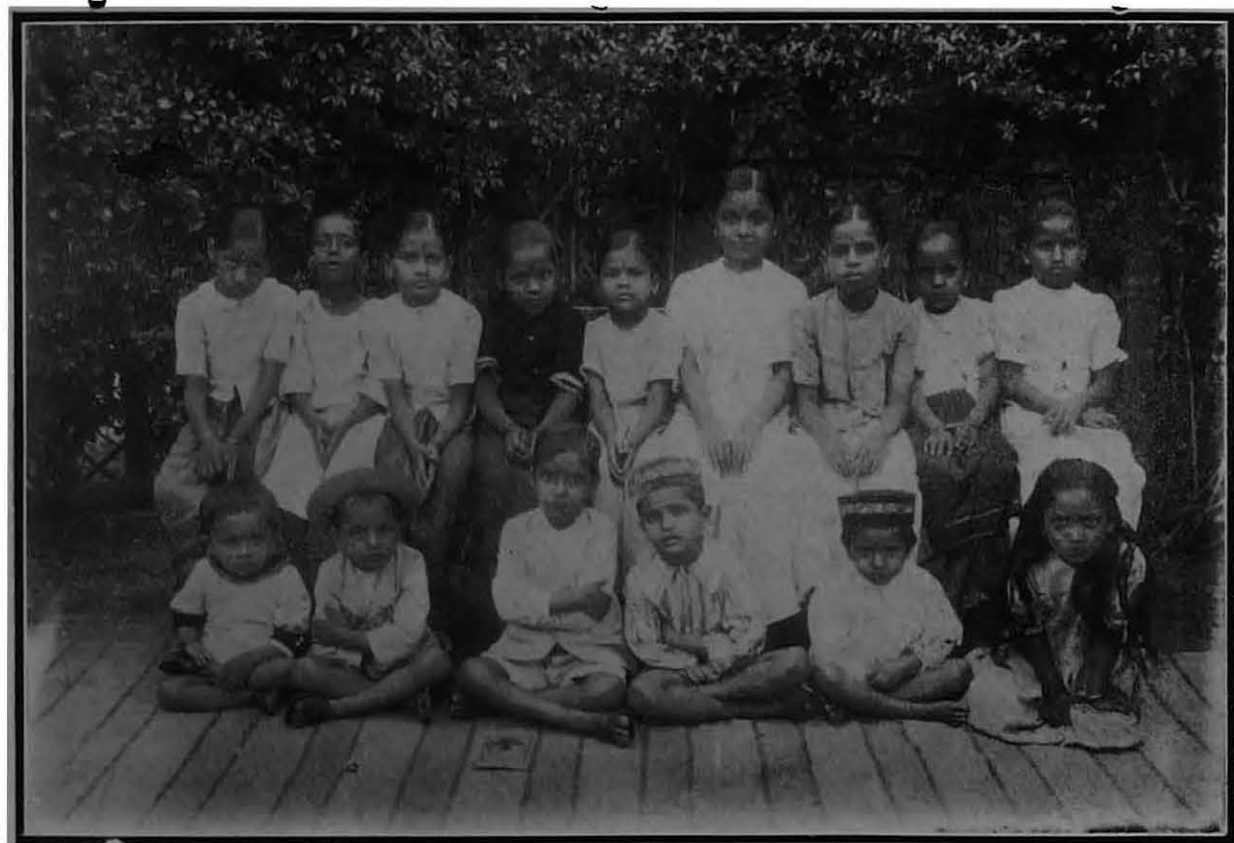
Life in hostel:—Untouchable women at work-cleaning grain.



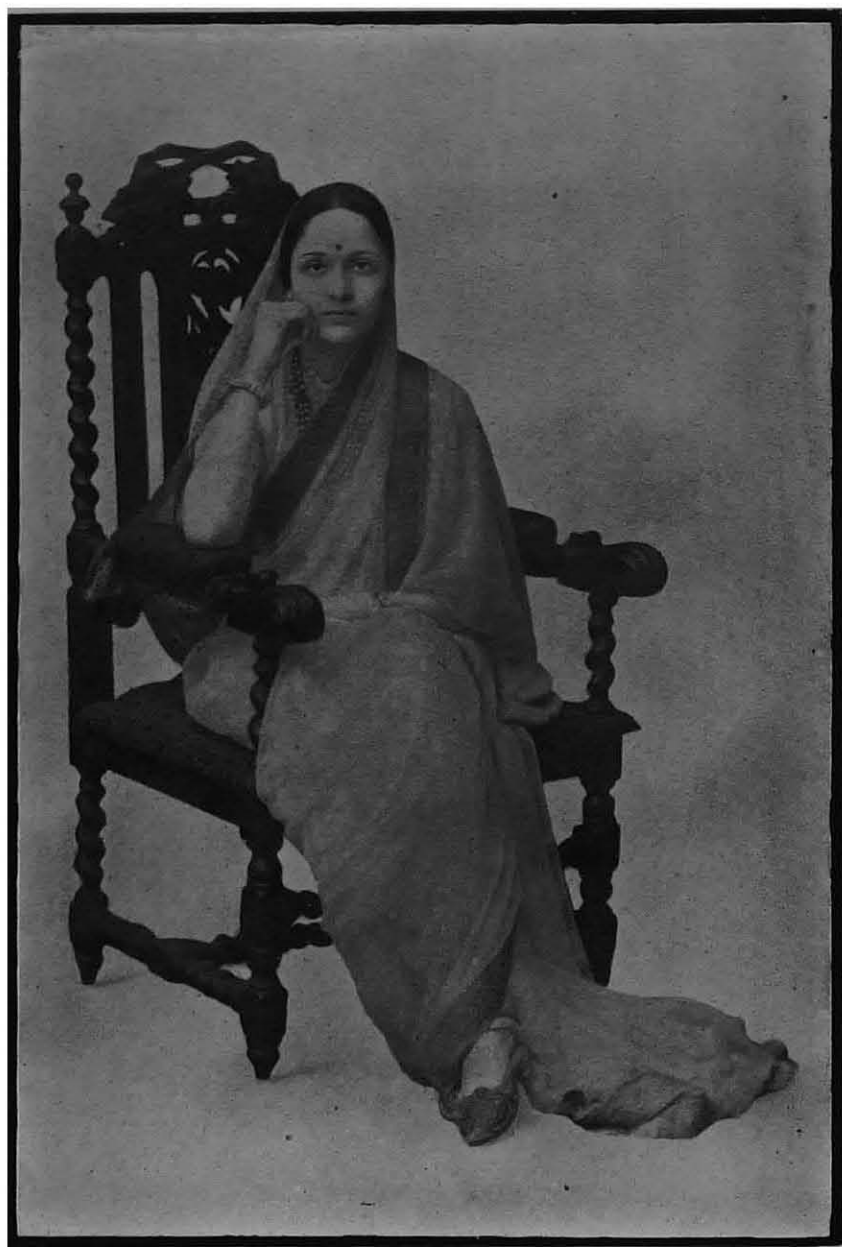
Life in hostels:—Women cleaning their dishes and drinking vessels.



Students in Hostel No. I at headquarters at their morning meals.



A group of kiddies residing in hostels with their mothers or sisters, or the matron at the headquarters.



Her Highness Shrimant Soubhagyavati Saraswatibal Patwardhan,
Ranisaheb of Sangli, President of the Society.



Gopal Krishna Devadhar Esq. M. A. C. I. E. Hony. Organizer and General Secretary, Poona Seva Sadan Society, Poona City.

Pioneer Hon. Lady Life-workers. The two great pillars.



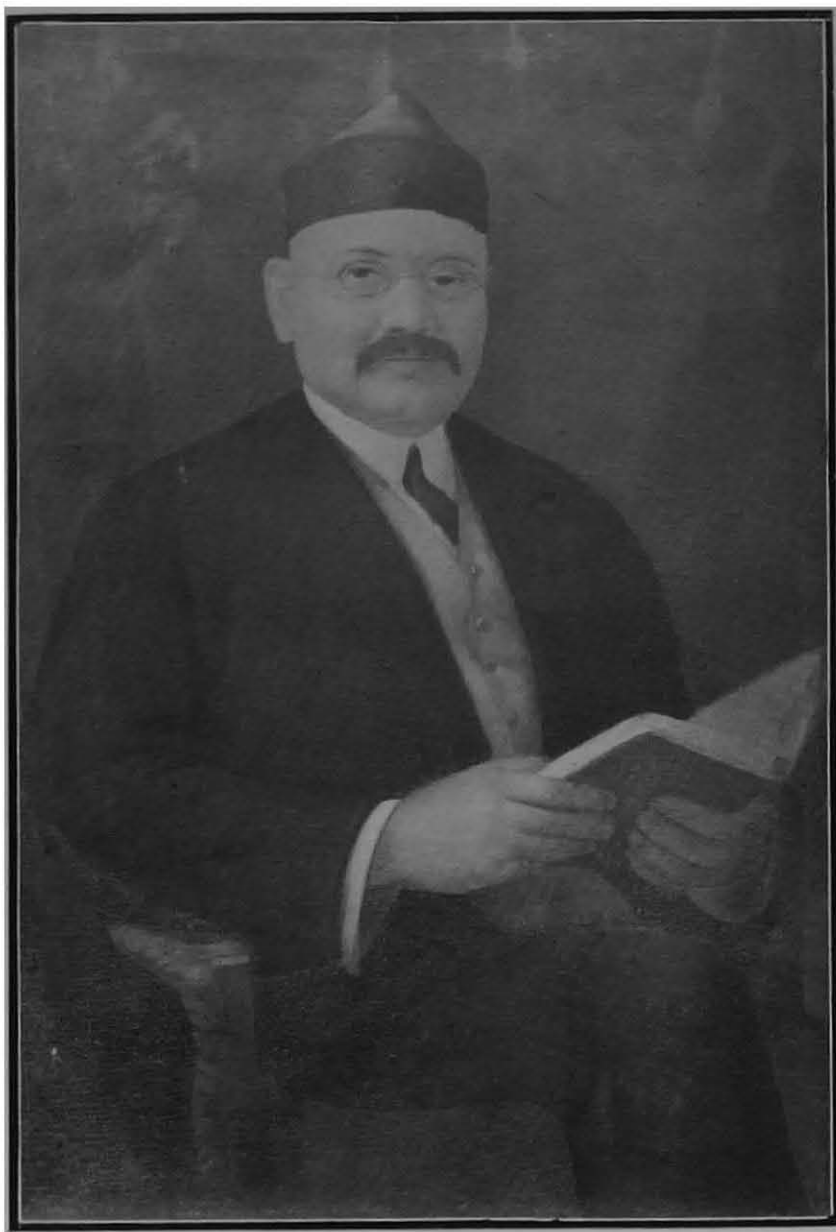
Mrs. Jankibai Bhat has been the first Lady Life worker of the Society who has been connected with the work from the time of the inception, has been since working as a Lady Superintendent of the Poona Seva Sadan. She is now Mr. Devadhar's colleague in the work of the organisation etc. etc.



Mrs. Yamunabai Bhat is the second Hon. Lady Life worker of this Society. She began her active work from the early dates of the Society & has been working since as Honorary Local Secretary and Treasurer of the Poona Seva Sadan.



Miss Dwarkatai Bhat,
B. A., B. T. (Bombay), T. D. (London).
Now returned.



Sir Vithaldas Damodher Thackersey, Kt.



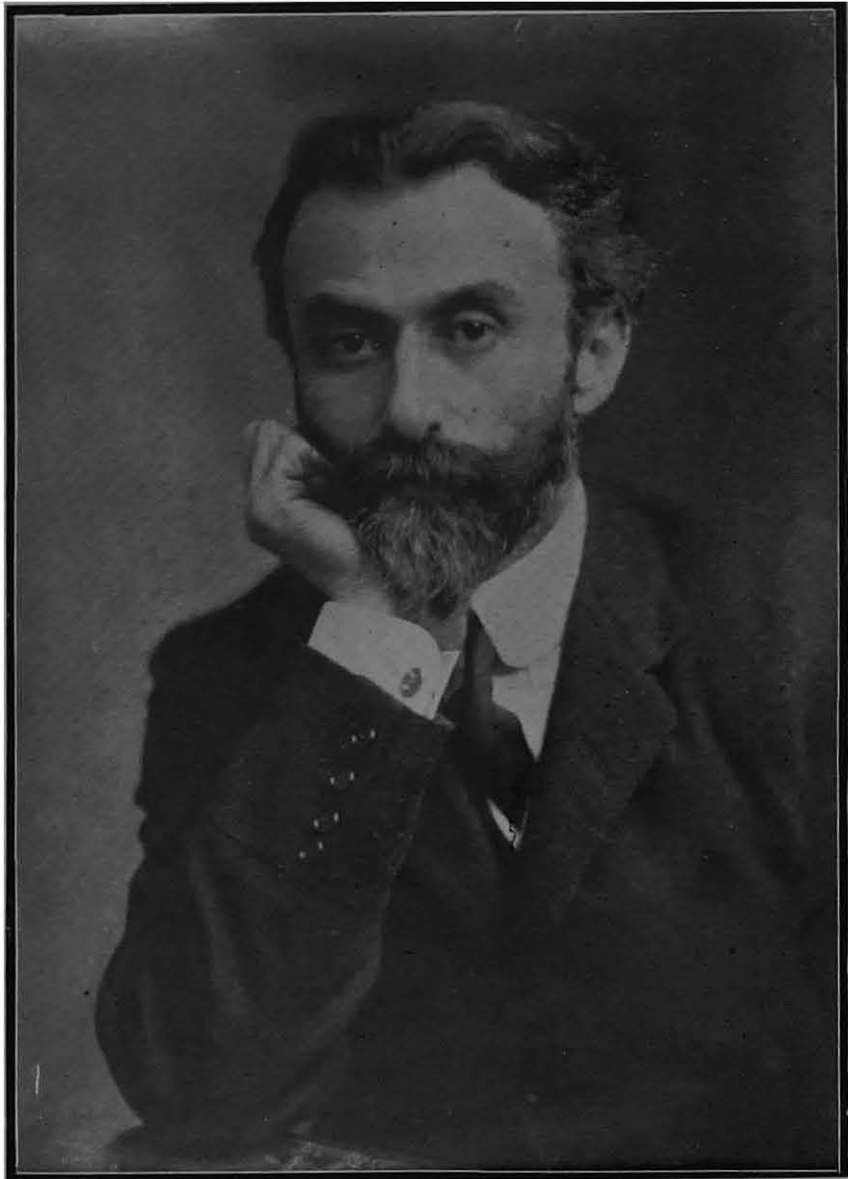
Shrimati Nathibai Thackersey, mother of the late Sir Vithaldas
D. Thackersey.



The late Mr. N. M. Wadia, C. I. E.
Founder of the well-known Wadia Charities. His trustees
have materially helped this Society in its various schemes.



Bai Motlibai Wadia, mother of the late Mr. N. M. Wadia, C. I. E.,
Founder of the Wadia Charities.



The late Sir Ratan Tata who was a great patron of the Society.



Lady Ratan Tata wife of Sir Ratan Tata,
who was a great Patron of the Society.

Trustees of the N. M. Wadia Charities, Bombay.



Standing— (1) Mr. F. R. Wadia ; (2) Mr. Wadia, Manager, French Bank, Bombay.

**In chairs— (1) Mr. Vazifdar ; (2) Sir Jamabhetjee Jeejeebhoy, Bart. K.O.S.I. Bombay ;
(3) Sir Hormusjee Wadia, Kt., Kirkee.**



Mrs. N. R. Wadia (deceased) wife of Mr. N. R. Wadia, M.S.E. Architect and Engineer, Bombay, who assists the Society in regard to its New Buildings and who is Joint Secretary of the Nurses' Building Fund Committee.



Her Excellency Countess of Reading,
Hon. Patroness of the Poona Seva Sadan Society, 1925.



Her Excellency the Lady Irwin, Hon. Patroness of the
Poona Sava Sadan Society, 1926.



Her Excellency Lady Irwin's Visit to Poona Seva Sadan In 1926.

Her Excellency Lady Irwin coming out of her car and is being received at the entrance
by Shrimant Soubhagyavati Ranisabai of Sangli and Mr. G. K. Devadhar.



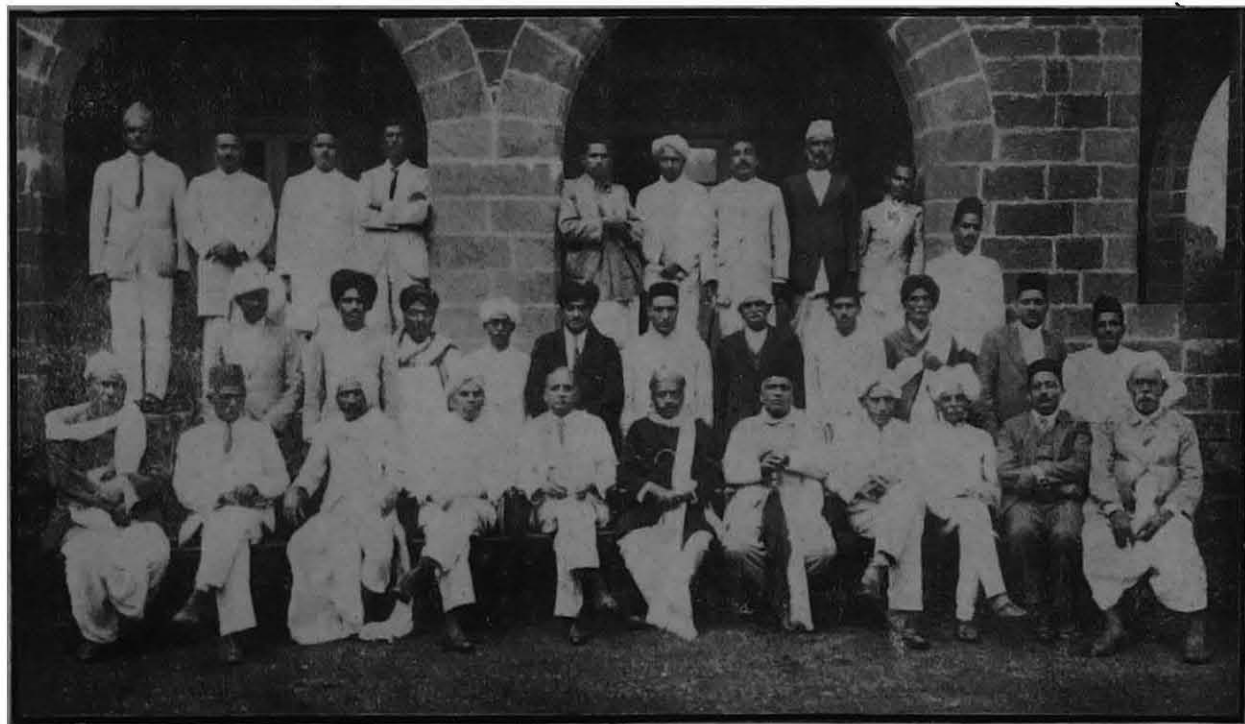
Lord and Lady Irwin going round Gardens with Sastri and Devadhar.

His Excellency Sir Frederick Sykes and Lady Sykes at the Council Hall, Poona.



A group photo on the occasion when the Governor addressed the members of the Executive Committee of the Deccan Agricultural Association, and the Deccan Rural Reconstruction Workers, under the auspices of the Deccan Agricultural Association and Western India Poultry Association.

Rural Uplift Workers' Conference, Poona, 1933.



It was held at the Servants of India Society's Library Hall under the auspices of the Deccan Agricultural Association, Poona.

His Excellency Lt. Col. The Rt. Hon'ble Sir
Leslie Orme Wilson, P. C., G. C. I. E., D. S. O.,
The Governor of Bombay, who, as Patron,



delivered the Inaugural Address, and opened
the Bombay Presidency Health & Child
Welfare Exhibition, Poona, 1928, on Sunday
the 23rd September, 1928.

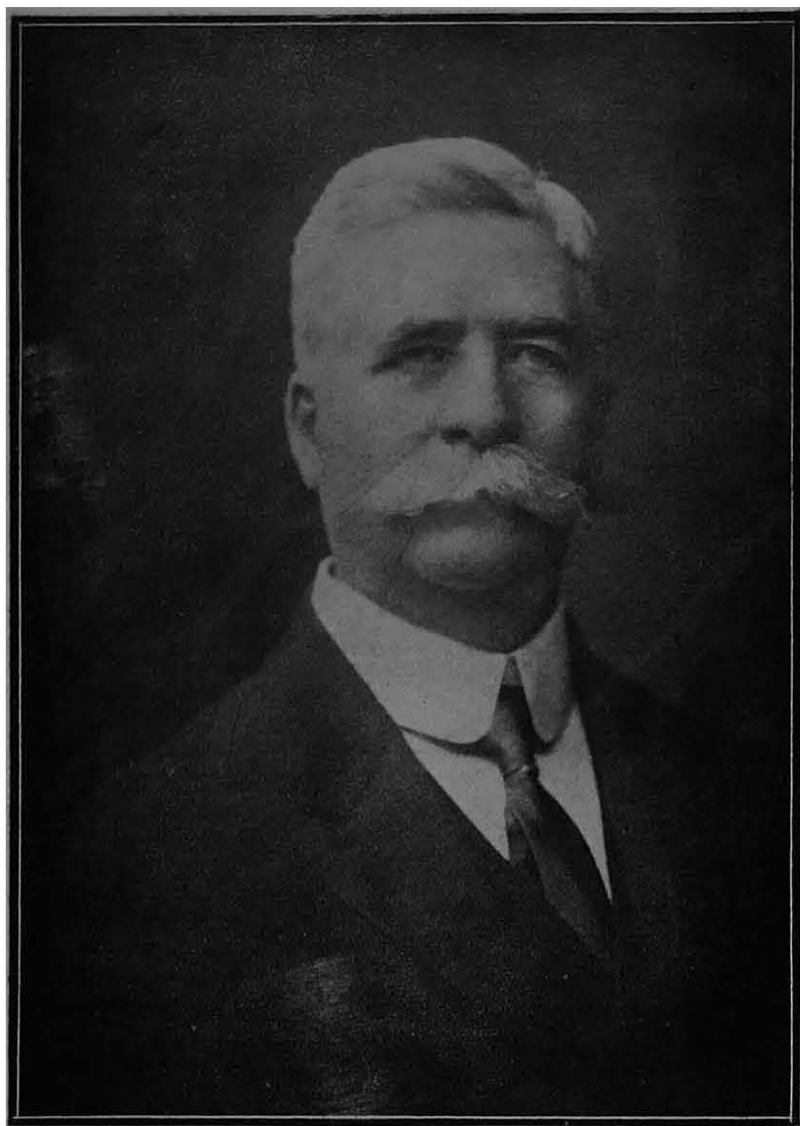


Lady Wilson,
Hon. Patroness of the Poona Seva Sadan Society, 1925.

The late Sir Jamshetjee Jeejeebhoy, Bart.,¹ Bombay



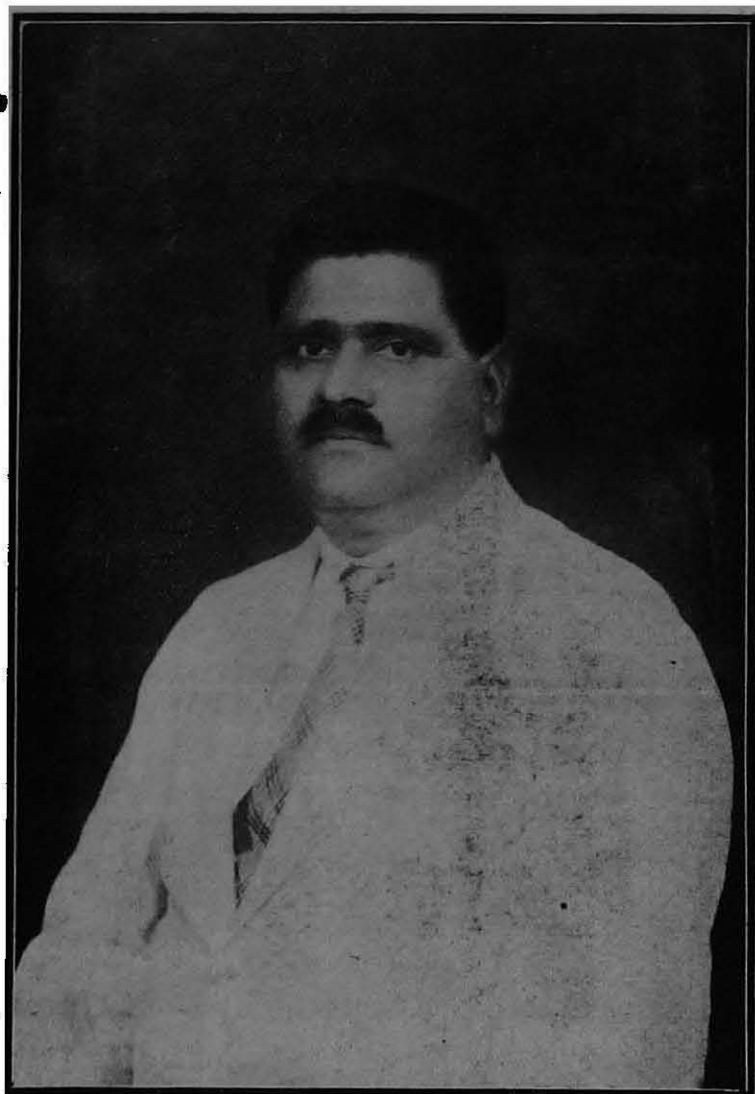
and the late F. R. Wadia—two principal Trustees of the charities of the late N. M. Wadia, Bombay.



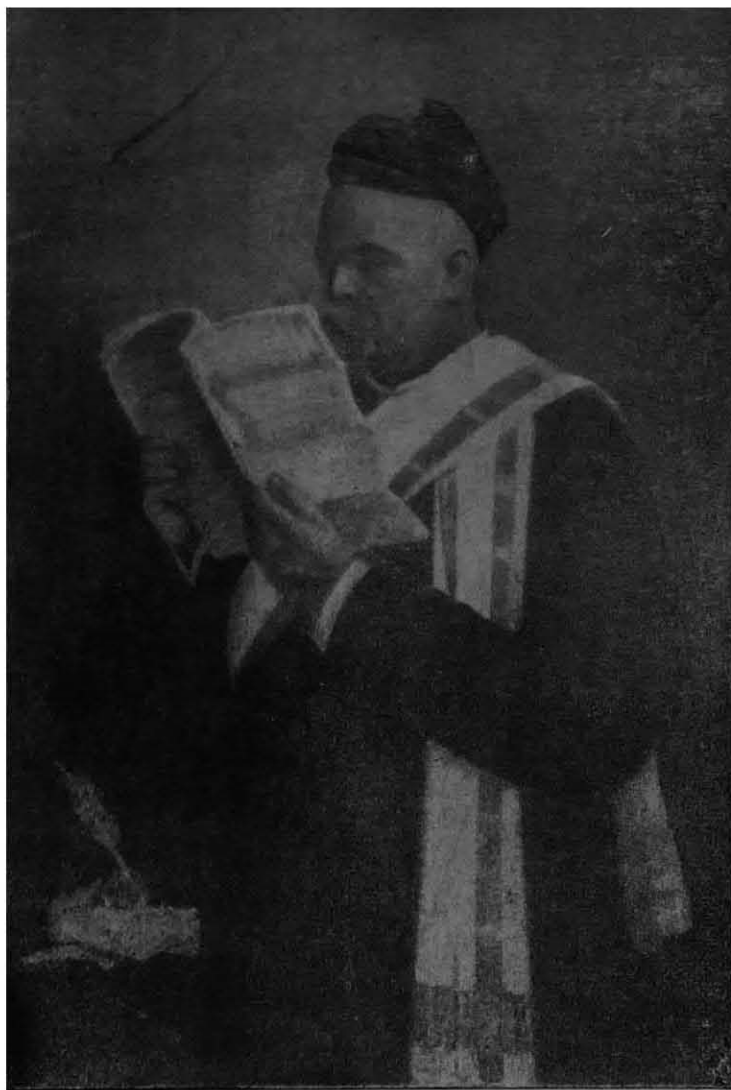
The late Dr. Justin Abbott of New York in the United States of America. He left in his will \$ 1000 (one thousand dollars) to the Poona Seva Sadan Society.



The late Mrs. Justin Abbott, after her death in America, had desired her husband Dr. Abbott Lend us every year Rs. 100 (one hundred) only out of the proceeds of her property as she loved India very passionately.



Rai Bahadur Capt. (Dr.) Pitamber Pant, I. M. S. of the U. P. Medical Service (Civil Surgeon, Unao) sent us in 1925 in Poona two very poor young Thakur widowed sisters from the Tehari State near Kashmere. He sent us Rs. 9,000. towards their maintenance and since then sent two more high class women for their education in Nursing.



The late Mr. Justice Mahadeo Govind Ranade in whose house in Poona, the institution first came to be started as development of the Hindu Ladies' Social Club in Poona of which the late Mrs. Ramabai Ranade was President.



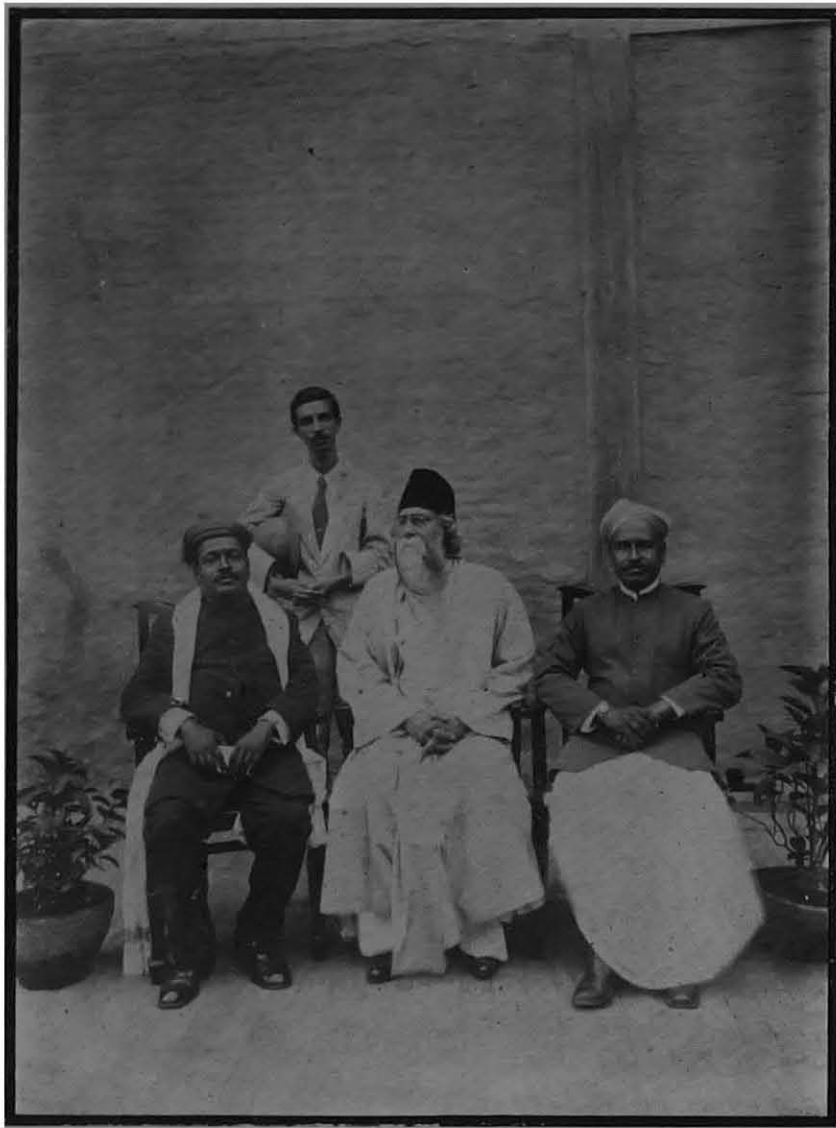
**Mrs. Ramabaisaheb Ranade before her husband's death
in 1900 in Bombay.**



**Mrs. Viddhwansa-an adopted daughter of Mrs. Ranade
in whose name the latter donated some amount
for President's residence if on the premises,**



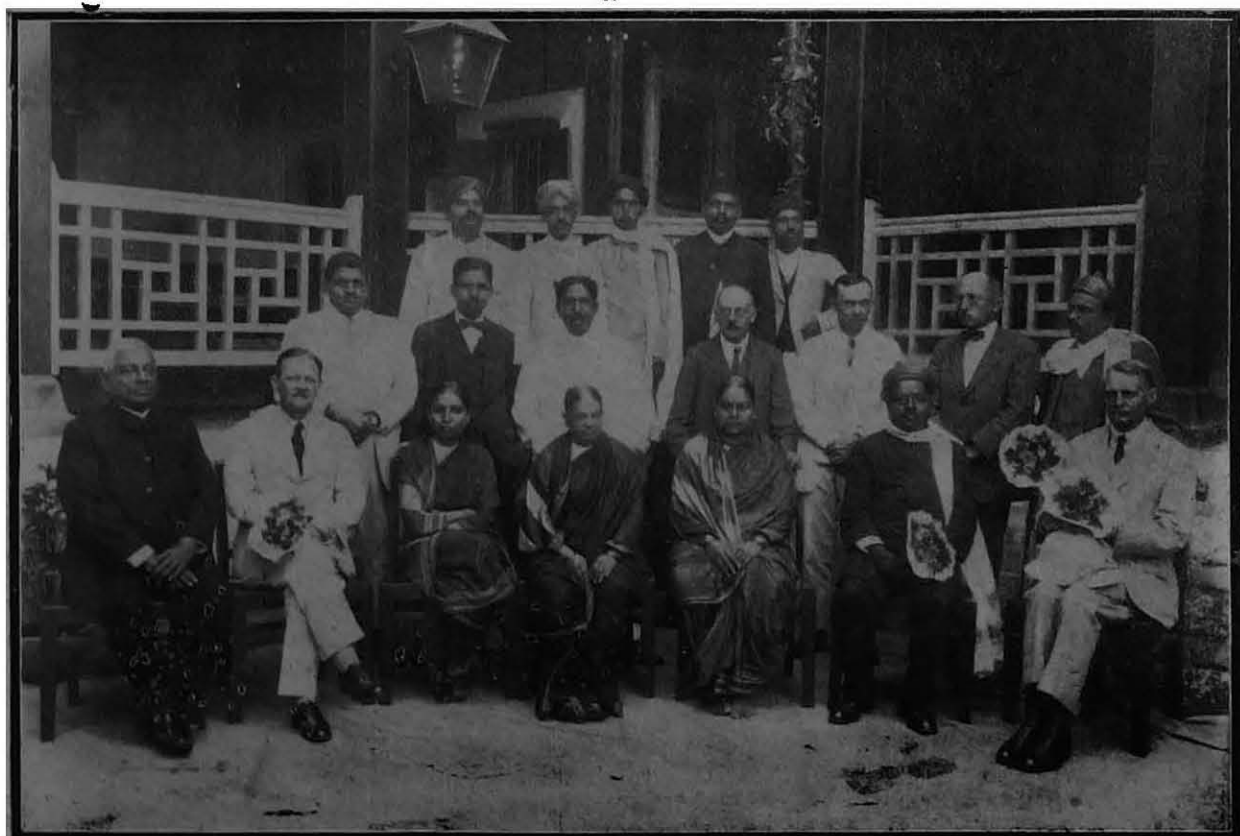
**The Late Mrs. Ramabai Saheb Ranade,
First President of the Society.**



Sir Dr. Ravindranath Tagore's Visit to the Poona Seva Sadan In 1923.



**Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya and Pandit Dr. Manoharlal Zutai from Lucknow
on a visit to the institution in Poona.**



Board of Education with the Government of India, with Sir Deviprasad Sarbadhikari, Vice-Chancellor, Calcutta University, Mr. Richy and other members of the Board.



Members of the Royal Commission on Agriculture, with Sir Henry Lawrence at the Centre. The Chairman, Marquis of Linlithgow could not be present owing to indisposition.



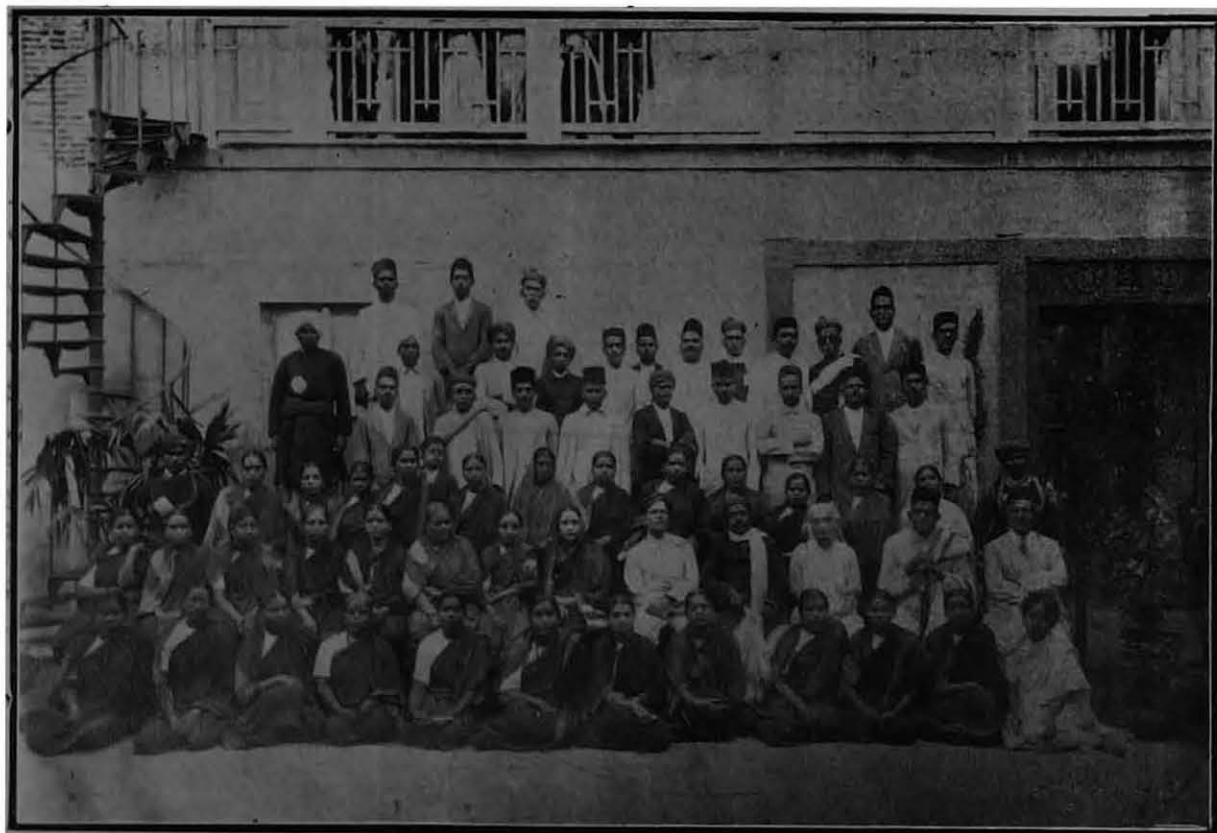
Members of Government of India Committee on a visit to Poona with Mr. Srinivas Iyengar from Trichy., Dr. U. Rama Rao, Madras, Dr. Surawardy from Bengal, and Mr. Oberao from Sialkot in the Punjab—mostly members of the Council of State. They paid a long visit to the Seva Sadan.



Dr. (Mrs.) Muthulakshmi Reddy, M. B. B. S., M. L. C. Deputy President of the Madras Legislative Council, during her four days' stay at the headquarters of the Society. Shrimant Soubhagyavati Ranisaheb of Jath and the Chief Saheb of Jath are also seated in the photo.



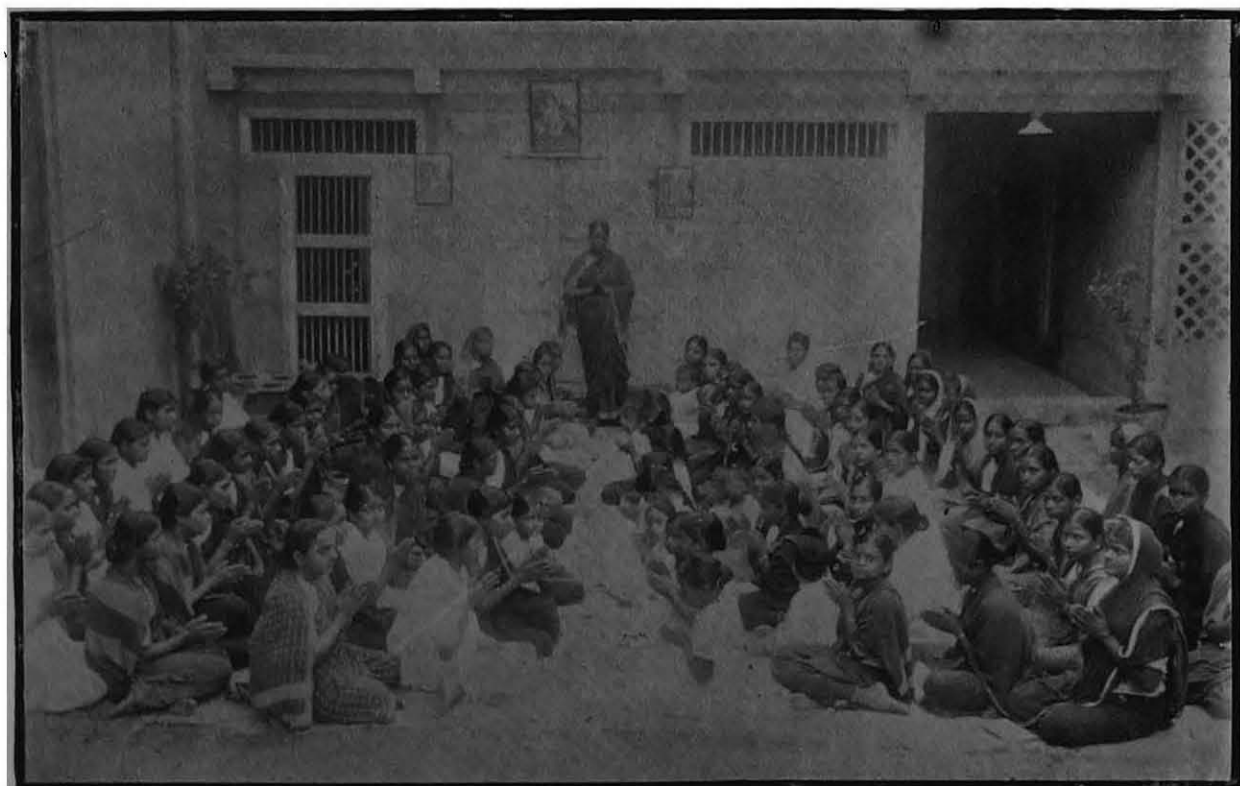
M. R. Jayakar, M. A. LL. B., M. L. A , Bar-at-Law, Chairman of the Roads Department Committee paid two visits to the Society's Head-quarters and on a subsequent occasion addressed the inmates of the Hostels on "the great lesson of the Bhagwat Geeta" after the completion of the usual Geeta recitation in the evening.



Group of some of the workers of the Poona Seva Sadan Society at Headquarters and from Branches invited to attend the first Conference of workers in Poona under the presidency of Her Highness the Ranisaheb of Sangli. Sir Moropant Joshi, K. C. I. E. is in the group.



Group of workers of the Society from head-quarters and Branches assembled in Poona to attend the second Conference of the Poona Seva Sadan Society under the presidency of Shrimant Sow. Ranisaheb of Jath; there are in this photo, the Chiefaheb and other members of their family.



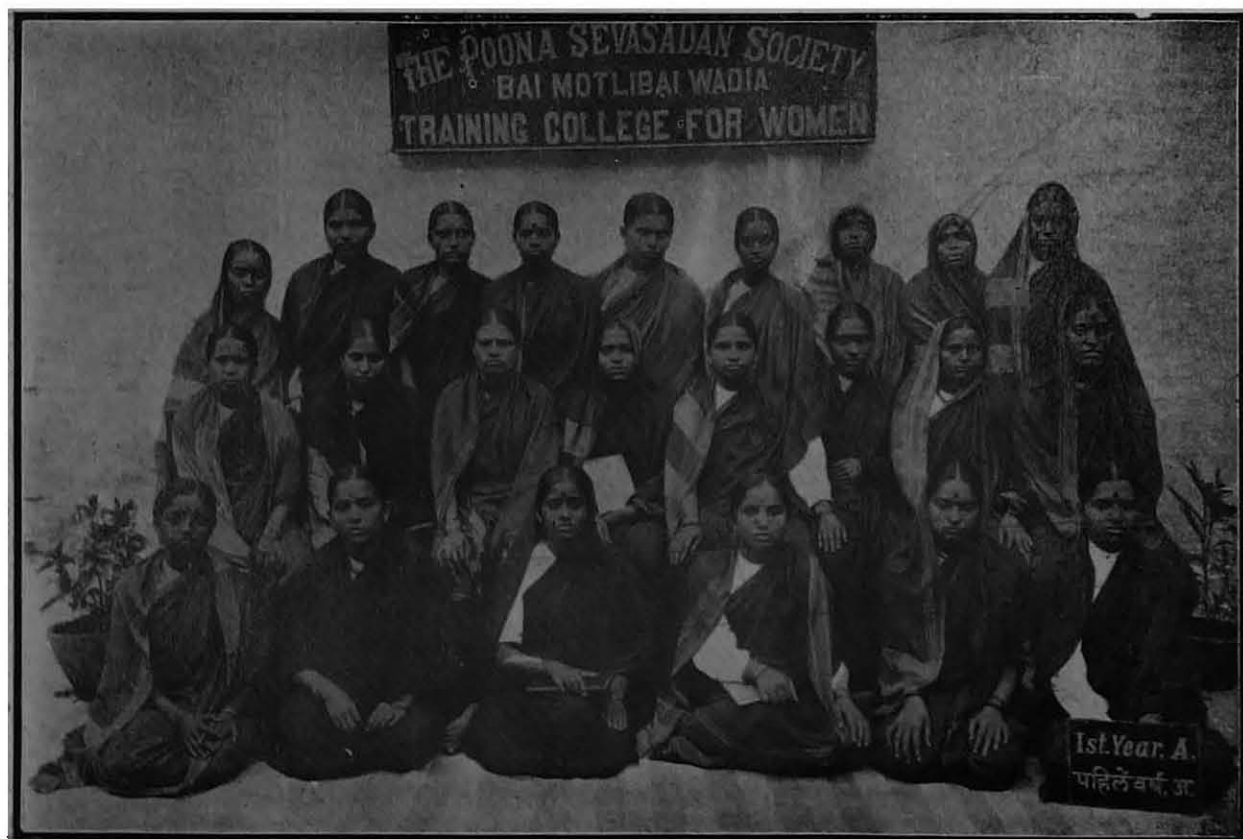
The Girls at their evening prayers with the Senior Matron in charge.



Lady workers of the Poona Seva Sadan in 1924.



A group of some of the workers of the Poona Seva Sadan Society working in Poona and at Branches on the day on which they assembled in Poona to greet His Excellency & Lady Irwin.



A group of students in the first year of the Training College in 1925.



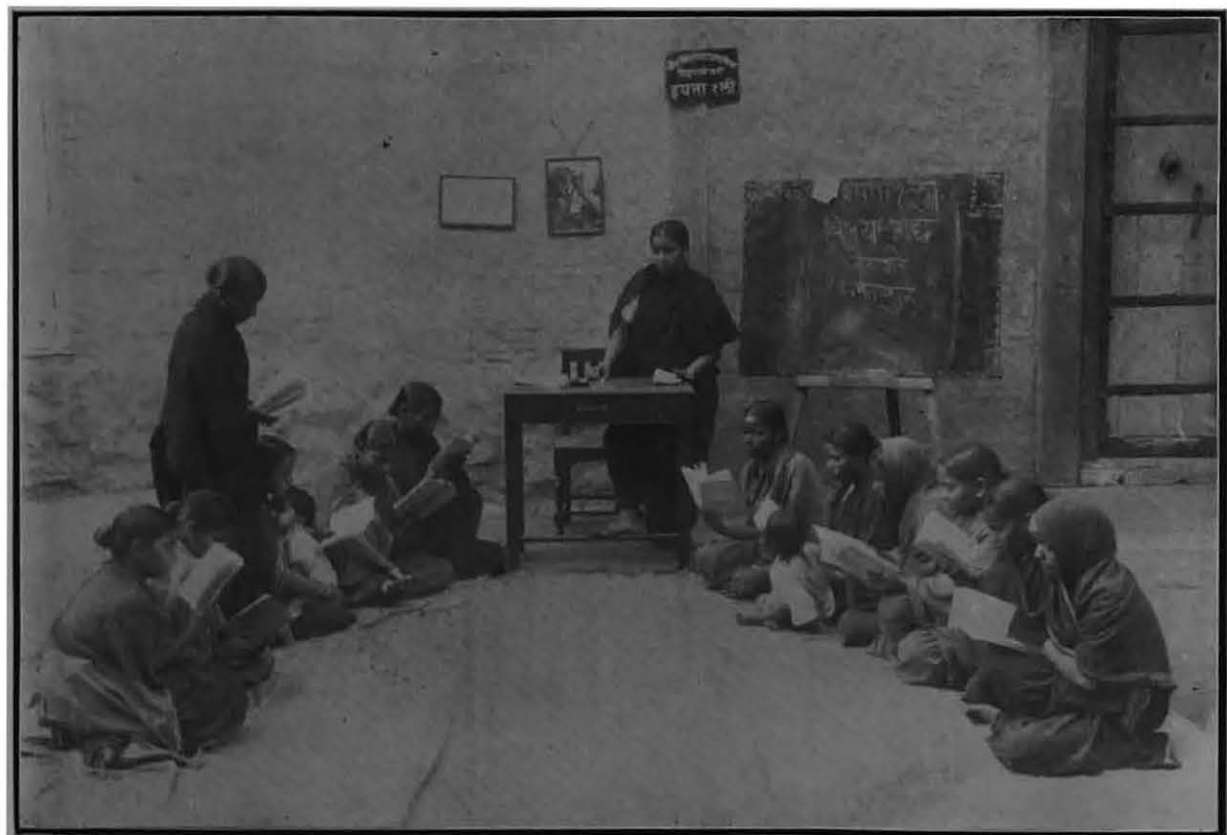
**Group of women of the Training College taken on a fortnight's excursion tour to places like
Bombay, Bassien, Bandra, &c. While in Bombay they stayed at the Aryan
Education Society's School house during vacation and visited
most of the places of interest & instruction in the City,
and the Suburbs during a fortnight in 1926.**



**Students and Teachers of the Society in 1927, Bai Motlibai Wadia
Training College for Women Poona.**



**Poona Seva Sadan Society's High School for girls with its Lady Superintendent,
Mrs. Saralabai Naik M. A., and several lady graduate teachers.**



A grown up ladies' Class at work, 1923.



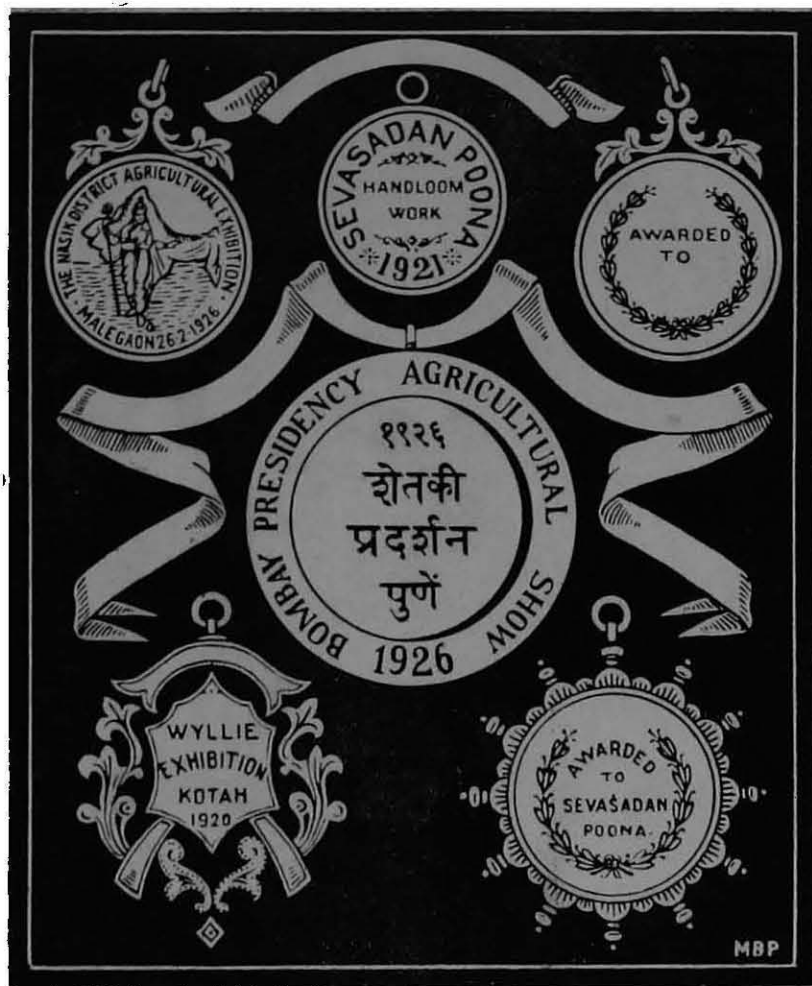
A Singing Class.



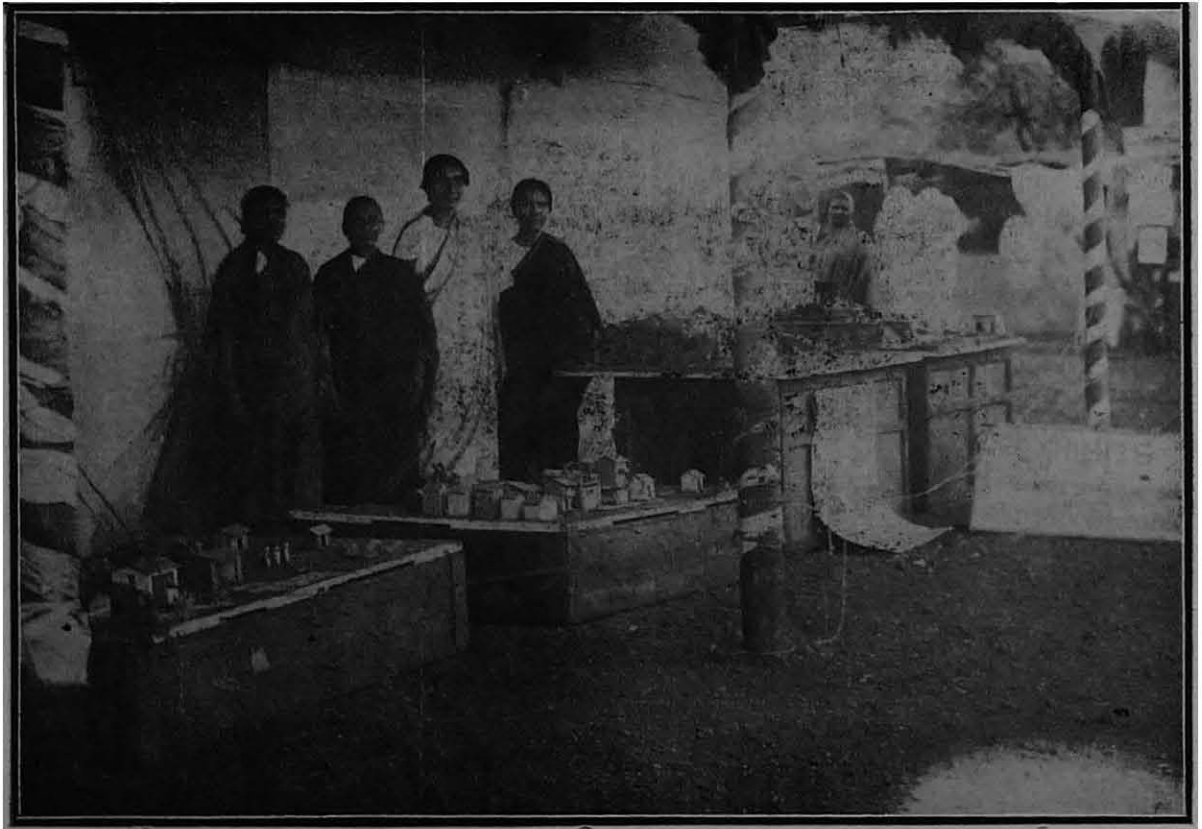
Music Department : *Sitar Class* at the head-quarters.



Two young girls whose parents were in South East Africa. After their mother's death three more children joined them here. The eldest girl, Yamuna by name, who studied music very well, passed the matriculation and afterwards was married to a gentleman in Africa where her father then lived. The younger girl with the Veena, Shakuntala by name, who is now married, is a mother. They stayed with us for nearly eight or nine years.



The workers of the Society are sent to several places to keep stalls in Industrial Exhibitions for the sale of articles manufactured in Poona in its department for several small industries. They have earned in several places gold and silver medals of the first class and have great many certificates of merit. Madras Exhibition in 1928 awarded a first class gold medal.



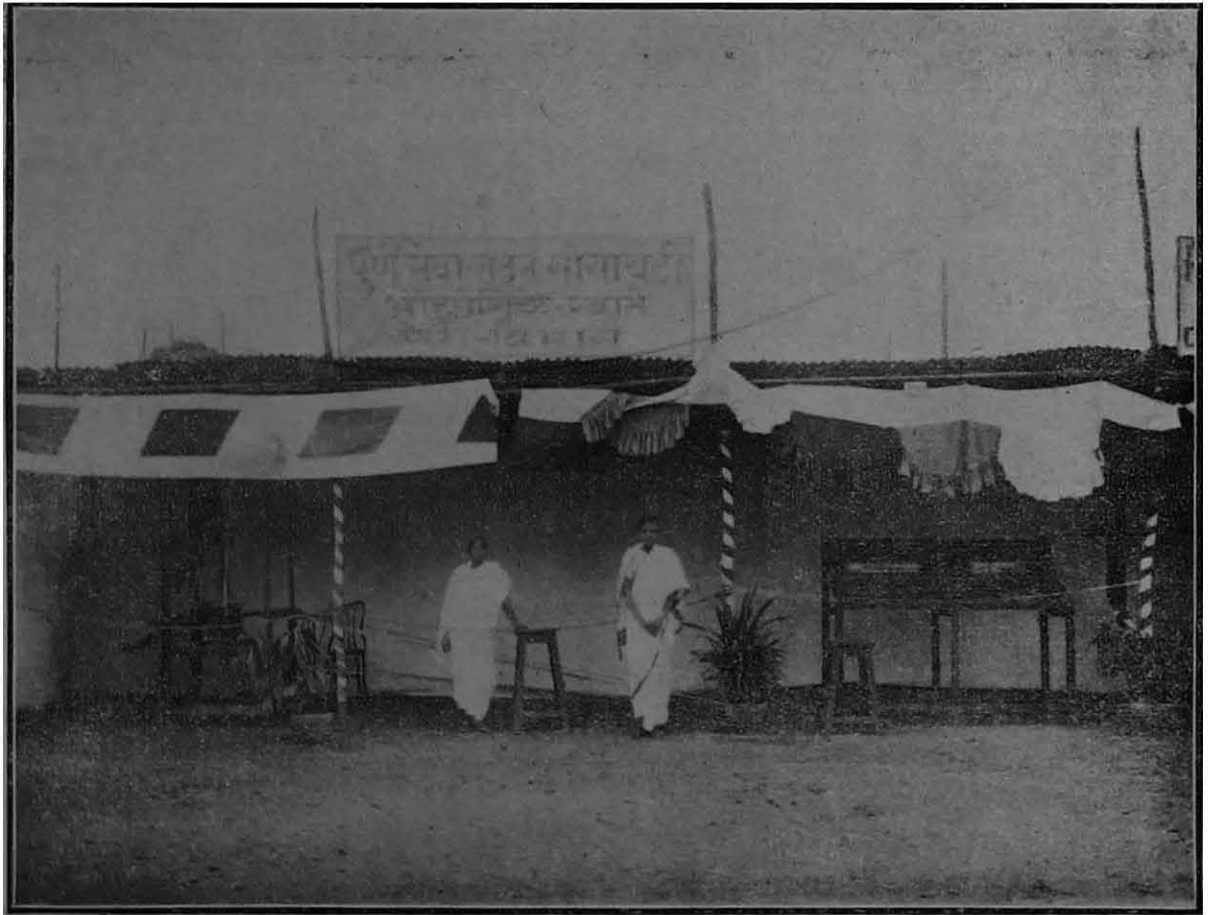
The students of the Public Health School of the Poona Seva Sadan Society are explaining to the visitors the models on Village Sanitation & Health in the Health Section under its management in the Poona Industrial Exhibition, 1933.



The students of the Public Health School of the Poona Seva Sadan Society are explaining to visitors to the Health Section in the Poona Industrial Exhibiton 1933 different foods and their vitamin values with the help of fruit, vegetables, and grains.



A view of the Stalls kept in the Poona Industrial Exhibition in March 1933 by the Poona Seva Sadan's Industrial Department.



The demonstration stall showing composing and weaving managed by women of the Poona Seva Sadan's domestic Industries Department in its section in the Poona Industrial Exhibition, in March, 1933.



**View of the inside of the Weaving Shed at head-quarters
with nearly ten hand-loom. This Shed is named the
Birla Brothers Weaving Shed in recognition
of such help towards its erection.**



Interior view of the Birla Brothers' Weaving Shed of the Poona Seva Sadan where about 10 hand-loom are worked by women trained in weaving. All kinds of cloth needed for daily use by women and men is woven here.



Inside view of the Store or Sale-Room at Head-quarters.



Khadi-printing section (खडीवे काम) at Head-quarters.



Women are being taught toy-making at headquarters.



Inside view of the Sewing Hall at Head-quarters where sewing, embroidering, knitting and toymaking are taught to women at the headquarters.



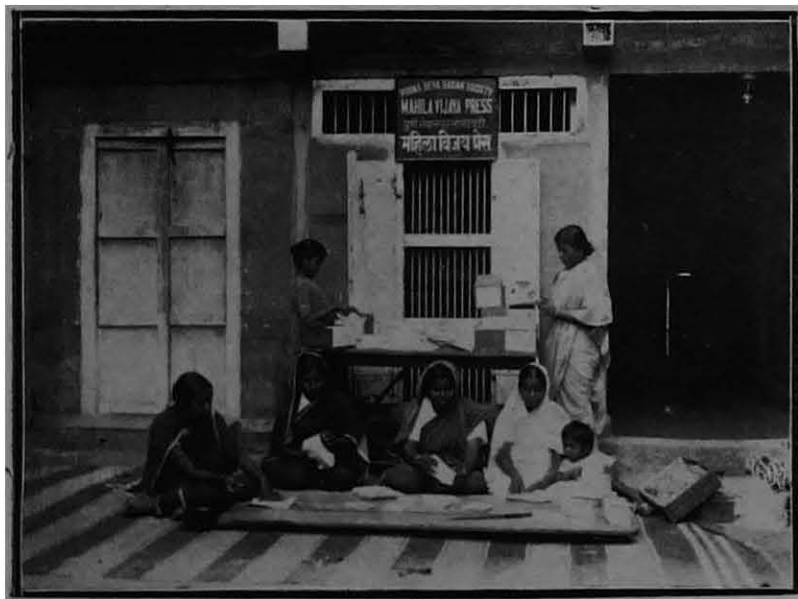
Small Press Room—The Mahila Vijaya Press of the Society at headquarters where women are taught composing, printing, [stitching, and binding etc., etc.



The young ladies at work preparing Papads for sale to the public at the store at the headquarters of the Society. This is a part of the commercial activity or service by way of domestic industry to derive income to aid the Society.



Preparing mango pickles for domestic consumption or sale to the public through the Institution's store at the headquarters.



Envelope-making at the Poona Seva Sadan as a domestic industry practised by women of the depressed classes residing in hostels.



Hostel No. VI for the Depressed Class Women.



Rai Bahadur Capt. Pitamber Pant Civil Surgeon Unao (Now Bahraich) in U. P. sent these two extremely poor and then considered to be " wild " sisters. These Thakur girls—both widows—were sent for their education in about 1925. They are changed out of recognition, speak & write beautiful Marathi. The girl to be left is Mrs. Chameli Thakur and the one to the right is Mrs. Gulab Thakur. She is now a fully qualified nurse and midwife, the other is still undergoing training in the Sassoon Hospital, Poona.



Miss Prema Kumari, a Rajput Kashmere young Lady, was sent to us by Capt. Pitamber Pant in about 1927. She is still undergoing training in Nursing at the Sassoon Hospital, Poona. She speaks and writes Marathi very well.

Miss Premakumari

on her way to East Africa, 1934.

**A Kashmiri Young Rajput Girl who has been trained in
Poona through the Poona Seva Sadan Society at the
Sassoon General Hospitals, Poona, with Rai
Bahadur Capt. (Dr.) Pitamber Pant's help.**



**(1) Miss Premakumari, (2) The Rt. Hon'ble V. S. Srinivasa
Sastri, (3) Mr. G. K. Devadhar, President, S. I. S.
(4) Mr. S. G. Vaze, Secretary, S. I. S.**



Miss Prema Kumari and Mr. Devdhar



**Miss Patel who was sent by the Ahmedabad Red Cross
Branch for Health-Visitor's Course to our Society's
Public Health School. She was awarded a scholar-
ship by the Municipality and, therefore, is
now working there as Health Visitor.
She has put on a Deccani Sari.**



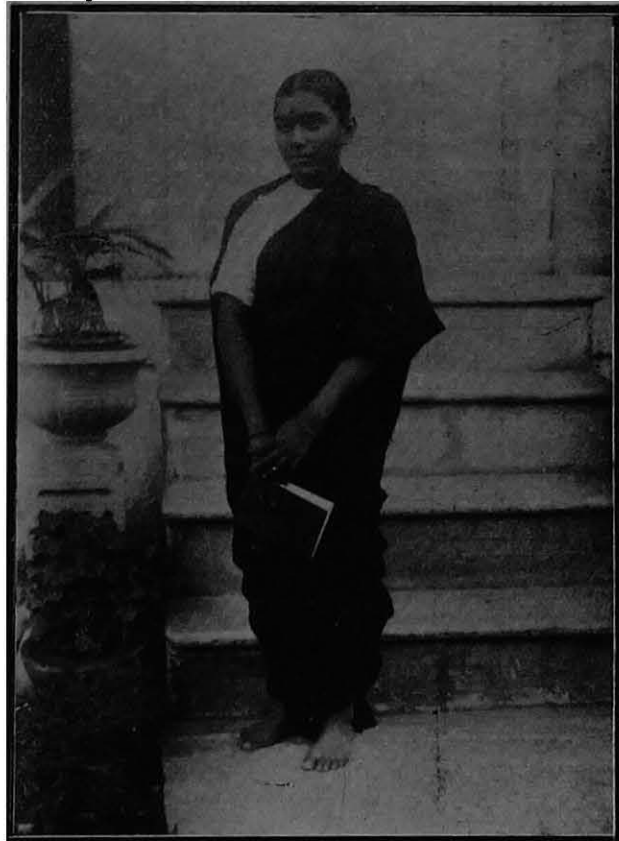
These two young girls were sent to us by the District Court, Sholapur, (as their property was being looked after by the Court) for their education. The eldest was married to graduate Teacher in Bijapur, but afterwards died.



A very advanced aged malee woman by name Mrs. Manjulabai Chowdhari who was about 18 years ago working as maid servant in a private family. She joined Seva Sadan at the age of 30, completed Taining College course, took service at Matheran as Mistress on Rs. 60/- plus allowances, now looks after her son's family.



A Marawadi orphan girl who was being assisted by the Chief Sahab of Sangli as her parents died there in plague in about 1907 was taken over the Society for her education. She became a fully qualified nurse and midwife and was placed in charge of the Society's Nasik Branch for two years and was paid Rs. 100/- a month. Now she is doing private practice.



Miss Kashi was born of poor parents in America. She was with us for over eight years and is now married to a Gujrati Jain Merchant.



Mrs. Mathurabai Gogte belongs to the first batch of the three young ladies sent to the Sassoon Hospitals, in Poona for training as a nurse, in 1911. She is now conducting a Maternity Home of her own and has most extensive midwifery and Nursing practice in Poona and big families. She is a fully qualified nurse, mid-wife and a Health-visitor. She went to Allahabad in 1917 at the time of the Kumbha Mela for work on behalf of the Poona Seva Sadan Society to assist in Relief work.

Dr. (Mrs.) Manoramabai Thatte, L.C.P.S., L.M. (Rot.)



One of the products and for four years medical worker of the Poona Seva Sadan Society at headquarters, Poona, Sholapur Branch and also Indian Military Hospital, Wanowrie, Poona, went to Dublin in Sept, 1933, and returned in July, 1934.

Two of our young lady doctors on



**Their way to England for post-graduate course in Medicine, Maternity,
Infant and Child Welfare in Ireland and England.**

**Photo at the Pier: (1) Dr. (Mrs.) Manoramabai N. Thatte.
(2) Dr. (Mrs.) Parachure, now working at
Raja Dhanraj Girjee Hospital, Sholapur.**



Mrs. Umabai Parchure a fully trained midwife and Health-Visitor from the Lady Reading School at Delhi is now employed in Sholapur as Superintendent of Infant Welfare work on a salary of Rs. 150/- per month. Govt. have honoured her by giving a Kaiser-i-Hind silver medal for good work. She got a gold medal worth Rs. 100/- for the best essay on Health in Delhi.



Mrs. Krishnabai Kanetkar a fully trained nurse and midwife was awarded a League of Red Cross-Society's Scholarship to go to England for post-graduate course in Public Health Nursing at the Bedford College for Women. She returned in 1926-27 and is now working as Superintendent of Maternity Homes in Gwalior State on Rs. 300- p. m. together with motor & house allowances. Having become a widow when very young she married Major Y. M. Phatak in 1927 who unfortunately died in 1928-29,



**Miss Sharadabai Naidu, a Poona Seva Sadan Nurse & Mid-wife
selected by the League of Red Cross Societies Paris, for a
Scholarship in Public Health Nursing at the
Bedford College for women in London.**



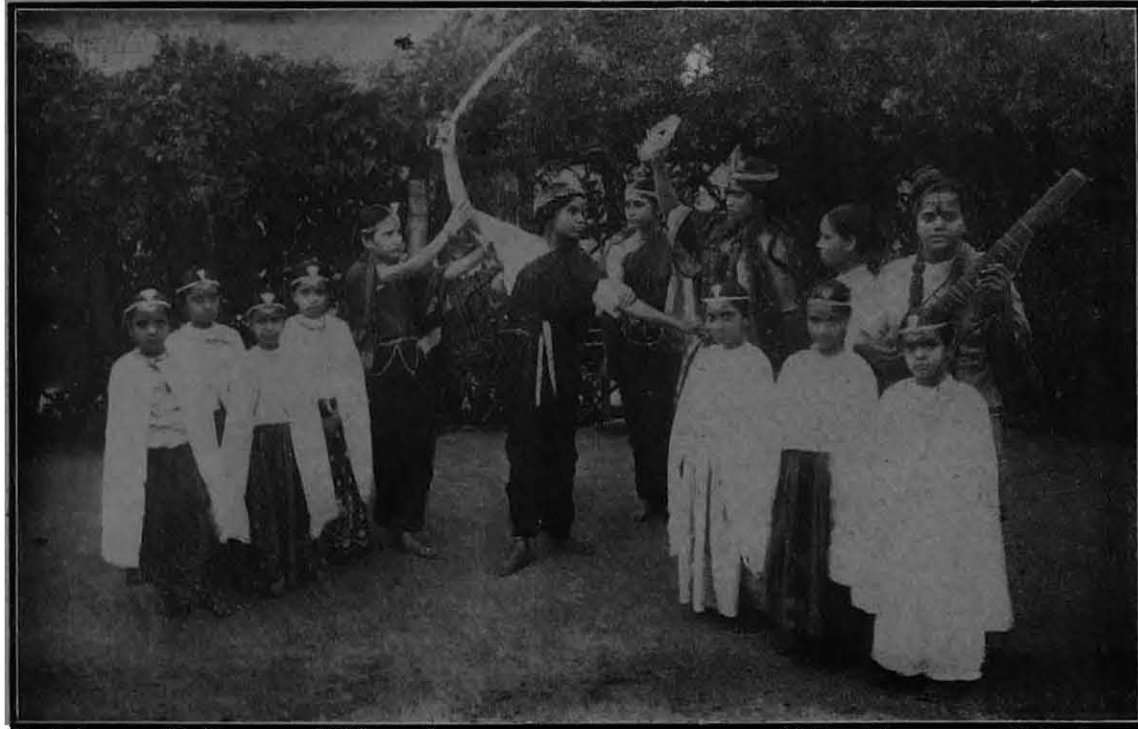
This group with Miss Saradabai Naidu with garlands is taken in front of the steamer on the Pier. She was sent to England as a League of Red Cross Scholar for a post-graduate course in Public Health Nursing at the Bedford College for Women; before going to England she was working as Sister in Nasik Civil Hospital and as Supt. of the Nasik Branch of the Society.



Mrs. Sharma from Delhi, a young widow of a barrister who was drowned, was sent to Poona by her brother-in-law who is a Professor in the Unani Medical College, Delhi. She stayed with us for over five years, and passed midwifery. She got a scholarship from Nagpur Public Health School, became a qualified Health-Visitor & is now engaged as Matron of the Hostel attached to the Public Health School, Nagpur Miss. Naidu is one of the girls from Hyderabad (Deccan) from where a number of young ladies have joined the Seva Sadan, in Poona and are still there. The question of starting a Branch at Hyderabad (Deccan) is under consideration,



On the occasion of the celebration of the Diamond Jubilee of Mr. G. K. Devadhar on the 21st of August 1931, the Poona Seva Sadan girls acted a scene from Krishnarjuna Yuddha (कृष्णार्जुनयुद्ध.). The lady in the centre with the satar who acted as Narada " नारद " is Mrs. Shantabai Joshi (Mr. Devadhar's third daughter.)



Another scene from रघुनाथ युद्ध acted by girls before a very large audience in a big mandap erected on the premises of the Seva Sadan on the occasion of the Diamond Jubilee of Mr. G. K. Devadhar—the event being celebrated by his numerous friends and admirers all over the country.



A scene from a Sangit drama 'संगीत आरोग्य' on "village Health and sanitation" by the young ladies of the Seva Sadan. This is used as the most effective means of Health propaganda in villages. These girls have toured all over Maharashtra for the last eight or nine years. It has become very popular.



A Scene from संगीत सौभद्र Sangit Soubhadra enacted by the High School girls in January 1933 in the theatre improvised in the quadrangle of the main building of the Seva Sadan Balaram and Shri Krishna are consoling their younger sister "Subhadra" to forget the incident of her disappearance at the time of her marriage with Duryodhan.



All the actors in the "**Sangit Soubhadra Drama**" enacted by the girls of the High School. They acted in a homely style; large number of prizes were given to them, several donations were secured from H. H. Raja and Ranisaheb of Sangli, Chief of Bhor, Raja Dhan Raj Girjee of Hyderabad (Deccan), and Barrister R. S. Naik of the same place all witnessing the performances on different days. Shrimant Sir Tukoji Rao Holkar ex-Maharaja of Indore and Lady Sharmistha Devi attended one night throughout the performance.



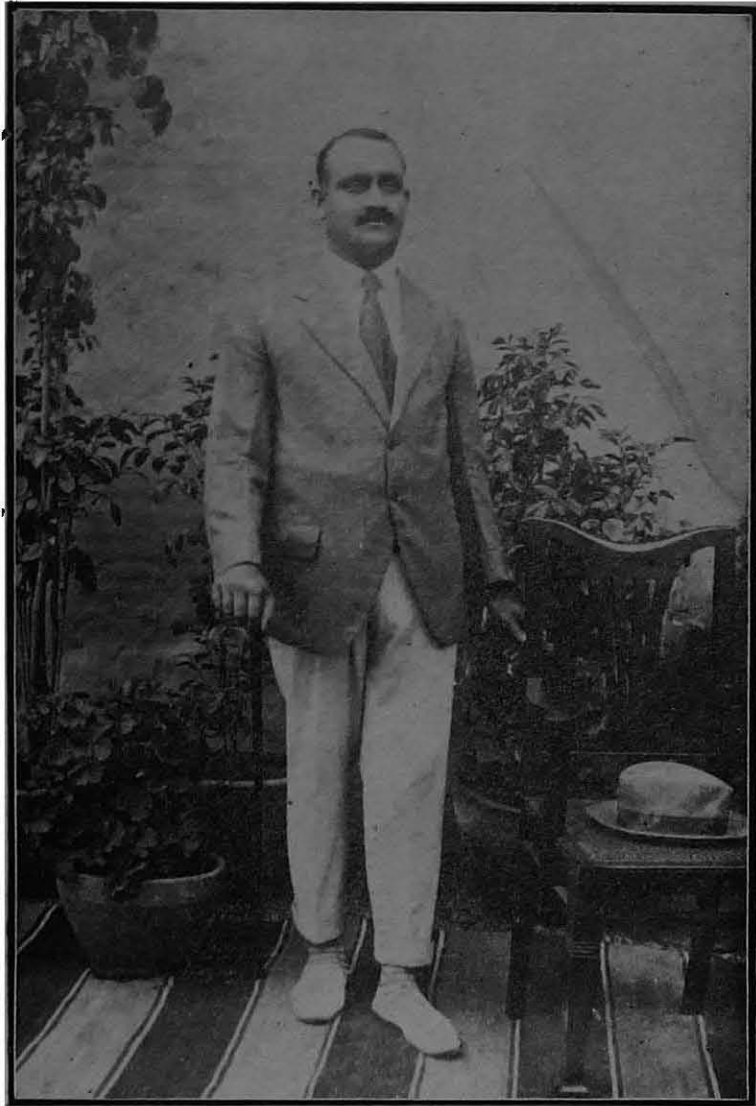
A scene from (संगीत सौभद्र) Sangit Sowbhadra in which young girls are playing the dance and the Garland Drill in the mahal of Rukmini-Shrikrishna's Rsni.



A scene from " Panna Rani " a Rajput Heroine acted by the girls of the Training College at the time of the Ganapati-Festival celebrated by the girls in the Hostels ; each department arranging its own programme of entertainments without any aid from the ladies in charge of hostels or their teachers.



A Tipari dance by the pupils, and inmates of the Home at the Nasik Branch. A few lady friends of the institution from outside are witnessing the rehearsal of the play. The girls dance to the tune of Shrikrishna's pipe which he is playing standing in the middle.



Lt. Col. K. G. Gharpurey, I. M. S. now Civil Surgeon, Belgaum.
He is one of our staunchest friends, has helped us while
as Civil Surgeon at Sholapur, Nasik and Ahmednagar.
Gave us two scholarships of Rs. 25 each for
one year for training midwives for village
work and is even now giving us the
amount every month to station a
mid-wife for rural
health work and
propaganda.



Lord Irwin when Viceroy of India encouraged Mr. Devadhar to push on the scheme for Nurses' Quarters towards which he has made a personal contribution. Lady Irwin sent Rs. 5000/- from a donor who wants to remain anonymous.



A Group of prize-winners, workers and pupils of the Society with Their Excellencies
seated in the middle.

Standing from the left : (1) Mrs. Rangutai Gokhale (since dead), (2) Mrs. V. B. Gokhale (since dead), (3) Mrs. Kamalabai Gandhi.
Seated from the left : (1) Mrs. Cousins, (2) Mrs. Jankibai Bhat, Lady Superintendent, Poona Seva Sadan, (3) Mrs. Jalal Shah.



Mrs. Cousin when working in Poona in connection with the Women's Educational Conference under the presidency of Her Highness Shrimant Sow. Chimanabai Sahab, the Maharani of Baroda, kept her office at the Seva Sadan.



Her Highness Shrimant Chimanabai Sahab Maharani of Baroda presided over the meeting of the delegates to the Women's Educational Conference in Poona when invited by the Poona Seva Sadan for tea. Mr. Devadhar addressed them on the work of the Poona Seva Sadan Society, in the Society's Sir Vithaldas Thackersey's Hall.



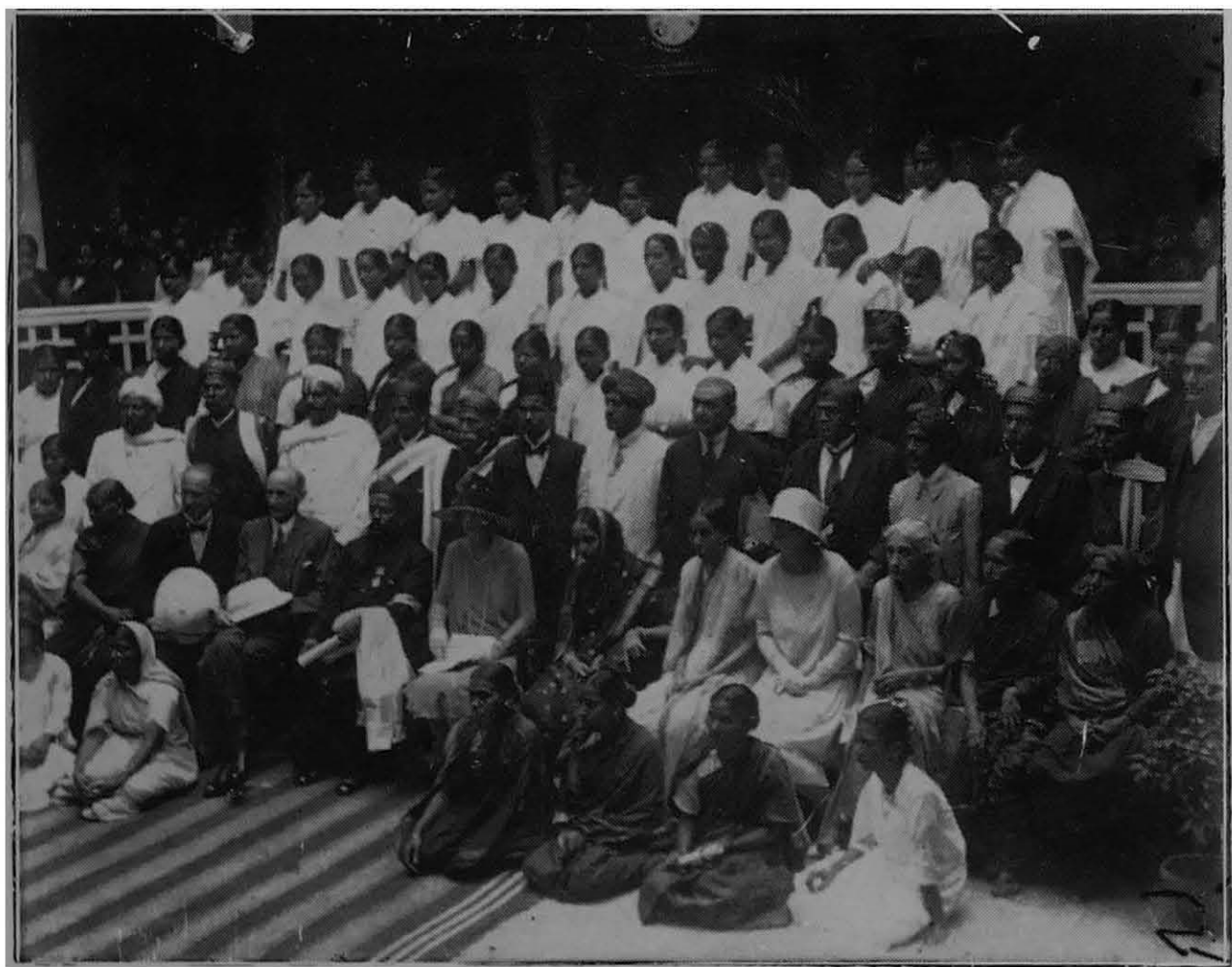
Her Excellency Lady Irwin's Visit to Poona Seva Sadan in 1926.

Her Excellency Lady Irwin is going round the various departments of work, Mrs. Janakibai Bhat, the Lady Superintendent, leading the distinguished visitor and Mr. Devadhar following the visitor.



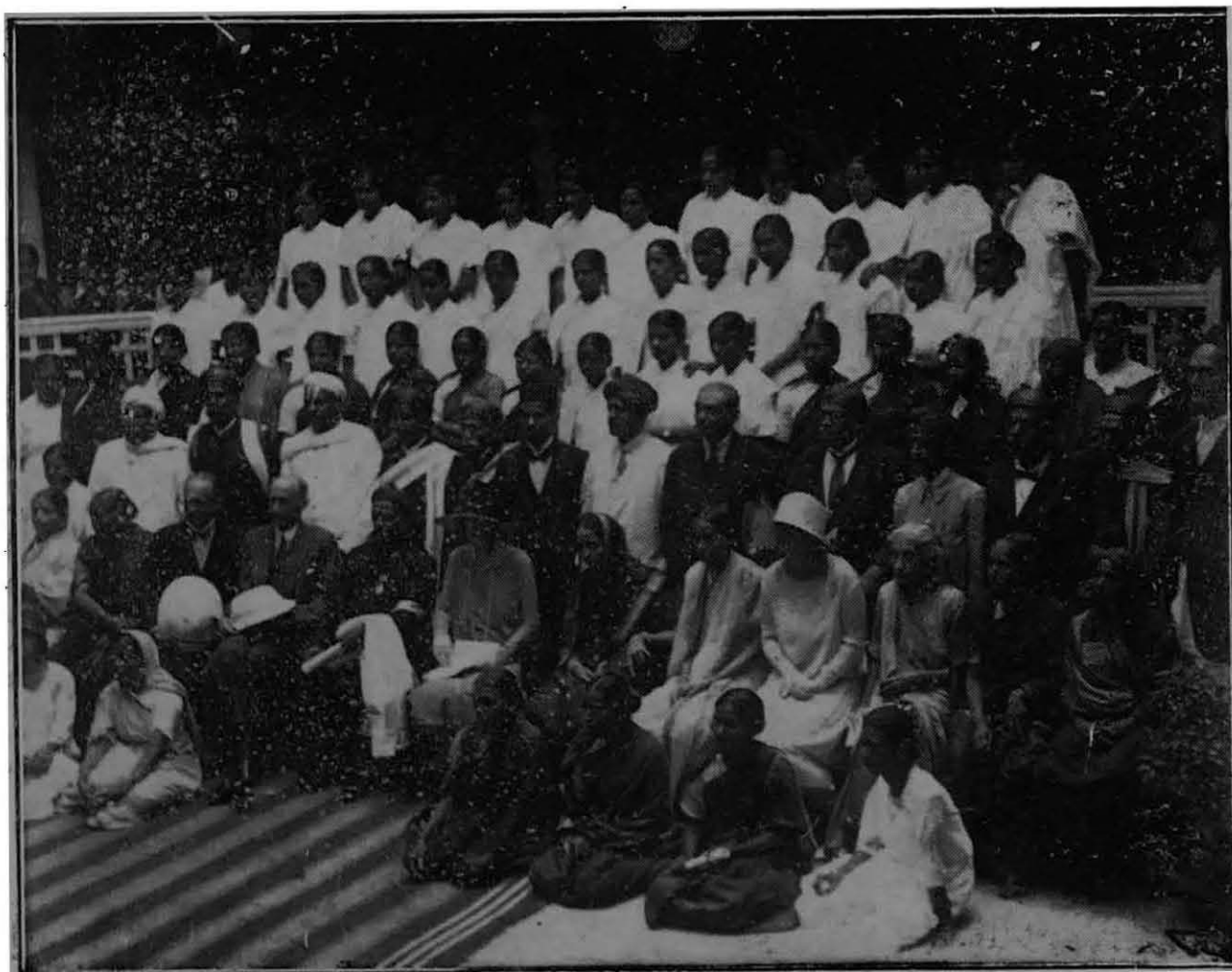
Her Excellency Lady Irwin's Visit to Seva Sadan in 1926.

The Rani Saheb of Sangli is introducing several Rani Sahebs in the Deccan to Her Excellency Lady Irwin at the entrance of the Poona Seva Sadan Society.



Her Excellency Lady Irwin's Visit to Poona Seva Sadan in 1926.

Her Excellency Lady Irwin returning from the round.



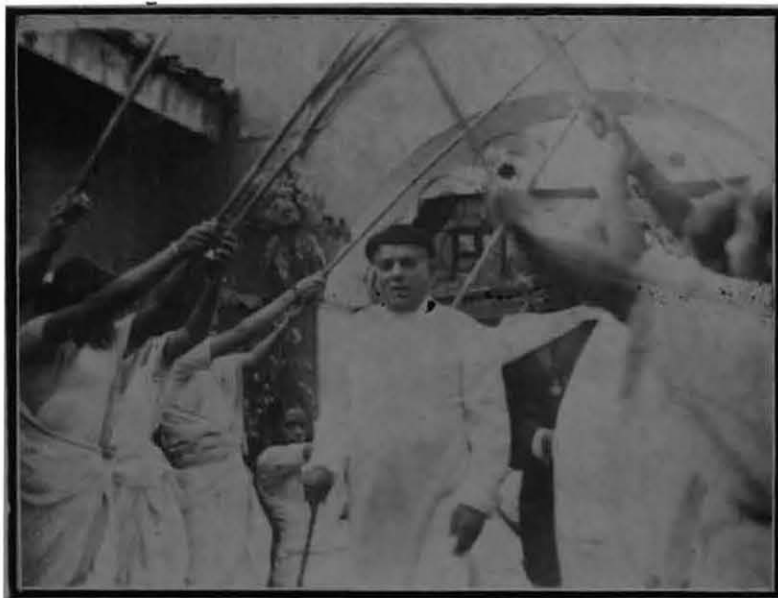
Her Excellency Lady Irwin photographed with the Office-bearers of the Poona Seva Sadan Society and some of the Officers of Government-heads of the Education Department-Director of Public Instruction Mr. F. B. P. Lory third from the left-on the row with Lady Irwin at the centre and Major-General-A. Hooton-the Surgeon General with the Government of Bombay. Her Highness the Rani is sitting to the left of Her Excellency Lady Irwin. To her left is seated the Dowager Rani of Jamkhandi and Mr. G. K. Devadhar is seated to the right of Her Excellency. There is a large group of Poona Seva Sadan Nurses in the rear.



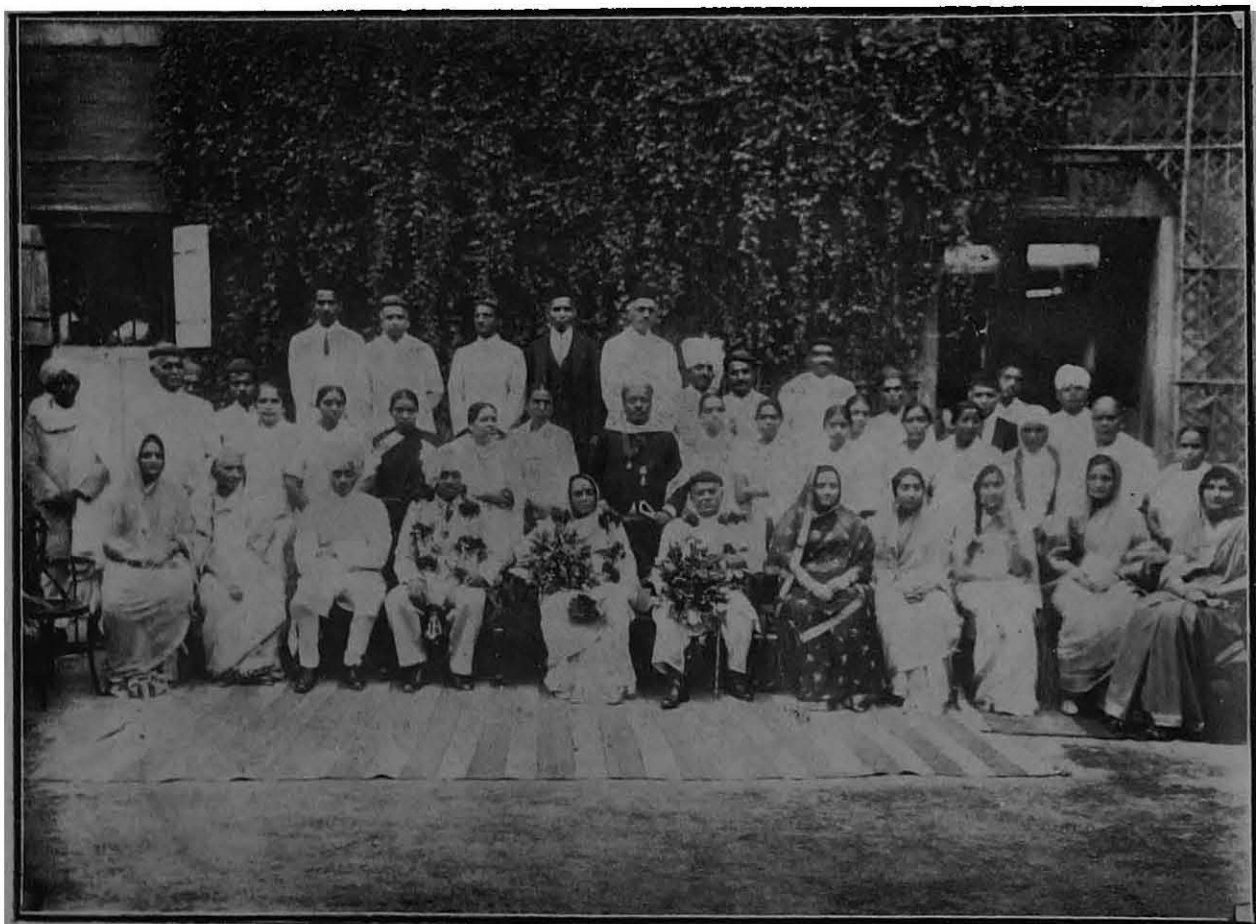
His Holiness the Sahebjee Maharaj (Anandsarup) of Dayalbagh near Agra accompanied by his big party of Professors, ladies visited Poona Seva Sadan Society's head-quarters in Poona on his way to Mysore in May 1932. Mr. Devadhar requested him to address a meeting of friends who were invited in large number to a garden party at the Seva Sadan to honour him.



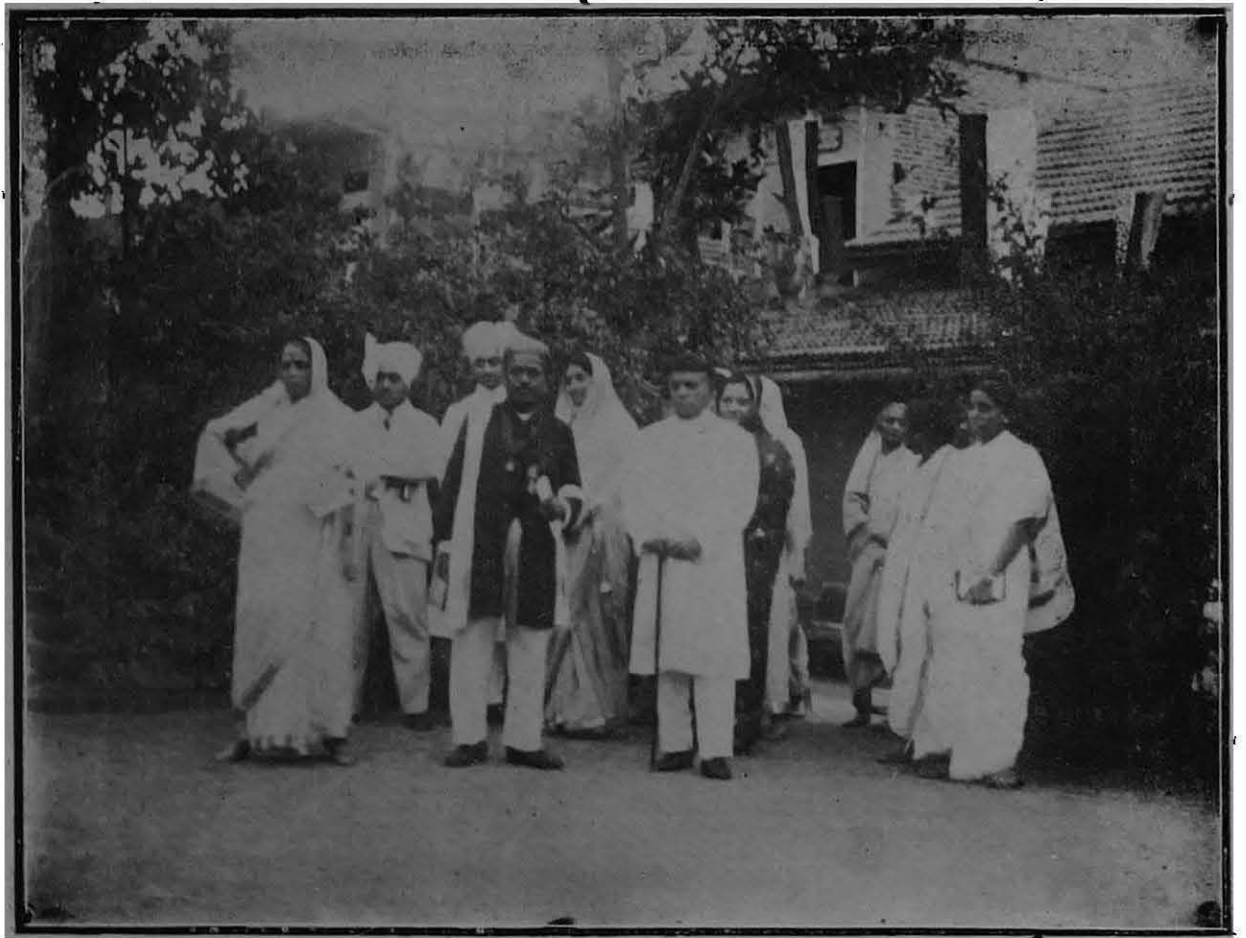
His Highness the Maharaja and Her Highness the Maharani of Bhavanagar paid a long visit to the Seva Sadan during their stay in Poona last year and took tea with the office-bearers and workers of the Society. Dr. Dhamdhere, Dr. Ranade and Devdhar are seated to the right of His Highness the Maharajasaheb and Mrs. Naik, Mrs. Bhat and Mrs. Chowdhari are seated to the left of Her Highness the Maharanisahab.



His Highness Sir Sayajee Rao Gaikwar of Baroda is passing through the arch formed by the Poona Seva Sadan Girl Guides who have staffs in their hands to greet the Royal Visitor on the 22nd of March, 1933, at the Poona Seva Sadan.



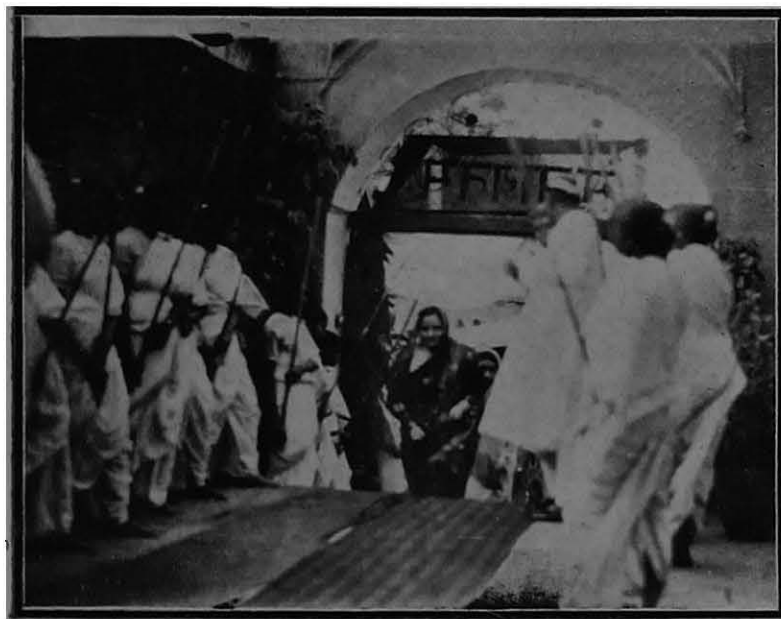
His Highness Sir Sayajee Rao Gaikwar, Maharaja of Baroda, paid a long visit in the evening, to the headquarters of the Poona Seva Sadan Society on Wednesday, the 22nd of March 1933. He was accompanied by Her Highness the Maharani Chimanabaisaheb, the Yuvarajasaheb, Princes Kamaladevi and other members of the Royal family in Poona at that time. The Maharaja delivered an inspiring speech in reply to Mr. Devadhar.



**Their Highnesses the Maharaja and the Maharani of Baroda and the royal party
are going round the institution seeing its varied work.**

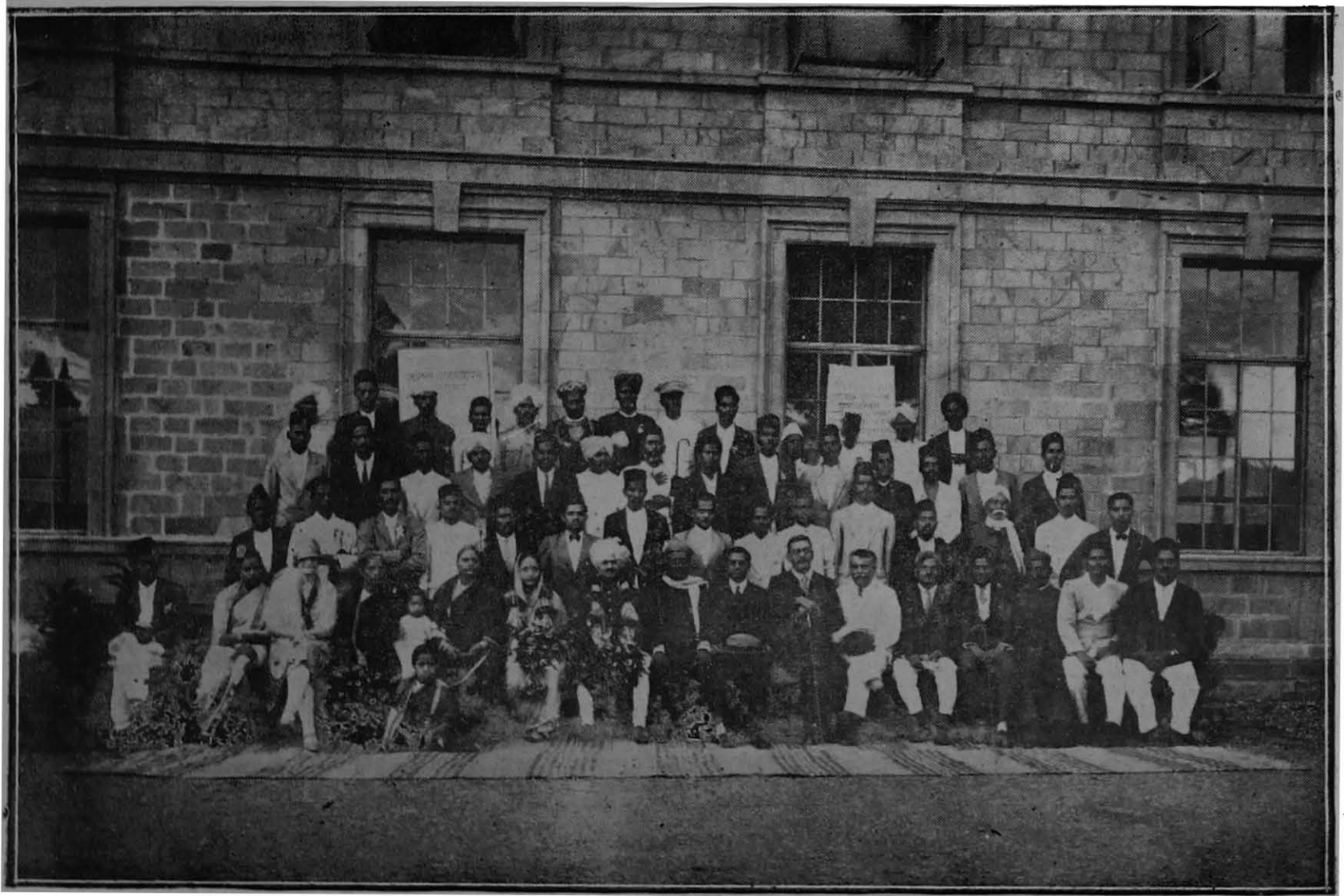


Shrimant Princess Kamaladevi Gaikwar of Baroda visited the Poona Seva Sadan and was photographed with the students of the Public Health School and other workers.



Princess Shakuntala Raje, Gaikwar of Baroda while entering the Poona Seva Sadan is being greeted by the young ladies of the Lathi troop of the High School.

Bombay Presidency Health and Baby Week Exhibition, Poona, in 1928, extended to second week.



Their Highness the Chief and Her Highness the Kamsabai of Sangli photographed with the workers and volunteers of the Poona Seva Sadan who had taken the responsibility of continuing for one week more the Bombay Presidency Health and Baby Week Exhibition in Poona 1928 in the New District Court Building at Bhamburda.



Mr. L. Matters, Ex.-Member of Parliament, Miss Monica Whately, two out of the Members of the India League Delegation who are in this group paid a long visit to the Seva Sadan when they were in Poona in 1932.



A view of the Garden Party given by the late Sir Vithaldas Thackersey and Lady Thackersey to the young ladies of the Poona Seva Sadan. Sir Vithaldas is standing in the left side with Mr. Devadhar and Lady Thackersey is standing in the centre and to her right is standing Mrs. Yamunabai Bhat, Hon. Local Secretary and Treasurer Poona Seva Sadan (Branch).



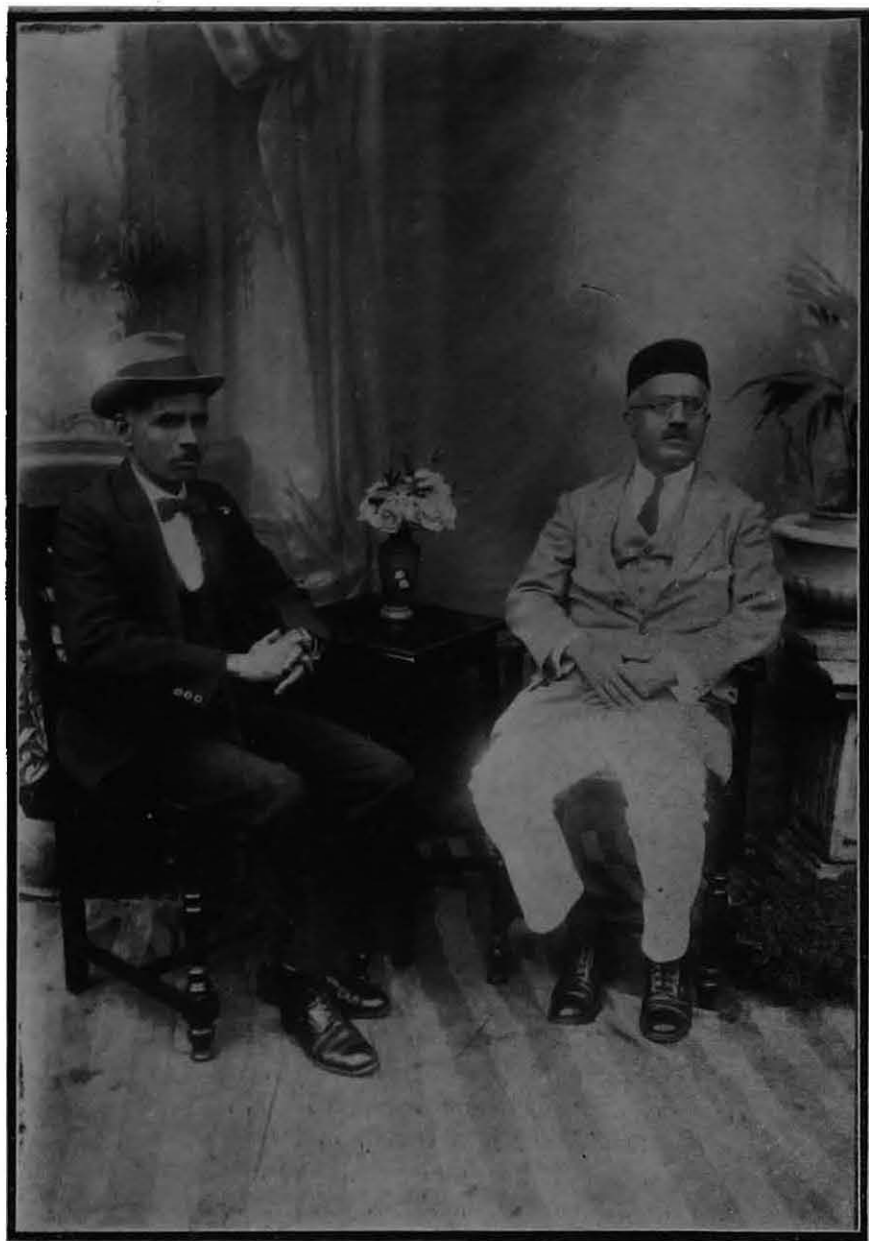
The young ladies of the High School are practising *legeem* on the Society's playground at the headquarters.



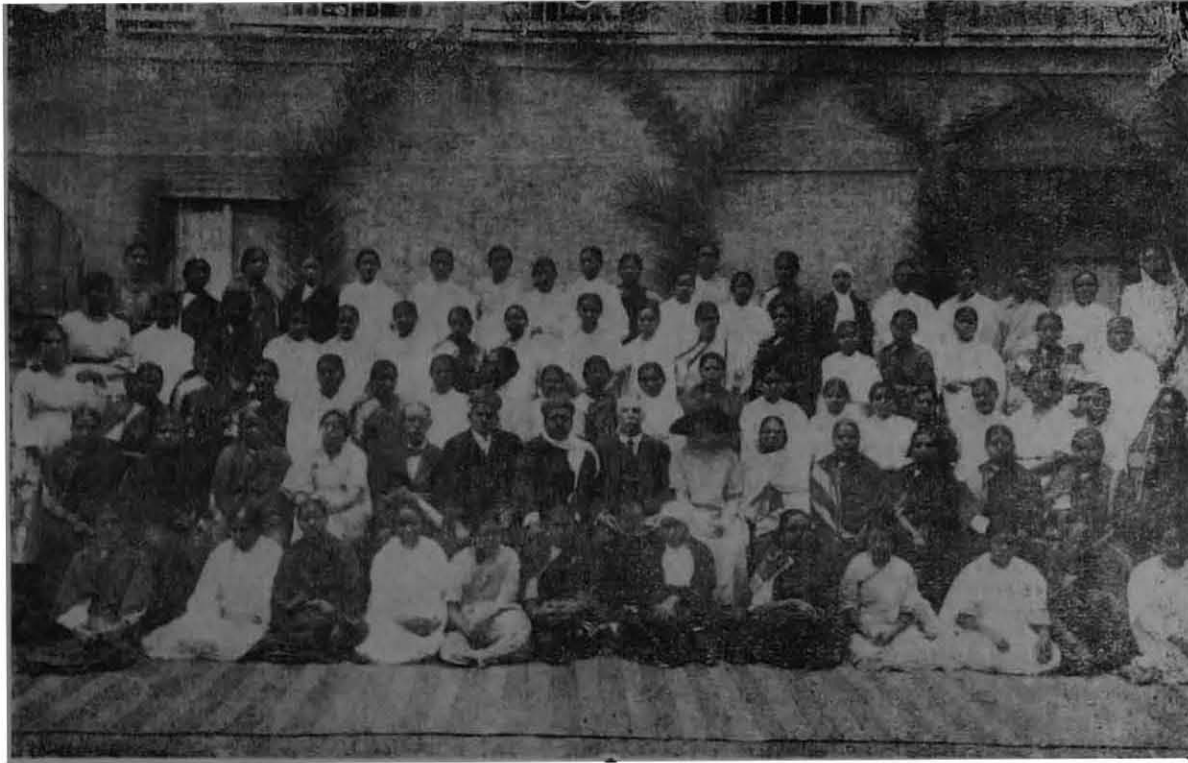
The High School Girls have won the silver Cup in the Hututu Competition for girls' schools in Poona, in 1933.



Rao Bahadur Dr. P. V. Shikhare who has been working as the Hon. Secretary of the Poona Seva Sadan Nursing Committee who was deputed by the Bombay Government as their representative to Genoa to attend the World Congress on the Child welfare in 1925, is now in charge of the Society's (1) Infant Welfare Centre Ante-natal Clinics (2) Public Health School and (3) Maternity Home. He is the Senior-most Honorary worker of the Society almost from its infancy.



Dr. N. L. Ranade, B. A., M. B., B. S. and Dr. V. C. Gokhale, L. M. & S., two principal Hon. Medical Workers of the Poona Seva Sadan Nursing and Medical Education Committee.



A Prize-distribution to the passed out nurses and mid-wives presided over in 1923-24 by the then Surgeon General with the Government of India-Major-General Jennings, I.M.S., C. I. E. in the Sir Vitthaladas Thackersey Hall at the headquarters of the Society.



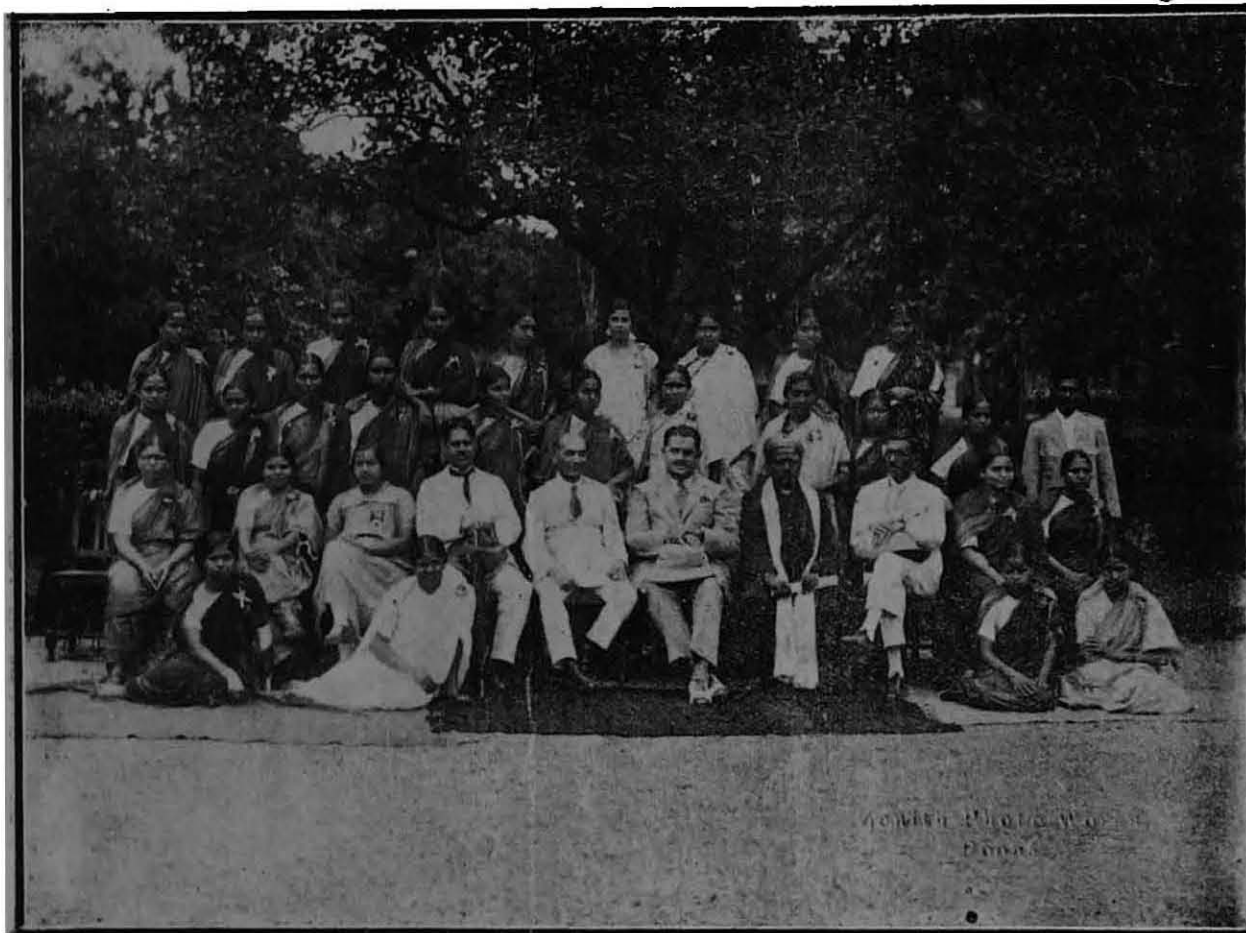
A group of the Probationer Nurses and Mid-wives under training, 1925.



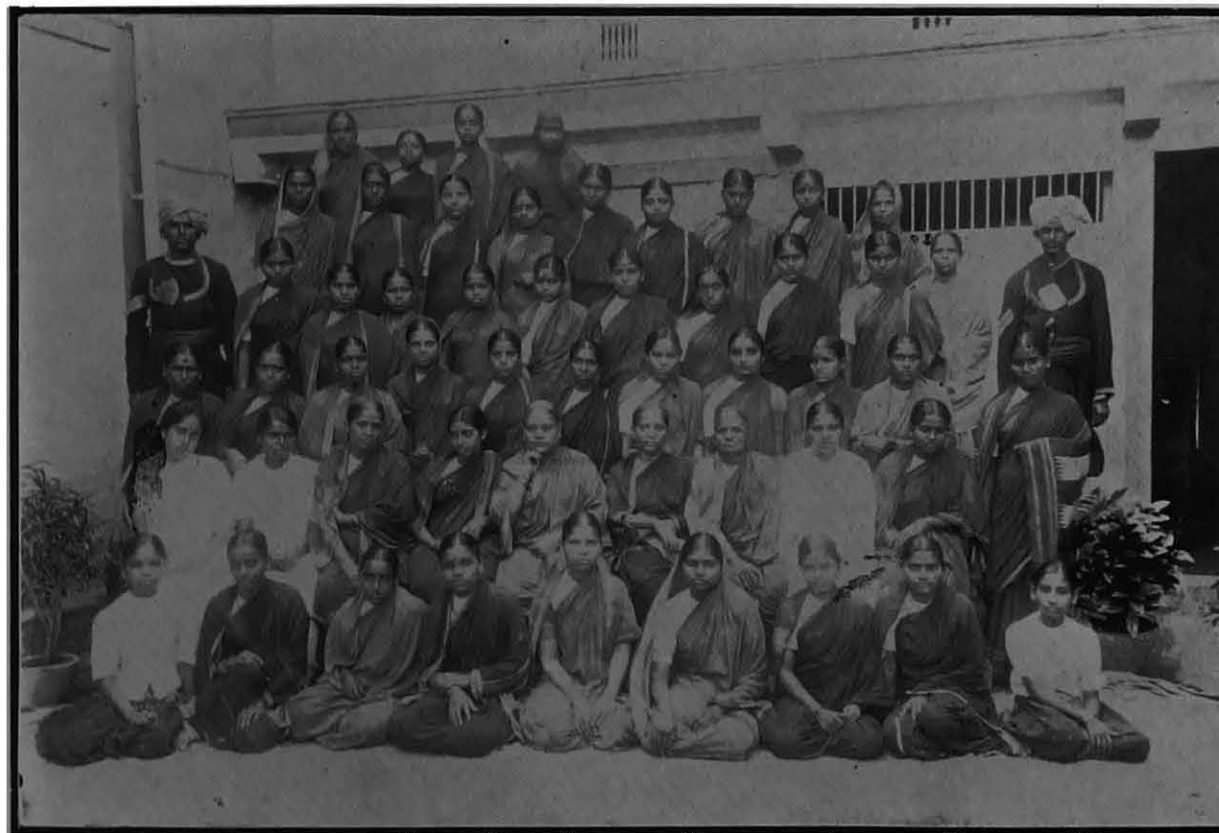
Special English Classes in 1923, for those who intended to take up the Nursing and Midwifery Courses at the Sassoon Hospitals in Poona.



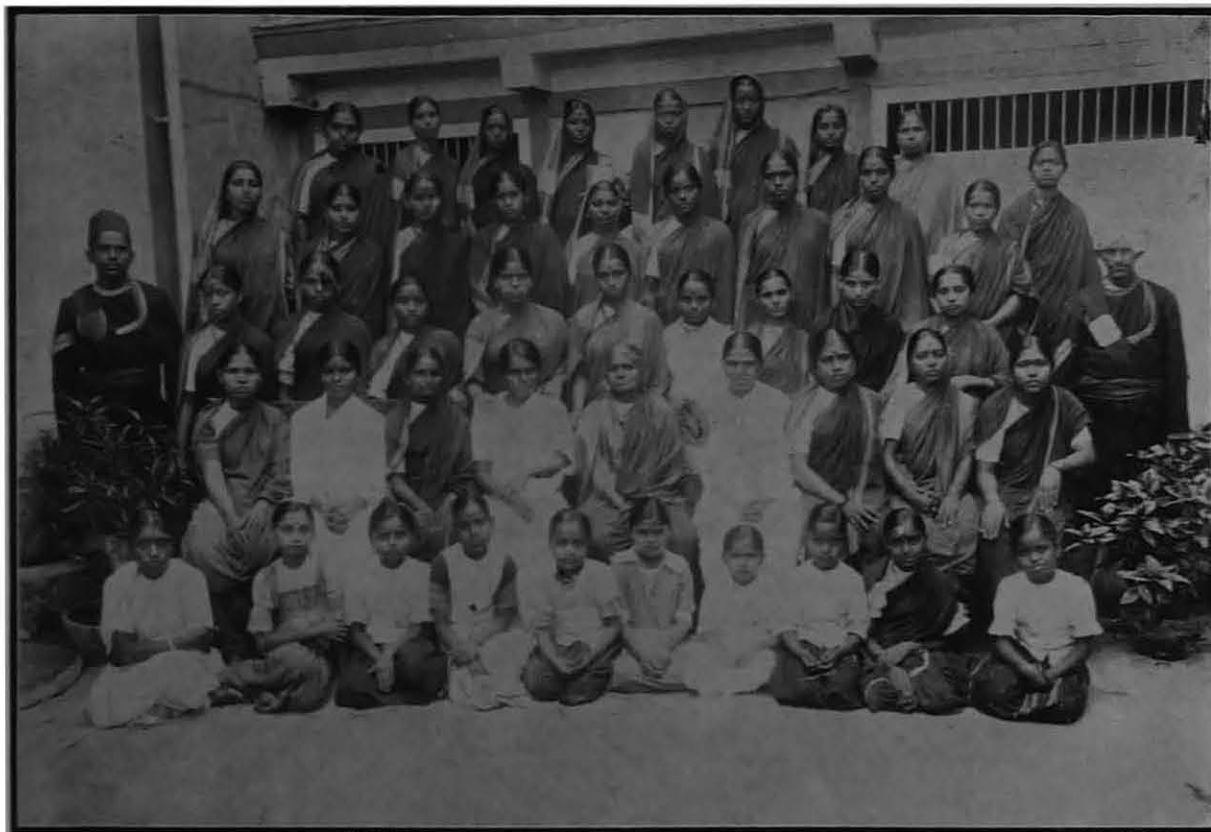
A group of the women Medical students in the 2 Hostels Nos. IV and V, in 1925,
located in buildings not owned by the Society.



A group of women medical students staying in the Poona Seva Sadan Societys Hostels in Poona. They worked as volunteers of a Health Exhibition arranged in the galleries of the Council Hall, Poona with the help of the Public Health Department, when Dr. Jamshed Munsiff was the Director of Public Health. He is in the middle seated to the right of Mr. Devadhar.



Women entirely supported by the Society in its Hostels at the headquarters Nos. I and III in 1925.



Inmates of the Hostel No. III for Poor Women in 1925.



**Mamubai Hostel No. II for Probationer nurses and Probationer midwives.
(Building owned by the Society.)**



Hostel No. IV. for Junior (1st year & 2nd year) Women Medical Students.
In a rented building.



Hostel No. V. For Senior Medical Students (3rd year & the 4th year of the B. J. Medical School) side view of the "Sandford Lodge" now leased to the Society
by Government for 50 Years.



Foundation Stone Ceremony of the Sir Leslie and Lady Wilson Home for Seva Sadan Nurses in Poona under construction opposite Sassoon Hospitals, Poona. An Arch at the entrance of Hostel No. V.



Sir Leslie the then Governor photoed with office bearers, His Highness the Rajasaheb of Sangli, Her Highness the Ranisaheb, the Dowager Ranisaheb of Jamkhandi and other workers.



Sir Leslie Wilson the then Governor of Bombay is laying the Foundation stone. Mr. N. R. Wadia, the Hon. Architect and Engineer, is standing to his left. Rao Saheb R. M. Salvi contractor, is standing in front to the right Mr. Devadhar to the left.



A group Photo with Major General Hooton, I. M. S., C. I. E., who, as Surgeon General, presided over a prize-distribution to the Nurses and Mid-wives some years ago.

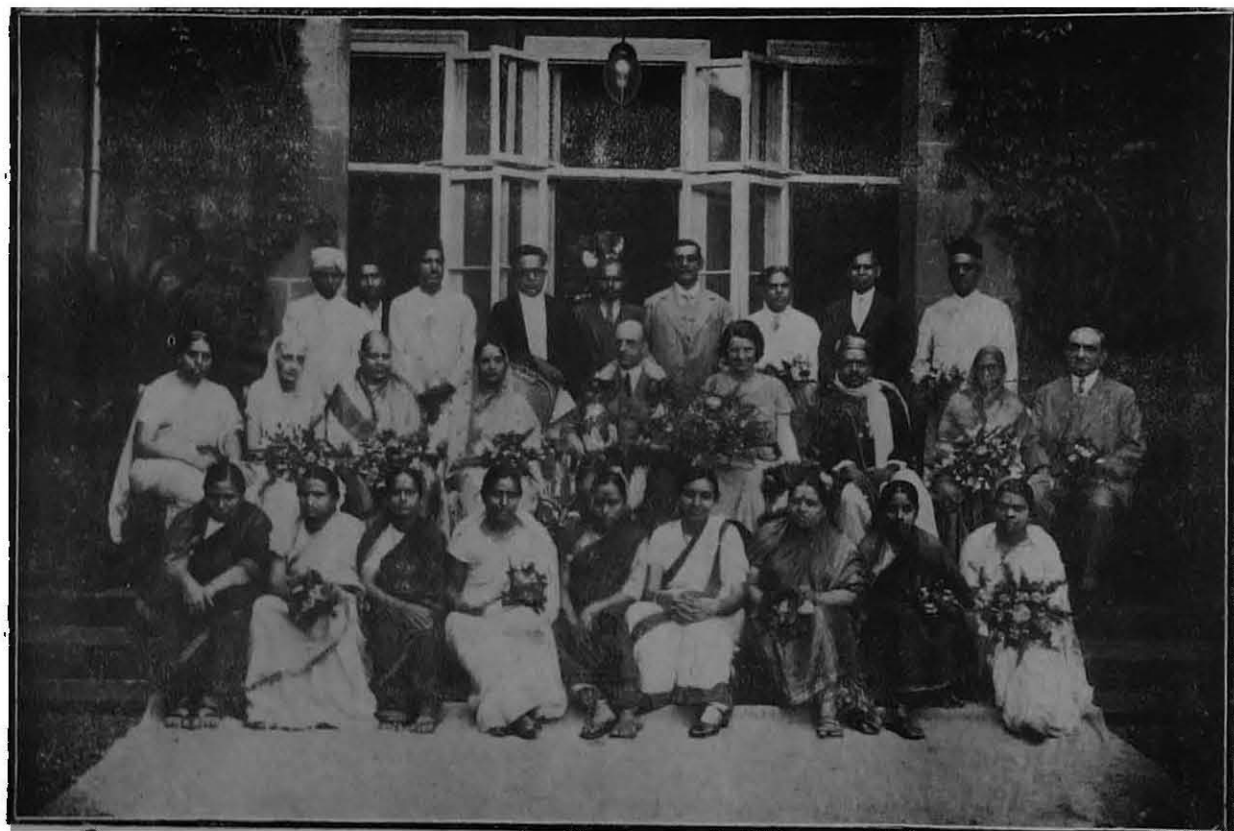


His Excellency Sir Frederick Sykes Governor and Lady Sykes paid a visit to the Sir Leslie and Lady Wilson Home for Poona Seva Sadan Nurses; now under construction, on the 2nd of October, 1933. Col. H. R. Nutt, the Surgeon-General is seated second from the left and Col. Candy, the Civil Surgeon, Sassoon Hospitals, Poona, is seated first on the right and to his right is seated Miss. Moulson, the Superintendent Nursing staff of the Sassoon Hospital, Khan Bahadur Dr. E. S. Bharucha is seated to her right. Her Highness the Ranisabeh of Sangli is seated to the left of Lady Sykes in the centre and Mr. Devadhar is seated to the right of His Excellency.



A group of five fully qualified and trained nurses and midwives, all except one now working in Hospitals in Bombay and one of them is now working at the Civil Hospital, Belgaum.

Poona Seva Sadan Society's Deputation to His Excellency.



Sir Frederick Sykes, Governor of Bombay, and Lady Sykes at whose hands Prizes and Medals were awarded to the successful students of the Public Health School of the year 1933, on the 16th October, 1933.

Indian Military Hospital, Poona.



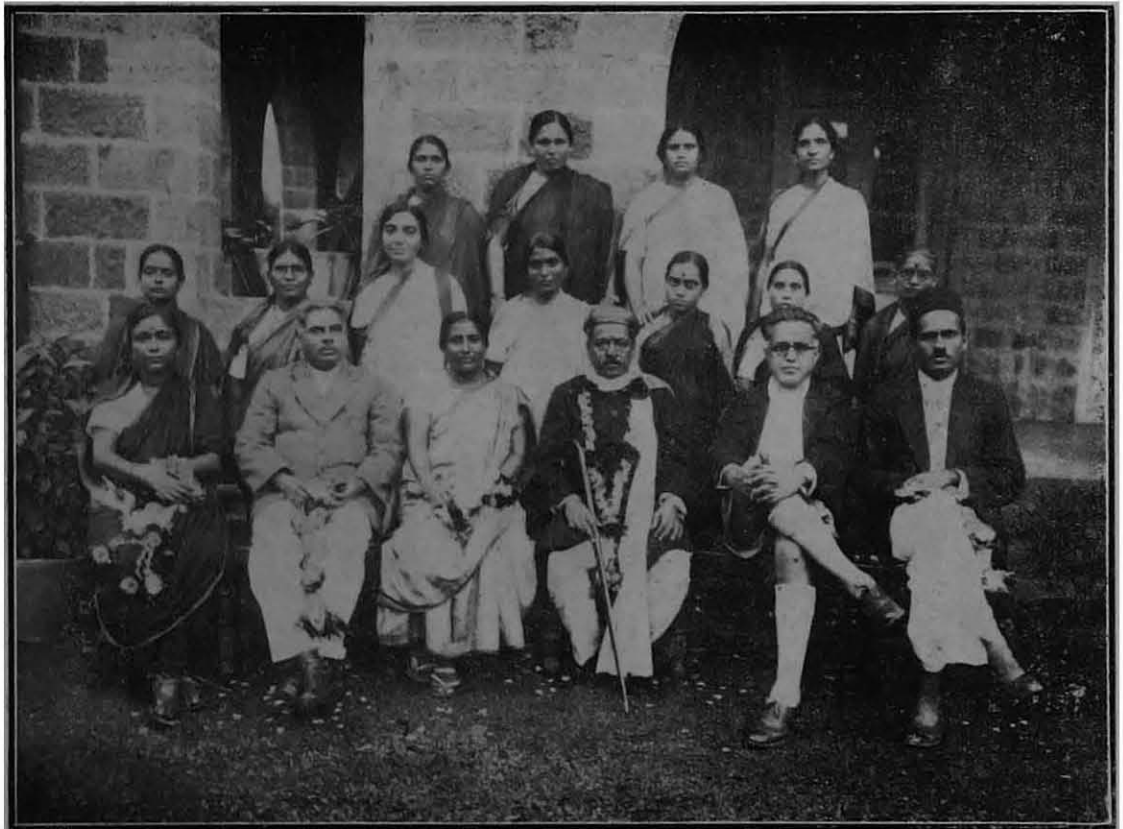
Dr. (Mrs.) Manoramabai Thatte going in her tum-tum accompanied by the Ayya on house-visiting.



Group of Four passed-out Students of the Society's Public Health School, Poona, taken in 1929, at the Head-quarters.



Teachers and 1st Batch of the Students of the Poona Seva Sadan Society's Public Health School, Poona with
Mr. G. K. Devadhar Hony. Organizer of the Poona Seva Sadan Society.



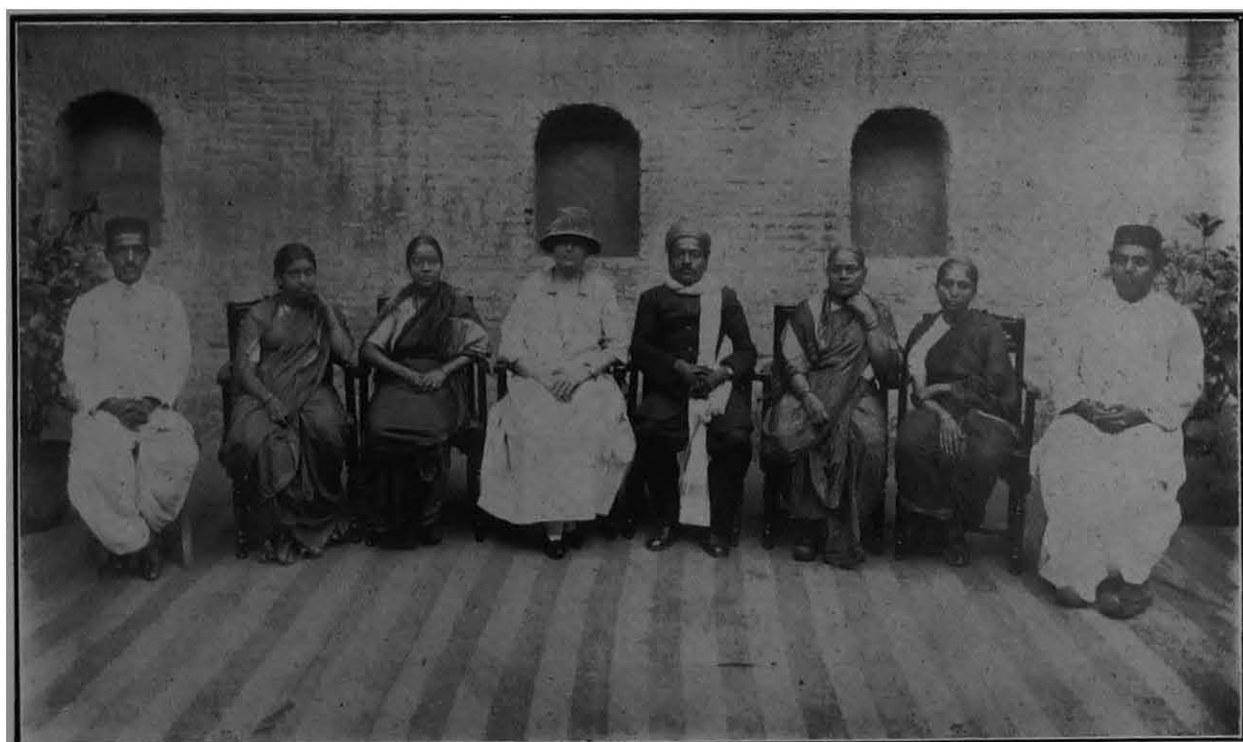
A group photo of the Students of the Society's Public Health School, Poona, taken in September 1933, with Mr. Devadhar, Miss Jacob, B.A., Rao Bahadur Capt. Kulkarni, Dr. Nulkar and Dr. Apte.



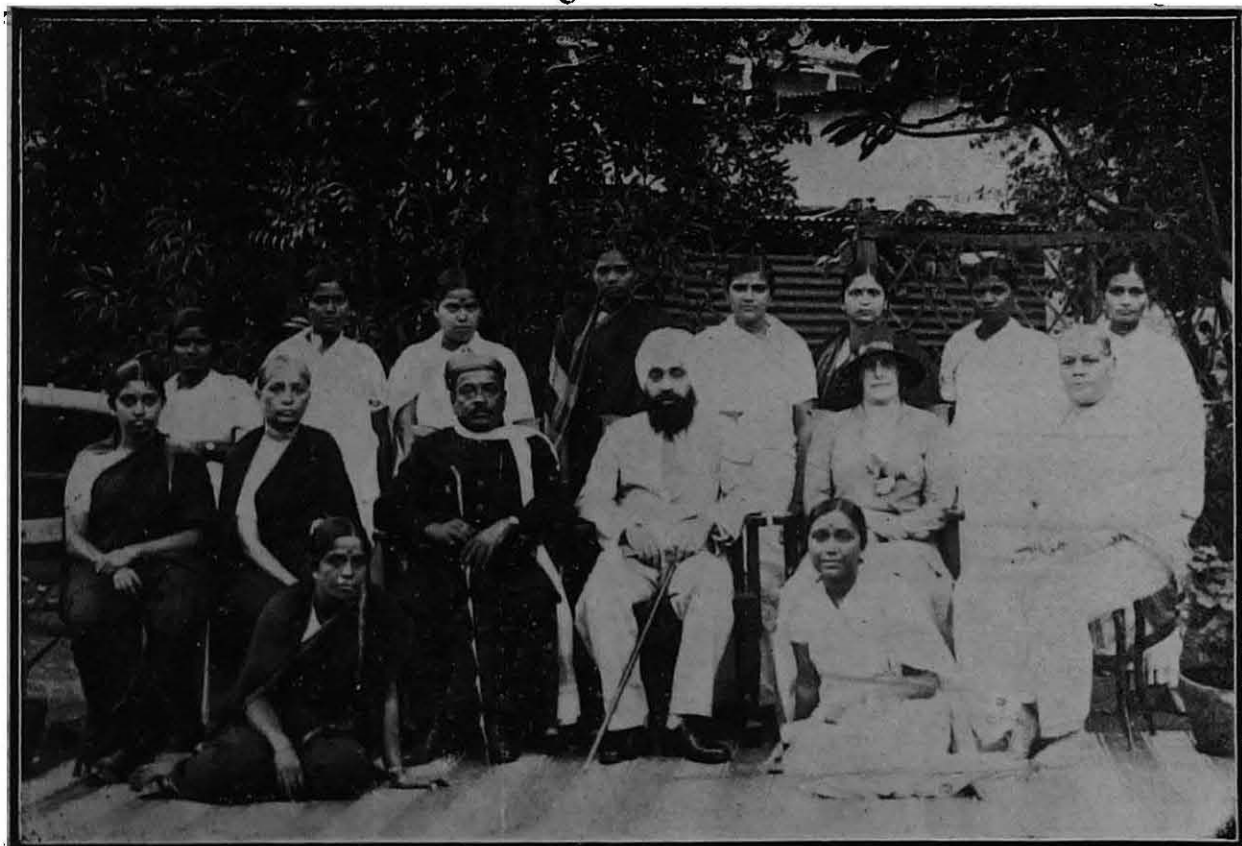
Miss Patel from Ahmedabad sent to our Public Health
School, Pona, for her training with a scholarship
from the Municipality. She passed the Examination and is now working at Ahmedabad as
Health-Visitor.
(In her Gujarati dress)



Col. Bhola Nauth, I. M. S., C. I. E. (retired Organising Secretary of the Indian Red Cross Society, 1924.)



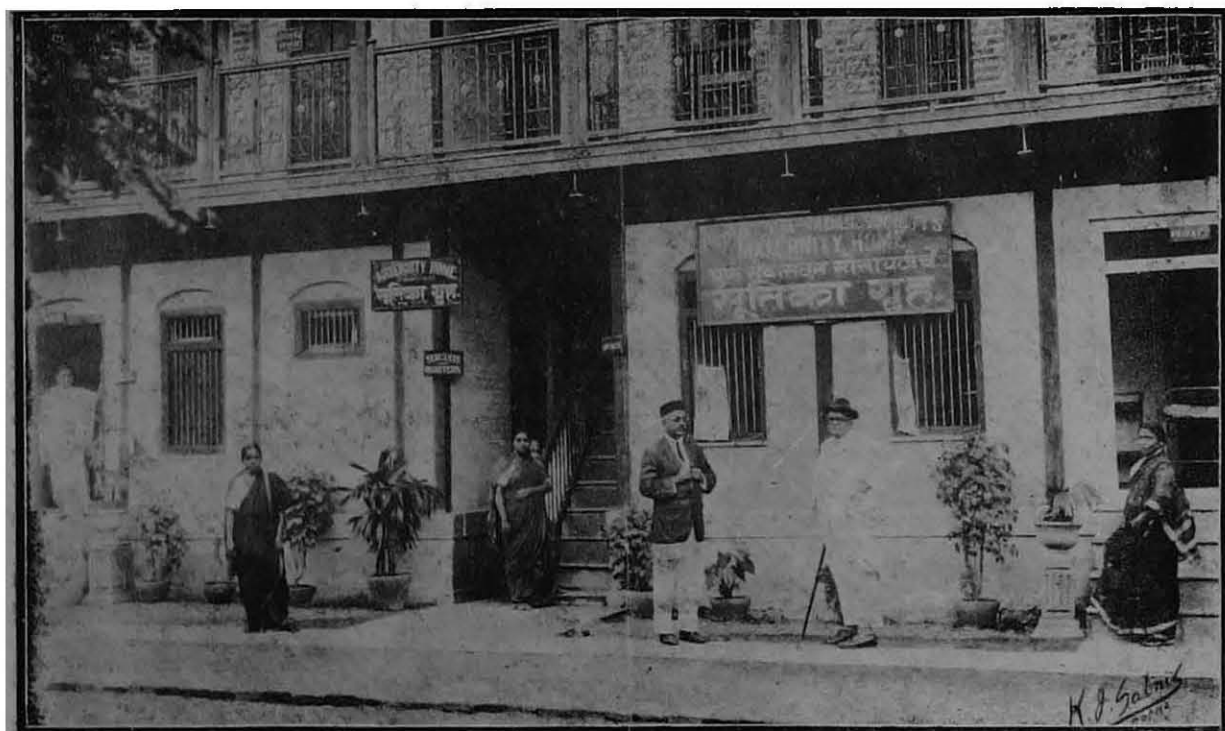
Dr. (Miss) A. C. Scott, I. M. S. Secretary, Lady Cheimsford League, Dehli,
during her two days at the Head quarters of the Society.



Sardar Bahadur Balvant Puri, O. B. E. Ag. Organizing Secretary of the Indian Red Cross Society who was on a tour in the South in the month of August of 1932, halted in Poona for a day as Society's guest and delivered a Public lecture at the Society in the series of six public lectures arranged on Health Topics by the Poona Seva Sadan Society in connection with the courses in its Public Health School. His lecture was well attended and was presided over by Khan Bahadur Dr. E. S. Bharucha, Chairman, Poona Seva Sadan Nursing and Medical Education Committee.



Dr. (Mrs.) Ruth Young, Director of Maternity and Child Welfare Bureau of the Indian Red Cross Society, who on a visit to Poona stayed with us. Those standing behind are all women belonging to the untouchable class staying in our hostels at the headquarters.



The maternity removed from the rented house to the premises of the Society's headquarters is an adjunct of the Public Health School.

From left to right:—(1) Dr. (Miss) Manoramabai Deodher, (2) (Miss) Manolkar, (3) Dr. V. C. Gokhale, (4) Rao Bahadur Dr. P. V. Shikhare, (5) Miss Anandibai Salvi.



Poona Seva Sadan Society's Maternity Home started In 1928.

ORY OF CHILDREN.

1. Start Welfare Centres.
2. Create Maternity benefit system.
3. Save our parents from Alcohol and Venereal disease
4. Provide Trained Dais.
5. Save us from epidemic diseases.
6. Give us only clean food and water.
7. And then see how we march along.

To explain to mothers in Marathi what the babies cry loudly for

DEATH RATE PER 1000 DELIVERIES. (SUCCESS OF WELFARE WORK)

CITY	DEATH RATE PER 1000 DELIVERIES IN WELFARE CENTRE		DEATH RATE PER 1000 DELIVERIES IN THE CITY		TOTAL
	TOTAL	PER 1000 DELIVERIES	TOTAL	PER 1000 DELIVERIES	
MUMBAI	12	1 (Percent per 1000)	422	2 (Percent per 1000)	22
PUNE	15	27	368	27	57
POONA	7		327	54	
CALCUTTA		27	330	68	
BOMBAY	22		25		7
ALL INDIA	22	27	10	25	27

WELFARE WORK HAS BY ITS ACHIEVEMENTS IN INDIA ALSO JUSTIFIED ITS CLAIMS. WHEREVER APPLIED IT HAS BROUGHT DOWN MORTALITY AMONG MOTHERS & BABIES BY 50% OR BY MORE. BUT SO FAR NO EFFECT ON TOTAL INFANT AND MATERNAL DEATHS. BECAUSE WELFARE WORK IS NOT UNDERTAKEN ON A WIDE SCALE. SEE THE NEXT TABLE.

Diagram showing death rate among mothers and how to reduce it by means of Infant Welfare Centre.



A mother giving a bath to a baby.



Mothers are taught how to make babies outfit at Infant Welfare Centre.

How Should an Expectant Mother Live?

1. Observe regularity and moderation in eating.
 - (a) Insist on good ventilation day and night.
 - (b) Eat green vegetables and if possible fruits daily.
 - (c) Drink at least 4-5 cups of water between meals.
2. Avoid constipation.
3. Attend properly to your teeth.
4. Spend daily some time in open air.
5. Avoid heavy work.
6. Avoid intoxicating drinks.
7. Consult infant welfare doctor at the seventh month.
8. Prepare for your delivery and for baby's clothes.

What instructions are to be given in Marathi to non-English knowing mothers about to give birth to a baby by the Health Visitor.



An Infant at rest



Dr. (Miss.) Gajrabai Morey giving a health talk to the mothers who have come with their babies to the Infant Welfare Centre of the Society at the Society's headquarters.



Nurse explaining to the mothers assembled at the Infant Welfare Centre how to feed babies regularly.



Mother feeding an Infant



A mother has brought her baby to the Centre for Lady Doctor's advice.



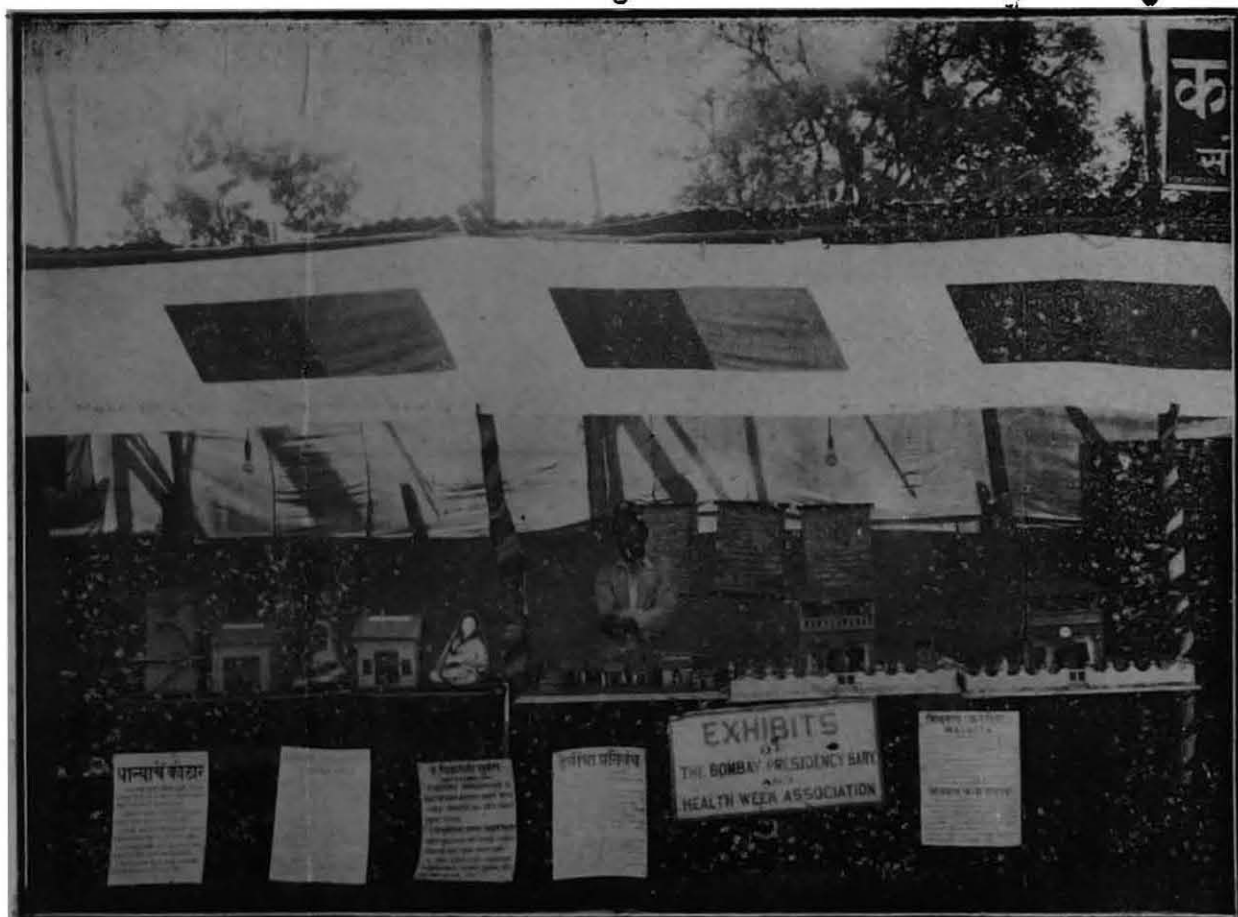
Lady Doctor, Dr. (Miss) Gajrabai. Morey, examining an expectant mother.



Mother helping the child to stand.



Nurse giving a Tub-bath to the baby as a demonstration to mothers visiting the Infant Welfare Centre.



The Health Exhibition section managed by the Poona Seva Sadan Society's Public Health School with the help of models on village sanitation and Health from Khed-Shivapur where the Bombay Presidency Baby and Health Week Association maintains a Health museum for the benefit of villages in the Poona District with the co-operation of this Society at its Rural Improvement centre.

**Mr. Darling's visit to Khed-Shivapur Rural Reconstruction Centre
on the 31st of October, 1934.**



**Left to right : Standing:— 1. Mr. V. V. Gadgil, 2. Mr. R. S. Bapat,
3. Mr. V. K. Kogekar.**

**Left to right : Seated :— 1. Mr. K. L. Punjabee, 2. Mr. M. L. Darling,
3. G. K. Devadhar, 4. Mr. B. S. Kamat.**

Visit of Mr. M. L. Darling, I.C.S.
(on special duty to organize Rural Credit Department of the
Reserve Bank of India.)



When going round the agricultural implements Depot at Khed-Shivapur.
G. K. Devadhar, M. L. Darling, R. S. Bapat, K. S. Jatar, and V. V. Gadgil.



Rao Bahadur P. C. Patil when Principal of the Agricultural College, Poona, presided over the first year's Prize-giving ceremony at Khed-Shivapur where the Society is co-operating with the Deccan Agricultural Association in Poona in doing the non-agricultural village uplift work. He is addressing the members of the village community.



Mr. G. K. Devadhar is addressing the meeting of villagers at Khed-Shivapur exhorting them to improve with the help of the various public bodies, conditions of life in villages in order to be more happy and efficient in work.



**Second prize giving ceremony at Khed-Shivapur in January 1932 over which the
Chiefsaheb of Phaltan prsided and gave most practical advice to the people of
this group of villages near Khed-Shivapur.**



Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya who presided over the First Rural uplift Conference in June 1931 at the Seva Sadan in the Sir Vithaldas Thackersey Hall. Next day in the morning he paid a visit to the Rural Uplift Centre at Khed Shivapur 15 miles from Poona, on Poona Mahabaleshwar Road. He addressed the villagers that had assembled there in large numbers to honour him. Many delegates attended the meeting.



The Sangit "*Arogya*" drama and the sangit *Shalini* or village uplift, acted by the Poona Seva Sadan Girls in conjunction with the boys of the village Khed-Shivapur reading in our Night Class in January 1932 in conjunction with the Prize-giving ceremony of that year at the centre.



First rented building for the Society's Branch at Baramati named after Lady Premleelabai Thackersey started in 1921-22 while Sir Vitthaldas was living. The object in undertaking work at this rural Centre was to approach the rural cultivators who were cooperators with a programme of rural improvement.



The pupils in some of the classes at Baramati.



Some of the workers at Baramati.



A young girl, malce by caste, who used to attend our classes in Baramati was staying on the farm with her mother. She began the study of Alphabet with us and learnt up to the Vernacular Final Standard. She wanted to be trained as a mid-wife for work in villages. She is now a woman deserted by her husband living with her mother and brother in villages.



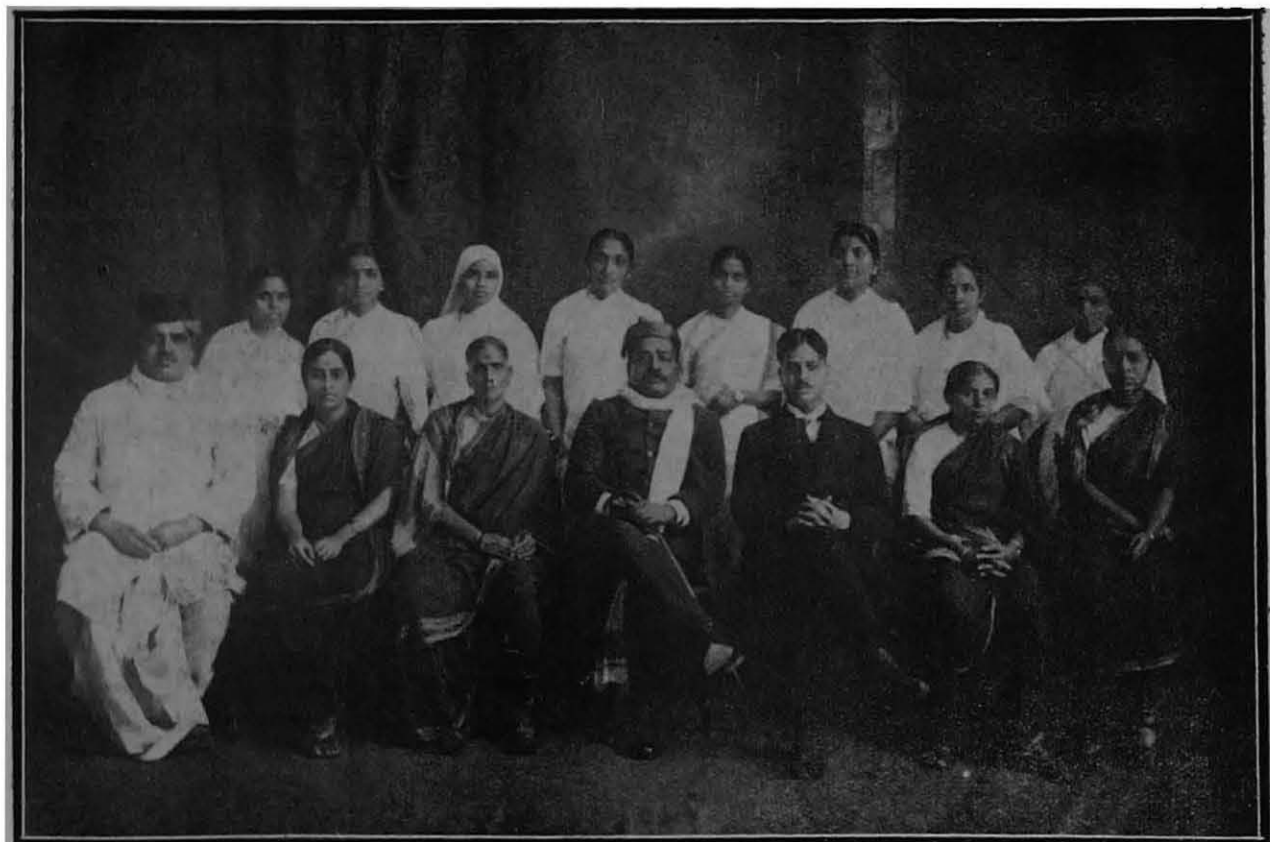
The Bombay Banking Enquiry Committee visited the Branch at Baramati while on a visit to the Baramati Branch of the Provincial Cooperative Bank.

Seated from the left are—(1) Mrs. Venubai Bathe, Head Mistress. (2) Mr. V. L. Mehta, Managing Director, Bombay Provincial Cooperative Bank, Member of the Enquiry Committee, (3) Mr. B. S. Kamat, M. L. C. (4) Mr. J. A. Madan, I. C. S., C. I. E., Chairman of the Committee, (5 and 6) two of the members of the Committee, (7) Mrs. Bapat, the Hon. Secretary, (8) Mrs. Unabai Barve, the Midwife.

Sheth Mulraj Khatau, Bombay.



**Father and Founder of the Bhatia Maternity Hospital and
Nursing Home, Bombay. (1922—1934)**



A group of workers at the Bhatia's Maternit Hospital, Bombay. Seated from the left are (1) Mr. V. R. Samant (Since dead), (2) Now Dr. (Mrs.) Hirabai Joshi, in Calcutta with her husband, (3) Mrs. Devadhar (now dead), (4) Mr. Devadhar, the organizer of the scheme, (5) Dr. H. V. Tilak, the Chief Medical Officer, (6) Dr. (Mrs.) Saibai Ranade who had worked in Malabar as lady doctor in charge of Refugees' Relief Hospital, (7) Now Mrs. Khadye, M. B., B. S. working in Poona. This Maternity Hospital and Nursing Home mainly started for the benefit of the Bhatia Community in Bombay is located in a big five storied building placed in charge of the Society by the donor for the Hospital and residence of staff. This institution has become very popular and promises to be a self-supporting proposition. We used to spend per year on it between twenty-five to thirty thousand rupees. At a total cost of little over two lakhs of rupees, a most valuable lesson has been inculcated on the minds of the women of the Bhatia Community by us. Thanks to (1) the Late Sir Vithaldas Thackersey, (2) the late Sheth Mularaj Khatav, (3) the late Sheth Hansraj Pragjee Thackersey, (4) the Late Purshotam Vishnu Mavajee.



Health Visitors at work
in connection with the
Bhatia Maternity Hospital
Bombay, managed by the
Poona Seva Sadan
Society.



Nurse feeding a baby in
the Bhatia Maternity
Hospital managed by the
Poona Seva Sadan
Society.



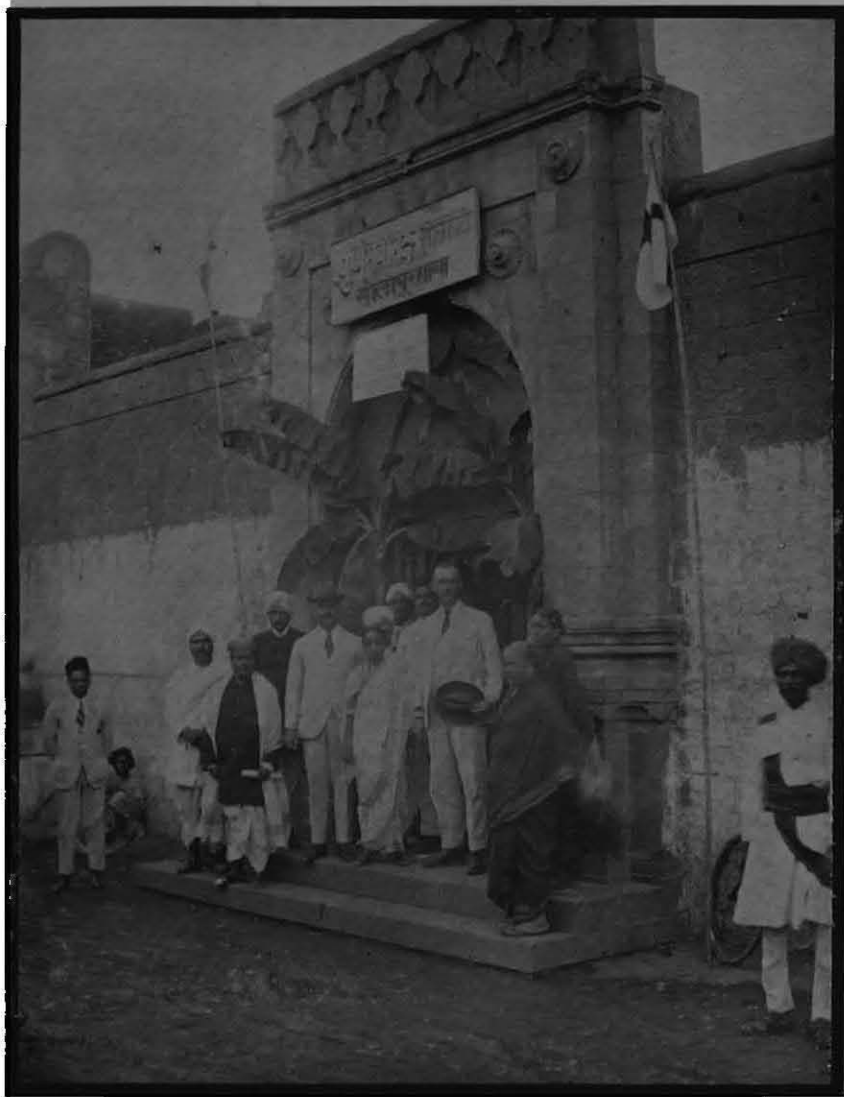
Health Visitors at work
in connection with the
Bhatia Maternity Hospital
Bombay, managed by the
Poona Seva Sadan
Society.



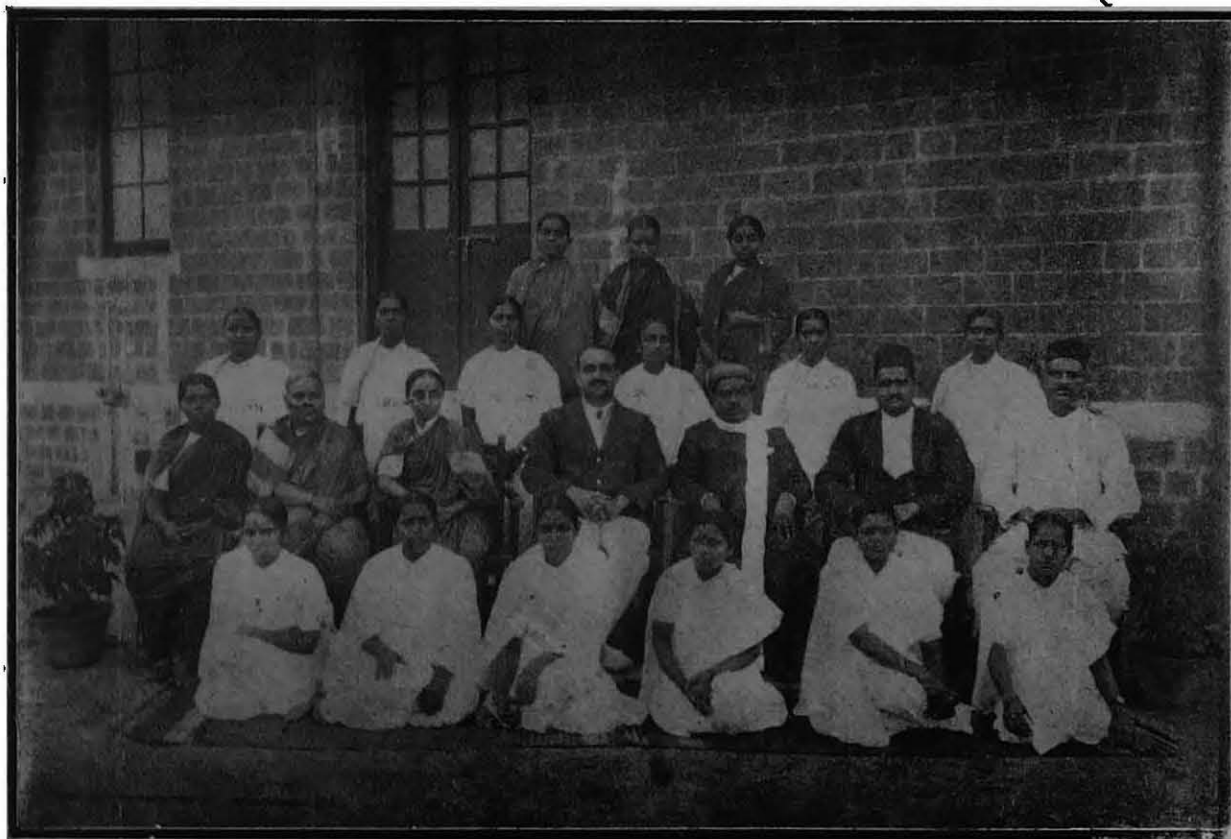
Nurse feeding a baby in
the Bhatia Maternity
Hospital managed by the
Poona Seva Sadan
Society.



The students and teachers of the sewing class conducted by the Society in Bombay at its Girgaon centre with Mrs. Devadhar in the middle. She used to supervise it. Mrs. Puttamma, who has done a good deal of collection work in Bombay is seated to the right of Mrs. Annapurnabai Devadhar (wife of Mr. G. K. Devadhar.)

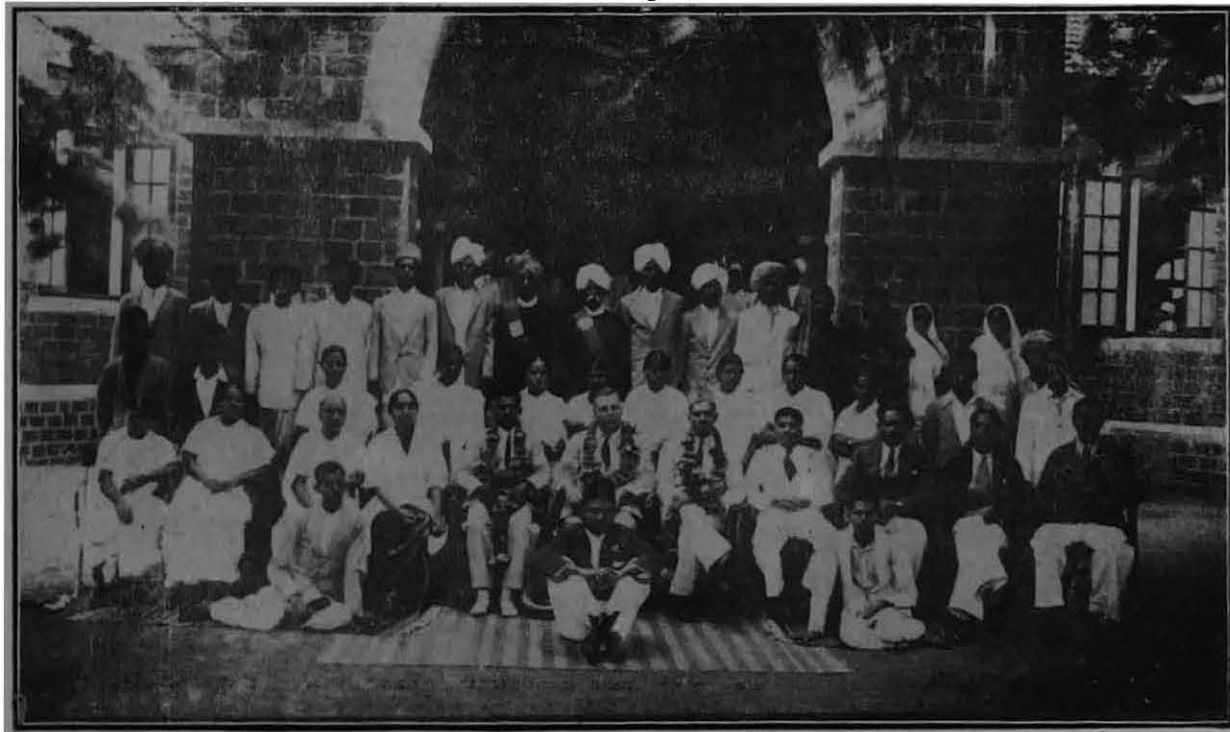


Sholapur Branch.
The Entrance Gate to the Head-quarters of the Branch.



Lt. Col. K. G. Gharpuray, I. M. S. the then Civil Surgeon, Sholapur, Mrs. Gharpurey and nurses trained and under training at the Civil Hospital with Dr. Apte and Dr. Kurlekar, both members of the teaching staff engaged by the Poona Seva Sadan Society.

The Civil Hospital, Sholapur.



**A group photo of the staff of the Hospital in which are to be seen the Seva Sadan
trained Nurses and Probationers.**



**The Vishnu and Laxmi Mills' Creches and Maternity Home under the management
of the Society, 1925.**



Prize-giving ceremony under the presidency of Mr. Grier the then Manager of Vishnu and Laxmi Mills in Sholapur which was held in March 1929 when the mothers working in the mills took advantage of the maternity facilities afforded by the small maternity which was called "one-bed-maternity" and the management of which along with that of the mill creches was entrusted to the Poona Sava Sadan Society through its local Branch, in 1926-27.



Lt. Col. D. D. Kamat, I. M. S., the then Civil Surgeon Sholapur and Mrs. Kamat, B.A. with the members of the Nursing staff of the Hospital in 1929. Mr. Devadhar and Mrs. Devadhar are seated to the left of Col. Kamat. Dr. Kurlekar, Dr. S. K. Apte are standing at two ends;



Shremant Dowager Ranisaheb of Jamkhandi accompanied by her daughter paid a visit to the Sholapur Branch. With them are seated on the right (1) Mrs. Yamunabai Bhat, (2) Mrs. Saraswatibai Bhade (3) Mrs. Adhyapak and to the left of Dowager Ranisaheb Mrs. Kamat, Mrs. Kashibai Kanetkar one of the very old Vice-Presidents and workers of the Society. Mrs. Marathe who stood first in the Presidency in her Senior Nursing examination and Mrs. Parchure the Health-Visitor. Mr. Vaikunthlal manager, Old Mills, Col. Kamat, Rao Bahadur Dr. V. V. Muley, President Sholapur Municipality and Dr. R. K. Naidu from Poona are standing.

Royal Commission on Indian Labour in Sholapur.



▲ group photo taken on the occasion of their visit to the Society's Sholapur Branch headquarters.



His Excellency Sir Frederick Sykes, Governor of Bombay and Lady Sykes photographed along with Rao Bshadur, Dr. V. V. Mulay, Mr. J. S. Jassawalla, Dr. S. K. Apte, Mr. J. R. Limaye the Hon. Secretary, Mrs. Laxmibai Adhyapak, the Matron of the Civil Hospital when the distinguished visitors paid a long visit to the Society's Branch at Sholapur.

Seated on chairs are :— Mr. Jessawala, (2) Sir Govindrao, (3) Lady Pradhan, (4) Mrs. Janakibai Bhat, (5) Mr. Devadhar, (6) Mr. Limaye Hon. Secretary and Rao Bahadur Dr. V. V. Mulla I.M.S. President, Sholapur Municipality and Chairman, Local Advisory Committee.



Prize-giving Ceremony at Sholapur in 1928-29 was held under the Presidency of the Hon'ble Sir Govindrao Pradhan, Finance Member of the Government of Bombay.



The Sholapur Branch took a leading part in the big Agricultural and Cattle show Exhibition at Pandharpur in Nov. 1932. It managed stalls in Health section on behalf of Bombay Presidency Baby and Health Week Association Bombay, kept stalls of its own articles made and staged sangit Village Uplift (संगीत ग्रामोद्धार) on two nights before thousands of Visitors to the place on account of Kartiki Ekadashi,

A Mahomedan girl studying at the Sholapur Branch.



One Mahomedan girl from Sholapur passed out from Poona as a fully qualified Nurse and mid-wife. She is now employed in the K. E. M. Hospital, Parel, Bombay where several fully trained Poona Seva Sadan Nurses and midwives are working as sisters in charge of wards.

An orphan Baby



In charge of the workers of the Poonā Seva Sadan Society's Sholapur Branch.

An orphan girl now of six years



Admitted in the Sholapur Hospital when she was picked up by the Police on the 3rd day of her birth and subsequently brought up at Sholapur by the Society's Branch there.

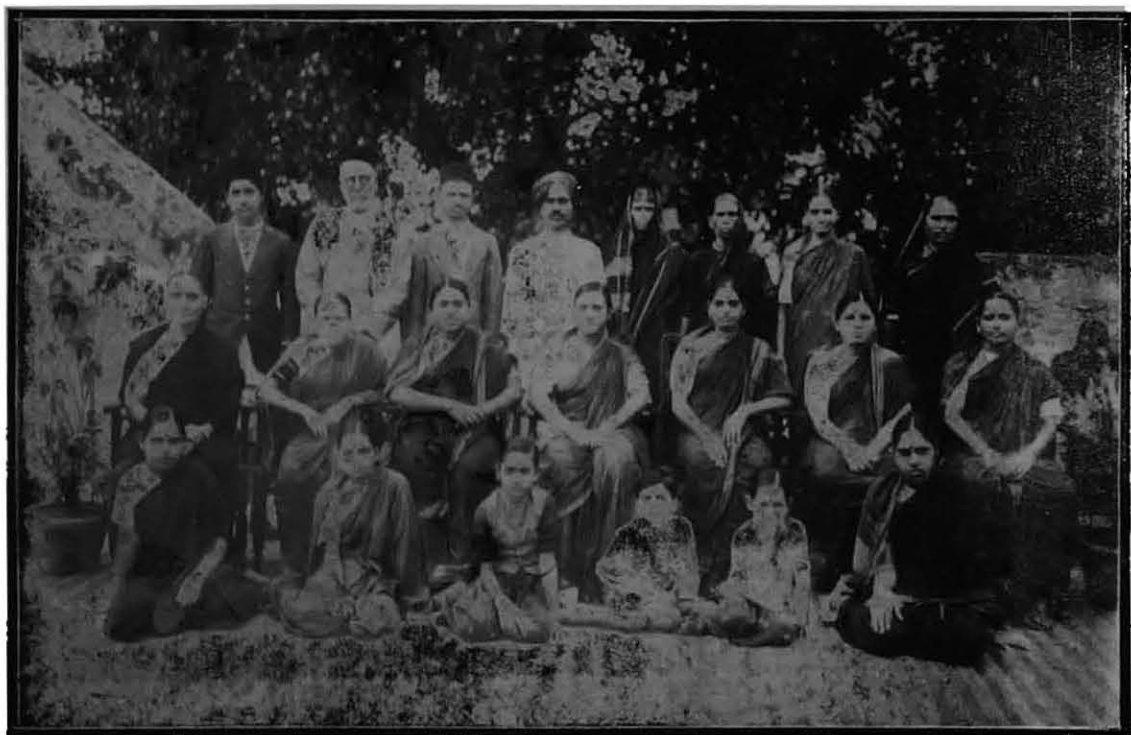
**Rajubai Hirachand Municipal Maternity Hospital and Infant Welfare Centre
(Attached), Sholapur.**



Conducted by the Poona Seva Sadan Society's Sholapur Branch and the staff that works there.



Opening Ceremony by the Hon. Dr. R. P. Paranjape, the then Minister of Education,
of the Balasaheb Deshpande Maternity and Nursing Home and Dispensary
at Ahmednagar in August 1923.



Dr. (Miss) Adhava before going to Gwalior honoured by the staff of the Maternity Hospital and the Mistresses of the educational classes at the Ahamednagar Branch (since closed.)



The inside view of the Maternity Ward in Ahmednagar
with Mrs. Durve, the matron.



View of the inside of the Maternity Hospital & Nursing Home at Ahmednagar where Lt. Col. P. K. Chitale, I. M. S (retired Civil Surgeon in C. P.) does honorary work as Chief Medical Officer and attends almost every day.



Mrs. Anandibai Durve, the first Nurse and matron of the Bala Saheb Deshapande Charitable dispensary maternity, Hospital and Nursing Home, at Ahmednagar under the management of the Society since its commencement in August 1923 is giving a Health talk to the Women that courts the dispensary. It will remain with the Society, for ten years more in accordance with the resolution of the Trustees approved and accepted by the Ahmednagar Municipality last year. She is now one of the sisters in the Mayo Hospital at Nagpur.



**Dr. (Miss) Gajrabai Morey, Lady Doctor in charge of the Ahmednagar Maternity Home
trained before she was transferred to Poona for work at the headquarters.**



A motherless boy belonging to the Gavandi caste or brick layers community who was brought up from the 15th day of his birth by the staff of the Ahmednagar Maternity Hospital; there are two such children at the Sholapur Civil Hospital in charge of the Poona Seva Sadan Society's workers there.



The same child while a baby of 10 months.



His Excellency Sir Frederick Sykes, Governor of Bombay paid, while at Ahmednagar, a short visit to the Balasahib Deshpande Maternity-Home under the Management of the Society now till 1942-43 from its commencement in 1923. Seated are from the left (1) Mr. G. K. Devadhar, (2) Major Scott, (3) Mr. Macmillan, I.C.S. O.I.E., the Collector of the District, (4) Khan Bahadur Dorabsha, President of the Municipality, (5) His Excellency Sir Frederick Sykes, (6) Mrs. Jankibai Bhat, (7) Col. P. K. Chitale, the Hon. Chief Medical Officer of the Maternity Hospital, (8) Rao Bahadur G. K. Chitale, B. A. LL. B. M. L. O. The Chairman of the Trust, (9) Mr. Devachakke and (10) Mrs. Venutai, the donor's sister, both Trustees.



His Excellency Sir Leslie Wilson, the Governor of Bombay and Her Excellency Lady Wilson together with the Staff of the Maternity Hospital at Alibag when they came over there to perform the opening ceremony of the Infant welfare Centre attached to the Maternity, Nov. 1925.



Mr. J. Abbott, M A., I.C.S. the father and founder of the Kolaba Maternity Hospital and Nursing Home. Alibag while as Collector of the Kolaba District, he worked very hard to organize Medical relief for this district as he had done for the city and district of Sholapur.



Mrs. Abbott worked at the time of the Fancy Fete in aid of the Maternity Hospital, Alibag which was formally opened by Sir Leslie Wilson the then Governor of Bombay, in November 1925.

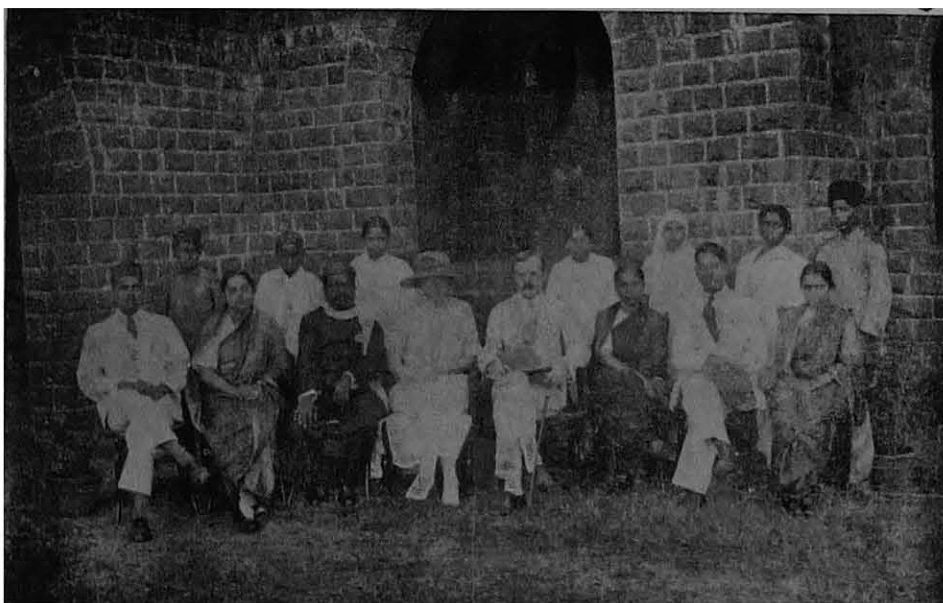


An interesting case in the Maternity Hospital at Alibag.
Matron Mrs. Shrikhande is standing with the baby.



Hospital staff, Alibag.

From left to right seated (1) Mrs. Divekar, (2) Mrs. Shrikhande, (3) Dr. (Miss) Anandibai Athavale, M.B., B.S., (4) Mrs. Vithabai Vartikar.



Group of workers of the Maternity Hospital at Alibag.



Lady Doctor Miss Athavale examining patients in Alibag Hospital.



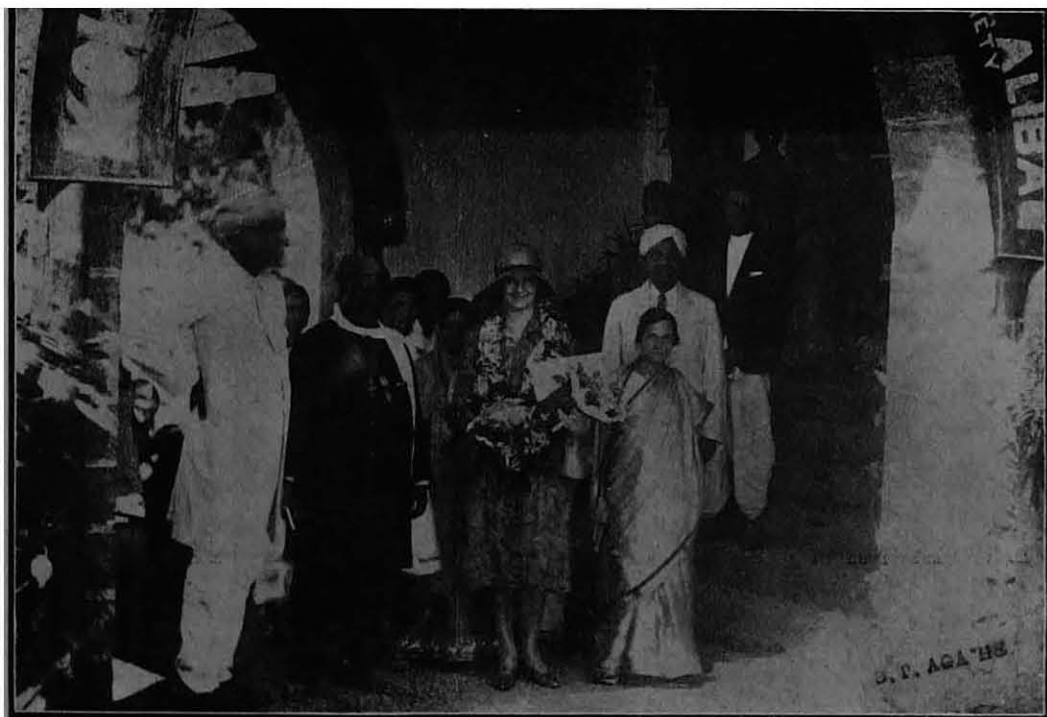
Interior view of the labour Room, Maternity Hospital, Alibag.



View of the Interior of the Maternity Ward of the
Alibag Hospital.



Mr. Hamid Ali, I. C. S., the then Collector of Kolaba and Mrs. Hamid Ali who after Mr. Abbott gave great help to the Hospital and its workers.



Lady Sykes as Visitor to the Maternity Hospital at Alibag.



View of the Alibag Maternity Hospital grounds.



A View of the Arabian sea and the Angre's Fort in the sea at Alibag.
The sea is so close to the hospital that one can throw a pebble
into the sea from the buildings.



The Hon'ble Sir Rustom Vakil, Kt. the Minister in charge Medical Relief presided over the Poona Seva Sadan Society's day-the last day of the Konkan Divisional Health & Child welfare Exhibition at Alibag in Dec. 1931 Among the seated from the left are the Civil Surgeon, Sir Vasant Rao Dabholkar (since dead) Khan Bahadur Bhivandiwalla, Mr. Hamid Ali, Mrs. Hamid Ali, Sir Rustom, Mr. Devadhar, Mr. A. N. Surve, Dr. Athavale (the lady doctor) Mrs. Chitnis one of the Hon. Secretaries & other Volunteers



**A group of boys and girls that enacted the drama संगीत यशोदेवी by
Mr. D. G. Dhaboo, B. A., LL. B., at the time of the Konkan
Divisional Health Exhibition in December 1931
held on the spacious grounds of the Hospital
on the beach.**



Another scene from संगीत यशोदेवी boys and girls as volunteers for social service under the direction of Matajee their Leader.



A scene from the संगीत यशोदेवी drama.

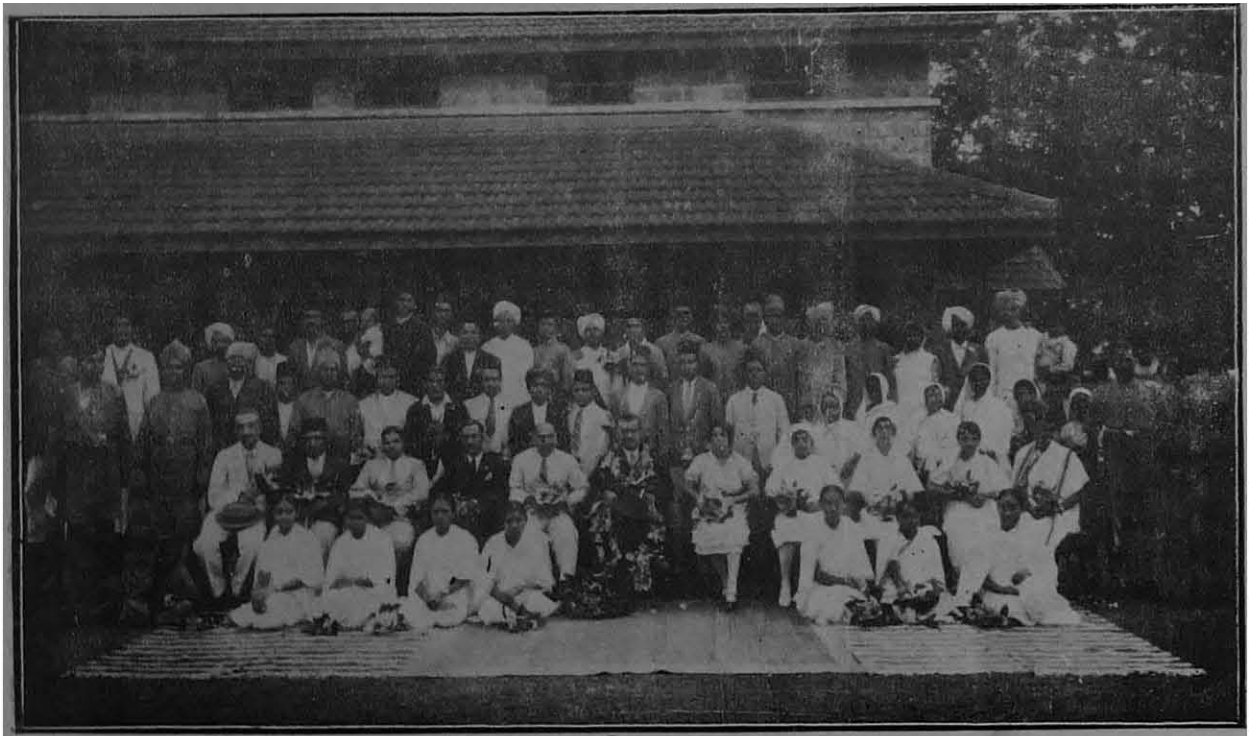


Head-quarters of the Nasik Branch in which are located the Maternity and Nursing Home and a Sewing Class, in 1925.



**The Home for the Homeless of the Bhimjee Ananthhalaya at Panchavati in Nasik
conducted by the Poona Seva Sadan Society, 1927.**

Nasik Civil Hospital, Nasik.



A group photo of the Hospital Staff on which the Poona Seva Sadan Society's Nasik Branch Nurses and probationers, a dozen in number, worked in 1925.

Inmates in the Hostel maintained by the Nasik Seva Sadan (Branch), Nasik.



For workers of the several departments including the Damodar Bhimjee Anathalaya, House for the Homeless Women and Children, A.V. School, Sewing, Singing, and Infant's classes, and Hospital Nurses and Probationers.



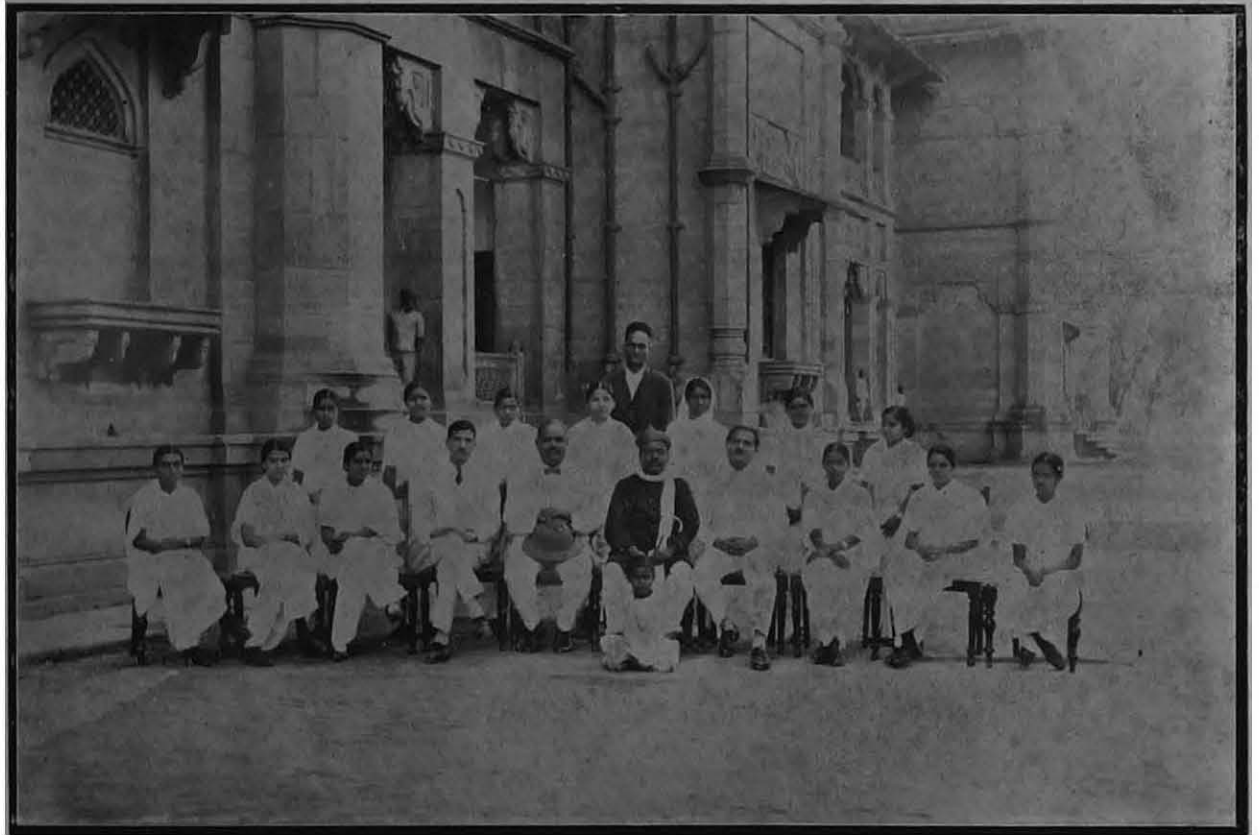
A group of servants and members of the staff and the Matron and sisters and probationers all from the local Branch sent to the Civil Hospital for training. There is Col. Treasidar, I. M. S., C. I. E. there at the centre with garlands on, before leaving for England for good.



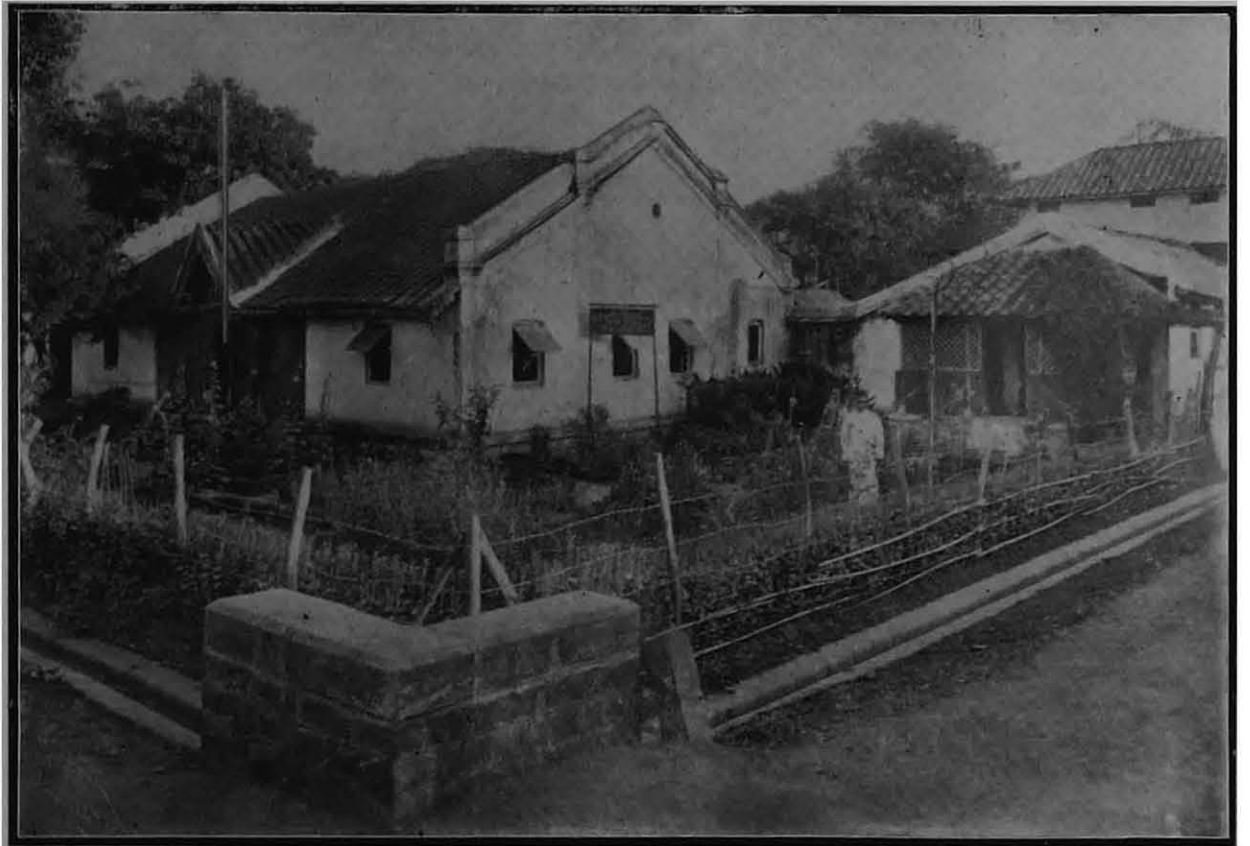
Women at work in the Sewing Class conducted by the Nasik Branch. Several of them have finished the course and have begun to earn small wages. Mrs. Lele the teacher is seated with Mrs. Gangubai Saravate, and Mrs. Durgabai Pingle who are working as Sisters in the Nasik Civil Hospital and who look after the several activities of the Society's Branch at Nasik in their capacity as Joint Hon. Superintendents.



Lady Sykes paid a long visit to the Nasik Branch and saw most of its activities, the second among seated from the left is Dr. (Mrs.) Parchure who is now gone to Dublin along with Mrs. Thatte, Mr. Devadhar's second daughter, the third is Major A. Y. Dabholkar now Director of Public Health, 4th is Mrs. Dabolkar, both great friends of the Society. Mr. Devadhar is seated to the left of Lady Sykes, Garlanded, in front are some of the orphan babies.



The Jaya Arogya Hospital at Gwalior. The Staff of Nurses and probationers supplied by the Poona Seva Sadan Society. There is Major M. V. Phatak in the group with Mr. Devadhar when the latter was on his Inspection tour, 1926.
The work at this Centre was started in August 1927.



Head-quarters of the Nagpur Branch of the Poona Seva Sadan Society and the garden surrounding it. 1927.



The sewing and Embroidery classes conducted by the Nagpur Branch for adult women.



The Harmonium conducted by the Nagpur Branch.



Some of the women reading in the classes conducted by the Nagpur Branch.



Col. K. V. Kukade, C. I. E., I. M. S. (Retired)



The first Annual function of the Nagpur Branch which was presided over by
Rao Bahadur Laxmi Narayan of Kamptee.



A group of inmates and workers of the Women's Home of Service on the day of transfer with Mr. Devadhar and in the Centre is Mrs. Janakibai Bhat and Mrs. Cousins.



The Women's Indian Association having completely handed over to the Poona Seva Sadan Society, the Women's Home of service, the Society took charge of it on the 20th of April 1928 and with this nucleus started its Madras Branch.

Thus the Home is known as Madras Seva Sadan, Branch of the Poona Seva Sadan Society.



A group of the family of Mr. T. R. Venkatram Sastri C. I. E., of Madras along with the Ladies of his family taken when many prominent workers of the Poona Seva Sandan Society were at Madras along with Mr. Devadhar to organise the work of the Madras Branch. Mrs. Annapurnabai Raje, a Poona Seva Sadan Nurse, who was working at Nandyal in Madras Presidency for a couple of years is seated first on the left, third from the left is Miss Dwarkabai Bhat and the second lady from the right is Mrs. Godutai Kashikar who worked in Malabar in 1921-22 at the time of the Moplah rebellion as Nurse under Dr. (Mrs.) Austin in charge of Medical relief by the Servants of India Society and afterwards for ten years in Bangalore Cantonment as Health-Visitor. The Military Department have pensioned her off now.



Mrs. Godubai Kashikar is the sister of the late Dr. Prof. Gune of the Fergusson College. She joined Poona Seva Sadan in about 1915, became a fully qualified nurse and mid-wife, worked in Malabar as nurse in charge of the Hospital temporarily started for the benefit of the refugee women during the Moplah rebellion. She was styled by Dr. (Mrs.) Austin as Gem. of a nurse who afterwards called her to Bangalore for work in the cantonment Municipal Crêchê, served their on a monthly salary all told comming to something like Rs. 200. She is now a military pensioner.



Seva Sadan Social Workers at Mopala rebellion "Malbar" in 1922.